

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Chilton Lane, Pegwell Bay, Kent

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Chilton Lane, Pegwell Bay, Kent.

National Grid Reference TR 36278 64528



Report for Mr Baker

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Chilton Lane, Pegwell Bay, Kent

Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Mr Baker to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at Chilton Lane, Pegwell Bay, Kent. This Desk Based Assessment is intended to explore and disseminate the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:

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

The PDA is close to the southern coast on the Isle of Thanet in eastern Kent. Located in an area known as Chalk Hill on the western outskirts of Ramsgate. Bisecting the PDA on an east-west axis is the trackway of Chalk Hill. The PDA essentially consists of three areas and is currently mainly arable land. The first area is an arable field to the north of Chalk Hill. South of Chalk Hill is a second arable field. The third area is in the central eastern portion part of what used to be orchard and historically a rear garden area to the west of Chilton Farmhouse. The western boundary on the PDA is the Harbour Approach Road of A253 from Canterbury Road towards Ramsgate Harbour that enters a tunnel adjacent to the southern tip of the PDA and sits within a deep embankment. Adjacent to the far northern boundary of the northern field of the PDA are allotments. Chilton Primary School and playing fields borders the north eastern corner of this field. The eastern boundary of the southern half of the site is alongside Pegwell Road. Surrounding the PDA to the east and north are the residential outskirts of Ramsgate with agricultural land to the west.

The landscape is archaeologically rich and densely packed and carries national and regional significance with Thanet becoming an extremely important archaeological region for Kent. Remains are possible from all periods with a number of previously excavated features in and around the area expected to continue within the area of the PDA, that is also evidenced by cropmarks. The landscape consists of burials from Neolithic Causewayed enclosures, the Bronze Age barrows and Anglo-Saxon cemeteries. Settlement, farming and trackways are also seen across the area from the Neolithic right through to the Medieval.

Map regression confirms that the majority of the area appears to have been pasture or arable land with the exception of brickworks at the southern end. Possible outbuildings in the Medieval, Post Medieval and Modern period within the area of the PDA are likely to have disturbed earlier period archaeology, which nearby excavations confirms is likely to be shallow. Impact in the southern part of the PDA is expected from the Post Medieval brickworks although how much of that area has been impacted is unclear. There is also the possibility of damage to potential archaeology from modern ploughing depths. The wastewater pipeline across the northern end of the southern field would have also had a high impact plus there may also be additional impact from services. Along the eastern boundary of the southern field. Therefore, historically the PDA is considered to have had a low historical impact on potential archaeology in the northern area. In parts the southern area, it is possible that there is total impact in any parts affected by brickearth extraction and the wastewater pipeline and other services, with medium/low impact in any remaining areas.

The proposed development is for residential housing along with access roads, and services. In addition, it is proposed for there to be some attenuation ponds. The area to the rear of Chilton Farmhouse will be retained as open space with a pond. The requirements for ponds, foundations and services will have a high impact on any potential archaeology. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities. It is recommended for an evaluation to identify the full archaeological potential of the site and for subsequent measures including where necessary preservation in situ.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Mr Baker (the 'Client'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of Land at Chilton Lane, Pegwell Bay, Kent located at National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 36278 64528 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The PDA is close to the southern coast on the Isle of Thanet in eastern Kent. Located in an area known as Chalk Hill on the western outskirts of Ramsgate. Bisecting the PDA on an east-west axis is the trackway of Chalk Hill. The PDA essentially consists of three areas and is currently mainly arable land. The first area is an arable field to the north of Chalk Hill. South of Chalk Hill is a second arable field. The third area is in the central eastern portion part of what used to be orchard and historically a rear garden area to the west of Chilton Farmhouse. The western boundary on the PDA is the Harbour Approach Road of A253 from Canterbury Road towards Ramsgate Harbour that enters a tunnel adjacent to the southern tip of the PDA and sits within a deep embankment. Adjacent to the far northern boundary of the northern field of the PDA are allotments. Chilton Primary School and playing fields borders the north eastern corner of this field. The eastern boundary of the southern half of the site is alongside Pegwell Road. Surrounding the PDA to the east and north are the residential outskirts of Ramsgate with agricultural land to the west.
- 1.2.2 The northern half of the PDA is broadly on level ground at 30m aOD with the southern half below the road of Chalk Hill falling away from 30m aOD to 21m aOD towards the steep cliffs, which are 160m from the southern boundary of the PDA and also falling eastwards in the direction of a valley bottom circa 80m east of the PDA. The PDA lies on the eastern edge of a plateau between two dry valleys at Chalk Hill where the land to the east drops away into the Nethercourt Chilton valley to the east and Hollins Bottom running north-south by the Lord of the Manor Roundabout to the west with the road at Chalk Hill passing along the crest of a downland promontory (Fig. 1).

Geology

- 1.2.3 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists of Margate Chalk. There are superficial deposits of Head – Clay and Silt across

the eastern and northern part of the PDA. The western part suggests an absence of deposits. The adjacent excavation at the Harbour Approach Road on the western side also had an absence of buried soils and commented that this may be explained by the loss of material from site migrating downslope, accumulating as this deposit of colluvium exposed in the cliff face at Pegwell Bay.

Geotechnical Information

- 1.2.4 There is no geotechnical information. Adjacent to the PDA for the construction of the A253 road, archaeological excavation confirmed the absence of buried soils which may be explained by the loss of material from the site adjacent to the PDA, migrating downslope, accumulating as this deposit of colluvium exposed in the cliff face at Pegwell Bay. The excavations revealed the archaeological horizon to be shallow and just below the topsoil.

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is for the construction of 125 residential units including 20 self-build units, alongside parking, access and landscaping works.

1.4 Scope of Document

- 1.4.1 This desk-based assessment forms part of the initial stages of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist with decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

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

2.1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework was updated in July 2018, revised in February 2019 and July 2021 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 2021): 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. It includes 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 190 of the NPPF states that:

‘Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy 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 194 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 195 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 in the glossary 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 (for heritage policy).*** *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 of a heritage asset.*** *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 197 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 to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- b) *the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*
- c) *the desirability of new development in making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness'.*

2.2.10 Paragraphs 199 and 204 consider the impact of a proposed development upon the significance of a heritage asset.

2.2.11 Paragraph 199 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 200 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 201 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 total 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 202 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, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use'*.

2.2.15 The NPPF comments in paragraph 207, 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 201 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 202, 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 204 states that *'Local Planning Authorities 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 206 encourages Local Planning Authorities to *'look for opportunities for new development 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 208, *'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'*.

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

- *Significance. The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.*

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

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

2.2.21 In addition to the NPPF, statutory protection and guidance documents are also provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following list:

- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990);*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979);*
- *Planning Practice Guidance: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*

2.3 Local Policies

2.3.1 Thanet District Council has a Local Plan from 2015 that covers up to 2031, which was adopted in July 2020. The local plan has a number of policies relevant to archaeology:

- POLICY SP36: Conservation and Enhancement of Thanet's Historic Environment
- POLICY HE01: Archaeology
- POLICY HE03: Local Heritage Assets

2.3.2 These policies are covered in turn in more detail below:

POLICY SP36: Conservation and Enhancement of Thanet's Historic Environment.

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

- 1) protecting the historic environment from inappropriate development,
- 2) encouraging new uses where they bring listed buildings back into use, encouraging their survival and maintenance without compromising the conservation of the building,

- 3) requiring the provision of information describing the significance of any heritage asset affected and the impact of the proposed development on this significance;
- 4) facilitating the review of Conservation Areas and the opportunities for new designations,
- 5) recognising other local assets through Local Lists,
- 6) offering help, advice and information about the historic environment by providing guidance to stakeholders, producing new guidance leaflets, reviewing existing guidance leaflets and promoting events which make the historic environment accessible to all,
- 7) agreeing Article 4 Directions which will be introduced and reviewed as appropriate,
- 8) supporting development that is of high-quality design and supports sustainable development.

POLICY HE01: Archaeology

- 2.3.4 The Council will promote the identification, recording, protection and enhancement of archaeological sites, monuments and historic landscape features, and will seek to encourage and develop their educational, recreational and tourist potential through management and interpretation
- 2.3.5 Developers should submit information with the planning application that allows an assessment of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. Where appropriate the Council may require the developer to provide additional information in the form of a desk-based or field assessment. Planning permission will be refused without adequate assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposal.
- 2.3.6 Development proposals adversely affecting the integrity or setting of Scheduled Monuments or other heritage assets of comparable significance will normally be refused.
- 2.3.7 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:

- 1) The character, significance, extent and condition of any archaeological deposits or structures within the application site;
- 2) The likely impact of the proposed development on these features;
- 3) The means of mitigating the effect of the proposed development.

2.3.8 Recording should be carried out by an appropriately qualified archaeologist or archaeological contractor and may take place in advance of and during development. No work shall take place until a specification for the archaeological work has been submitted and approved by the Council. Arrangements must also be in place for any necessary post-excavation assessment, analysis and publication of the results, and deposition of the archive in a suitable, accessible repository.

POLICY HE03: Local Heritage Assets

2.3.9 The Council supports the retention of local heritage assets, including buildings, structures, features and gardens of local interest. Local Heritage assets will be identified in a Local List as part of the Heritage Strategy. Once adopted where permission is required, proposals will be permitted where they retain the significance, appearance, local distinctiveness, character or setting of a local heritage asset.

Local Planning Guidance

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

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

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

3.1.2 This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the historic environment investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding the historic environment along with mitigations for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

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

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

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

(2017:4)

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

- *an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study*

- *an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, in England, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests*
- *strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined*
- *an assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings*
- *strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings*
- *design strategies to ensure new development makes a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and local place-shaping*
- *proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research, whether undertaken in response to a threat or not.*

CIFA (2017:4)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

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

4.2 Sources

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

Archaeological databases

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

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

- 4.2.4 The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 1km radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

- 4.2.5 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Kent County Council, the internet, Ordnance Survey and the Kent Archaeological Society. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 11.

Aerial photographs

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

Secondary and Statutory Resources

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

Walkover Survey

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

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

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

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (1km radius centred on the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There were no Registered Parks and Gardens or Protected Military Remains within the search area. 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 the Modern periods. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1. Full details of the HER data are provided in Figures 14 to 30.

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

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 There are 66 listed building records within the study area. There are a number to the east and south east that are houses located within Ramsgate. There are also a large group of listed records concerning monuments located within the graveyard of the St Lawrence parish church. Another group are to the south of the PDA at Pegwell Bay. These have little by way of direct relationship with that of the PDA. Adjacent to the PDA is the Grade II* Chilton Farmhouse. The present house is thought to date to 1713 but is on earlier foundations believed to be 15th century. The area around the PDA was agricultural land associated with the farmstead at Chilton Farm.

- 5.2.2 Circa 570m NW of the PDA is Ozengell Jutish Cemetery (Fig.28), which is listed as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Listing 1019955). 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 7th 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.
- 5.2.3 The setting of the Anglo-Saxon 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 in this area was only disrupted nearby with the building at the PDA in the first half of the 19th century. Whilst the boundaries of the scheduled site are set out, previous excavations have confirmed that the cemetery does extend beyond the scheduled boundaries. However, this is not believed to extend as far as the area towards to the PDA.
- 5.2.4 Located c. 440m south east of the PDA is the Designated Historic Park and Garden of Courtstairs Chine (Fig. 28), which is an ornamental walkway from the cliff top to the undercliff promenade, which was opened in 1926 by the Prince of Wales. It includes a rock garden made of Pulhamite stone. There is no intervisibility of relationship with the PDA. The designated heritage assets are reviewed subject to a separate heritage statement.

5.2.5 There is no appraisal for the nearby Pegwell Conservation Area, which covers a lengthy area along the cliff tops to the south of the PDA (Fig. 17). The conservation area was only designated in 2010 and comprises of a number of listed buildings including the Designated Historic Park and Garden of Courtstairs Chine. At its western end, are the undesignated Coastguard Cottages. Further analysis of the Conservation Area is to be provided in a separate Heritage Statement.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

5.3.1 There have been a large number of large-scale excavations in this area of Thanet in recent years as seen in figures 29 and 30. Whilst a number of these may be outside of the 1km study, the importance of the finds and features found contribute towards the understanding of activity across this part of Thanet and therefore have been included below.

Excavations at Chalk Hill – A253 Road (EKE8420/ EKE8421)

5.3.2 Immediately adjacent to the PDA, this was initially an evaluation of 57 trenches, the results led to a more detailed excavation of the area seen in figure 33. Mesolithic flints were recovered but deemed to be residual. The key results of the site of the A253 road excavations appeared to be a single arc of segmented ditches on the aerial photographs, but the excavations identified parts of three circuits of causewayed ditch and two possible interstitial circuits of pits, as well complex multi-period remains of ditches, trackways and pits, virtually none of which were evident on the aerial photographs. Analysis of radiocarbon dates obtained from animal bone in the ditch fills suggests that the ditches were probably first cut circa between 3,775 and 3,675 cal BC, with the main phase of use at the site ending after c. 45-175 years, somewhere between 3630 and 3530 cal BC (Clark et al 2019, 84-85). There is the possibility that Chalk Hill may well be the earliest dated causewayed enclosure in the British Isles.

5.3.3 Beaker and early Bronze Age features included four inhumations, two of which associated within a 12m ring-ditch, probably representing a ploughed-out burial mound located in the extreme south eastern corner of the site. The other two burials are detailed below. A set of two parallel ditches dating to the middle/late Bronze Age running for 90m across the site and between 1.6m and 2.4 apart might represent a track or drove-way, or alternatively a boundary division flanking a small bank and hedge. The

eastern part of a late Bronze Age sub-rectangular enclosure was also recorded, within which was a cluster of post-holes and small pits that presumably relate to a structure or structures, reminiscent of the cluster of structural features within the Central Enclosure at East Kent Access, just to the west of Chalk Hill.

- 5.3.4 The excavation area for the road site was extended eastwards into the northern area of the PDA in order to investigate 2 burials that had pit/posthole cluster around them. One burial pit was just 0.25m deep and contained a crouched male skeleton, whilst there were no grave goods, flint flakes were found and knapping debris. The second male skeleton was in a pit 0.32m deep and contained Beaker sherds of pottery. Both pits contained oysters, mussel shells and charcoal with both burials considered to be Early Bronze Age.
- 5.3.5 A group of small post- and stake-holes excavated at the northern extremity of the site was found to cut into deposits similar to those filling the palaeochannel. No finds were recovered from any of these features and their date is unknown.
- 5.3.6 Retrieved were a few residual sherds of late Iron Age and Roman pottery, there was no further evidence of activity at Chalk Hill until the Anglo-Saxon period when a solitary sunken-featured building was recorded along with a small number of isolated pits and post-holes. Chalk Hill was then given over to agricultural use during the Medieval period with the establishment of an extensive field system and hollow way running across the site which is on the same alignment as Chalk Hill circa 5-10m to the south, with perhaps some extractive industry suggested by a large quarry pit immediately to the south-east of the hollow way. The hillside then appeared to remain in agricultural use until the construction of the new road.

Sandwich Bay Wastewater Treatment (EKE11619)

- 5.3.7 Between 1992 and 1994 a new pipeline resulted in archaeological works. The area of Chalk Hill was referred to as 'Ramsgate Main'. In the area of the PDA, the pipeline ran parallel to the south of the road of Chalk Hill. A map of this area and the key features with associated reference numbers are provided in Figure 34. Findings in this section included a group of 9 subsoil features over a distance of 200m that was to the west of the PDA. Only one feature (115) occurred within the PDA area. This was located on the crest of the descent into the Nethercourt Chilton Valley. The chalk there had been terraced to a depth of 2.0m over a distance of 12.0m. There was a surface of cobbled flints over rammed chalk. Fragments of brick and tile of the 17th/18th century were

recovered from the surface. This feature is 90m south west of Chilton Farmhouse and were considered associated with the farm.

5.3.8 Pottery from the features west of the PDA suggested Neolithic, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman period activity. The finding overall suggested a higher concentration of Neolithic activity in the area. These features lay within two Late Iron Age/Early Roman ditches (feature 4 and 113) that were on a north-south axis that contained some metalwork in the form of a bracelet and brooch. Features included pits, possible enclosure ditches and an undated grave (106). Most were shallow pits except of one that was 1.4m wide and 1.9m deep dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age with vertical sides and a flat base containing flints, sandstone nodules, bones and shells. Overall, the area of Chalk Hill produced nearly all the worked flint in the Ramsgate Main section of the pipeline (53 of 55 stratified pieces) and predominately deemed to be associated with the Neolithic period.

5.3.9 Ditch 4 suggested re-use over some 600 years from the Early Iron Age through to the period of the Roman Conquest. Ditch 113, circa 250 to the east was considered contemporaneous and indicated a farmstead/settlement site clearance or dismantlement deposits. The Roman material in these ditches was considered to be residual or a result of manuring with possible changing of land management circa 75/100 AD in the Roman period. The lack of Medieval ceramic suggested Chalk Hill was perhaps only utilised for grazing in this period.

Chilton Farmhouse Finds, casual observation (EKE21231)

5.3.10 A number of finds had been found around Chilton Farmhouse by the children that lived there (Fig.36). The area depicted included not just immediately adjacent to the farmhouse but also the area of land to the west of the garden in between the rear garden and the arable field. It is this area that falls within the PDA (Figure 35). There were finds associated with the Medieval period (TR 36 SE 340), of tile, pottery and brick. In addition, Neolithic pottery was also found. The map suggests a spread of Medieval finds across the area but a concentration of Neolithic pottery in the area circa 36m north west of the north western corner of the farmhouse (TR 36 SE 338). Nearby are the remains of a Late Medieval building (TR 36 SE 341) that was excavated by the then owners that was square in shape with chalk block walls and probably accounts for the Medieval artefacts in that area. In this same field, Roman coins were found (TR 36 SE

33) as well as a Neolithic inhumation (TR 36 SE 32) along with flint flakes and Neolithic pottery.

Chilton Primary School (EKE4928)

- 5.3.11 Located east of the north eastern corner of the PDA, Evaluation prior to construction of new school buildings. Apart from modern disturbances, one feature, probably a medieval field boundary ditch, was located.

Land to the rear of 163 to 173 Pegwell Road (EKE21344)

- 5.3.12 In 2018/2019, an archaeological Watching Brief on the excavation of foundations for a development involving the erection of 9 No 4-bedroom dwellings and 1 No 5-bedroom dwelling (Plots 1 and 10) with associated parking and access at land to the rear of 163 to 173 Pegwell Road, Ramsgate, Kent. No archaeological features were observed in any of the excavated foundation trenches.

Cottingham Road, Cliffs End

- 5.3.13 This recent excavation undertaken by SWAT (report forthcoming) not yet in the HER consists of two areas north and south of Cottingham Road circa 1.5km east of the PDA. Whilst it lays outside of the study area it is important as it informs as part of the wider Prehistoric landscape in this area. The northern side just to the east of Great Cliffs End Farm included a ring ditch containing a cremation which had been truncated by a Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British trackway. This trackway had several phases and was on a north west-south east axis and continued into the southern area. Also, within the northern area were none Anglo-Saxon sunken feature buildings and one post structure along with other linear and discrete features.
- 5.3.14 The southern area to the south of Cottingham Road, revealed Early Bronze Age Baker burial, linear systems and discrete features. By the Middle Bronze Age period, the area had linear systems and enclosures, one of which was associated with a large circular enclosure situated within an archaeological exclusion zone to the south of the site. This linear has contained localised deposits of disarticulated human remains.
- 5.3.15 The southern area also contained a ring ditch cut truncating the upper fill of a Post-Glacial Deflation Hollow. Discovered were Iron Age linear systems and discrete features as well as the continuation of the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British trackway from the northern site. There were also more Anglo-Saxon linear features and discrete features. This area also had several phases of Medieval enclosures and buildings, including a

Sunken featured building, the latest of which appears to be an enclosure containing 5 chalk floor buildings and a large area of poached soil, which at the moment looks to be 12-13th century.

Cliffs End Farm

5.3.16 An evaluation and excavation occurred on the 1.2ha site circa 1.4km from the PDA in 2004-2005. Residual Mesolithic and Neolithic flakes were found (MKE92417), the earliest dateable features were six Beaker burials of the Early Bronze Age period in barrows (TR 36 SW 134). There was then little by way of activity until the Late Bronze age period, with the finding of a series of horseshoe shaped enclosures (TR 36 SW 407; TR 36 SW 406). A large mortuary feature was discovered (TR 36 SW 230), which was more than 45m long, 15m wide and up to 1.5m deep. It extended beyond the north-eastern limits of the excavation. It may have been initially used as a quarry but was, after a period of silting, used as a burial ground (TR 36 SW 282). It contained a large number of individuals from the Late Bronze Age, totalling 24, Early Iron Age had 7 individuals and the Middle Iron Age at least 8 individuals. Analysis of the remains showed that some of the individuals were not of local origin, having migrated during childhood. Possible origins are in higher, colder and/or more easterly areas as well as warmer and/or more westerly areas with suggestions of Scandinavia and the Mediterranean. Some of the burials contained peculiar known practices and rituals.

5.3.17 There were Late Iron Age ditches and pits with an Early Roman ditch with no further occupation until the early Anglo-Saxon period when a cemetery is established that focussed around the barrows. There were also a large number of pits containing marine shell interpreted as possible feasting at local communal gatherings (TR 36 SW 229). A ditch, a pit and a possible tree throw were the only evidence of medieval activity found on the site (TR 36 SW 232).

Land off Haine Road – Evaluation (EKE17660)

5.3.18 The evaluation covered a 47-hectare site in 2017, circa 2km north, north west of the PDA located to an area to the west of Haine Road and south of Manston Court Road and comprised of 90 evaluation trenches. Archaeological features were found in 64% of the trenches. In all, across the area 157 ditches/linear features were identified, along with 42 pits, 19 post holes, 9 sunken featured buildings, 9 trackways, 23 quarry pits as well as a number of other features. These features represented the later prehistoric included a double ring ditch and other boundary ditches, later Iron Age has three

boundary ditches. Roman activity had the greatest concentration and involved boundary ditches around an enclosure, along with possible settlement activity (TR 36 NE 2469), trackways pits, chalk extraction and sunken featured buildings. There was no Anglo-Saxon activity recognised. Medieval activity from the 11th century with occupation from the 13th and 14th centuries of rectilinear enclosures (TR 36 NE 2470) and thought to be part of a wider Medieval occupation area that was to the north. Post Medieval activity was limited to one ditch, one pit, an agricultural feature, and two quarry pits, one with an associated access via a trackway. In addition, the preservation at the site was such the environmental remains identified charred plant remains along with diet details via animal bone along with marine fish and shellfish.

East Kent Access Road, 2009-2011 (EKE13407)

5.3.19 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 circa 800m west of the PDA at its closest point. A single Palaeolithic flint was found and a few from the Mesolithic period. The Neolithic period 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.

5.3.20 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 graves 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 8-9th century, whereas nearby Ozengell is of 6th-7th century date. In zones 14-16, there were no finds for the Medieval period onwards.

Thanet Parkway

5.3.21 This is located 1.7km west of the PDA and has only recently been excavated and therefore there is little by way of detail at present. Early indications suggests that a Roman cremation cemetery had been found. Most of the cremated remains are in urns and the rest were likely placed in an organic receptacle that has since rotted away, such as a leather bag or wooden box. Almost all of the cremations have grave goods, typically surviving as ceramics, glass, and metal objects, but may have included floral tributes or other perishable items, made of fabric for example. The vessels would have been filled with food and drink to help the soul journey to the afterlife.

Historical Landscape Classification

5.3.22 The KHER records the area of the PDA as fields predominately bounded by tracks, roads and other rights of way (Fig.24). It is noted that on Thanet that 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 extreme eastern end of the area of the Wantsum North Slopes, 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.

Ramsgate Heritage Action Zone: An Assessment of Aerial Photographs and Lidar

5.3.23 In recent years, Historic England has undertaken an investigation of Ramsgate and its environs, which includes the area of the PDA. An aerial and LIDAR investigation as part of the project details cropmarks within and adjacent to the PDA of ditches, banks and mounds along with earthworks. The interpretation of these features can be seen in Figure 32. This shows the location of a causewayed enclosure, known as Chalk Hill, to identify it separately from others in the area within the PDA predominately within the northern half with a collection of mounds on the western side of the southern half. The Chalk Hill causewayed enclosure was identified in the 1990s via aerial photography as well as during the excavations of the new A253 road. The site appeared to be a single arc of segmented ditches on the aerial photographs, but the excavations identified parts of three circuits of causewayed ditch and two possible interstitial circuits of pits, as well complex multiperiod remains of ditches, trackways and pits, virtually none of which were evident on the aerial photographs at the time. It appears that the survey results are not yet in the KHER events. The KHER Cropmark data does not reflect those picked up in the Historic England Survey except for those south of Manston Court Road (Fig. 27)

Stour Palaeolithic Character Areas

5.3.24 The PDA lies within an area classified as PCA3 (Fig. 26). 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 survey concludes that there are no definite Palaeolithic finds from this area and considers the Palaeolithic potential to be very low.

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

5.4.1 The Isle of Thanet has been occupied since prehistoric times. The evidence of early hunter gatherer peoples on Thanet which can be seen in the Pleistocene deposits of the island particularly at Pegwell Bay and Manston. The periglacial processes had a scouring effect removing evidence of the oldest deposits of geological material and evidence of human settlement during the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic period; thus, Thanet has fewer finds than seen elsewhere in Kent for this period. Something confirmed by the recent excavations at Thanet Earth and the East Kent Access Road

- 5.4.2 During the Mesolithic period the coastlines of Thanet would have been different to the present-day coastline as the water levels were lower. It is thought that Thanet would not have been an island at this point. By the Bronze Age it is thought that the waters had rose enough to form an island but that there was still land to the north and east of the present coastline.
- 5.4.3 The Neolithic period of Thanet is dominated by the rising sea level, which would have altered the geography of the region and affected local resources. 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 in close proximity.
- 5.4.4 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 wider area around that of the PDA. One such site to the north of the Lord of the Manor roundabout and south, south east of the PDA, 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 / Ozengell area has a large cluster of circa 51 barrows and ring ditches out of the circa 480 known on Thanet. In the later Bronze Age is when evidence of field systems and possible trackways are seen.
- 5.4.5 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.

5.4.6 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.

5.4.7 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.

- 5.4.8 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. West of the PDA by the Lord of the Manor roundabout 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 with more burials at Cliffs End.
- 5.4.9 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.
- 5.4.10 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. Haine is derived from 'Haeg' in Old English and means hedged enclosure and first recorded in 697AD.
- 5.4.11 Circa 850m to the north 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 11th century and was extended in the 12th and 13th centuries. St Lawrence was a parish that contained the tythings of Ozengell and Newlands as well as

the hamlets of Pegwell, Chilton, Cliffsend, Manston, Haine, Spratling Street and Newington amongst others.

- 5.4.12 The town of Ramsgate developed from a small fishing settlement located at a point in the southern cliffs of the Isle of Thanet where the valleys of three watercourses converged and drained towards the sea via a broad dry valley, forming a low point with access to the beach. This gave access to the shore, where outcrops of rocks parallel to the beach afforded protection to small ships and boats from the prevailing south-westerly winds.
- 5.4.13 The Confederation of Cinque Ports, established by the 1150s, comprised five ports which were required to provide ships and crews for the King in return for constitutional, trading and financial privileges. Four were located in Kent – Dover, Sandwich, New Romney and Hythe. A number of smaller ports were classified as ‘limbs’ of main Cinque Ports, with Ramsgate established as a limb of Sandwich by 1353.
- 5.4.14 Chilton Farm is the site of the Chilton Family ancestral home. The present farmhouse was built in 1713 by John Curling on earlier 16th century foundations. The earliest record of the Curling line in Thanet begins with John Curling, born about 1400 in St. Laurence Parish. John’s son Richard of Chilton was born 1420 and died in 1463.
- 5.4.15 Through the 18th and 19th centuries, Ramsgate developed from a fishing village with a safe haven into a prosperous port. The old medieval town expanded onto the adjacent cliffs and the harbour was improved. The town itself had gained popularity during the Regency period as a seaside resort, something that resulted in the expansion of the town to accommodate and provide amenities for the increasing numbers of visitors eventually becoming the dominant settlement in the region.
- 5.4.16 A railway opened north of the PDA between Margate and Ramsgate in 1846. In 1863 this line was improved by double tracking of the route from Margate via Westwood. A spur was also created near St Lawrence in order that trains could also continue to Margate without the need to visit Ramsgate and a small station was opened near St Lawrence Village. The station closed in 1916. In 1926 the railway in this part of Thanet was rationalised and a new line was brought into use with a line to the east that travelled via Broadstairs from Margate to Ramsgate.

5.4.17 Chilton Farm was utilised in the Second World War as a gun site. The Thanet Advertiser in 1945 carried an article that refers to the gun site at Chilton potentially being used as a holiday camp from 1946 stating that:

“Approval had been obtained to the transfer of the military site at Chilton to the Council on temporary loan for use as a holiday camp during the season of 1946, subject to certain conditions. The Borough Surveyor, continued the report, had inspected the site and the huts which could be used for holiday camp purposes, and he was of the opinion that the site could be used for this purpose if additional huts or tents were provided for sleeping purposes”.

5.4.18 In 1946, a separate article in the Dover Express in August 1946 refers to the Chilton Gun site was occupied by 12 mining families from Wales claiming squatters’ rights that work at the Chislet colliery that lost their homes through domestic disorganisation. The article mentions that the gun-site comprises six Nissen huts with mess-room and a rest room, and was formerly occupied by the A.T.S. It will accommodate a maximum of 12 families. Shower baths, wash houses and lavatories are among the amenities at the camp. The families are forming a social fund to provide themselves with comforts, and their efforts are being backed by the Kent Mineworkers' Association.

5.4.19 The Thanet Advertiser in August 1946 comments that on touring the camp, that there was a concrete building in a corner by the Chilton Crossroads that was the lavatories block supporting the accommodation within the Nissen huts with a wash house next door running showers, baths and a long trough.

5.4.20 The inter-war and post-Second World War periods saw further phases of expansion of the town’s housing stock along major roads, as well as the infilling of open spaces between existing housing.

5.4.21 The late 20th and early 21st centuries have been marked by further infilling as well as expansion and redevelopment for new out-of-town retail developments and several major road improvement schemes.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Hall, 1777

5.5.1 This shows the house at Chilton alongside another building. To the north is the main road heading west-east between Ramsgate and Canterbury. The village of St Lawrence is to the north east with the manor of Nethercourt to the north. The road passing Chilton from Nethercourt to Pegwell to the south is depicted as a minor road/trackway. The area around is sparsely populated (Fig. 3).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1799

5.5.2 This map show much more detail including individual buildings and field boundaries. The main farmhouse of Chilton is in red with outbuildings to the north of the farmhouse. To the west of these buildings are smaller fields of orchards. Immediately south of the farmhouse is a trackway on an east-west axis effectively creating a minor crossroad. There is a diagonal footpath between St Lawrence and Cliffs End to the south west that passes through the PDA. Ramsgate is continuing to grow, and a new house has been built to the east, south east between Ramsgate and Pegwell. On the east side of the road to Pegwell, opposite the farmhouse there are now a small collection of building, two of which are residential and others as outbuildings (Fig. 4).

St Lawrence Tithe Map, 1840

5.5.3 The main farmstead at Chilton is designated 189 and owned by Ann Curling and occupied by Thomas Hooper and referred to as Homestead, yard and garden. The map suggests that there may be a number of smaller outbuildings that fall within the area of the PDA north west of the farmhouse. The PDA itself consists of parts of a number of different fields, also owned by Ann Curling and occupied by Thomas Hooper. At the north is parts of field 186 and 187. Field 186 is called 29 acres and is arable and 187 is called Close and also arable. South of the farmhouse is field designated 190 with what appears to be a building at the north eastern corner. This field is called 'Meadow' and is pasture. The southern part of the PDA falls within a large field designated 181. This field is called Cliffs End and is arable. To the south, south west there are now a row of terraced coastguard cottages as well as more housing east of these at Pegwell (Fig.5).

Historic OS map 1873

5.5.4 This is the first OS map and shows even greater detail. North of the farmhouse, there is clearly on building within the area of the PDA. West of the farmhouse to the rear is still orchard. The pasture meadow south of the farmhouse retains its boundaries but has been sub divided. There are three buildings shown in the north eastern corner as seen earlier on the tithe map. At the southern end of the PDA there is now a brickfield

with the southern point of the PDA part of a small quarry. There remains a diagonal footpath crossing the PDA from Chilton towards Cliffs End. On the eastern side of Chilton Lane/Pegwell Lane there are new houses, and a public house called the Chilton Tavern. What was previously a small trackway heading eastwards by the Chiltern Tavern is now a larger road called Downs Road. At the northern end of the PDA, the field boundary has been removed and is now one larger field (Fig.6).

Historic OS map 1898

5.5.5 The building in the area of orchard north west of the farmhouse is no longer showing although this area remains as orchard. However, west of the orchard, part of the PDA falls into a square area with a pavilion that is labelled cricket ground. To the south are still brickworks although little is shown by way of features in that area. There is one remaining building in the meadow south of the farmhouse. In the wider area, more housing is being built along Chilton Lane and Downs Road (Fig.7).

Historic OS map 1907

5.5.6 There is little change within the PDA (Fig.8).

Historic OS map 1931

5.5.7 There is little change other than the cricket pitch is no longer showing (Fig. 9)

Historic OS map 1938

5.5.8 There is little change within the PDA. The building in the north west corner of the field to the south of the farmhouse has lost its roof (Fig. 10)

Historic OS Map 1956

5.5.9 There is little change within the PDA. The building south of the farmhouse has almost completely gone. A small rectangular building is shown in what was the orchard area west of the farmhouse (Fig. 11).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1920

5.6.1 This photograph shows the rural and agricultural nature of the land on the western side of Chilton Lane and Pegwell Lane. North west of the farmhouse is a large agricultural building that lies just outside the are of the PDA. At the southern end of the PDA, near to the cliffs, there is no sign of the brickfield by this time. The field boundary are

hedgerows with mature trees along their length, including with a field boundary across the southern part of the PDA (Plate 1)

1946

5.6.2 The northern part of the PDA is mainly associated with a larger arable field. The area west of the farmhouse is still treed although it appears overgrown. The field south of the farmhouse has a number of features showing. These features were identified within the Ramsgate Historic Survey report and annotated as seen in Plate 8. This area is grassed, and a number of trees can be seen within the northern section of the southern field area. This shows that the buildings located along the eastern boundary in this field are accommodation huts. The magazine and most of the Heavy Anti-Aircraft (HAA) gun emplacements, and command centre lie just outside of the PDA on the western side., although one of the HAA gun emplacements fall just within the are of the PDA. In the southernmost field, south of the accommodation huts along the eastern boundary there is also a long rectangular building. It is not certain if this was military related or not. The southern tip of the PDA has a row of barbed wire, but the tip falls just north of the square barbed wire enclosure with the slit trench, a defended location whose purpose is not entirely clear (Plate 2).

Early 1960s

5.6.3 There is no evidence of the military features in the southern half of the PDA. It appears that the field boundary has been removed in this area to create a long arable field and the line of the removed field boundary can be identified as a cropmark. In the centre area of the old meadow field is on an east west axis a possible linear cropmark. Just south of the PDA the cropmark of the slit trench can be made out (Plate 3).

1990

5.6.4 The southern part of the PDA is all arable. The northern part of the PDA is also arable. The area west of the farmhouse includes a large number of trees and possible garden structures. North of the farmhouse, the farm buildings have been replaced with residential housing (Plate 4).

2003

5.6.5 The Harbour Approach Road and tunnel have been built which not create the western boundary of the PDA. North and south area of the PDA are agricultural with the exception of the area west of the farmhouse which is an area of grass and trees (Plate 5).

2021

5.6.6 There is little change (Plate 6).

LIDAR

5.6.7 The LIDAR shows little by way of features (Fig. 31).

Cropmarks

5.6.8 The Kent HER does not record any specific cropmarks within the PDA (Fig.27) although there is one cropmark that is immediately west of the PDA that is on the line of the known causewayed enclosure that was excavated ahead of the construction of the Harbour Approach Road. The Ramsgate aerial survey (Fig.32) also shows the same cropmark (green) plus additional ones that fall within the area of the PDA including the continuation of the causewayed enclosure. There are additional linears around the causewayed enclosure in the northern half as well as some linear cropmarks in the southern half. The southern half also shows the mounds (red) associated with probably barrows and one of these appears to fall entirely within the area of the PDA being part of a group of which were identified by the Harbour Approach excavations. It is likely that these do not show up on the LIDAR as they have since been ploughed out. The Ramsgate survey also highlights in purple the location of the buildings and structures that occurred within the area of the PDA particularly in the southern half which were associated with the Second World War.

5.7 Walkover Survey

5.7.1 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts as well as assessing heritage assets and setting. No archaeological finds or features were observed (Plates 9-27). The walkover was undertaken on the 23rd of February 2022. Both the northern and southern fields were under crop, but it was possible to walk around the edges.

Southern Field

5.7.2 The southern field was undulating in places and towards the north eastern corner there was a hollow area (Plate 16), origin unknown but may relate to an area that had a large tree as seen in the 1946 aerial photography. The extreme north eastern corner of the southern field was overgrown and prevented any surface observations especially as this area may have previously had buildings. The eastern boundary with Pegwell Road is

overgrown and includes a hedgerow of trees and bushes. Half way along the eastern boundary within the southern field of the PDA, between the ploughed area of the field and the boundary opposite the junction of Pegwell Road to Lauriston Close is a raised area of the boundary by about half a metre. On the top of this raised area are manhole covers. It is not clear at present what services these relate to and it is believed that services may run along this eastern boundary, which would need due diligence and verifying. Pegwell Road is in places lower than that of the field particularly at the northern end. At the extreme south eastern part of the field is an area of different large piles of materials of soils and rubbish and adjacent with an open boundary is a trackway from Pegwell Road towards Cliffs End Farm to the west. The western boundary is a newly planted hedgerow following the construction of the Harbour Approach Road. The northern boundary of the field with Chalk Hill is hedgerow with access to the field from Chalk Hill in the north western corner with a break in the hedgerow. Large flints are seen across the field surface.

Northern Field

5.7.3 This field is accessed at the south eastern corner from Chalk Hill. The western boundary is a modern hedgerow planted after the construction of the Harbour Approach Road. The northern boundary is modern spiked fencing between the PDA and the allotments. There is also modern fencing along the northern part of the eastern boundary adjacent to the school. The southern part of the eastern boundary of this field adjoins the area west of the farmhouse and is heavily vegetated with bushes and trees. The field itself is much more level ground with only a very gentle slope heading downwards towards the south eastern corner. Again, large flints are observed.

Field West of the farmhouse

5.7.4 This is an extremely overgrown area that prevented any surface observations. Dense trees are along the western and southern boundaries of this area.

5.8 Summary of Potential

5.8.1 This section pulls together by period the historical documentation, mapping, aerial imagery and KHER data, and the known historic landscape to provide an overview by period. The archaeology in this part of Thanet is exceptional and densely packed especially around the PDA and potential within the PDA based on cropmarks. The following section seeks to pull together and summarise the data for each archaeological period, including our current understanding of the archaeological landscape.

Palaeolithic

5.8.2 The Palaeolithic period (Fig.14) represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has one record from this period being a possible Upper Palaeolithic flake circa located within the area of PDA, which was found in the buried deposits of an old stream gully (TR 36 SE 721) during work on the Harbour Approach Road in 1997/8. Little else is known regarding the find as it was not included in the final report and therefore the located appears within the area of the PDA in a general grid square. Overall, there is little evidence from this period by way of finds and as suggested by the Stour Palaeolithic survey. Chance finds cannot be discounted but the potential for this period is considered to be **low**.

Mesolithic

5.8.3 The Mesolithic period (Fig. 14) reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has two records from this period within the assessment area of a pick at Nethercourt (TR 36 NE 45), circa 470m north, north east of the PDA and worked flints on the Manston Road (TR 36 NE 577) on the outer reaches of the assessment area. Given the scarcity of finds the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Neolithic

5.8.4 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Neolithic is well represented with 24 KHER records and tends to cross over into the Early Bronze Age in terms of dating (Fig.15). Concentrating of the records in and immediately around the PDA, Neolithic pottery has been found in the area of the PDA at Chilton Farm (TR 36 SE 338), as well as cropmarks confirming the continuation of the causewayed enclosure excavated during the Harbour Approach Road construction into the area of the PDA (TR 36 SE 24). At the farm, within the area of the PDA, west of the farmhouse, was reported by the family a Neolithic burial (TR 36 SE 32) and another Neolithic burial was found during the Harbour Approach Road boreholing ahead of construction adjacent to the PDA (TR 36 SE 342). Just to the south of the lane at Chalk Hill during excavations along a pipeline, a Neolithic pit was discovered (TR 36 SE 319). Many cropmarks that may relate to the Neolithic can be seen in the adjacent field to the west as well as groups of features towards the outer reaches of the study area in a wide spreading area north of The Lord of the Manor.

5.8.5 In the Neolithic period, the wider landscape reflects causewayed enclosures and long barrows as the primarily surviving evidence especially within the area of the PDA where there are three concentric arcs of causewayed ditches with the largest diameter being 150m. It is thought that it was constructed there being located in a paleochannel being 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, and as is the case here, more causewayed enclosures have been found. One is circa 685m to the south east (TR 36 SE 693). 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 (TR 36 SE 342) 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 enclosures 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 west 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

5.8.6 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. Landscape evidence is normally in the form of round barrows, which is a mound surrounded by a ditch for which they sometime contain one or more burials. The Kent HER has 24 records from this period (Fig. 16) within the study area and some of the earlier Late Neolithic records are likely to also fall into this period. There are two records located within the area of the PDA being that of cropmarks seen (TR 36 SE 28; TR 36 SE 41). In addition, the adjacent field to the west of the Harbour Approach Road also has a significant number of cropmarks (TR 36 SE 23; TR 36 SE 683; TR 36 SE 42) and cropmarks were also seen to the north at Newington (TR 36 NE 192) and at Nethercourt (TR 36 NE 56). The Harbour Road excavation identified ring ditches and inhumations of which 2 were found extending into the area of the PDA. Cropmarks suggests the rings ditches at the southern end of the road were a cluster of which extend into the area of the PDA. As

well as burial evidence during the construction of New Haine Road, field systems were found (TR 36 NE 573), usually on the area of the plateau to the north and north west showing that the land was being worked and divided up. There are many more Bronze Age ring ditches to be found north of Lord of the Manor and at the southern end of New Haine Road near Ozengell, there is a particularly large cluster of circa 50 barrows and ring ditches. Thanet is unusual due to the sheer number of these monuments, and many appear to be organised in clusters although they are widespread throughout the landscape especially located on the escarpment usually in area of key views and on crests or ridgelines The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Iron Age

5.8.7 The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The Kent HER 49 records from this period within the study area (Fig.17). Compared to the earlier period, there is less monument evidence for the Iron Age. The majority of the evidence is in the form of Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) reported metal detectorist finds of coins rather than features and located to general grid squares. A number of pits (TR 36 SE 685) have been found nearby to the west as well cropmarks (MWX43158) suggesting settlement activity and north of the Lord of the Manor possible field systems (TR 36 NE 699; TR 36 NE 706; TR 36 NE 711; TR 36 NE 715). More Iron Age activity is seen on the higher Plateau to the north and north west. Evidence suggests that the landscape was likely divided between fields and enclosures supported by a network of trackways. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **high**.

Romano-British

5.8.8 The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. The Kent HER has 26 records from this period within the study area (Fig.18). To the north, north west, circa 760m from the PDA is considered to be a potential villa site (TR 36 NE 177) as well as occupation sites circa 750m to the south, south west (TR 36 SE 38) and circa 675m to the south east (TR 36 SE 9). For the Roman period, both cremations and inhumations are reflected (TR 36 SE 320; TR 36 SE 2; TR 36 SE 9). Other records show boundary and

enclosure ditches especially to the north, north west on the Nethercourt Estate (TR 36 NE 2001; TR 36 NE 127). Finds from this period reports under the PAS are everyday objects such as rings, brooches, hair pins as well as coins. 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 possibly less evidence than expected as seen with just residual sherds found at the Harbour Approach excavation. The Canterbury Road to the north 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. It seems in the Roman period settlement is on the higher ground and therefore the PDA is likely to be in the agricultural hinterland of any estates. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

Anglo-Saxon

5.8.9 The Kent HER has 11 records from this period within the assessment area (Fig.19) with St Lawrence to the north east believed to have Anglo-Saxon origins including the Grade I parish church (TR 36 NE 2241). 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 north west of the PDA at Lord of the Manor is a cemetery dated to the 6/7th centuries which contains a large number of burials. The people would likely have been attracted to the remains of the earlier ritual landscape that still would have been in evidence. A later cemetery is at Cliffsend (TR 36 SW 229), 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 PDA is likely to be outside of the core settlement areas in this period and Portable Antiquities Scheme finds are located west of the PDA (MKE80176; MKE113974; MKE108965; MKE74216) to general grid squares. The Harbour Approach exaction identified a Holloway just south of the present Chalk Hill on the same alignment and comment that the Medieval field system and Holloway may have been laid out in the Anglo-Saxon period. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Medieval

5.8.10 The Kent HER has 16 records from this period within the assessment area (Fig.20). The early Post Medieval mapping shows there are buildings at the PDA although it is away from the core settlement area, and it is likely that this also applied in the Medieval period. Evidence of possible Medieval occupation at Chilton is from the remains of a Medieval building within the area of the PDA (TR 36 SE 341) and Medieval materials (TR 36 SE 340). Chilton Farmhouse was built in 1713 and earlier 16th century foundations (TR 34 SE 466) but it is possible that there were even earlier buildings. For the medieval period there is emerging evidence for 12th / 13th strip settlements along many of the island's trackways and it is possible that Chalk Hill may provide evidence of this, along with more evidence of the Medieval field system found adjacent to the PDA. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **high**.

Post Medieval

5.8.11 Reflecting the increase in activity of the region in the Post Medieval period, there are 85 records for this period of which 56 of those are for listed buildings and predominately associated with the village of St Lawrence to the north east (Fig.21). The PDA in this period was arable and pasture associated with Chilton Farm. The main outbuildings for the farm were to the north of the house but part of the PDA west of the farmhouse lay within the ownership of the farmhouse in this period (MMKE87065) and evidence from this period by the farmhouse cannot be discounted as it is possible that some farm buildings may have fallen into the area of the PDA. Historical mapping shows a number of buildings from this period located on the southern side of the Chalk Hill trackway in the north western corner and foundations and thought to be associated with the farm may still exist in relation to these buildings. At the southern part of the PDA, the area was part of brickworks in the second half of the 19th century (TR 36 SE 327). It appears that there were areas of brickearth extraction. The brickearth extraction around this area was backfilled by planned dumping of refuse during the C18th and early C19th phase of Ramsgate's development and therefore it is possible that evidence of the 18th-19th rubbish will be found (TR 36 SE 34). This HER records that a complex grid-like cropmarks is now apparent although it is not clear if these fall within the area of the PDA although the 1873 OS Map shows a small quarry area at the southern tip of the PDA. The full extent of any brickearth extraction and subsequent filling within the area of the PDA is unclear. The cropmarks seen in this southern area suggests that there is potential that the complete area was not affected but also may account for why the southernmost evaluation trenches in the Harbour Approach Road evaluation did not

reveal much by way of archaeology. Overall, the potential for finding remains from this period is considered **high**.

Modern

5.8.12 There are 38 KHER records from this period representing the extensive cliffs edge military association with the wider area (Fig.22). Aerial photography in 1946 has confirmed the remains of one of the defence sites in the area of the PDA to the south of the Chalk Hill trackway (MWX43150). A number of concrete buildings and also accommodation in the form of Nissen Huts, along with telegraph wires and other associated features were located in this area. Post the Second World War it appears that miners and their families used the site for living accommodation before it being removed by at least the 1960s. Evidence and lost items from this period may remain. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the Application Site is considered **high**.

Overview

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

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

- Prehistoric: **high**

- Iron Age: **high**

- Roman: **moderate**

- Anglo-Saxon: **high**

- Medieval: **high**

- Post-Medieval: **high**

- Modern: **high**

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

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

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

6.1.2 Cartographic regression, topographic analysis and historical research indicate that the area of Chilton Farmhouse may have been occupied from the Medieval period onwards. The majority of the area being pasture or arable land. Possible outbuildings in the Medieval, Post Medieval and Modern period within the area of the PDA are likely to have disturbed earlier period archaeology which nearby excavations confirms is likely to be shallow. Impact in the southern part of the PDA is expected from the Post Medieval brickworks although how much of that area has been impacted is unclear. There is also the possibility of damage to potential archaeology from modern ploughing depths. Earlier investigations undertaken in the 1980s by the then owners in the northern area close to the farmhouse would not have been undertaken to modern archaeological standards would have also created disturbance. The wastewater pipeline across the northern end of the southern end would have also had a high impact and there is the potential for further services along the eastern boundary of the southern field. Therefore, historically the PDA is considered to have had a **low** historical

impact in the northern area. In parts the southern area, it is possible that there is **total** impact in any parts affected by brickearth extraction and the wastewater pipeline and **medium/low** in any remaining areas.

Proposed Impact

6.1.3 The proposed development is for residential housing along with access roads, and services. In addition, it is proposed for there to be some attenuation ponds. The area to the rear of Chilton Farmhouse will be retained as open space with a pond. The requirements for ponds, foundations and services will have a **high** impact on any potential archaeology.

7 SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Introduction

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

7.2 Significance Criteria

Period

7.2.1 There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of high potential for the Prehistoric, Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval, Post Medieval and Modern periods, moderate for the Roman period. Assessment of the findings from the KHER and other resources, some of which lie within the area of the PDA would suggest that the possibility for archaeological remains is extremely high given the archaeologically rich and densely packed landscape and carries national and regional significance with Thanet becoming an extremely important archaeological region for Kent. The landscape consists of burials from Neolithic Causewayed enclosures, the Bronze Age barrows and Anglo-Saxon cemeteries. Settlement, farming and trackways are also seen across the area from the Neolithic right through to the Post Medieval. Chilton Farm has been a settlement for centuries and buildings associated with the farm would be of local significance. In addition, the Site was used for Military defence during the Second World War, and this would be of regional significance.

Rarity

7.2.2 The PDA being a large undeveloped area has the potential to provide further information on the Prehistoric and later landscape in this area of Thanet to support evidence gained from other recent excavations nearby. Neolithic causeways are rare and from cropmarks it clearly continues into the area of the PDA.

Documentation

7.2.3 The historical and landscape development of the PDA can be understood reasonably well from the cartographic, archive, photographic and other sources.

Group Value

7.2.4 The potential for archaeology at the PDA has immense group value in understanding the occupation of the area in all periods, especially in relation to the Prehistoric period and landscape across this part of Thanet and allow for more investigation of the Neolithic causeway and other features identified as cropmarks.

Survival / Condition

7.2.5 It is considered for there to have been generally a low historical impact upon any potential archaeological remains for the PDA with uncertainty surrounding any impact by deep ploughing, the wastewater pipeline and the full extent of brickearth extraction in the southern area.

Fragility / Vulnerability

7.2.6 Any potential remains within the PDA in the area of the proposed development, should they survive in-situ will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development, due to the requirement for foundations and services.

Potential

7.2.7 The Impact assessment concludes that the site has a high potential for archaeological remains.

Significance

7.2.8 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is of archaeological interest and could potentially carry national and regional significance.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.

8.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of extremely high archaeological potential of high national and regional significance with remains possible from all periods. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities. It is recommended for an evaluation to identify the full archaeological potential of the site and for subsequent measures including where necessary preservation in situ.

9 CONCLUSION

9.1 Summary

- 9.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.
- 9.1.2 The landscape is archaeologically rich and densely packed and carries national and regional significance with Thanet becoming an extremely important archaeological region for Kent. Remains are possible from all periods with a number of previously excavated features in and around the area expected to continue within the area of the PDA, that is also evidenced by cropmarks. The landscape consists of burials from Neolithic Causewayed enclosures, the Bronze Age barrows and Anglo-Saxon cemeteries. Settlement, farming and trackways are also seen across the area from the Neolithic right through to the Medieval.
- 9.1.3 Map regression confirms that the majority of the area appears to have been pasture or arable land with the exception of brickworks at the southern end. Possible outbuildings in the Medieval, Post Medieval and Modern period within the area of the PDA are likely to have disturbed earlier period archaeology, which nearby excavations confirms is likely to be shallow. Impact in the southern part of the PDA is expected from the Post Medieval brickworks although how much of that area has been impacted is unclear. There is also the possibility of damage to potential archaeology from modern ploughing depths. The wastewater pipeline across the northern end of the southern field would have also had a high impact plus there may also be additional impact from services. Along the eastern boundary of the southern field. Therefore, historically the PDA is considered to have had a low historical impact on potential archaeology in the northern area. In parts the southern area, it is possible that there is total impact in any parts affected by brickearth extraction and the wastewater pipeline and other services, with medium/low impact in any remaining areas.
- 9.1.4 The proposed development is for residential housing along with access roads, and services. In addition, it is proposed for there to be some attenuation ponds. The area to the rear of Chilton Farmhouse will be retained as open space with a pond. The requirements for ponds, foundations and services will have a high impact on any potential archaeology. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment

and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities. It is recommended for an evaluation to identify the full archaeological potential of the site and for subsequent measures including where necessary preservation in situ.

10 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

10.1 Archive

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

10.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

10.2.1 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.

10.3 Copyright

10.3.1 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 Mr Baker (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

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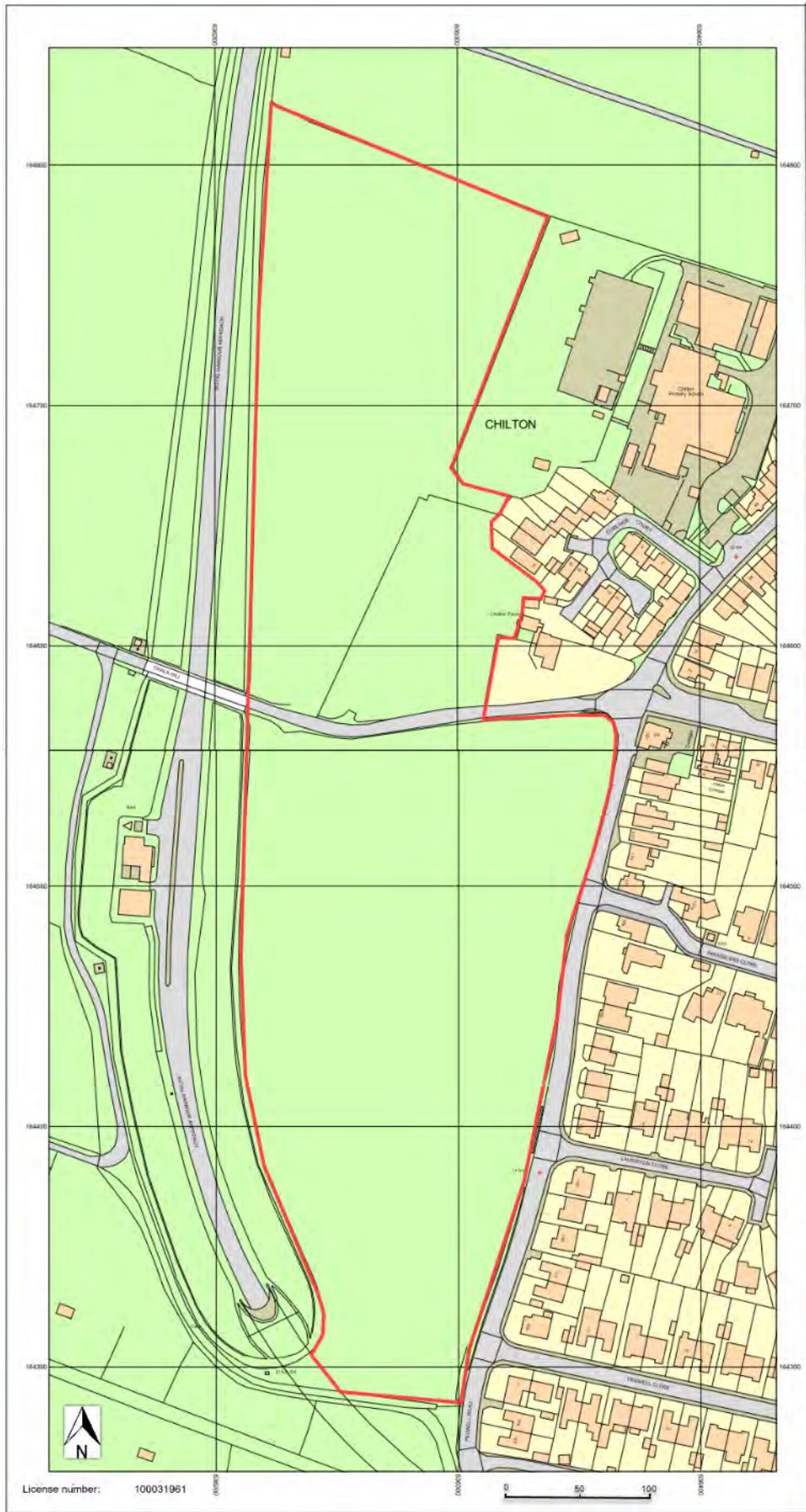


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:20,000, 1:1,250



Figure 2: The Proposed Development



Figure 3: Hall, 1777

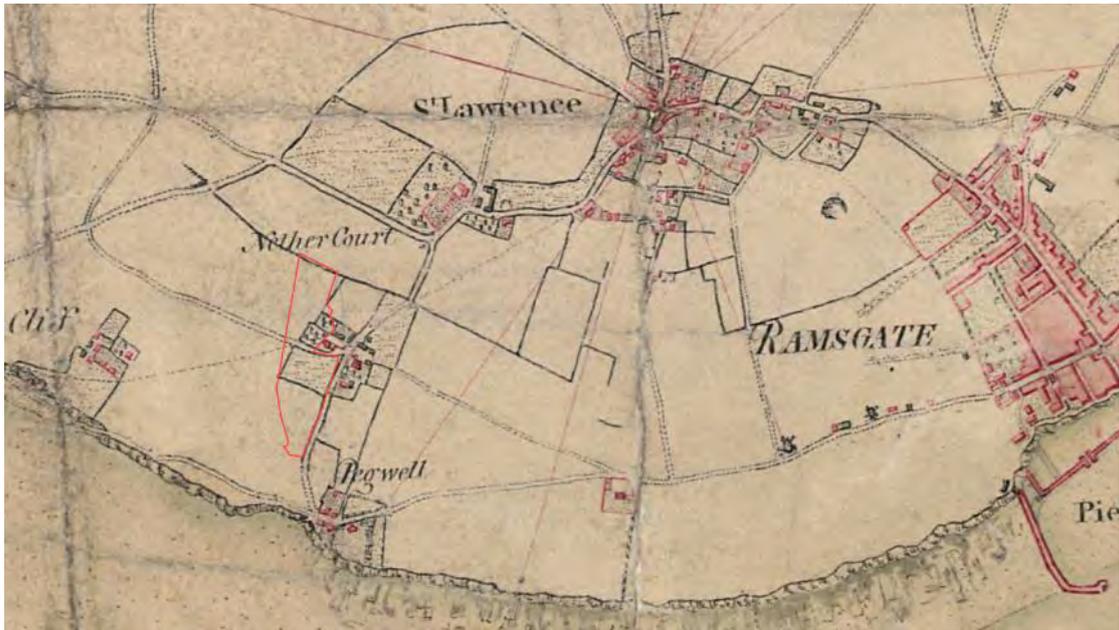


Figure 4: OS Surveyors Drawing 1797



Figure 5: St Lawrence Tithe Map 1840

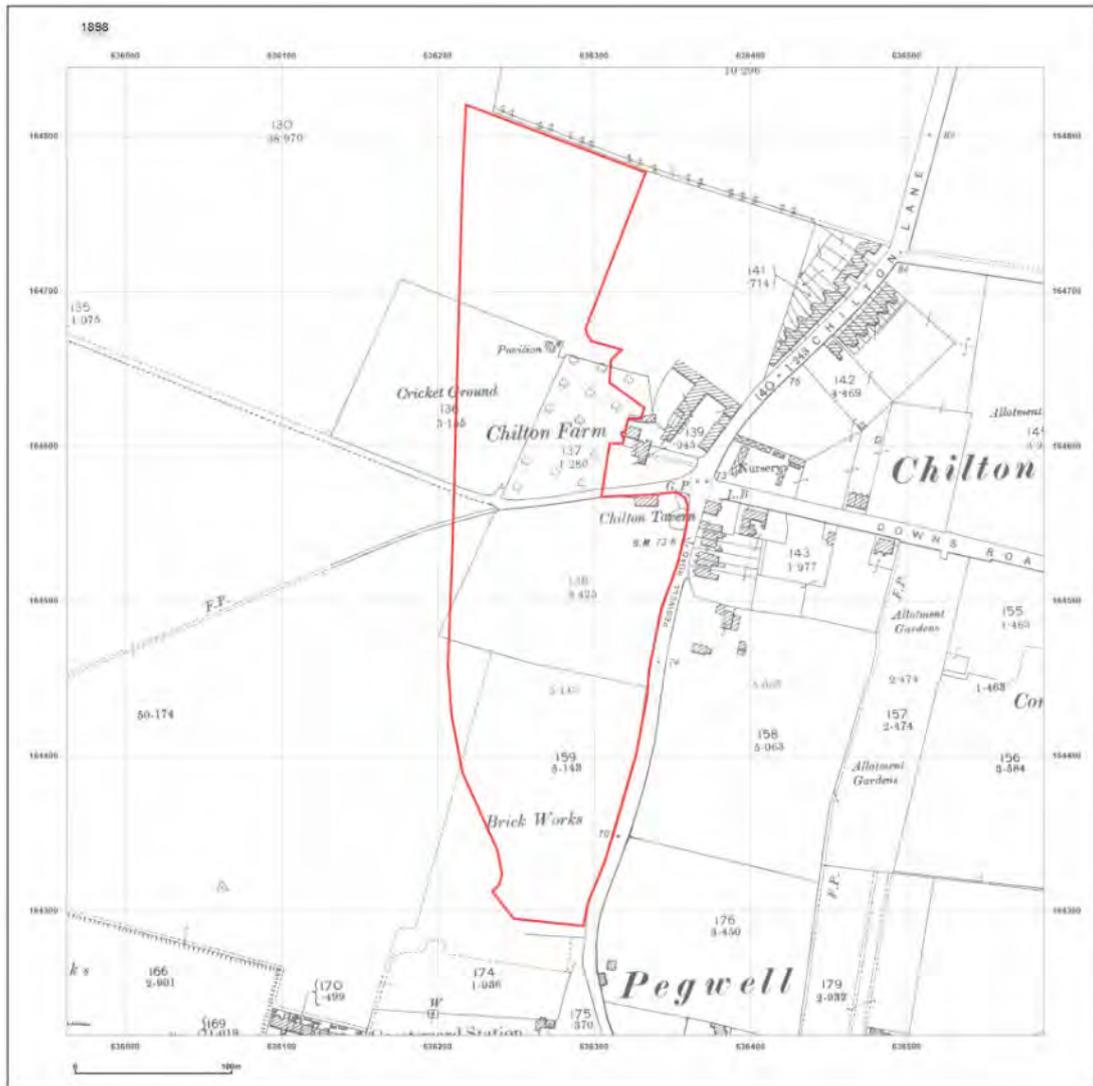


Figure 7: Historic OS Map from 1898, scale 1: 2,500

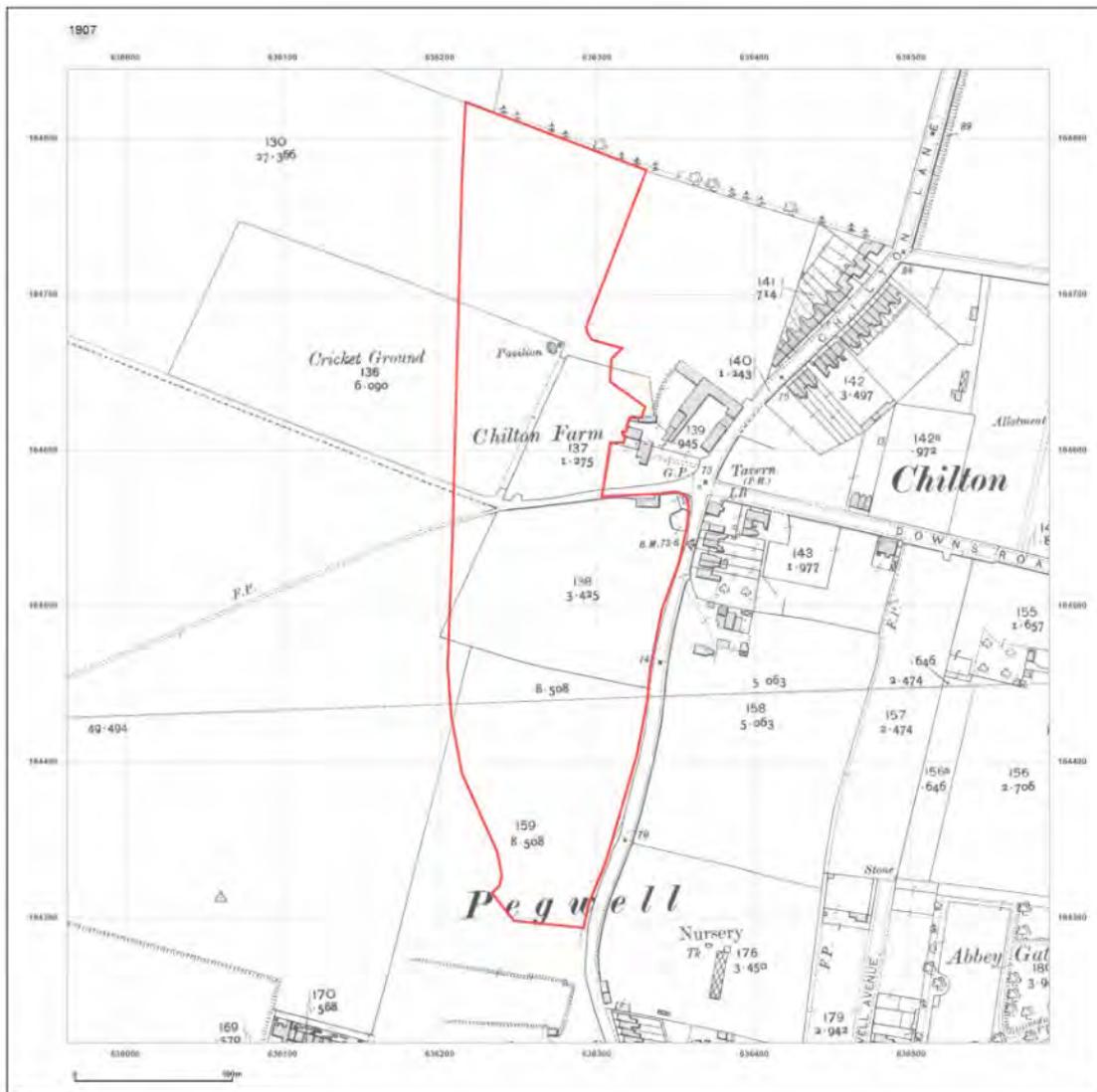


Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1907, scale 1: 2,500

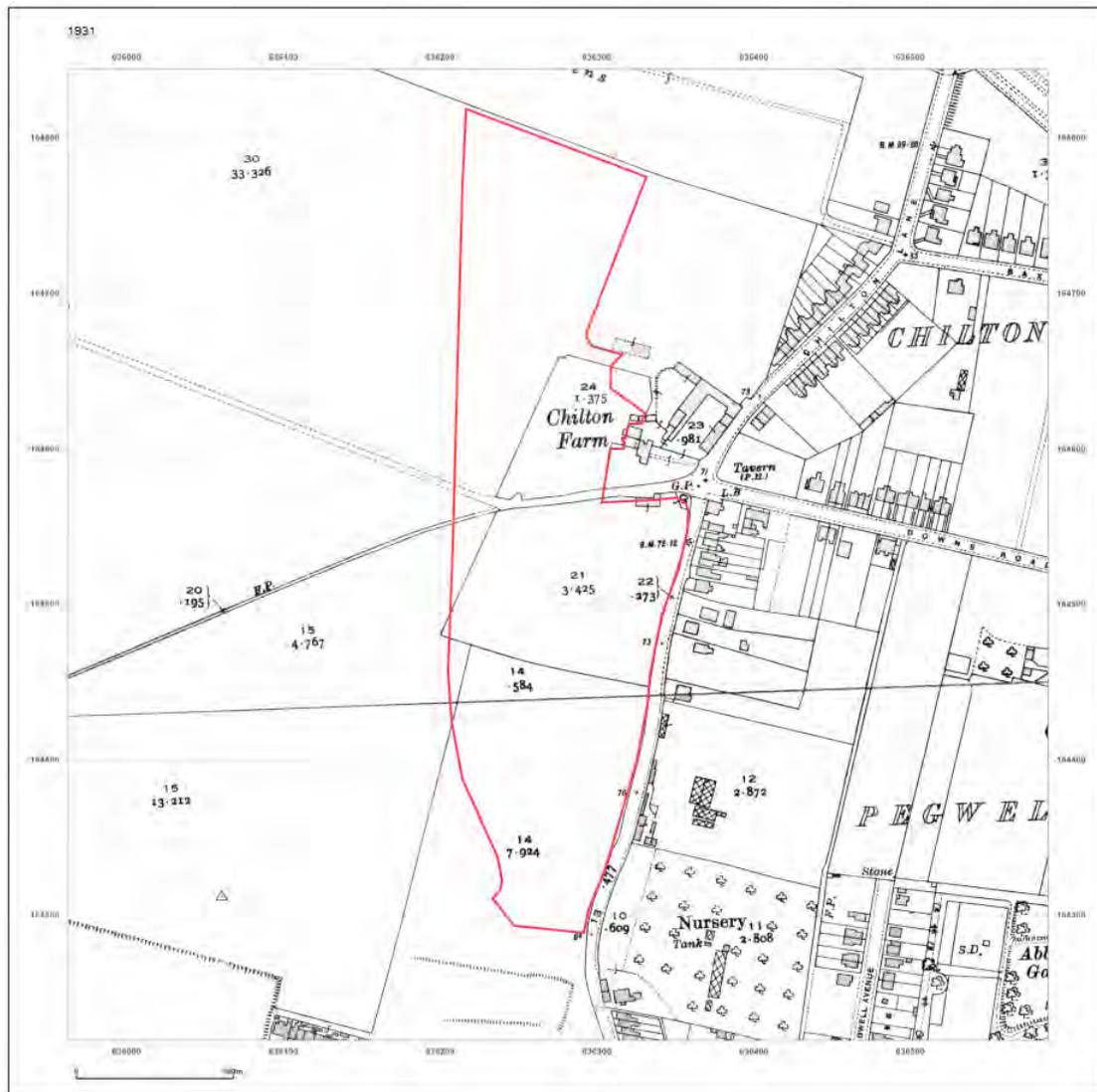


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1931, scale 1: 2,500



Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1938, scale 1: 2,500

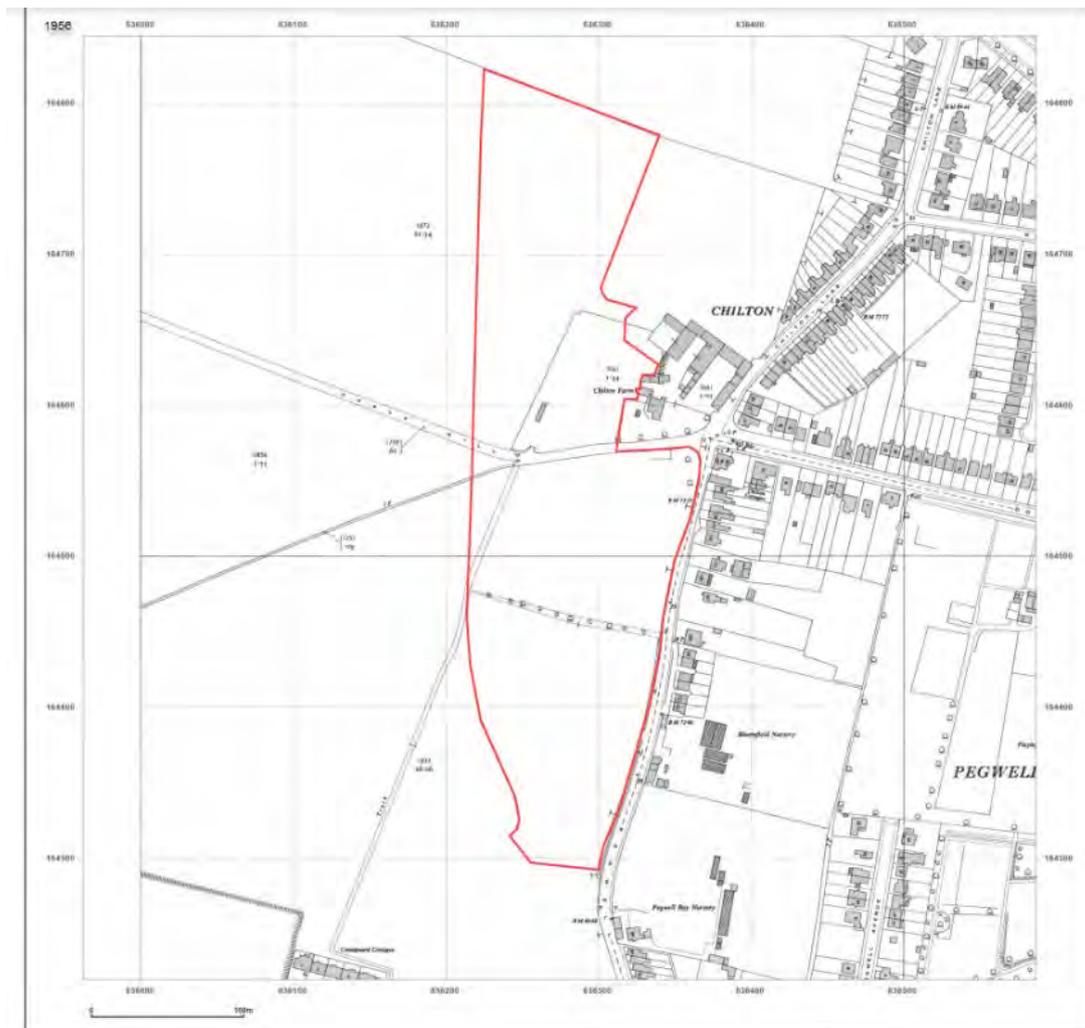


Figure 11: Historical OS Map 1956, scale 1: 2,500

11.3 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER Data (see Figures 14-18). ALL DISTANCES TAKEN FROM THE SITE BOUNDARY

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 36 SE 48	Findspot	c. 455m WNW	Iron Age	Iron Age coin
TR 36 NE 397	Monument	c. 890m NNW	Bronze Age	Prehistoric flint scatter, prehistoric pot and an undated pit, Manston Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 2001	Monument	c. 665m NW	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Romano-British and Jutish features and associated finds, Nethercourt Estate, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 340	Findspot	within the PDA	Medieval	Medieval materials discovered at Chilton Farm, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 341	Monument	within the PDA	Medieval	Remains of medieval building, Chilton Farm, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 418	Monument	c. 1015m ESE	Roman	Roman ditches, London Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 339	Monument	c. 205m NE	Unknown	Tunnel under Chilton Farmhouse, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 338	Findspot	Adjacent to PDA W	Neolithic	Neolithic pottery fragments, found at Chilton Farm, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 328	Monument	c. 310m SW	Post Medieval	Site of former Brickworks, Near Pegwell and Coastguard Cottages, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 327	Monument	within PDA	Post Medieval	Site of former Brickworks, Pegwell, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 642	Listed Building	c. 505m NE	Post Medieval	Upper Lodge. Grade II (1045840)
TR 36 SE 672	Listed Building	c. 715m ESE	Post Medieval	Nos 1-23 West Cliff Terrace Inclusive, With Terracing to South. Grade II (1055848).
TR 36 SE 668	Listed Building	c. 1040m ESE	Modern	The Lido Boating Pond and Retaining Walls. Grade II (1057651).
TR 36 NE 2389	Listed Building	c. 1035m ENE	Post Medieval	136A And 136B Grange Road. Grade II (1063704)
TR 36 NE 2289	Listed Building	c. 940m NE	Post Medieval	Two Headstones About 10 Metres North East of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1076958).
TR 36 NE 2100	Listed Building	c. 1040m ENE	Post Medieval	132 Grange Road. Grade II (1084368).
TR 36 SE 583	Listed Building	c. 870m ESE	Post Medieval	The Lodge. Grade II (1085327).
TR 36 SE 593	Listed Building	c. 100m S	Modern	K6 Telephone Kiosk (No 592332). Grade II (1085328)
TR 36 SE 581	Listed Building	c. 150m SSE	Post Medieval	The Belle Vue Tavern and Attached Block. Grade II (1085329)
TR 36 SE 580	Listed Building	c. 160m SSE	Post Medieval	65A Pegwell Road. Grade II (1085330)
TR 36 SE 512	Listed Building	c. 940m ESE	Post Medieval to Modern	Bon Secours Nursing Home. Grade II (1085347).

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 36 NE 2150	Listed Building	c. 1010m NE	Post Medieval	Penistone House. Grade II (1085360)
TR 36 NE 2169	Listed Building	c. 895m NE	Post Medieval	Group Of 4 Headstones About 10-15 Metres South West of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1085361)
TR 36 NE 2176	Listed Building	c. 935m NE	Post Medieval	Headstone To George Cock About 1 Metre North of North Chapel of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1085362)
TR 36 NE 2152	Listed Building	c. 950m NE	Post Medieval	Railed Chest Tomb And 2 Wall Plaques About 25 Metres North East of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1085363)
TR 36 NE 2161	Listed Building	c. 930m NE	Post Medieval	Chest Tomb And 3 Headstones About 10-20 Metres North of Chancel of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1085364)
TR 36 NE 2162	Listed Building	c. 930m NE	Post Medieval	Three Headstones About 10 Metres North of North Aisle of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1085365)
TR 36 NE 2163	Listed Building	c. 905m NE	Post Medieval	Headstone To Francis Holman and Anne Grigson About 5 Metres West of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1085366)
TR 36 NE 2012	Listed Building	c. 890m NE	Post Medieval	Chest Tomb of James and Mary Townley and 4 Other Railed Tomb Chests About 25 Metres North West of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1085367)
TR 36 NE 2102	Listed Building	c. 870m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	Free Standing Wall Monuments to Mayhew/Garrett Families and Wall Monument And 5 Chest Tombs About 30 Metres South West of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1085368)
TR 36 NE 2059	Listed Building	c. 865m NE	Post Medieval	Group Of 3 Chest Tombs, About 50 Metres West of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1085369)
TR 36 NE 2060	Listed Building	c. 835m NE	Post Medieval	Railed Monument to Dick Family and Adjacent Railed Chest Tomb About 100 Metres South West of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1085370)
TR 36 NE 2061	Listed Building	c. 895m NE	Post Medieval	Chest Tomb About 20 Metres South of Chancel of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1085371)
TR 36 NE 2062	Listed Building	c. 905m NE	Post Medieval	Group Of 3 Chest Tombs About 5-15 Metres South of Chancel of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1085372)
TR 36 NE 2063	Listed Building	c. 825m NE	Post Medieval	39, 41, 43 And 45 High Street. Grade II (1085373)
TR 36 SE 466	Listed Building	Adjacent to PDA	Post Roman	Chilton Farmhouse. Grade II* listed (1085400). House 1713 on 16th century foundations.
TR 36 NE 2299	Listed Building	c. 1050m ENE	Post Medieval	Walls And Gateways Surrounding Nos 136A And B. Grade II (1085412)
TR 36 NE 2300	Listed Building	c. 1030m ENE	Post Medieval	138 Grange Road. Grade II (1085413)
TR 36 NE 2322	Listed Building	c. 890m NE	Post Medieval	39 Ashburnham Road. Grade II (1085423)
TR 36 SE 336	Monument	c. 395m W	Unknown	Possible location of Grubenhause, Pegwell, near Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 2269	Listed Building	c. 905m NE	Post Medieval	Two Chest Tombs About 10 And 25 Metres South of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1052341).
TR 36 SE 645	Listed Building	c. 165m SSE	Post Medieval	65 And 67 Pegwell Road. Grade II (1055810).
TR 36 NE 275	Monument	c. 650m NNW	Unknown	Ring ditch cropmarks, St. Lawrence, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 274	Monument	c. 1025m NW	Unknown	Ring ditch cropmarks, Ozengell Grange, Ramsgate

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 36 SE 665	Listed Building	c. 165m S	Post Medieval	Pegwell Inn. Grade II (1055833)
TR 36 NE 245	Monument	c. 540m N	Unknown	Undated ring ditch, St. Lawrence, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 344	Monument	c. 1015m NNW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Prehistoric pottery, Anglo-Saxon feature and finds, Ozengell Grange, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 342	Monument	c. 905m NNE	Unknown	Rectilinear enclosure cropmark, near Manston Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 2323	Listed Building	c. 925m NE	Post Medieval	Group Of Chest Tomb And 4 Headstones to Long Family, Within 2 Metres North of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1051661)
TR 36 NE 2308	Listed Building	c. 895m NE	Post Medieval	Two Free Standing Wall Monuments and Headstone with Barrel Tomb, About 45 Metres North West of Church of St Laurence Grade II (1051093)
TR 36 NE 2309	Listed Building	c. 865m NE	Post Medieval	Railed Tomb Chest to John Proctor Andendon, About 60 Metres West of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1051051)
TR 36 NE 2310	Listed Building	c. 890m NE	Post Medieval	Group Of 4 Headstones About 20 Metres North West of Church of St Laurence (Grade II (1049107))
TR 36 SE 648	Listed Building	c. 1030m ESE	Modern	The Lido, Western Quadrant Grade II (1038939)
TR 36 NE 227	Monument	c. 1025m NNW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Farmhouse, barn and possible monastic grange, Ozengell Grange, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 320	Monument	c. 1025m W	Roman	Roman inhumation, Cliffsend
TR 36 NE 2262	Listed Building	c. 925m NE	Post Medieval	Triple Barrel Tomb and Headstone, About 1 Metre North of North Aisle of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1051675)
TR 36 SE 424	Listed Building	c. 840m SE	Modern	Access Road, Underpass and Retaining Walls from Court Stairs to Western Undercliff. Grade II (1086050)
TR 36 SE 540	Listed Building	c. 1110m ESE	Modern	Bowls Pavilion. Grade II (1086087)
TR 36 SE 531	Listed Building	c. 875m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	Water Tower of Ramsgate Water Works Including Area Railings, Gate Piers to West. Grade II (1203415)
TR 36 SE 633	Listed Building	c. 1080m ESE	Modern	The Lido, Eastern Quadrant. Grade II (1336323)
TR 36 NE 2199	Listed Building	c. 1035m ENE	Post Medieval	The Admiral Fox. Grade II (1336646)
TR 36 NE 2219	Listed Building	c. 1035m ENE	Post Medieval	142 Grange Road. Grade II (1336647)
TR 36 NE 2216	Listed Building	c. 1015m ENE	Post Medieval	2 And 4 Ashburnham Road. Grade II (1336654)
TR 36 SE 619	Listed Building	c. 275m NE	Post Medieval	Lower Lodge. Grade II listed (1336658). Tollhouse and gate lodge. Mid-19th century.
TR 36 NE 2240	Listed Building	c. 1030m NE	Post Medieval	1 And 3 High Street. Grade II (1336661)
TR 36 NE 2241	Listed Building	c. 915m NE	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Modern	Church Of St Laurence. Grade I (1336662)
TR 36 NE 2251	Listed Building	c. 905m NE	Post Medieval	Free Standing Wall Monument to Maxton/Holman Families, About 30 Metres West of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1336663)

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 36 NE 2243	Listed Building	c. 885m NE	Post Medieval	Tomb Chest to Captain John Curling and Group Of 6 Headstones About 15-20 Metres East of Mausoleum. Grade II (1336664)
TR 36 NE 2235	Listed Building	c. 880m NE	Post Medieval	Headstone Fixed to Churchyard Wall About 25 Metres South of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1336665)
TR 36 NE 2245	Listed Building	c. 915m NE	Post Medieval	Group Of 11 Brick Chest Tombs to South of Chancel of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1336666)
TR 36 NE 2247	Listed Building	c. 1010m NNW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Barn About 50 Metres East of Ozengell Grange. Grade II* Listed (1336669). Tithe Barn. Late 14Th Or Early 15Th Century With 18Th Century Alterations.
TR 36 SE 432	Listed Building	c. 700m ESE	Post Medieval	Wall And Gate Piers to North and East of West Cliff Terrace. Grade II (1336682)
TR 36 SE 429	Listed Building	c. 160m SSE	Post Medieval	Pegwell Village Hotel. Grade II (1336683)
TR 36 SE 435	Listed Building	c. 545m E	Post Medieval	Gateway And Walls to Former Abbey School. Grade II (1338880)
TR 36 NE 2151	Listed Building	c. 1035m ENE	Post Medieval	140 Grange Road. Grade II (1359671)
TR 36 SE 490	Listed Building	c. 170m SSE	Post Medieval to Modern	Pegwell Lodge. Grade II (1366578)
TR 36 SE 495	Listed Building	c. 970m E	Post Medieval	The Lodge and Courtyard Bon Secours Nursing Home. Grade II (1367425)
TR 36 NE 2147	Listed Building	c. 910m NE	Post Medieval	Chest Tomb to Thomas Tomson and Headstone to Anne Tomson, South of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1372252)
TR 36 NE 2148	Listed Building	c. 895m NE	Post Medieval	Headstone With Barrel Tomb and Headstone About 10 Metres South West of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1372262)
TR 36 NE 2127	Listed Building	c. 915m NE	Post Medieval	Group Of 6 Headstones South of Chancel of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1372282)
TR 36 NE 2142	Listed Building	c. 870m NE	Post Medieval	Mausoleum To Earl of Dunmow with 2 Tomb Chests and Headstone About 100 Metres West of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1372893)
TR 36 NE 2120	Listed Building	c. 935m NE	Post Medieval	Railed Tomb and Headstone About 40 Metres North of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1373848)
TR 36 NE 2121	Listed Building	c. 895m NE	Post Medieval	Group Of 4 Chest Tombs About 35 Metres North West of Church of St Laurence. Grade II (1373888)
TR 36 SE 319	Monument	c. 100m W	Neolithic	Neolithic pit, Chalk Hill
TR 36 SE 346	Monument	c. 200m SSW	Post Medieval	Two wells dating to the 18th/19th century, Pegwell Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 342	Monument	Adjacent to PDA W	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age inhumation burial, Harbour Approach Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 549	Monument	c. 1100m ESE	Modern	Pillbox
TR 36 SE 548	Monument	c. 985m ESE	Modern	Pillbox
TR 36 NE 477	Monument	c. 830m N	Neolithic	Early Neolithic shallow cut found on site of new Tesco store south of Manston Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 484	Monument	c. 850m N	Middle Bronze Age	Middle Bronze Age settlement/activity located on site of Tesco, Manston Road, Ramsgate, Kent
TR 36 NE 485	Monument	c. 800m N	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon settlement/activity located on site of Tesco, Manston Road, Ramsgate, Kent
TR 36 NE 486	Monument	c. 805m N	Post Medieval	Post-Medieval settlement/activity located on site of Tesco, Manston Road, Ramsgate, Kent
MKE73843	Findspot	c. 715m WNW	Early Iron Age to Roman	PAS Find. Iron Age silver coin

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
MKE73869	Findspot	c. 405m W	Late Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE73875	Findspot	c. 580m WNW	Early Iron Age to Roman	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy ring
MKE73920	Findspot	c. 680m WNW	Late Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE73921	Findspot	c. 680m WNW	Late Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE73922	Findspot	c. 680m WNW	Late Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE73923	Findspot	c. 610m W	Late Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE73924	Findspot	c. 610m W	Late Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE73958	Findspot	c. 1000m WNW	Medieval	PAS Find. Medieval copper alloy weight
MKE73959	Findspot	c. 1000m WNW	Late Iron Age to Roman	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy bow brooch
MKE73983	Findspot	c. 520m W	Late Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74000	Findspot	c. 1025m W	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS Find. Medieval copper alloy brooch
MKE74003	Findspot	c. 690m WNW	Late Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74029	Findspot	c. 680m WNW	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74041	Findspot	c. 545m NW	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74064	Findspot	c. 795m ESE	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Neolithic flint lithic implement
MKE74094	Findspot	c. 710m NW	Late Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age silver coin
MKE74101	Findspot	c. 680m WNW	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age coin
MKE74102	Findspot	c. 680m WNW	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age coin
MKE74117	Findspot	c. 520m W	Late Iron Age to Middle Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age coin
MKE74131	Findspot	c. 680m WNW	Late Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age coin
MKE74146	Findspot	c. 610m W	Late Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age coin
MKE74155	Findspot	c. 520m W	Late Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age coin
MKE74156	Findspot	c. 520m W	Late Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age coin
MKE74164	Findspot	c. 805m W	Roman	PAS Find. Roman silver finger ring
MKE74216	Findspot	c. 80m NNW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	PAS Find. Early Medieval gold pendant
MKE74235	Findspot	c. 685m WNW	Roman	PAS Find. Roman copper alloy hair pin
MKE74261	Findspot	c. 930m W	Roman	PAS Find. Roman copper alloy spoon
TR 36 SE 547	Monument	c. 1155m ESE	Modern	Roadblock
TR 36 NE 2166	Monument	c. 840m NW	Modern	Second World War roadblock.
TR 36 NE 469	Monument	c. 835m NE	Modern	Second World War air raid shelter, High Street St Lawrence
TR 36 NE 471	Monument	c. 825m N	Late Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age settlement/activity located on site of Tesco, Manston Road, Ramsgate, Kent
TR 36 NE 467	Findspot	c. 845m NE	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval	Prehistoric flints and post-medieval pottery recovered during trial trenching evaluation in 2005

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 36 NE 548	Monument	c. 915m N	Modern	Possible machine gun post in Stannar Court
TR 36 NE 2170	Monument	c. 995m NNW	Modern	Pillbox
TR 36 SE 463	Monument	c. 590m WNW	Modern	Pillbox
TR 36 SE 465	Monument	c. 785m WNW	Modern	Pillbox
TR 36 SE 483	Monument	c. 930m W	Modern	Pillbox
TR 36 SE 473	Monument	c. 1180m ESE	Modern	Pillbox
TR 36 SE 472	Monument	c. 895m SE	Modern	Pillbox
TR 36 SE 471	Monument	Adjacent to PDA	Modern	Pillbox
TR 36 NE 2155	Monument	c. 520m NE	Modern	Pillbox
TR 36 SE 470	Building	c. 425m NW	Modern	Pillbox
MKE74262	Findspot	c. 640m WNW	Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	PAS Find. Bronze Age copper alloy hoard
MKE74271	Findspot	c. 690m WNW	Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74277	Findspot	c. 545m NW	Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74300	Findspot	c. 680m WNW	Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74413	Findspot	c. 390m WNW	Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74424	Findspot	c. 520m W	Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74425	Findspot	c. 520m W	Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74434	Findspot	c. 730m W	Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74435	Findspot	c. 740m W	Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74450	Findspot	c. 520m W	Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74466	Findspot	c. 455m WNW	Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74479	Findspot	c. 405m W	Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74492	Findspot	c. 715m WNW	Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age silver coin
MKE74519	Findspot	c. 520m W	Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74543	Findspot	c. 680m WNW	Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74544	Findspot	c. 680m WNW	Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74545	Findspot	c. 680m WNW	Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74549	Findspot	c. 610m W	Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
MKE74550	Findspot	c. 610m W	Iron Age	PAS Find. Iron Age copper alloy coin
TR 36 NE 26	Monument	c. 685m NNW	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Early medieval cemetery and associated finds, Ozengell, Ramsgate and Manston
TR 36 NE 28	Monument	c. 790m N	Medieval	Site of Upper Court Manor House, St. Lawrence, Ramsgate

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 36 NE 29	Monument	c. 840m NNE	Early Neolithic to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Early medieval cemetery, St. Lawrence, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 40	Monument	c. 415m N	Iron Age	Two Iron Age pits found on Thirlmere Avenue, Nethercourt, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 45	Findspot	c. 470m NNE	Mesolithic	Thames pick found at Eskdale Avenue, Nethercourt, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 47	Monument	c. 470m N	Unknown	Enclosure cropmark feature
TR 36 NE 48	Findspot	c. 965m NE	Bronze Age	Two bronze palstave axes, found near St. Lawrence, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 49	Monument	c. 880m NE	Post Medieval	Site of a 16th century beacon, St. Lawrence, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 56	Monument	c. 520m NW	Bronze Age	Barrow/ring ditch cropmark features, Nethercourt, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 126	Monument	c. 550m NNE	Neolithic	Neolithic burials found in 1949, Nethercourt, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 127	Monument	c. 520m NNW	Roman	Possible Romano-British domestic site, Nethercourt, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 682	Monument	c. 850m ENE	Unknown	An undated post hole, Herbert Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 688	Monument	c. 455m WNW	Unknown	Remains of an undated ditch, Chalk Hill
TR 36 NE 532	Findspot	c. 795m NE	Later Prehistoric	Prehistoric flints and daub, Nethercourt Farm Road/High Street St Lawrence
TR 36 SE 695	Monument	c. 1085m ESE	Early Iron Age to Roman	Iron Age ditches, Royal Esplanade, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 692	Monument	c. 1020m ESE	Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	Middle to Late Bronze Age funerary site, London Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 1	Findspot	c. 660m ENE	Late Iron Age to Roman	late Iron Age pottery; C1st AD Roman coins and pottery
TR 36 SE 2	Monument	c. 940m E	Roman	Roman cremation, pottery etc found
TR 36 SE 3	Monument	c. 975m ESE	Roman	Roman enclosure and pottery
TR 36 SE 4	Findspot	c. 900m SE	Unknown	Round scraper (found 1923)
TR 36 SE 5	Findspot	c. 840m SSW	Roman	Waterbottle (poss Roman)
TR 36 SE 8	Findspot	c. 840m SSW	Unknown	Samian bowl c.AD 100
TR 36 SE 9	Monument	c. 1070m SE	Roman	Roman cremations and later (poss Roman) inhumation
TR 36 SE 10	Findspot	c. 1070m SE	Unknown	Two polished stone axes and a flint knife
TR 36 SE 11	Findspot	c. 1070m SE	Roman	Roman objects
TR 36 SE 13	Findspot	c. 625m ENE	Roman	Roman burial, land above West Cliff Terrace, St. Lawrence
MKE80144	Findspot	c. 980m NW	Medieval	PAS Find. copper alloy chape
MKE80149	Findspot	c. 710m NW	Post Medieval	PAS Find. copper alloy mount
MKE80152	Findspot	c. 690m WSW	Post Medieval	PAS Find. copper alloy mount
MKE80159	Findspot	c. 710m NW	Post Medieval	PAS Find. copper alloy spoon
TR 36 SE 16	Monument	c. 710m SE	Bronze Age	Poss Bronze Age cup-incised chalk lump (found 1982)
MKE80175	Findspot	c. 520m W	Roman to Post Medieval	PAS Find. Roman copper alloy unidentified object
MKE80176	Findspot	c. 520m W	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	PAS Find. Early Medieval copper alloy brooch
TR 36 SE 17	Monument	c. 470m W	Later Prehistoric	Enclosure cropmark and sub circular feature, Ramsgate
MKE80183	Findspot	c. 500m SSW	Medieval	PAS Find. silver finger ring
TR 36 SE 19	Findspot	c. 1000m E	Roman	Romano-British pottery
TR 36 SE 20	Monument	c. 615m WNW	Early Bronze Age to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Cropmark ring ditches, Ramsgate, Thanet
TR 36 SE 21	Monument	c. 755m W	Unknown	Ring ditch cropmarks, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 22	Monument	c. 425m NW	Unknown	Ring ditch cropmarks, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 23	Monument	c. 255m W	Early Bronze Age to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Ring ditch and possible Anglo-Saxon barrow, Ramsgate

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 36 SE 24	Monument	Adjacent to PDA W	Neolithic	Neolithic causewayed enclosure, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 25	Monument	c. 780m W	Unknown	Area cropmark features, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 26	Monument	c. 700m WSW	Medieval	Medieval rems
TR 36 SE 27	Findspot	c. 550m WSW	Roman	Romano-British remains
TR 36 SE 687	Monument	c. 540m WNW	Unknown	Two undated pits/post holes, Chalk Hill
TR 36 SE 686	Monument	c. 600m WNW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo Saxon inhumation, Chalk Hill
TR 36 SE 659	Monument	c. 1020m W	Roman	Roman features, Cliffsend
TR 36 SE 685	Monument	c. 355m W	Late Iron Age to Roman	Late Iron Age feature, Chalk Hill
TR 36 SE 684	Monument	c. 240m WNW	Late Bronze Age to Roman	Late Iron Age/Roman ditches, Cliffsend
TR 36 SE 683	Monument	c. 360m W	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pits and ditch/possible enclosure, Chalk Hill
TR 36 NE 192	Monument	c. 520m N	Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age	Barrow and field system cropmarks, Newington, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 179	Monument	c. 740m NE	Roman	Romano-British burial and pottery, found at St. Lawrence, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 177	Monument	c. 760m NNW	Roman	Roman Villa Farm at the site of Ozengell Grange, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 28	Monument	within PDA	Bronze Age	Bronze Age barrow and enclosure cropmarks, near Pegwell Bay, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 693	Monument	c. 685m SSE	Neolithic	An Early Neolithic causewayed ditch, Pegwell
TR 36 SE 9	Monument	c. 675m SE	Roman	Probable Roman Building, Pegwell Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 30	Monument	c. 100m S	Unknown	Slit trench cropmark, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 31	Monument	c. 1130m W	Modern	Slit trench cropmark, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 32	Monument	Within PDA	Neolithic	Neolithic inhumation, flints and pottery
TR 36 SE 694	Findspot	c. 370m ESE	Later Prehistoric	Later prehistoric pottery and worked flints, Pegwell Road
TR 36 SE 33	Findspot	Within the PDA	Roman	Romano-British coins and pottery
TR 36 SE 34	Monument	within PDA	Post Medieval	18th - 19th c rubbish dumps
TR 36 SE 35	Monument	c. 675m WSW	Medieval	Medieval well shaft
TR 36 SE 36	Monument	c. 725m WSW	Medieval	Medieval well shaft
TR 36 SE 37	Findspot	c. 1085m W	Roman	Romano-British coins brooch and key
TR 36 SE 38	Monument	c. 750m SSW	Roman	Romano-British occupation site
TR 36 SE 39	Monument	c. 655m SW	Medieval	Medieval bldg rems
TR 36 SE 40	Monument	c. 930m SW	Medieval	Poss medieval wall
TR 36 SE 41	Monument	Within PDA	Bronze Age	Barrow cropmark, near Pegwell Bay, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 42	Monument	c. 385m W	Bronze Age	Probable Bronze Age barrow, Little Cliffsend, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 566	Monument	c. 915m N	Modern	Former site of a Second World War pillbox, Manston Road
TR 36 NE 577	Findspot	c. 1000m N	Mesolithic	Mesolithic worked flints, Manston Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 578	Findspot	c. 1000m N	Neolithic	Neolithic worked flints, Manston Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 579	Monument	c. 1005m N	Late Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age enclosure and pits, Manston Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 583	Monument	c. 960m N	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon occupation, Manston Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 696	Monument	c. 1080m ESE	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features, 25 Royal Esplanade, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 402	Monument	c. 345m NNW	Post Medieval	Newington windmill
MKE87047	Farmstead	c. 735m W	Post Medieval	Little Cliffsend Farm

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
MKE87048	Farmstead	c. 1035m NNW	Post Medieval	Ozengell Grange (Ozengell Farm)
MKE87064	Farmstead	c. 475m NNE	Post Medieval	Nether Court
MKE87065	Farmstead	Within the PDA	Post Medieval	Chilton Farm
MKE87066	Farmstead	c. 890m E	Post Medieval	Farmstead east of Westcliff House
MKE87067	Farmstead	c. 890m E	Post Medieval	Farmstead north of Westcliffe House
TR 36 SE 325	Monument	c. 765m S	Unknown	Timber posts in intertidal zone, Cliffsend, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 716	Monument	c. 1005m W	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Early medieval shell midden, Pegwell Bay
TR 36 SE 721	Findspot	within the PDA	Upper Palaeolithic	Possible Upper Palaeolithic flake from Chalk Hill, Chilton
TR 36 NW 1102	Monument	c. 1010m WNW	Unknown	Linear cropmarks at Lord of the Manor, Thanet
TR 36 NE 2407	Monument	c. 945m NW	Unknown	Pair of ring-ditches that may be contiguous
TR 36 NE 2408	Monument	c. 760m NW	Post Medieval to Unknown	"The Manor House", Lord of the Manor, Manston
TR 36 SE 735	Monument	c. 180m NW	Unknown	Parallel cropmarks of a curving linear feature with a possible bank and ditch encompassing features to the south
TR 36 SE 733	Monument	c. 415m W	Post Medieval	Amorphous cropmark of possible infilled chalk pit
TR 36 SE 736	Monument	c. 990m W	Unknown	Ditch visible as a cropmark topping a shallow rise
TR 36 SE 734	Monument	c. 580m W	Unknown	Cropmark shows rectangular enclosure with causeway entrance
TR 36 NE 2409	Monument	c. 890m NNW	Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age	Bronze Age to iron age features found during 2004 excavations
TR 36 NE 427	Monument	c. 895m N	Early Bronze Age to Medieval	Bronze Age/Early Medieval/Medieval site, Manston Rd
MKE97011	Findspot	c. 360m NW	Unknown	Medieval Copper alloy brooch
MKE97017	Findspot	c. 815m WSW	Post Medieval	Post Medieval Copper alloy seal matrix
TR 36 NE 673	Monument	c. 980m NNW	Unknown	Undated features, Manston Green, Ramsgate, Kent
TR 36 NE 674	Findspot	c. 1045m NNW	Post Medieval	2 Conjoining Early Post-Medieval Peg Tiles, Manston Green, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 753	Listed Building	c. 685m WSW	Modern	Eastern of two Concrete Second World War 4-inch gun emplacements, Little Cliffsend Farm
TR 36 SE 754	Monument	c. 720m WSW	Modern	Western 4-inch gun emplacement, Little Cliffsend Farm
TR 36 NE 679	Monument	c. 930m NW	Unknown	Second World War roadblock at A256 Haine Road, Hollins Bottom.
TR 36 NE 680	Monument	c. 820m NNE	Unknown	Second World War roadblock on Manston Road, St. Lawrence, Ramsgate.
TR 36 NE 2414	Monument	c. 400m NNE	Modern	Nether Court, Nethercourt Hill, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 691	Monument	c. 780m NW	Unknown	Undated hollow and pits, Ozengell
TR 36 NE 703	Monument	c. 1020m NW	Iron Age	Shallow hollow containing probable iron age pottery, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 702	Monument	c. 1040m NW	Roman	Roman period boundary ditch, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 705	Monument	c. 785m NW	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Possible early bronze age ring-ditch, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 707	Monument	c. 990m NW	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Possible ring-ditch, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 710	Monument	c. 1035m NW	Early Bronze Age	Possible Late Neolithic / early bronze age ring-ditch, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 717	Monument	c. 815m NW	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Possible early bronze age ring-ditch, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 720	Monument	c. 1010m NW	Modern	Probable Second World War blast wall enclosure, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 721	Monument	c. 990m NW	Modern	Probable Second World War mound and hardstanding, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 2438	Monument	c. 770m NNW	Prehistoric	Possible prehistoric ditches, Lord of the Manor
MWX43746	Monument	c. 915m ENE	Post Medieval	Brick fields, Ramsgate
MWX43746	Monument	c. 775m ENE	Post Medieval	Brick fields, Ramsgate

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 36 SE 764	Monument	c. 1085m W	Unknown	'Klein-Kampfanlage'
MKE108965	Findspot	c. 480m W	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	Early Medieval copper alloy stirrup
TR 36 NE 2461	Building	c. 905m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	Former Methodist Chapel, Chapel Road, Ramsgate, Thanet
MKE113974	Findspot	c. 490m W	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	PAS Find. Early Medieval copper alloy bridle bit
MKE115987	Monument	c. 845m NW	Unknown	Ozengell, Lord of the Manor #6
TR 36 NE 2479	Monument	c. 1020m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	Site of former National School (Infants), Newington Road, Ramsgate, Thanet
TR 36 NE 2478	Monument	c. 990m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	Site of former National School (Girls), Newington Road, Ramsgate, Thanet
MWX43904	Monument	c. 130m SSW	Post Medieval to Modern	Coastguard station, Ramsgate
TR 15 NE 1063	Monument	c. 600m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Ashford & Margate Railway
TR 36 NE 491	Monument	c. 1000m E	Modern	Isle of Thanet Electric Tramway
TR 36 NW 438	Monument	c. 180m N	Medieval	Dunstrete
TR 36 NW 1102	Monument	c. 955m NW	Unknown	Linear cropmarks at Lord of the Manor, Thanet
TR 36 NE 2406	Monument	c. 880m NW	Unknown	Straight linear feature visible as a cropmark running from Lord of the Manor to the east end of Manston airfield
TR 36 NE 689	Monument	c. 775m NW	Unknown	Probable former field boundaries Ozengell
TR 36 NE 690	Monument	c. 750m NW	Unknown	Possible iron age or Roman enclosure, Ozengell
TR 36 NE 693	Monument	c. 920m NW	Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Neolithic enclosure and triple-ditched Early Bronze Age barrow, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 694	Monument	c. 935m NW	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Neolithic enclosures and Early Bronze Age round barrow, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 695	Monument	c. 830m NW	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Neolithic enclosure and Early Bronze Age round barrow, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 696	Monument	c. 855m NW	Early Bronze Age to Unknown	Early Bronze Age round barrow, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 697	Monument	c. 765m NW	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age round barrow, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 698	Monument	c. 640m NW	Early Bronze Age to Unknown	Early Bronze Age round barrow, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 699	Monument	c. 865m W	Middle Iron Age to Roman	Mid to Late iron age to mid-Roman activity, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 706	Monument	c. 790m W	Late Iron Age to Roman	Two linear ditch cropmarks, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 708	Monument	c. 900m NW	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Late Neolithic / early bronze age round barrow, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 711	Monument	c. 965m W	Iron Age	Possible iron age or Roman period ditch, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 715	Monument	c. 970m W	Early Iron Age to Roman	Possible boundary ditch, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 716	Monument	c. 990m NW	Medieval	Rectilinear enclosures, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 SE 763	Monument	c. 950m SW	Unknown	'ZIGZAG TRENCH'
TR 36 SE 765	Monument	c. 290m NW	Unknown	TRENCH
TR 36 NE 718	Monument	c. 850m NW	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Possible early bronze age ring-ditch, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 719	Monument	c. 895m NW	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Possible early bronze age ring-ditch, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 723	Monument	c. 580m NW	Modern	Probable Second World War building and blast wall, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 724	Monument	c. 825m NW	Modern	Probable Second World War ditches, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 SE 324	Monument	c. 510m W	Modern	World War II battery at Little Cliffsend Farm, Ramsgate
TR 36 SE 469	Monument	c. 270m W	Modern	ANTI INVASION DEFENCE SITE
TR 36 NE 51	Monument	c. 600m NW	Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Ozengell barrow group, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 58	Monument	c. 570m NW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Early medieval burials and grave goods, Ozengell cemetery, near Monkton
TR 36 SE 680	Landscape	c. 460m SE	Modern	Courtstairs Chine, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 704	Monument	c. 785m NW	Modern	Second World War heavy anti-aircraft battery and camp, Lord of the Manor
TR 36 NE 709	Monument	c. 920m NW	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Late Neolithic / early bronze age round barrow, Lord of the Manor
MWX43122	Monument	c. 835m E	Modern	WWII military complex of structures, gun pits and barbed wire, west of Ramsgate

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
MWX43124	Monument	c. 970m SE	Modern	WWII structural gun pit located/spigot mortar emplacement seaward of Prince Edward's Promenade, Ramsgate
MWX43126	Monument	c. 910m SE	Modern	Two WWII circular gun pits located seaward of Prince Edward's Promenade, Ramsgate
MWX43127	Monument	c. 580m SE	Modern	WWII trench & bank system associated with 2 military buildings and two pillboxes, located on the landward side of Prince Edward's Promenade, Ramsgate
MWX43132	Monument	c. 390m SE	Modern	WWII gun pit on the cliff edge at Court Stairs Park, west of Ramsgate
MWX43150	Monument	Part within PDA	Modern	WWII coastal defences to the west of Pegwell
MWX43151	Monument	c. 570m W	Modern	WWII coastal defences to the north of Cliffsend Farm, west of Pegwell
MWX43152	Monument	c. 300m NW	Modern	WWII coastal defences NNE of Cliffsend Farm, west of Pegwell
MWX43158	Monument	c. 160m W	Later Prehistoric	Cropmarks on Chalk Hill, west of Pegwell
MWX43170	Monument	c. 860m W	Early Bronze Age to Unknown	Two possible pits visible as crop marks, west of Pegwell, Ramsgate
MWX43173	Monument	c. 770m SW	Modern	WWII post alignment in the intertidal zone of Pegwell Bay, west of Ramsgate
MWX43184	Monument	c. 800m W	Modern	Complex of WWII coastal defences and gun emplacements, Pegwell Bay, west of Ramsgate
MWX43230	Monument	c. 720m WSW	Modern	WWII beach scaffolding along the coast at Pegwell Bay
MWX43747	Monument	c. 200m S	Post Medieval	Rifle range, Pegwell
MWX43749	Monument	c. 200m SSW	Post Medieval to Modern	Rifle range, Pegwell

Event ID	Record Type	Event Type	Date	Name
EKE11819	INTRUSIVE	Geotechnical Survey	1993	Geotechnical survey at Westwood Industrial Estate, Manston Road, Ramsgate
EKE12136	INT	Excavation	2007	Excavation at Court Stairs Lodge, Pegwell Road, Ramsgate
EKE12183	NON	Desk based assessment	2008	Desk based assessment of the proposed wind turbine installation at the Tesco Superstore, Manston
EKE12258	NON	Building survey	2008	Building survey of Portal House School
EKE12291	NON	Building survey	2007	Building survey of a pillbox on Manston Road allotments, Ramsgate
EKE12316	INT	Watching brief	2008	Watching brief on geotechnical test pits on the East Kent Access route
EKE12475	INT	Watching brief	2003	Watching brief on land adjacent to 24 Royal Esplanade, Ramsgate
EKE12508	INT	Watching brief	2012	Watching brief at 167 Pegwell Road, Ramsgate
EKE12836	INT	Watching brief	2007	Watching brief on land adjoining 20 Ashburnham Road, Ramsgate
EKE13055	INT	Watching brief	2010	Watching brief on a community room extension at Newington Primary School, Princess Margaret Avenue, Ramsgate
EKE13190	NON	Field survey	1992	Survey of features in the cliff face, Pegwell Bay
EKE14991	NON	Building survey; desk-based assessment	2015	Little Cliffsend Farmhouse, Chalk Hill CT12 5HA, Statement of Heritage Significance
EKE15876	INT	Trial trench	2012	Trenching excavation at Lord of the Manor, 2012
EKE8385	INT	Geotechnical survey		Chalk Hill Palaeoenvironmental evaluation
EKE8386	INT	Borehole survey	1997	Chalk Hill Palaeoenvironmental assessment (geotechnical survey)
EKE8420	INT	Evaluation	1997	Evaluation at Ramsgate Harbour Approach Road, Ramsgate
EKE8421	INT	Evaluation	1997	Trenching at Ramsgate Harbour Approach Road, Ramsgate
EKE4223	INT			NETHERCOURT ESTATE (STALRAD FACTORY)
EKE13323	INT	Strip map and sample	1997/8	Excavation of areas A, B north and C, Ramsgate Harbour Approach Road 1997/8
EKE21297	NON	Desk based assessment	1994	Desk based assessment, Manston Road, 1994
EKE21245	INT	Excavation		Excavation at Ramsgate Harbour Approach Road, Ramsgate

EKE21244	INT	Excavation	1981/82	Excavation at Lord of the Manor (1981/2), Partial Investigation, Ozengell, Lord of the Manor #5
EKE21231			1983	Casual Observation, Chilton Farm
EKE21229				Nethercourt, findspot
EKE21181	INT	Excavation	1891/82	Excavation at Lord of the Manor (1981/2), Partial Investigation, Ozengell, Lord of the Manor #6
EKE20872	INT	Excavation	1977	Ozengell, 1977
EKE20871	INT	Excavation	1845-1850	OSENGALL/OZINGELL, 1845-1850
EKE5959	NON	Building survey	2002	Building Recording at Bon Secours Nursing Home, Ramsgate
EKE3995	INT	Excavation	1971	Thanet Gas Pipeline, Phase 1
EKE11619	INT	Excavation	1995	Excavation along a pipeline between Deal and Ramsgate, Sandwich Bay
EKE12646	NON	Walkover survey	2007	Walkover survey of the Thanet Offshore Wind Farm cable route
EKE13264	INT	Watching brief	2009/10	Watching brief on the grapnel run ahead of the installation of the Thanet Offshore Wind Farm cable
EKE13265	INT	Watching brief	2009	Watching brief on the Thanet Offshore Wind Farm onshore and intertidal zone cable installation
EKE14600	INT	Trial trench	41852	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land at Manston Green (Ozengell Grange) Haine Road, Ramsgate, Kent
EKE16178	INT	Evaluation	2013	Archaeological Evaluation at Land at Manston Green Ramsgate, 2013
EKE11868	INT	Watching brief	2003	Watching brief on geotechnical pits at 1 Nethercourt Farm Road
EKE11876	INT	Evaluation	2003	Evaluation adjacent to 24 Royal Esplanade, Ramsgate
EKE12005	INT	Excavation	2002	Excavation at the former Bon Secours Nursing Home, Ramsgate
EKE12043	INT	Evaluation	2005	Evaluation at Ellington Infant School, High Street, St Lawrence, Ramsgate
EKE12098	NON	Geophysical survey	2004/5	Marine geophysical survey for the Thanet Offshore Wind Farm project
EKE12116	INT	Evaluation	2006	Evaluation of land adjacent to 26 Fir Tree Close, Ramsgate
EKE12179	INT	Evaluation	2008	Evaluation of land at 169-171 Pegwell Road, Pegwell
EKE12390	INT	Evaluation	2007	Evaluation at the Manston Road allotments, Ramsgate
EKE12391	INT	Strip map and sample	2007-8	Strip, map and sample excavation of the former allotments, Manston Road, Ramsgate
EKE12648	NON	Side scan sonar survey; magnetometry survey	2007	Marine geophysical survey, Thanet Offshore Wind Farm site and cable route
EKE12896	INT	Excavation	1980-2	Excavation of Lord of the Manor cemetery north of the railway line
EKE13018	INT	Evaluation	2011	Evaluation of land at 1 Westcliff Terrace Mansions, Pegwell Road, Ramsgate
EKE13052	INT	Evaluation	2007	Evaluation of Court Stairs Lodge, Pegwell Road, Ramsgate
EKE13215	INT	Evaluation	2013	Evaluation at Newington Primary School, Princess Margaret Avenue, Ramsgate
EKE13259	INT	Watching brief	2010	Watching brief at Former Ellington Girls School, Ellington Place, St Lawrence, Ramsgate
EKE13766	INT	Strip map and sample; test pit; excavation	2004	Archaeological excavation of land adjacent Tesco Store, Manston Road, Ramsgate, 2004
EKE14478	INT	Evaluation	2010	Archaeological Evaluation report, Former Ellington Girls School, Ellington Place, St Lawrence, Ramsgate.
EKE14571	NON	Desk based assessment	41760	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Land North of Canterbury Road East, Ramsgate, Kent
EKE14600	INT	Trial trench	41852	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land at Manston Green (Ozengell Grange) Haine Road, Ramsgate, Kent
EKE14608	NON	Desk based assessment	41760	Desk Based Assessment: Land at Manston Road, Ramsgate: archaeological desk-based assessment
EKE14894	NON	Aerial photography; lidar survey	2013	Air photo and lidar mapping and interpretation for land at Ozengell Grange, Ramsgate
EKE14895	NON	Desk based assessment	2013	Desk-based assessment (including uxu risk assessment): Land at Ozengell Park, Ramsgate

EKE14976	INT	Watching brief	2015	Archaeological Watching Brief: 167-171 Pegwell Road, Ramsgate
EKE13407	INT	Systematic fieldwalking survey; test pit; metal detecting survey; trial trench; excavation	2009/2011	Excavations along the route of the East Kent Access route (A256) 2009-2011
EKE11477	INT	Excavation	1976	Lord of the Manor I Excavation
EKE11285	INT	Evaluation	2006	Evaluation on land formerly occupied by Bendon Plastics Limited, Herbert Road, Ramsgate
EKE11236	INT	Watching brief	2010	Watching brief on land adjacent to 60 St. Mildred's Road, Ramsgate
EKE10436	INT	Evaluation	1997	An evaluation at Manston Road, Ramsgate
EKE10352	INT	Excavation	1996	Excavation of Tesco Site, Manston Road, Ramsgate, Kent
EKE14976	INT	Watching brief	2015	Archaeological Watching Brief: 167-171 Pegwell Road, Ramsgate
EKE15877	INT	Excavation	1976/1977/1980	Excavations at Lord of the Manor 1976-1977, 1980
EKE16182	INT	Watching brief	2013	39 Nethercourt Gardens, Ramsgate, Kent, Archaeological watching brief report
EKE4219	INT	Excavation	1976/77	Excavation at Lord of the Manor
EKE4663	INT	Rescue excavation	1989	Rescue excavation at Ozengell/Lord of the Manor
EKE4863	INT	Evaluation	1988	Evaluation of the Nethercourt Estate
EKE4928	INT	Evaluation	1997	Evaluation at Chilton County Primary School, Ramsgate
EKE5857	INT	Evaluation	2002	Evaluation of land to rear of Pegwell Avenue & Silverdale Road, Ramsgate
EKE5960	INT	Evaluation	2002	Evaluation at the former Bon Secours Nursing Home, Ramsgate
EKE8862	INT	Watching brief	2004	Watching brief at The Lodge, 34 London Road, Ramsgate
EKE13620	INT	Systematic fieldwalking survey	2009	Fieldwalking along East Kent Access Route 2009
EKE13621	INT	Metal detecting use	2009	Metal detecting survey carried out preparatory to East Kent Access Route, 2009
EKE13621	INT	Metal detecting use	2009	Metal detecting survey carried out preparatory to East Kent Access Route, 2009
EKE13622	INT	Trial trench	2009	Archaeological evaluation along East Kent Access Route, 2009
EKE21344	INT	Watching brief	2019	Land to the rear of 163 to 173 Pegwell Road Ramsgate Kent, Archaeological Watching Brief Report
EKE9842	INT	Evaluation	2005	Evaluation at 1 Nethercourt Farm Road, St Lawrence, Ramsgate
EKE9717	INT	Evaluation	2006	Evaluation at 35 St Mildreds Road, Ramsgate
EKE9614	INT	Evaluation	1995	Tesco Site, Manston Road, Ramsgate, Kent, Archaeological Evaluation 1995
EKE9395	INT	Watching brief	2007	Watching brief at Cliff Cottage, west of Pegwell Road, Ramsgate
EKE9368	INT	Evaluation	2007	Evaluation at the former allotments site, Manston Road, Ramsgate

Figure 12: Gazetteer of HER Data

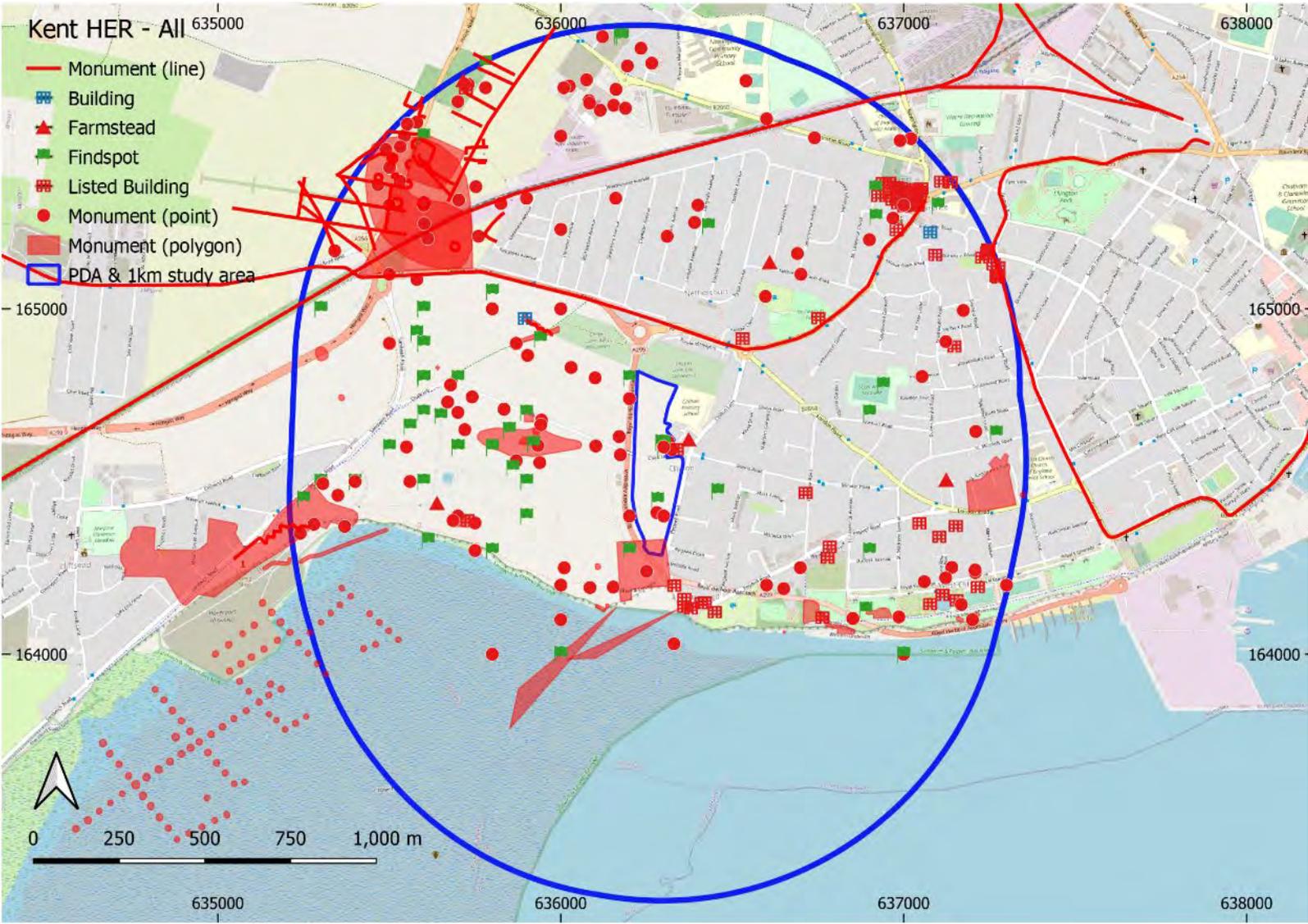


Figure 13: KHER Monument Record – All



Figure 14: Kent HER Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

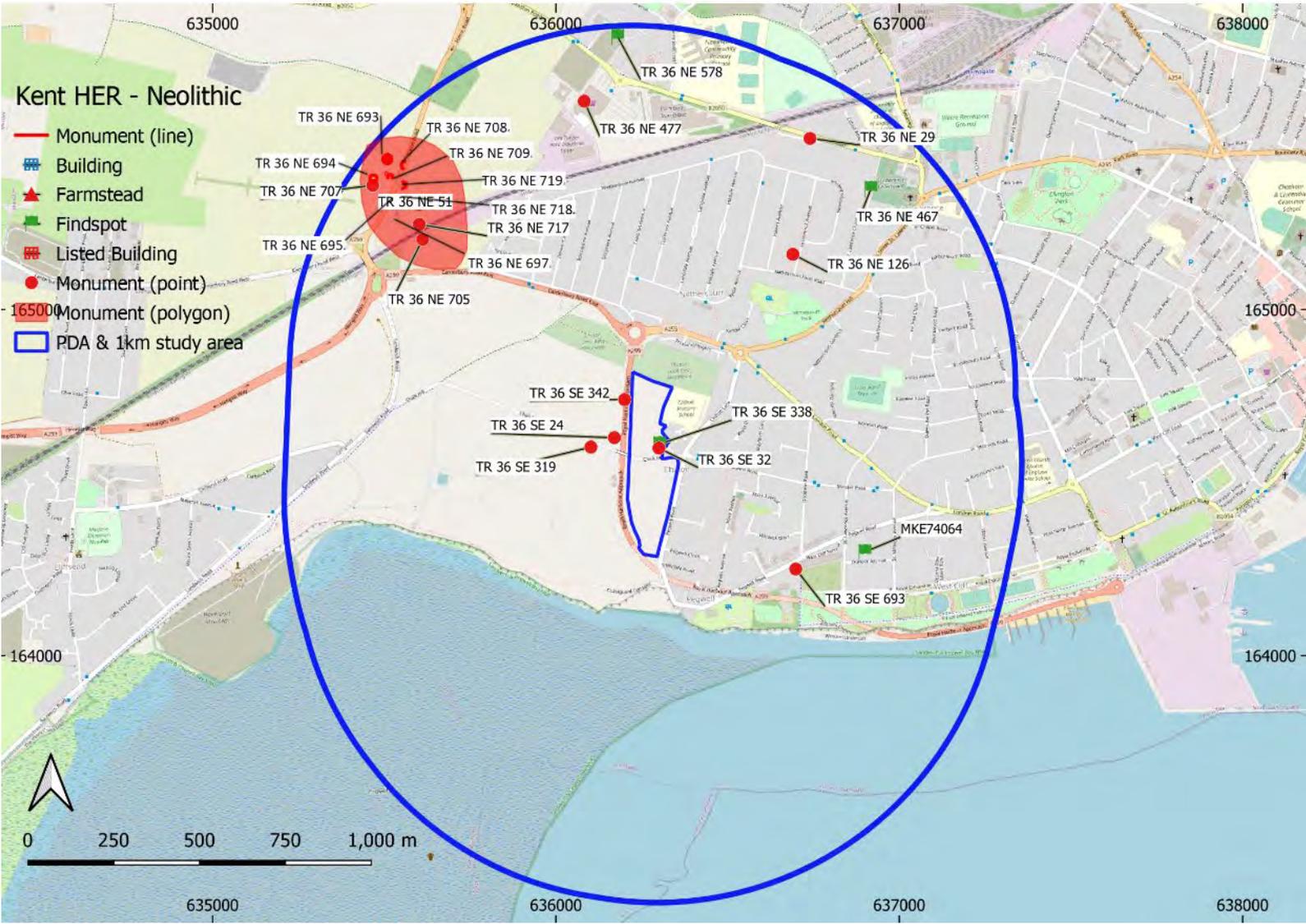


Figure 15: Kent HER Neolithic

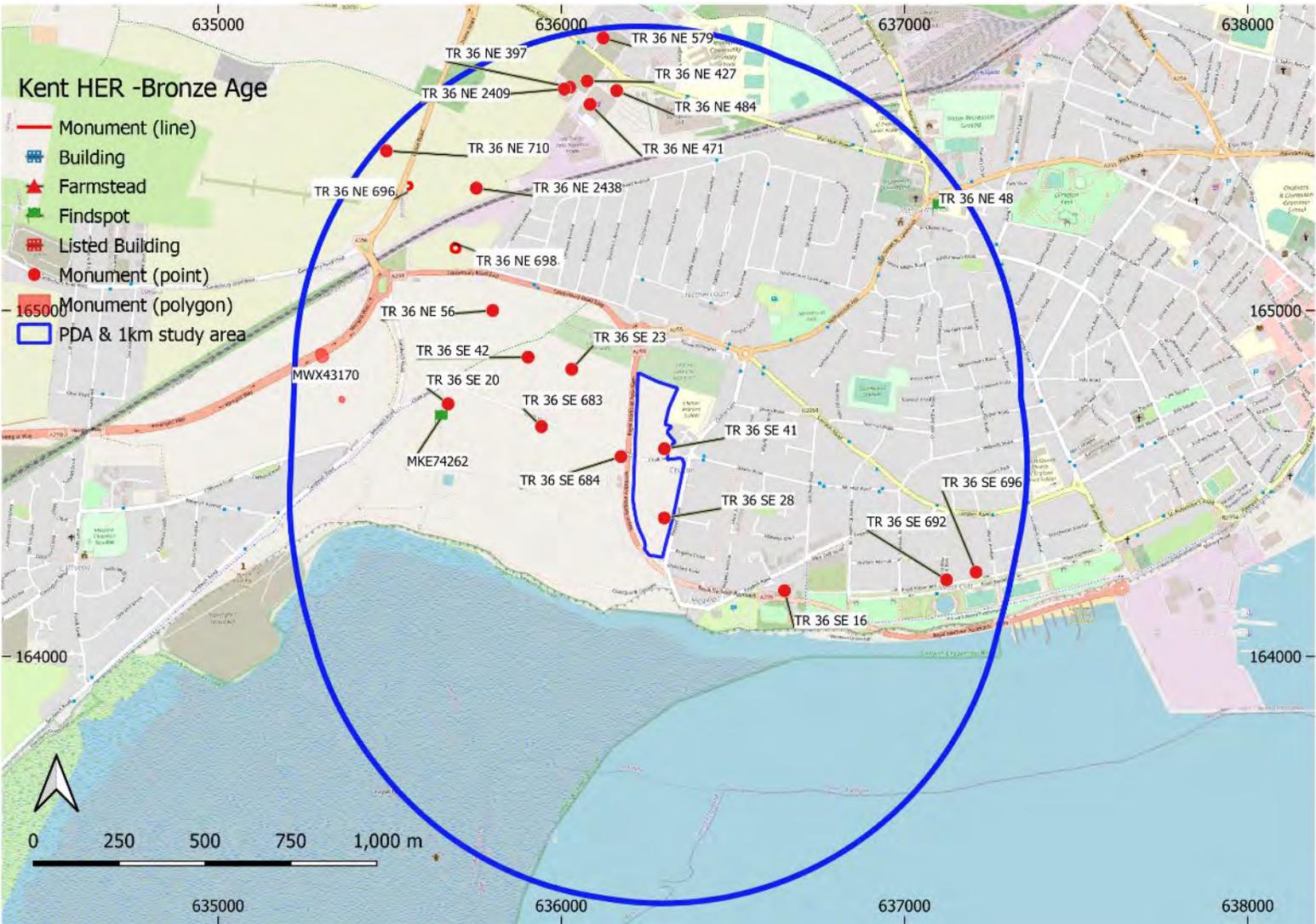


Figure 16: Kent HER Bronze Age

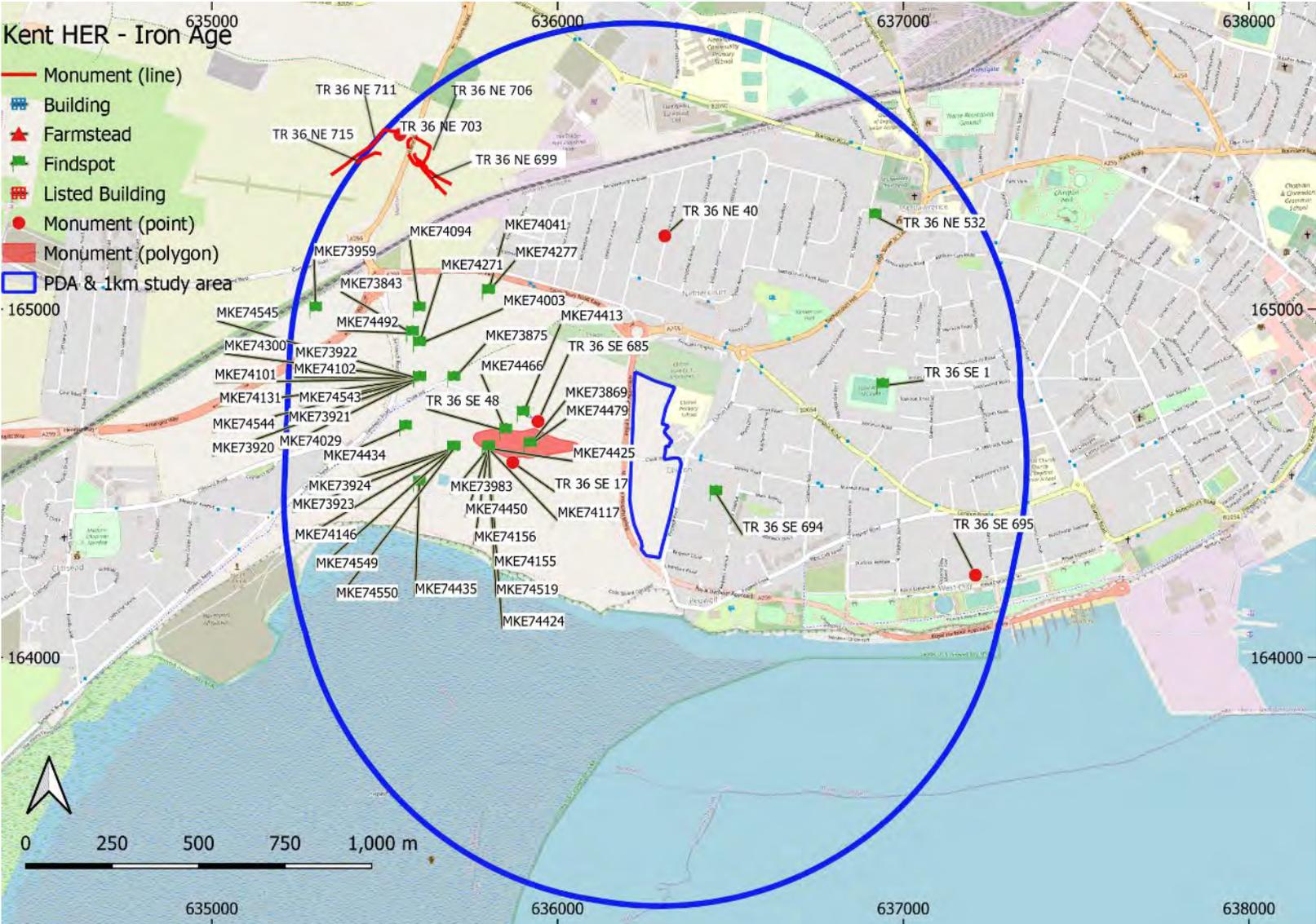


Figure 17: Kent HER Iron Age

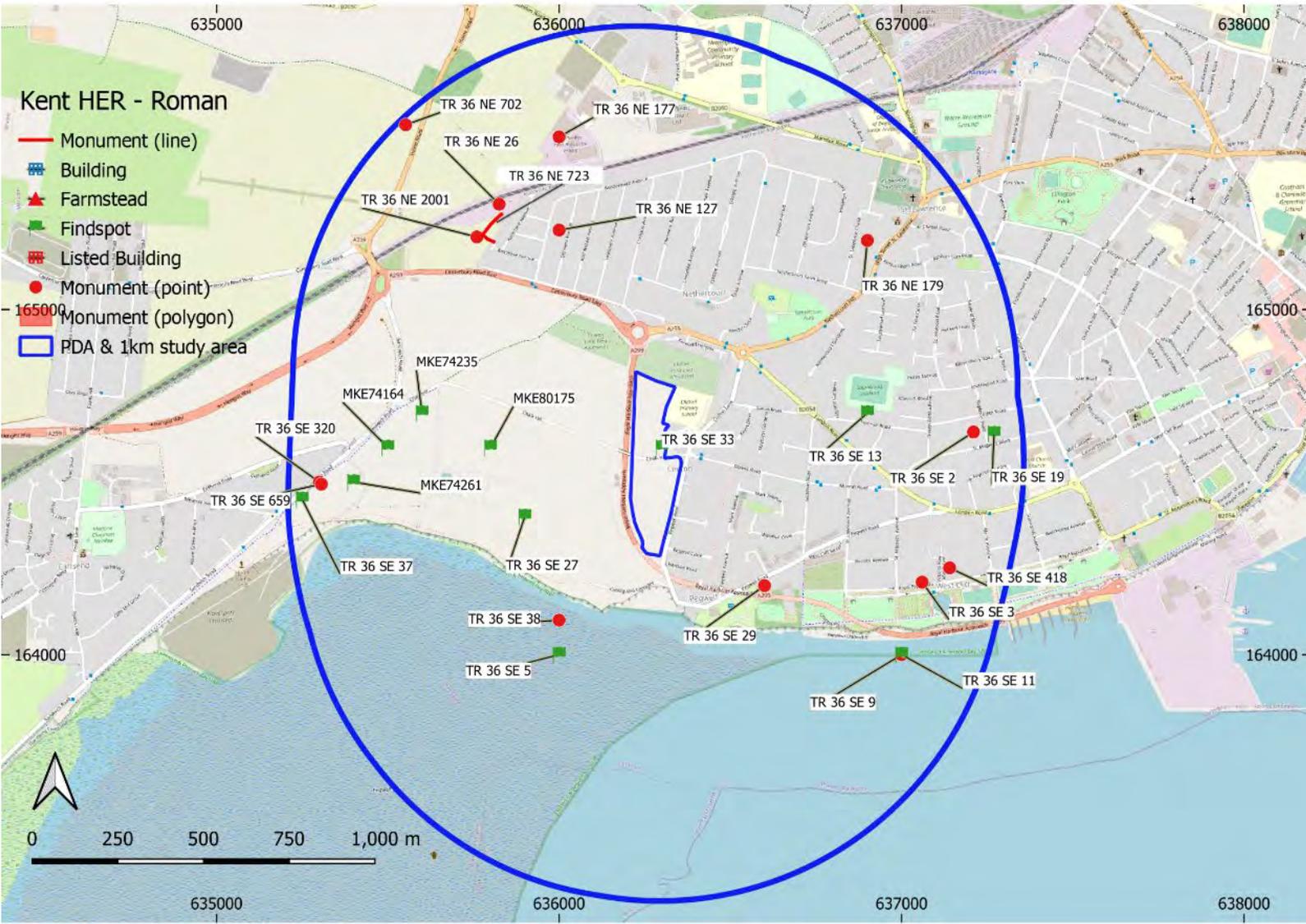


Figure 18: Kent HER Roman

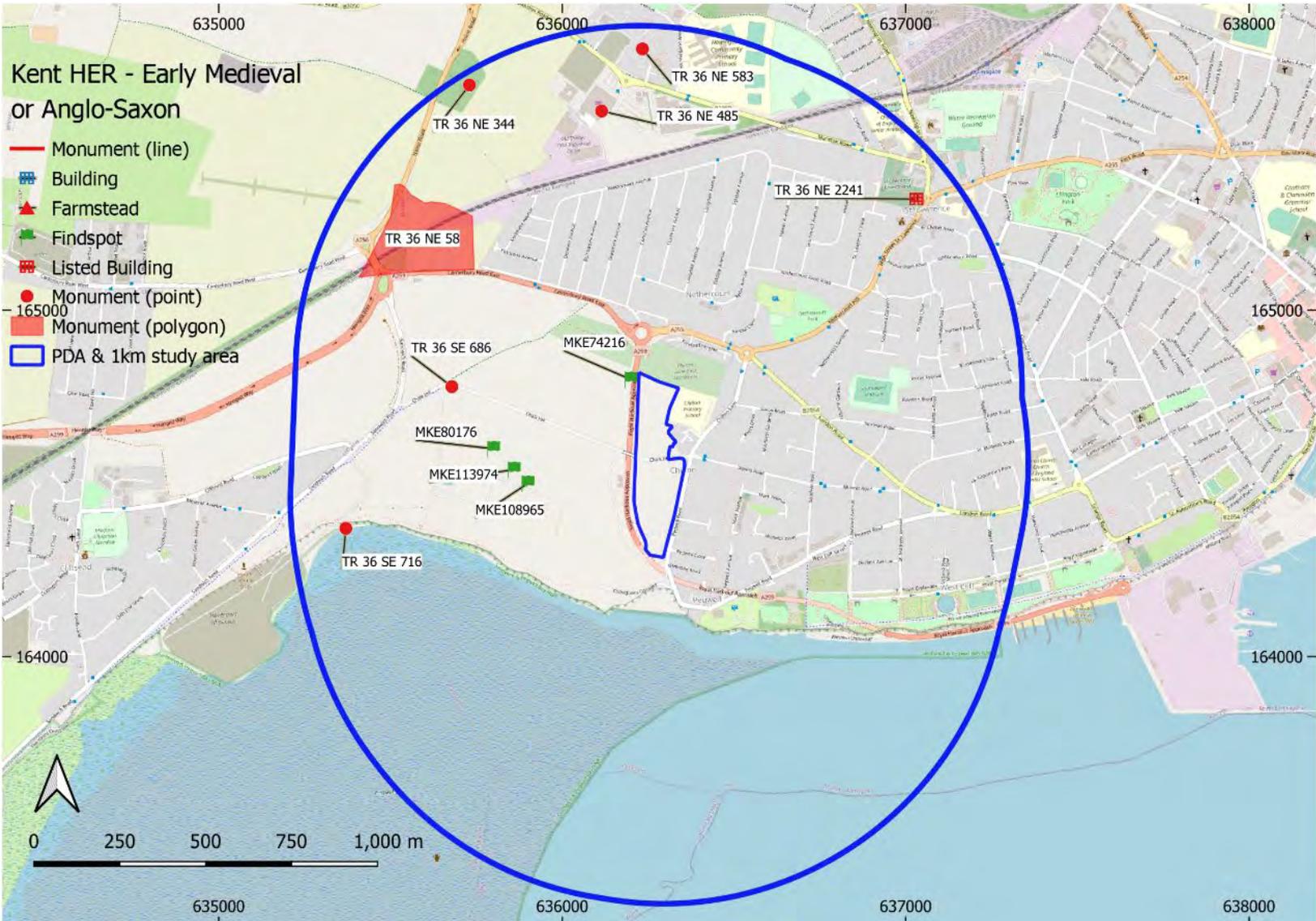


Figure 19: Kent HER Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon

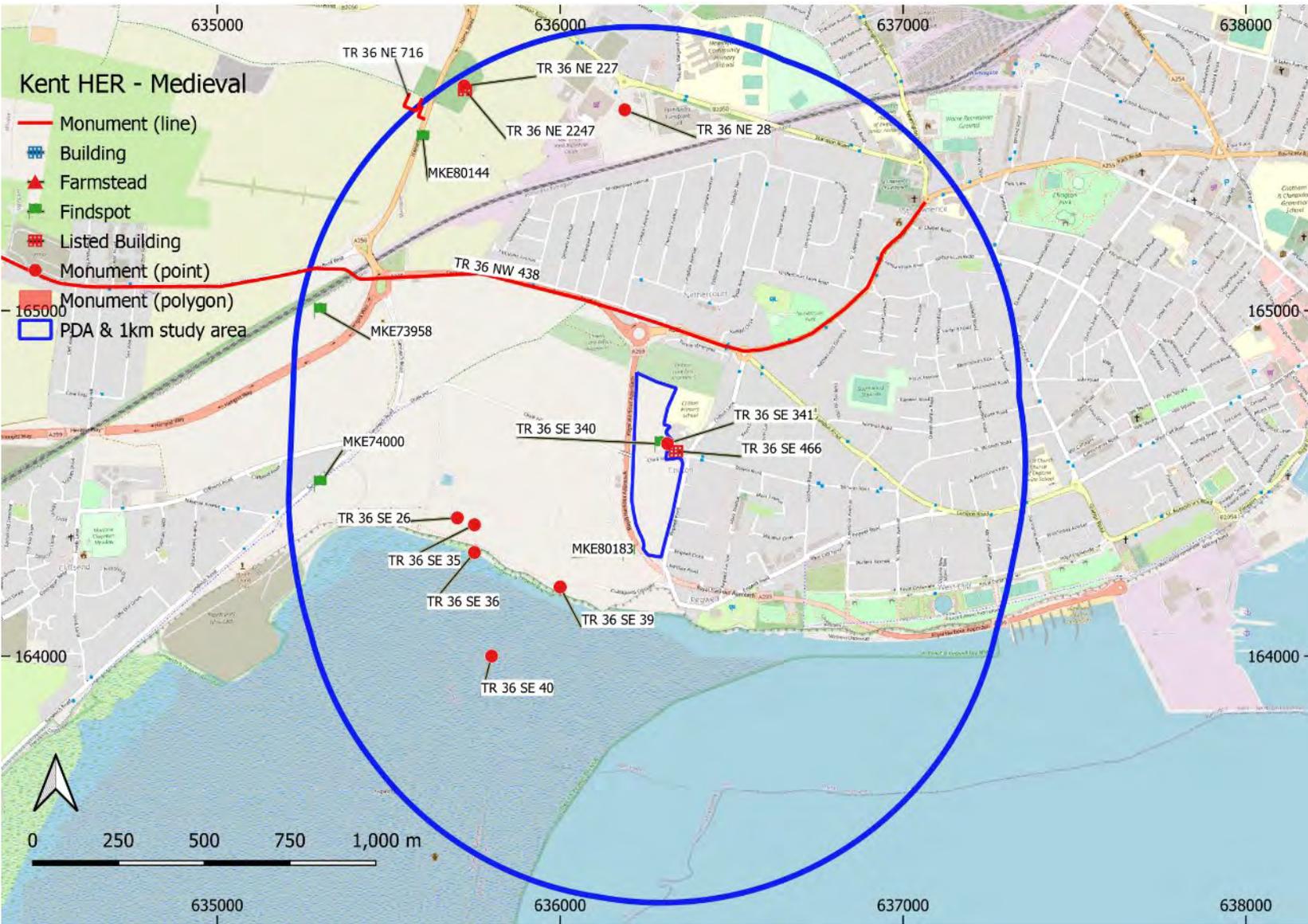


Figure 20: Kent HER Medieval

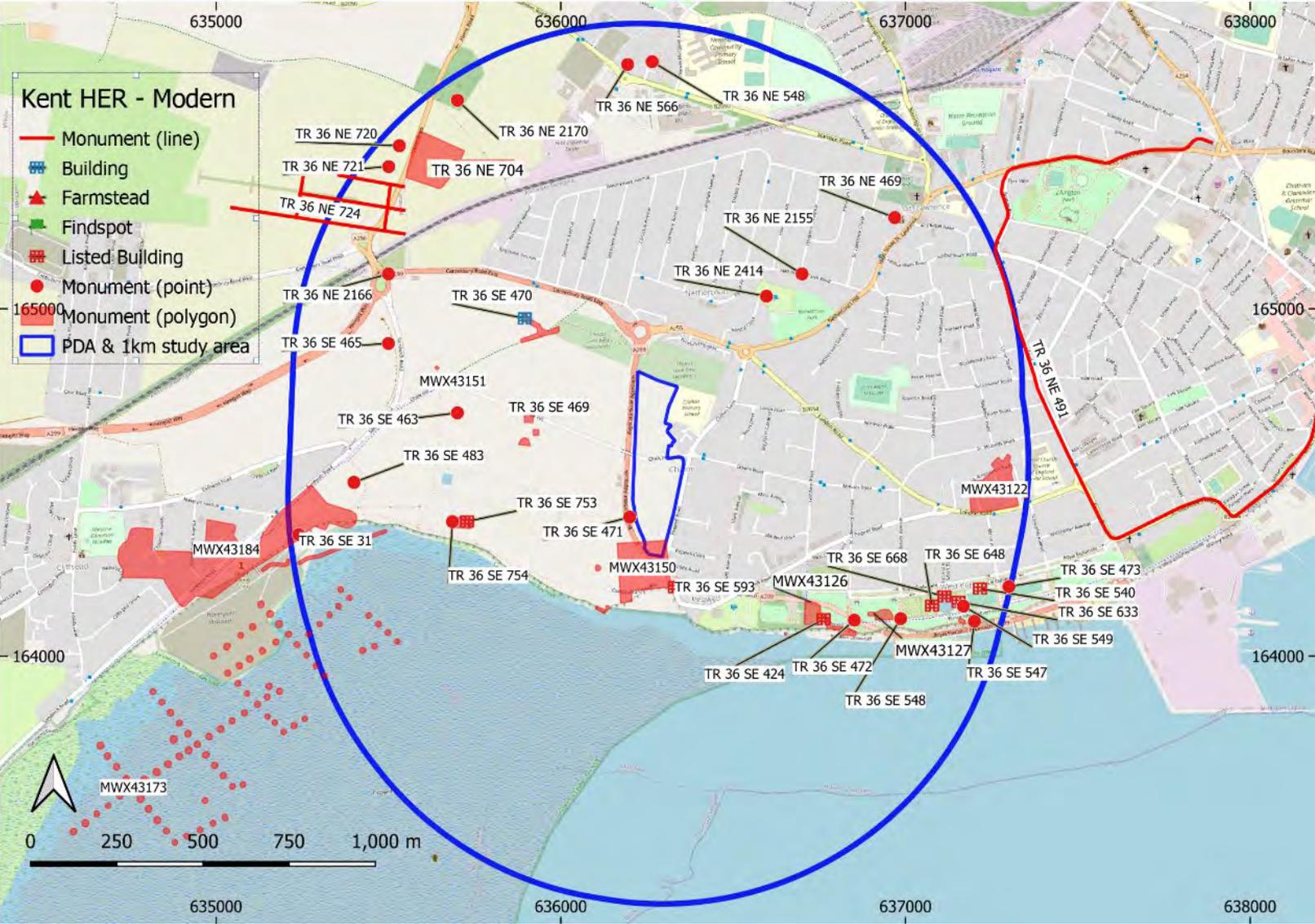


Figure 22: Kent HER Modern

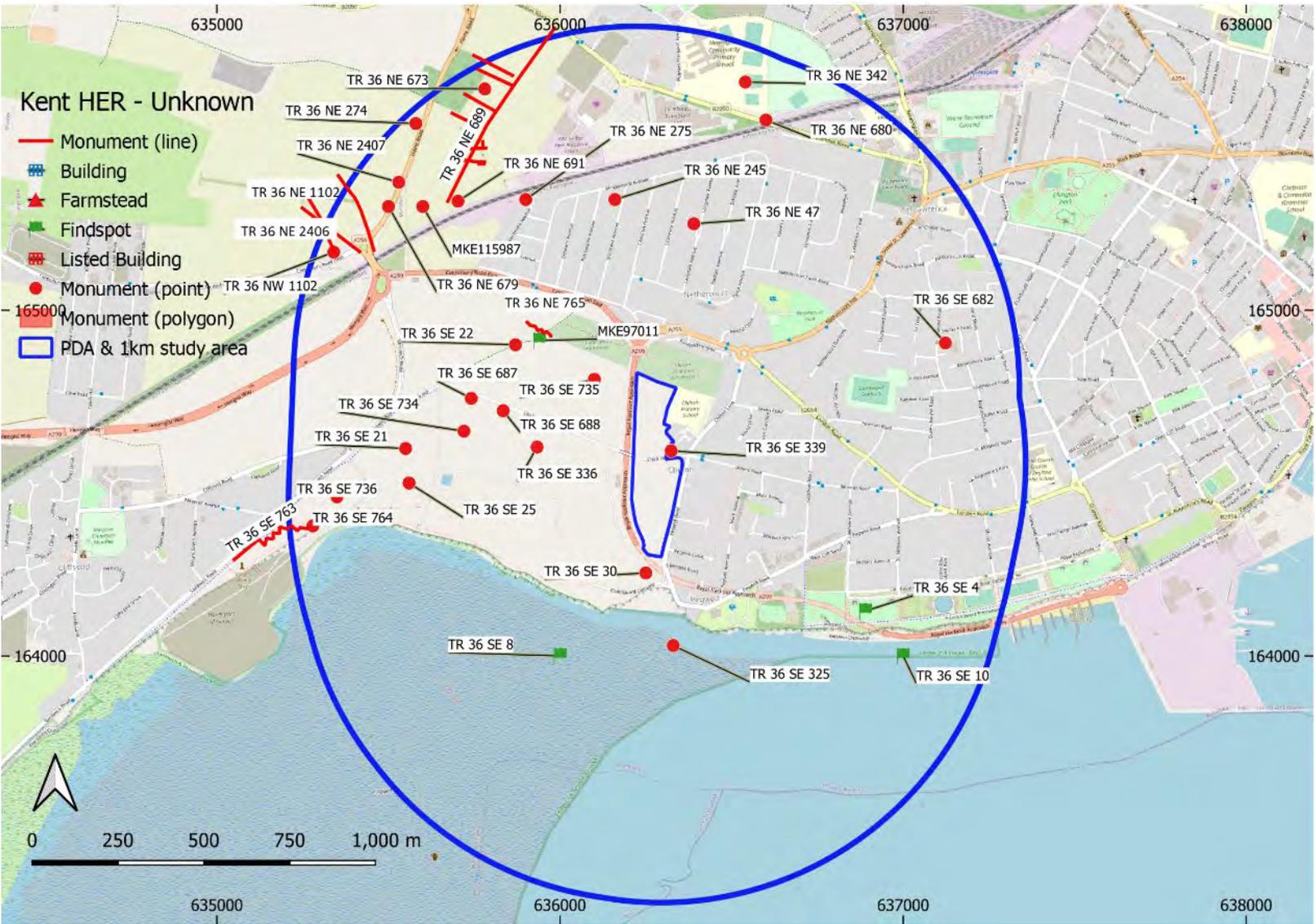


Figure 23: Kent HER Unknown

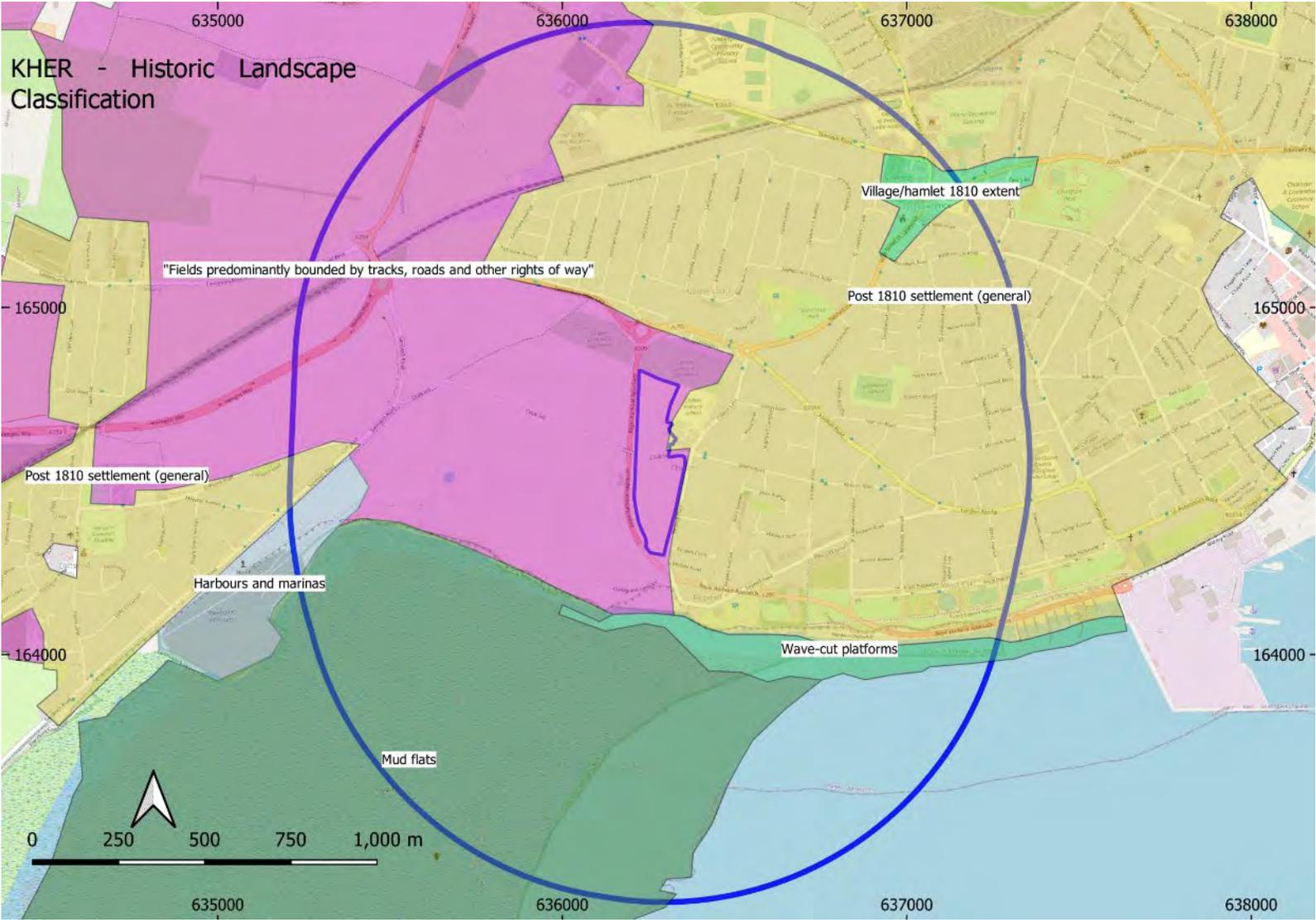


Figure 24: KHER Historic Landscape Classification

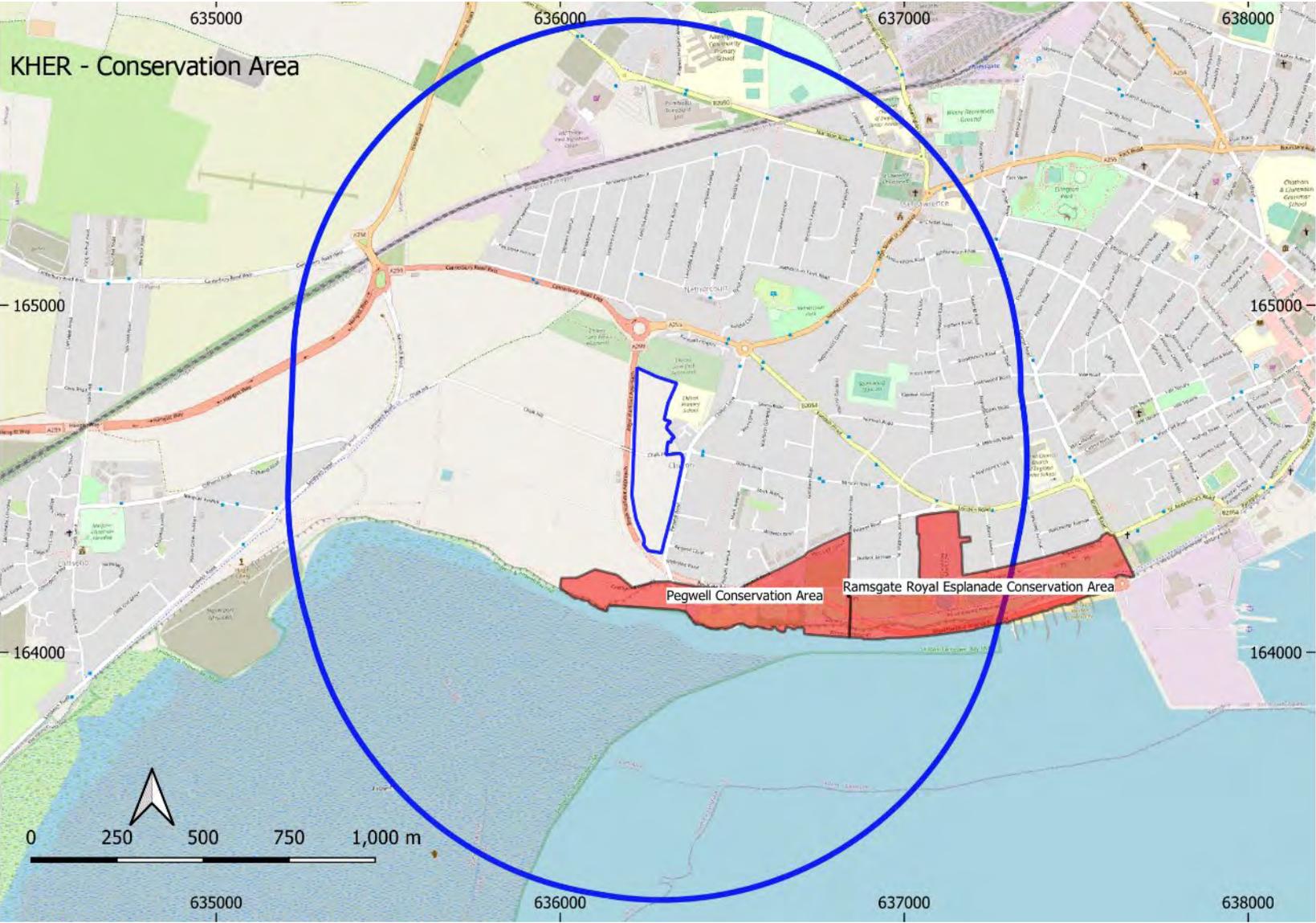


Figure 25: KHER Conservation Area

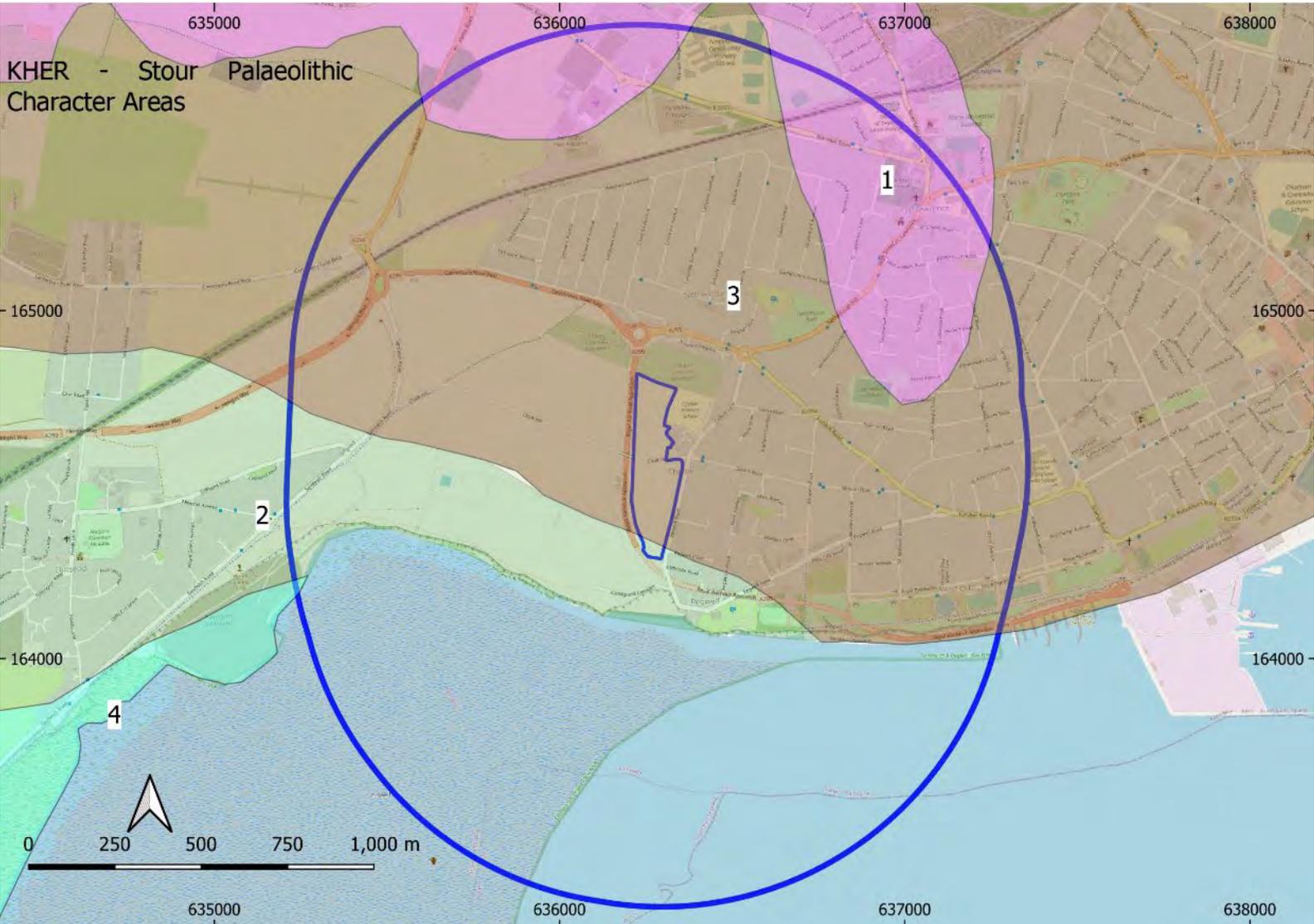


Figure 26: Kent HER Stour Palaeolithic Character Areas

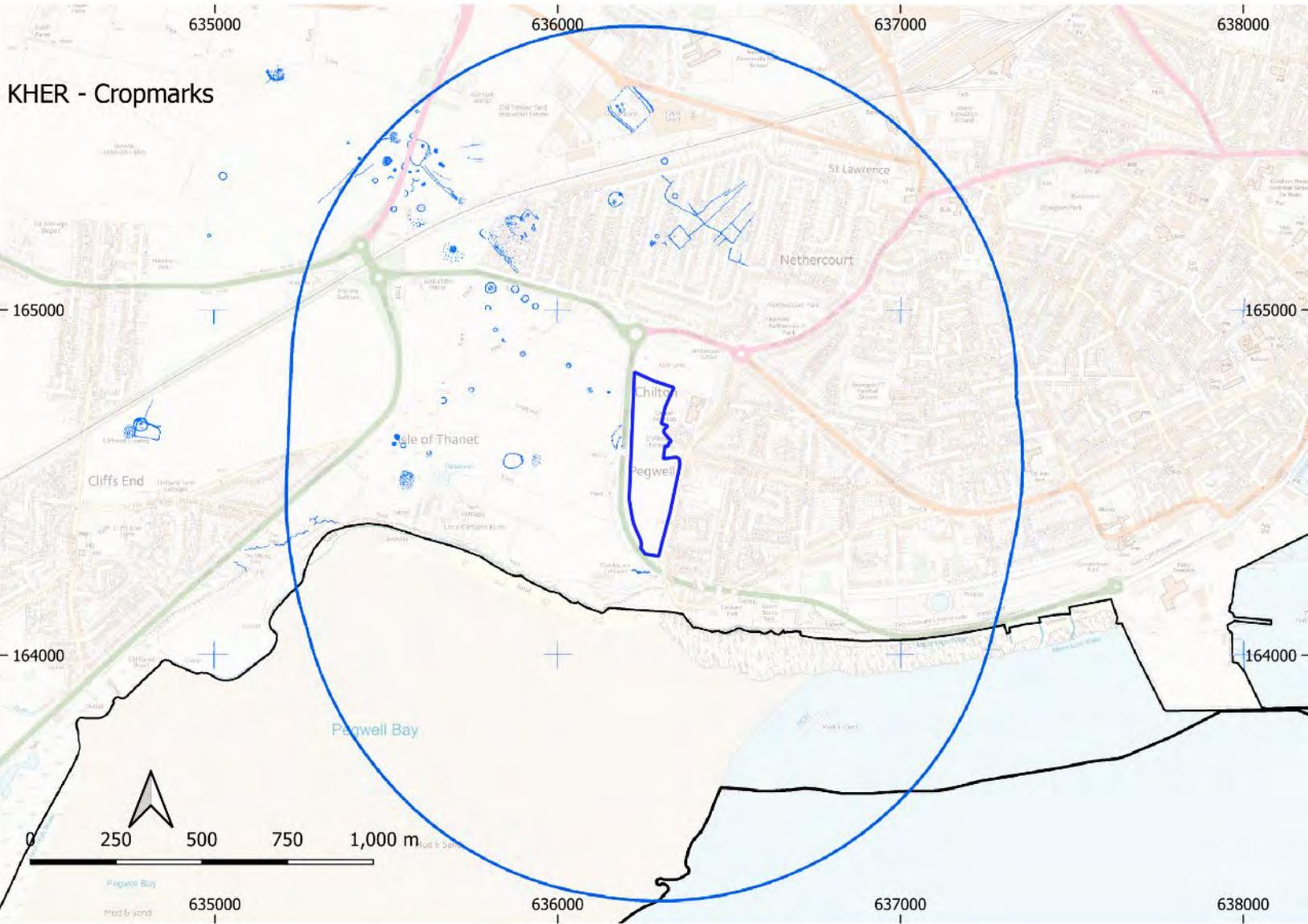


Figure 27: KHER Cropmarks



Figure 28: KHER Scheduled Monument & Historic Park and Garden

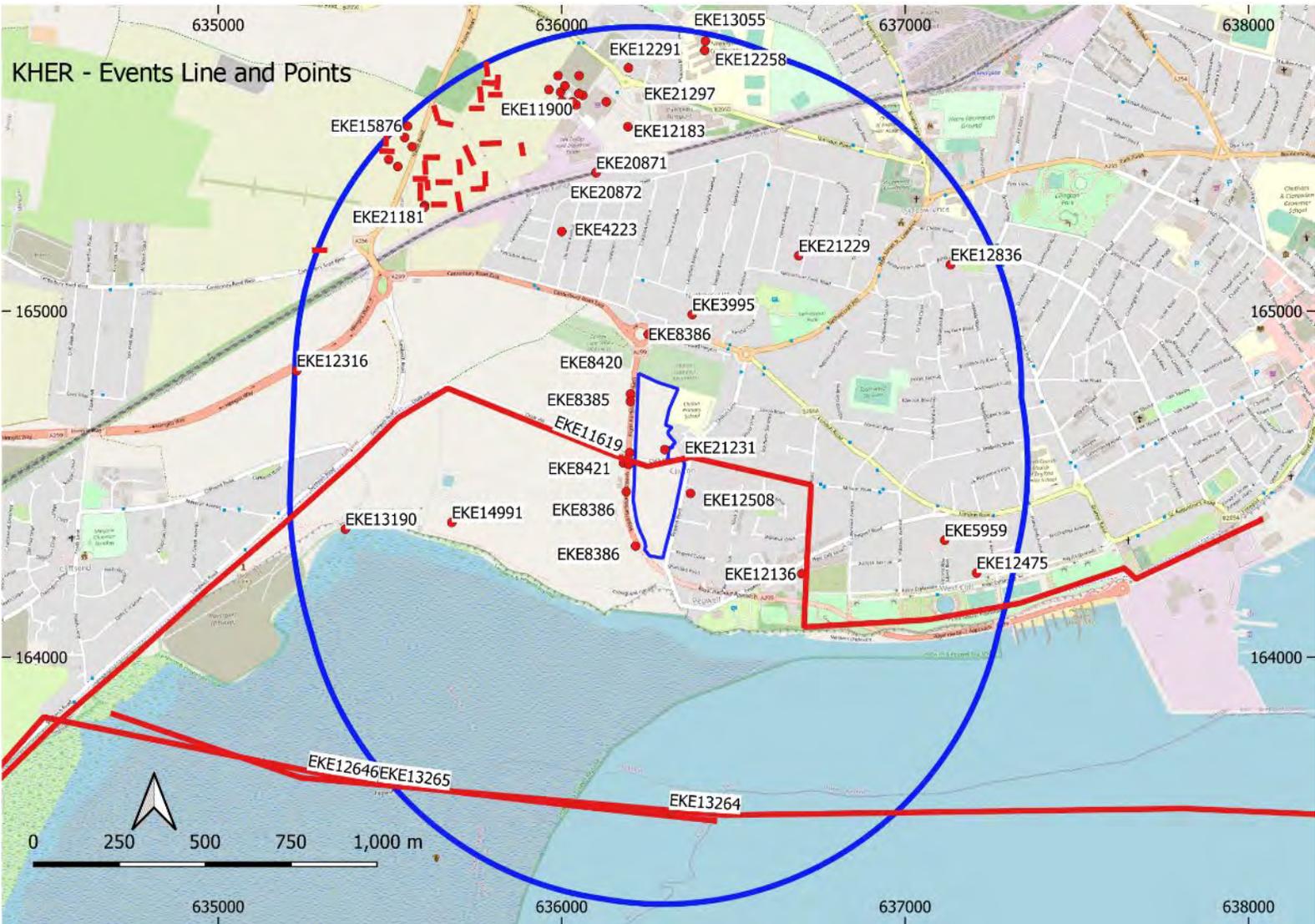


Figure 29: KHER Events (line and points)

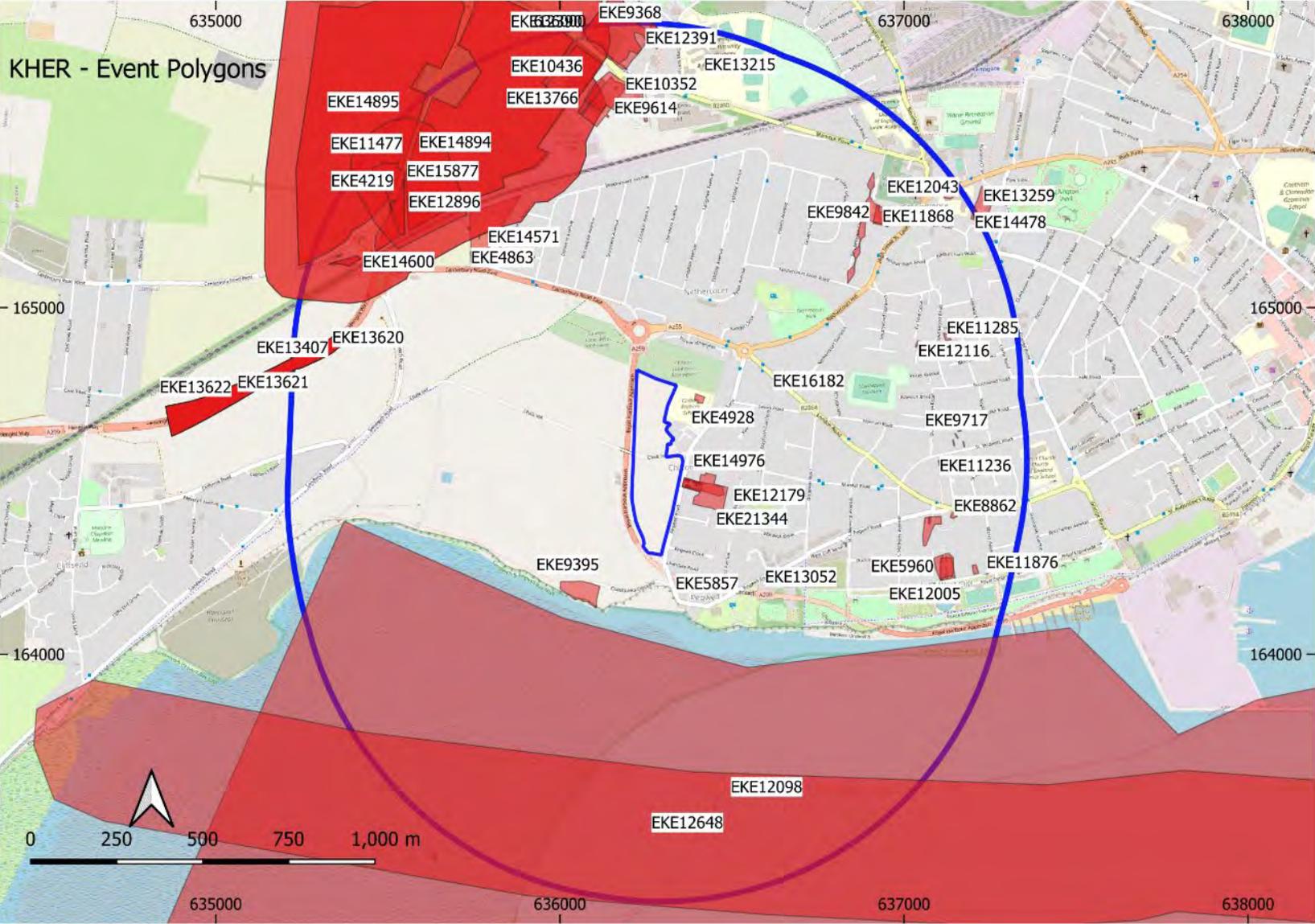


Figure 30: Kent HER Events (polygons)



Figure 31: 1m DTM LIDAR (Environment Agency)

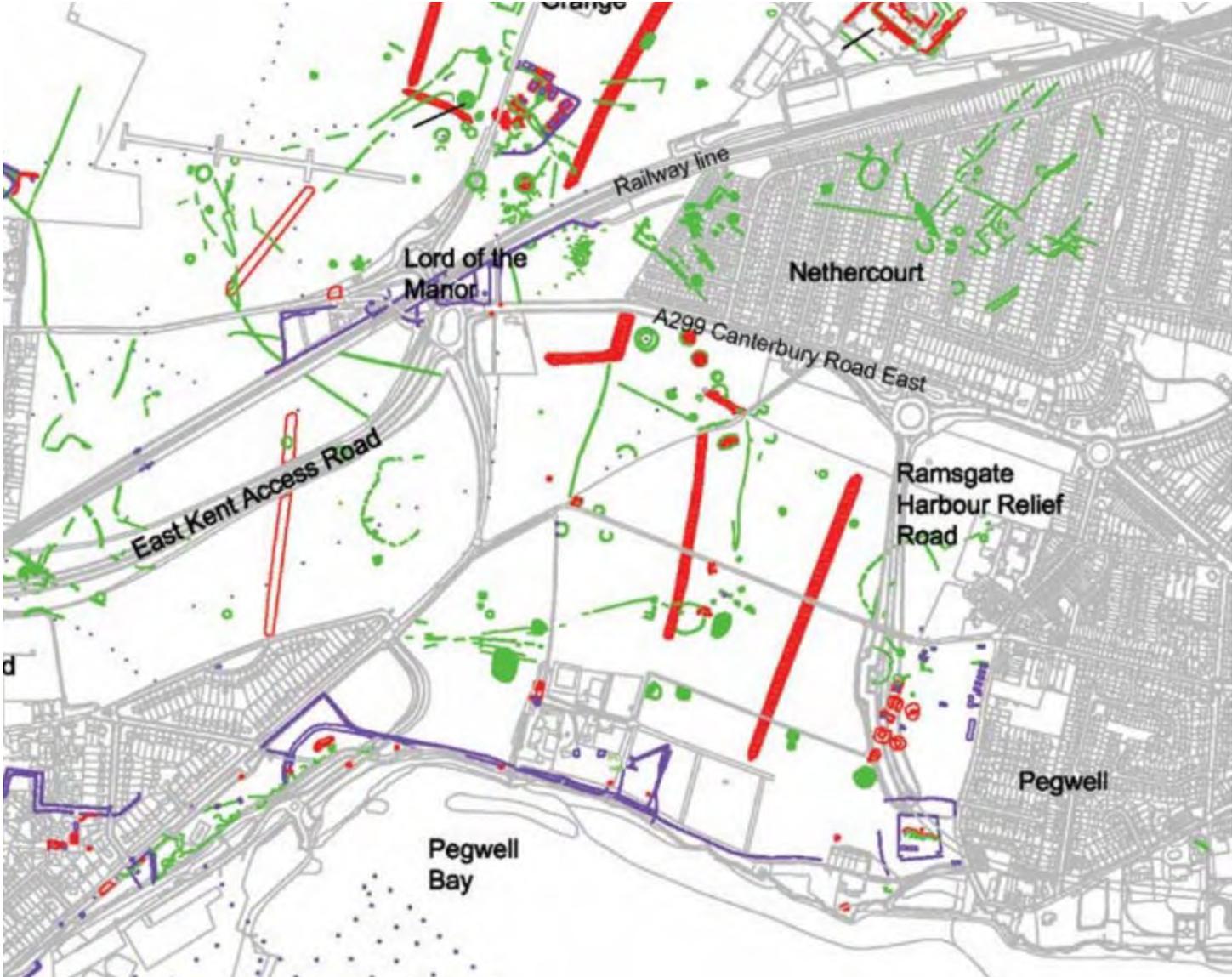


Figure 32: Archaeological features mapped in and around the PDA (Historic England, 2019)

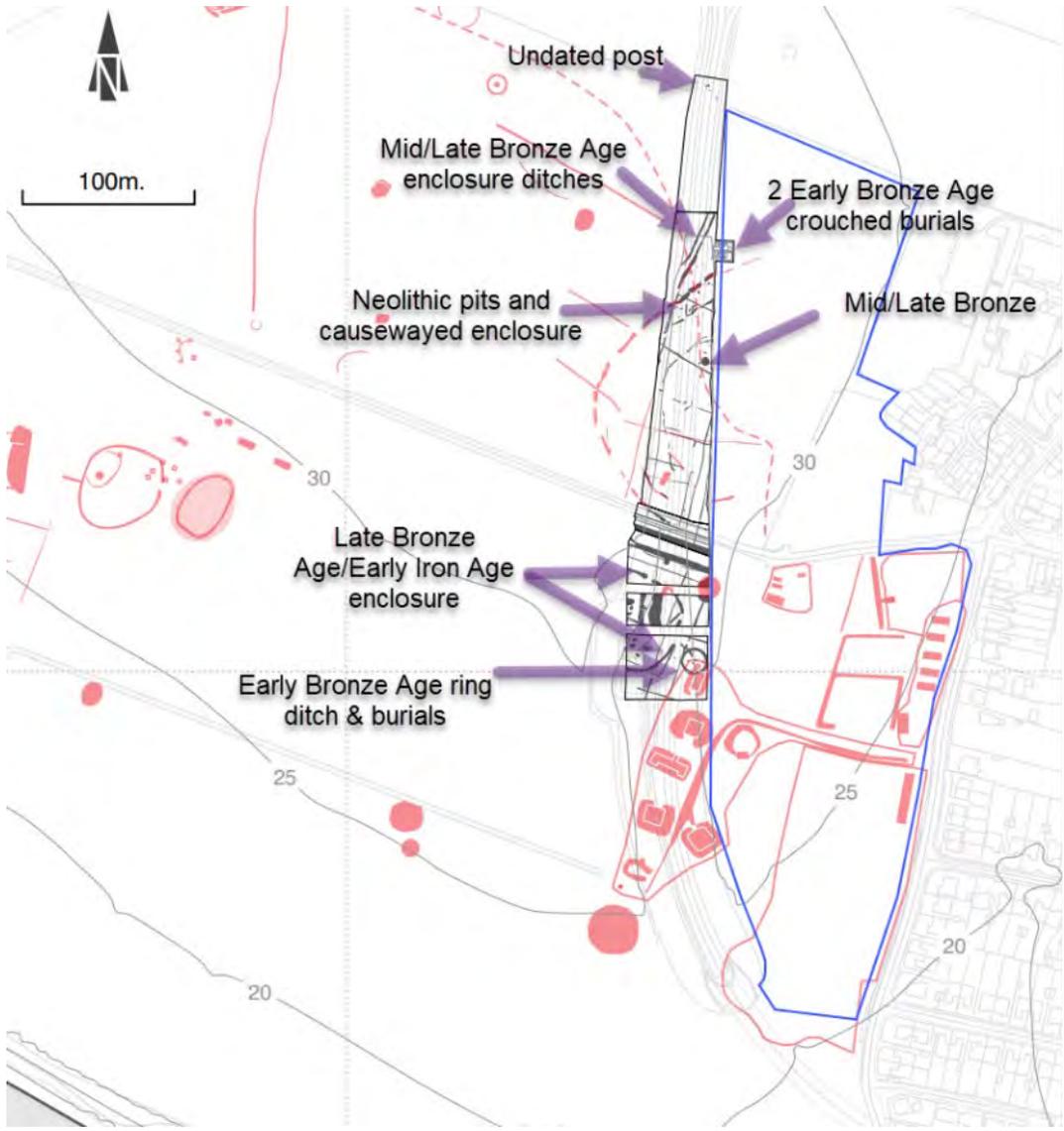


Figure 33: Annotated A253 Road Excavation features (black) and cropmarks (red) in relation to the PDA (blue)

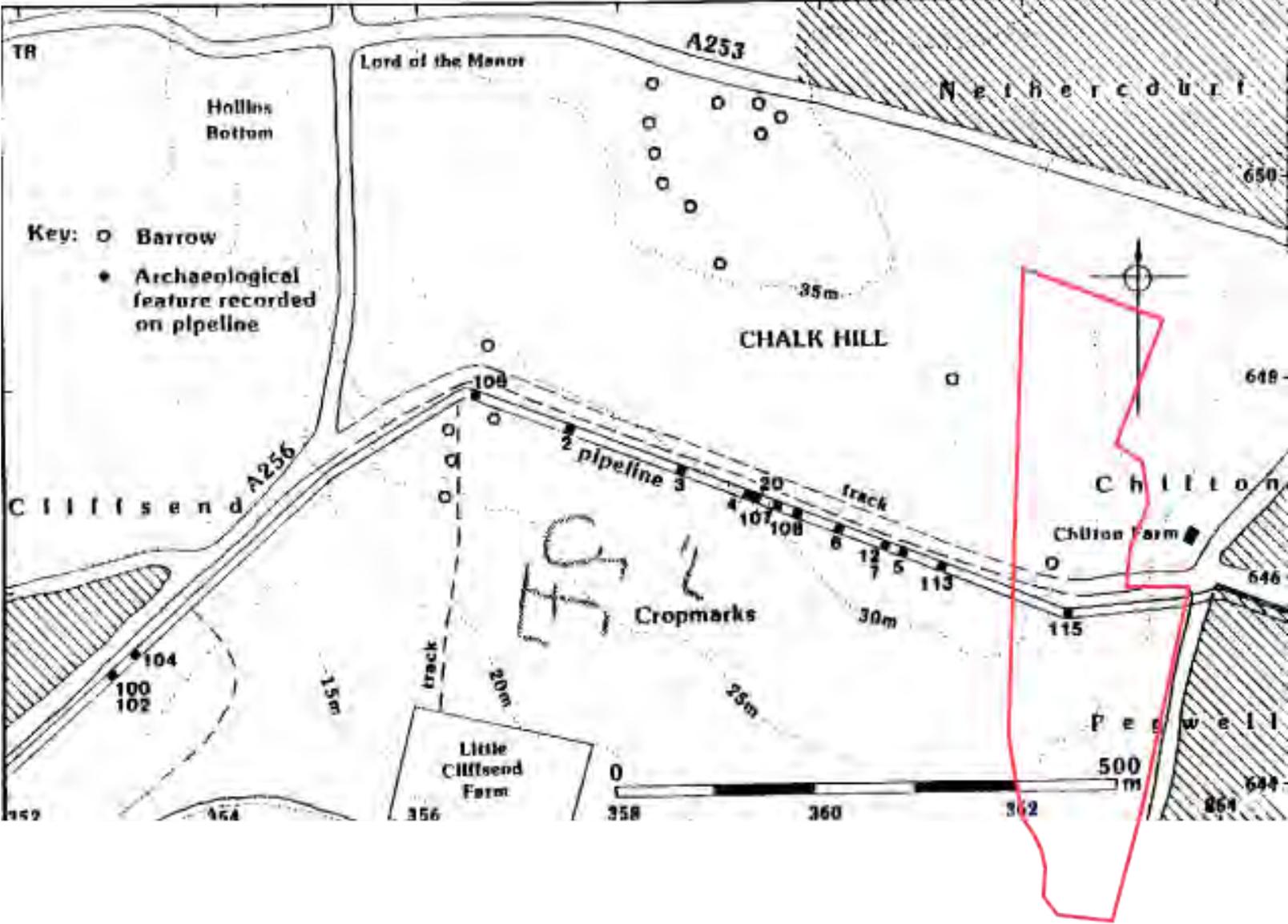


Figure 34: Sandwich Bay Wastewater Treatment: Archaeological features at Chalk Hill



Figure 35: Chilton Farmhouse Finds map overlay

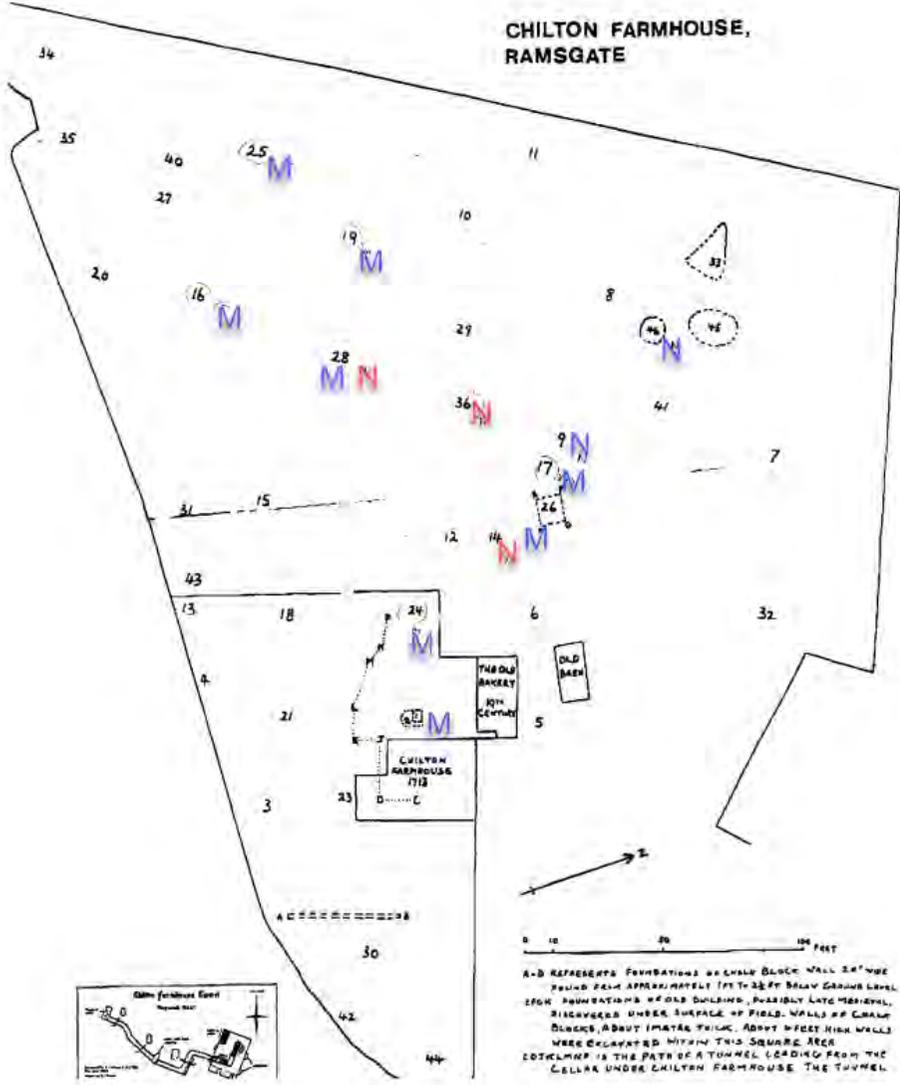


Figure 36: Chilton Farmhouse Finds (M-Medieval; N-Neolithic)



Plate 1: 1920 (Britain from Above)



Plate 2: 1940s. (Google Earth).



Plate 3: 1960s (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2021 (Google Earth)

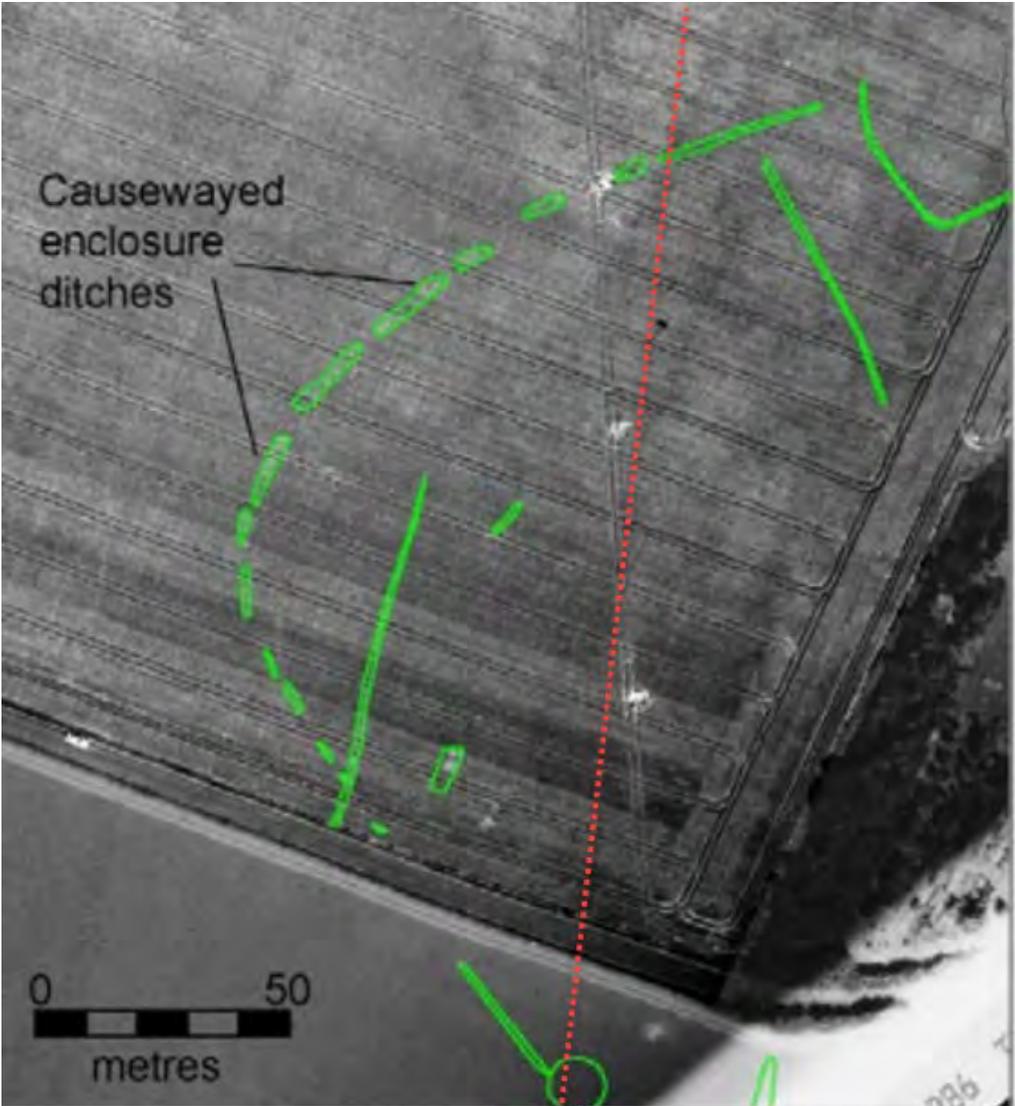


Plate 7: View of the 1986 aerial photograph with causewayed enclosure feature mapped with the north western section falling within the area of the PDA (after Historic England, 2019)

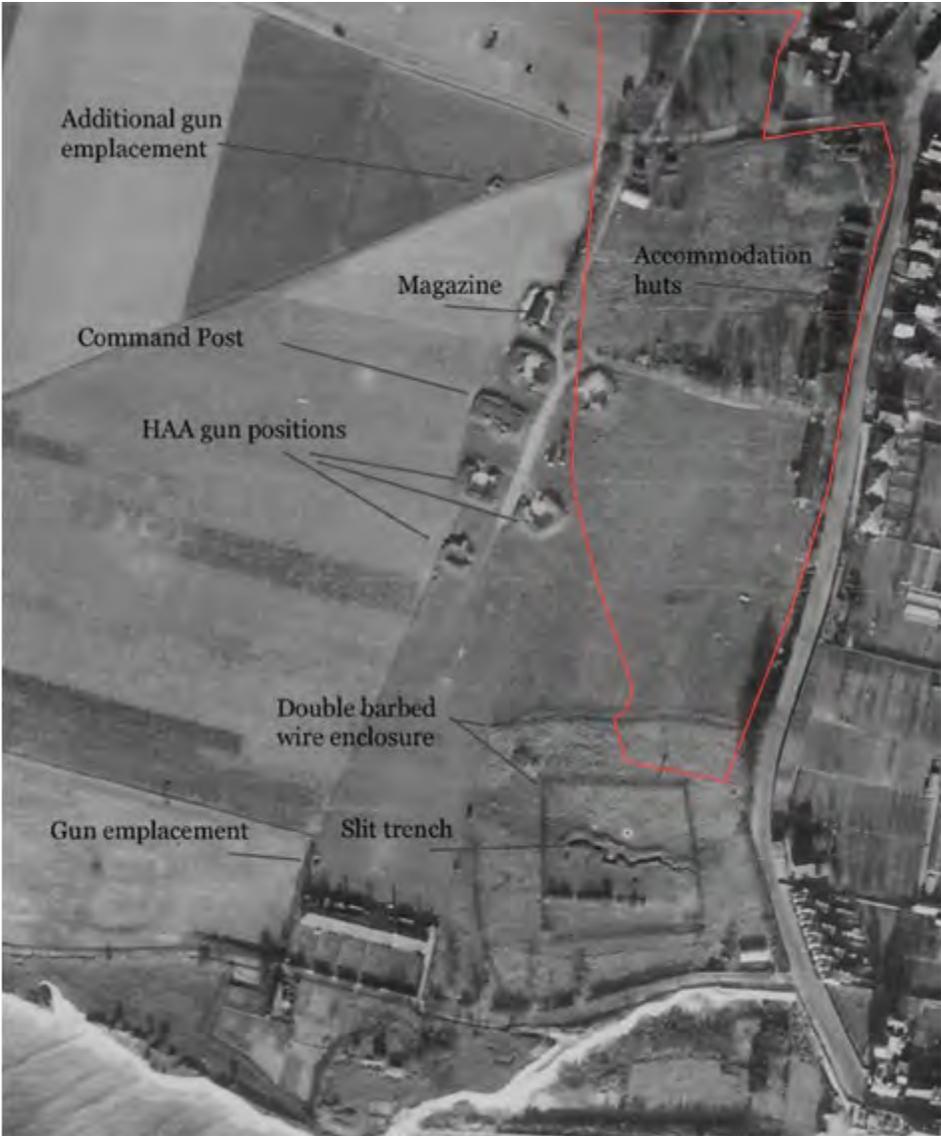


Plate 8: Second World War features at Chiltern Farm within the southern part of the PDA (Historic England, 2019)



Plate 9: View towards the entrance of Chalk Hill and Chilton Farmhouse (facing W)



Plate 10: View of the north eastern corner of the southern area (facing SW)



Plate 11: View across the PDA from the north eastern corner of the southern area (facing SSW)



Plate 12: View across the PDA from the north eastern corner of the southern area (facing W)



Plate 13: View across the PDA southern field (facing NNE)



Plate 14: View across the PDA southern field (facing NE)



Plate 15: View across the PDA southern field (facing SE)



Plate 16: View towards hollow area within the northern end of the southern field (facing SSW)



Plate 17: Material located at the southern tip of the southern field of the PDA (facing NNE)



Plate 18: Overgrown area in the north eastern corner of the southern field (facing SE)



Plate 19: View across the northern field of the PDA (facing N)



Plate 20: View across the northern field (facing SSW)



Plate 21: View across the northern field (facing SSE)



Plate 22: View across the northern field (facing NNE)



Plate 23: View across the area west of the farmhouse (facing SE)



Plate 24: View across the area west of the farmhouse (facing NNE)



Plate 25: View across the area west of the farmhouse (facing S)



Plate 26: View along Chalk Hill (Facing ESE)



Plate 27: View along the Harbour Approach with the western boundary of the southern field of the PDA seen on the left (facing S)



Plate 28: Plate Locations