



Heritage Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at 'Westwood Village 2', Land on South Side of Manston Court Road, Ramsgate, Kent, CT12 5AF

17th March 2023

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National Grid Reference TR 35105 67220



Report for Rooksmead Residential Ltd.

Date of Report: 17th March 2022

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Heritage Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at 'Westwood Village 2', Land on South Side Of Manston Court Road, Ramsgate, Kent, CT12 5AF.

Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Rooksmead Residential Ltd to prepare a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) at 'Westwood Village 2', Land on South Side of Manston Court Road, Ramsgate, Kent, CT12 5AF. 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.

The proposed development area is an arable field located in Thanet on the north western outskirts of Ramsgate. It resides in an area of known high archaeological potential for the majority of all periods. Assessments of the findings from the KHER and other resources suggest an archaeologically rich and densely packed landscape which carries national and regional significance with Thanet becoming an extremely important archaeological region for Kent. The wider landscape consists of burials from Neolithic Causewayed enclosures, the Bronze Age barrows, Roman features and Anglo-Saxon cemeteries. Settlement, farming and trackways are also seen across the area from the Neolithic right through to the Post Medieval. Archaeological features were found during investigation in the adjacent field area to the east, along with limited early excavations of features in the north west corner of the PDA. Stratigraphy during excavation in the adjacent area to the east revealed that the archaeological horizon was relatively shallow. Any potential remains within the PDA should they survive in-situ will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities. An evaluation by trial trenching is recommended.

With respect to built heritage, the Grade II listed buildings of Haine Farmhouse, Flete Lodge, Preston Barn and the non-designated heritage asset of Coldswood Farm were assessed. Whilst it is clear that the PDA does make a positive contribution to the setting with current open views, the adjacent field to the east has planning permission for housing which will also alter the existing setting. The primary significance of the heritage assets are their architectural and historical interests. As the application is in an outline stage, any proposed scheme will include design considerations that will aim to reduce any negative impacts with appropriate landscape buffers and buildings of a scale not seen to dominate the heritage assets. The PDA is part of an area including the field to the east, that is an area of development under the Local Plan.

The proposed development is considered to cause 'less than substantial harm' to the heritage assets in accordance with NPPF Paragraph 202 and any harm caused outweighed by the public benefits of the scheme.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Rooksmead Residential Ltd (the 'Clients'), to carry out a heritage desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) at 'Westwood Village 2', Land on South Side of Manston Court Road, Ramsgate, Kent, CT12 5AF centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 35105 67220 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The PDA is situated on the north western outskirts on Ramsgate on the Isle of Thanet. The coast and harbour at Ramsgate are circa 3km away to the south east. To the north is Manston Court Road with the western boundary mainly defined by Preston Road. The eastern boundary is formed by the trackway that effectively divides the arable field area into two and heads towards Coldswood Farm located adjacent to the PDA in the south, south east corner with also an old quarry adjacent to the PDA just north of Coldswood Farm. The south, south west boundary of the PDA borders Preston Farm. To the east is currently a large arable field which in 2020 received outline planning permission for a mixed development (TH/18/0261). The PDA covers an area approximately 30 hectares. The PDA is on sloping ground with the low point in the north east corner of 39m aOD rising as the site moves westwards to 50m aOD. at 49m aOD forming part of the western slope of a dry valley located on a north-south axis along the centre of the field to the east (Fig. 1).

Geology

- 1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists Margate Chalk across most of the site. Thanet Formation – Sand Silt and Clay is along the western edge of the PDA. The extreme southern and western

parts of the PDA has superficial deposits of Head 2– Clay and Silt with bands of Head 1 – Clay and Silt in the northern and central parts of the PDA. No superficial deposits are recorded in the northern part of the PDA. However, given the resolution of the BGS mapping, the exact boundaries reflected of the superficial deposits may not be entirely accurate.

Geotechnical Information

1.2.3 There is no geotechnical information for the PDA.

1.3 The Proposed Development

1.3.1 The proposed development will be outline application, details yet to be determined. Figure 2 is provided purely as an illustrative proposal as created under the Local Plan.

1.4 Project Constraints

1.4.1 There were no constraints associated with this project.

1.5 Scope of Document

1.5.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the Historic Environment and to assess the potential impact of development on Heritage Assets, as far as possible from existing information.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.
- 2.1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), was updated in July 2018, revised in February 2019 and in 2021 and is the principal document which sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a framework in which Local Planning Authorities can produce their own distinctive Local Plans to reflect the needs own their communities.

2.2 Legislation

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979);

- 2.2.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act concerns scheduled monuments where an archaeological site or historic building is considered to be of national importance and determined to be a scheduled monument by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). Any scheduled monument impacted by a development requires Scheduled Monument Consent which is undertaken by Historic England who provide advice on the management of Scheduled Monuments and any consents.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 2.2.2 This Act covers buildings and areas that are desirable to preserve or enhance. This is done through the recording of listed buildings, which are buildings considered to have special architectural or historical merit, along with the designation of Conservation Areas, which are areas considered to have special merit in terms of architecture, character and/or appearance.
- 2.2.3 Under the terms of the Act a listed building may not be demolished, altered or extended in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest without Listed Building Consent being granted.

- 2.2.4 The Act sets out three grades of listing that can be applied. Grade I, the highest, is applied to buildings of exceptional interest. Grade II* applies to buildings that are considered particularly important of more than special interest, followed by Grade II for buildings of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them.
- 2.2.5 Under the designation of a Conservation Area, all the buildings within that area are recognised as part of its character and therefore provides a broader level of protection. For the demolition or substantial demolition of a building within a Conservation Area, planning permission would be required as well as for any changes to the external appearance.

Hedgerow Regulations (Statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997

- 2.2.6 A hedgerow is deemed important and therefore protected if it is at least 30 years old and meets a number of other criteria. The Regulations apply to most countryside hedgerows. In particular, they affect hedgerows which are 20 meters or more in length; which meet another hedgerow at each end; are on or adjoin land used for: agriculture, forestry, the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, common land, village greens, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) or Local Nature Reserves (NNRs). The Regulations aim to protect important countryside hedgerows from removal, either in part or whole. Removal not only includes grubbing out, but anything which could result in the destruction of the hedge.

2.3 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 2.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The Government's core principles in relation to planning and the historic environment and is covered in Section 16, paragraphs 189-208. These principles are designed to underpin the planning and decision-making process to ensure that Local Planning Authorities (LPA), developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to the conservation of the Historic Environment.
- 2.3.2 Paragraph 189 of the NPPF sets out the core planning principles and states that planning Heritage assets 'are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.'

- 2.3.3 Section 16 also provides policy on the conservation and assessment of heritage assets. Annex 2 of the NPPF defines 'Heritage Assets' as: *'A building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)'*.
- 2.3.4 Paragraphs 189-208 of Section 16 relate to the historic environment and the impact that developments may have on it. These paragraphs provide a framework for the preparation of policies for the historic environment and guidance for Local Planning Authorities, property owners, developers, and others on the conservation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 can be summarised as seeking the: delivery of sustainable development; understanding the wider social, cultural, economic, and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment; conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and recognition that heritage contributes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.3.5 Section 16 of the NPPF further recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 194 of the NPPF states that Local Planning Authorities 'in determining applications for development, should require applicants to describe the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution made by their setting'. The paragraph indicates that the level of detail provided should be proportionate to the significance of the asset and sufficient to understanding the impact of the proposal on this significance.
- 2.3.6 The NPPF states clearly that the more important the heritage asset, the greater level of protection is given to that asset. This means that listed buildings, scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens and World Heritage Sites are afforded the highest level of protection. Paragraph 193 states:
- 'When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the 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'.

2.3.7 Paragraph 200 then states:

'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.'*

2.3.8 Paragraph 199 notes that significance can be harmed or lost through development within the setting of a heritage asset. Paragraph 201 provides a test for assessing harm in relation to designated heritage assets: Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, Local Planning Authorities should refuse consent; unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or 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 not for profit, 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'.

2.3.9 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'.

- 2.3.10 Paragraph 205 requires Local Planning Authorities to 'ensure developers record and advance the understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact'.

2.4 Planning Practice Guidance: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

- 2.4.1 Advice on enhancing and conserving the historic environment is also published in the Planning Practice Guidance which expands on how the historic environment should be assessed within the NPPF. This acknowledges that 'where changes are proposed, the National Planning Policy Framework sets out a clear framework for both plan-making and decision-making in respect of applications for planning permission and listed building consent to ensure that heritage assets are conserved, and where appropriate enhanced, in a manner that is consistent with their significance and thereby achieving sustainable development'.
- 2.4.2 Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets are best addressed through ensuring that heritage assets remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that '*where the complete or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified (noting that the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted), the aim then is to: capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance which is to be lost; interpret its contribution to the understanding of our past; and make that publicly available*'.
- 2.4.3 Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high test that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgement for the decision maker, having regard to the circumstance of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting.

- 2.4.4 Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.

2.5 Planning Policy Guidance

Historic England – Conservation Principles, Policies, and Guidance (2008) Guidance and Best Practice

- 2.5.1 Conservation Principles outlines Historic England's approach to the sustainable management of the historic environment. While primarily intended to ensure consistency in Historic England's own advice and guidance through the planning process, the document is recommended to Local Planning Authorities to ensure that all decisions about change affecting the historic environment are informed and sustainable.
- 2.5.2 This document from 2008 remains relevant with that of the current NPPF policy in the emphasis placed upon the importance of understanding significance to properly assess the effects of change to heritage assets. The guidance describes a range of heritage values which enable the significance of assets to be established systematically, with the four main 'heritage values' being: evidential, historic, aesthetic and communal.

Historic England Good Advice Notes in Planning (2015)

- 2.5.3 On the 25th of March 2015, Historic England withdrew the Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) Practice Guide. This document was replaced with three Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes (GPAs). The GPAs provide supporting guidance relating to good conservation practice covering: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment; and The Setting of Heritage Assets .
- 2.5.4 In addition to these documents, Historic England has published three core Advice Notes (HEAs) which provide detailed and practical advice on how national policy and guidance is implemented. These documents include: 'HEA1: Understanding Place: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management'; 'HEA2: Making Changes to Heritage Assets'; and 'HEA3: The Historic Environment and

Site Allocations in Local Plans'. More recently, guidance in 'the Significance of Heritage Assets' has also been provided by Historic England.

Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK

- 2.5.5 Released in July 2021 and produced jointly by Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Institute of Historic Building Conservation and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, additional guidance is provided for cultural heritage practitioners. The Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment is concerned with understanding the consequences of change to cultural significance. At a fundamental level, Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment is used to make informed decisions about the sustainable management of cultural heritage assets. The need for a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment is triggered whenever somebody proposes to do something which could result in change to a cultural heritage asset or assets. It concerns understanding the cultural heritage asset and evaluating the consequences of change.

2.6 Local Policies

- 2.6.1 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
- Policy SP20 Strategic Housing Site – Land at Manston Court Road/Haine Road

- 2.6.2 These policies are covered in turn in more detail below:

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

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

- 1) protecting the historic environment from inappropriate development,

- 2) encouraging new uses where they bring listed buildings back into use, encouraging their survival and maintenance without compromising the conservation of the building,
- 3) 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

- 2.6.4 The Council will promote the identification, recording, protection and enhancement of archaeological sites, monuments and historic landscape features, and will seek to encourage and develop their educational, recreational and tourist potential through management and interpretation
- 2.6.5 Developers should submit information with the planning application that allows an assessment of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. Where appropriate the Council may require the developer to provide additional information in the form of a desk-based or field assessment. Planning permission will be refused without adequate assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposal.

- 2.6.6 Development proposals adversely affecting the integrity or setting of Scheduled Monuments or other heritage assets of comparable significance will normally be refused.
- 2.6.7 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.
- 2.6.8 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

- 2.6.9 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.

Policy SP20 Strategic Housing Site – Land at Manston Court Road/Haine Road

- 2.6.10 The area of the PDA forms part of the wider area with the field to the east as land earmarked for strategic development. The policy includes mixed use development of up to 1400 new dwellings, and leisure uses. Proposals will be

judged and permitted only in accordance with a masterplan for the whole site which should include:

- 1) A minimum of 11.24ha of open space;
- 2) Provision on site of a serviced site of no less than 8ha for a 6-form entry secondary school and its construction in a location and in a form agreed with the County Council;
- 3) linkages to new and existing public transport infrastructure, including bus and rail services;
- 4) the provision of an internal spine road laid out in accordance with the requirements of the draft Transport Strategy
- 5) junction improvement at A256 Haine Road/New Haine Road and Star Lane/Haine Road (including a dual lane link between them) and;
- 6) a proportionate contribution to necessary off-site highway improvements in accordance with Policy SP47

2.6.11 Masterplanning will be informed by and address:

- 1) pre-design archaeological evaluation;
- 2) the capacity of any utility services and infrastructure and any need and provision for improved or additional infrastructure (as may be advised or reasonably required by service providers). All development proposals must be planned and implemented in a coordinated manner and accompanied by an infrastructure delivery and phasing plan.

2.6.12 This report forms part of the pre-design assessment and archaeological investigations.

Local Planning Guidance

2.6.13 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 Rooksmead Residential Ltd to support a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below) and in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.
- 3.1.2 This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the 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 ClfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.'

(2017:4)

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

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

CIFA (2017:4)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

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

4.2 Sources

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

Archaeological databases

- 4.2.2 Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Historic Environmental Record held at Kent County Council (KCCHER) contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape.
- 4.2.3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets and is the preferred archive for a comprehensive HER search.
- 4.2.4 The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 750m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

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

Aerial photographs

4.2.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-8) along with other sources.

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

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological, built heritage and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (750m radius centred on the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There are no Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments, Registered or Historic Parks and Gardens in the search area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1.

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

5.2 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Cotton Augustus Chart of the Isle of Thanet, 1548

5.2.1 This early depiction of the Isle of Thanet shows the main settlement on the island in this period. The nearest to the PDA being that of St Lawrence (Fig.3).

Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769

5.2.2 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. The map is only illustrative and does not accurately reflect the road layout nor the locations of some of the settlements. This shows the PDA broadly located north east and east of Manston Court and Fleete. Lydden is on the higher ground to the

north. The depiction is not accurate, with Coldswood showing to the north rather than what should be to south east of the PDA. The hamlet called Hains or Hay Lane is to the east with Spratling Street and Manston Green to the south with the area around the PDA essentially one of scattered farms and open land. The map is topographically questionable but remains useful as a record. The main settlement is that of St Lawrence on the outskirts of Ramsgate to the south east (Fig. 4).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1798

5.2.3 This map shows far greater details of buildings, and land use. Note that across the central portion of the map is a tear. However, this map is a more accurate representation. The PDA is seen as agricultural land comprising of a number of different fields of pasture in the northern part and arable in the remainder. Coldswood ('Coleswood') is now showing adjacent to the south eastern part of the PDA. The northern boundary is that of a road with Fleete Court on the opposite side of the road at the north western corner (Fig.5).

St Lawrence Tithe Map of 1840

5.2.4 The area of the PDA is comprised of a number of fields designated 30; 31; 31a; 32; and 33. Field 30 is owned and occupied by Stephen Foat and is called Fleet Field and in arable use. Field 31 is owned by John Powell and occupied by James Righton also in arable use and called St Lawrence Field. However, field 31a is owned and occupied by James Righton. Field 32 is owned by Monkton Parish and occupied by Daniel Foat. Whereas field 33 is owned by John Powell and occupied by William Perkins and is called Preston Field. This suggests that the PDA and its parts did not have a direct relationship with any particular farmstead.

5.2.5 Preston Farm has been built by this time (designated area 25) and is adjacent to the PDA in the south west owned and occupied by Stephen Foat. Coldswood Farm to the south east is owned and occupied by Joseph Miller. Near Coldswood Farm is the location of at this time is a house and garden in area designated 29 owned by John Ashley Warre and occupied by Hogbin. The western and eastern boundaries of the PDA are trackways to Preston Farm and Coldswood Farm respectively. The parish boundary to St Lawrence forms the northern boundary of the PDA (Fig.6).

Historic OS Map 1877

- 5.2.6 This is the first properly scaled OS map. The PDA is now shown as a large field with a couple of trackways crossing the area (Fig.7).

Historic OS map 1898

- 5.2.7 There is little change at the PDA. However, adjacent to the PDA in the south eastern part in what was a house and garden north of Coldswood Farm is now showing a 'old chalk pit'. To the west of the PDA has been built 'Fleete Court' (Fig.8).

Historic OS map 1908

- 5.2.8 There is little change at the PDA. One of the footpaths across the south eastern corner of the PDA is no longer showing. The area west of the PDA, by Fleete Court now has Brickworks. North of the PDA the map is showing what looks like a planned housing estate with roads laid out (Fig.9).

Historic OS map 1949

- 5.2.9 There is little change at the PDA. The potential housing estate to the north is not showing suggesting it was not actually built. The brickworks by Fleete Court are no longer there just remains of earthworks and possible quarrying. Manston Court Road is referred to for the first time (Fig.10)

5.3 Aerial Photographs

1946

- 5.3.1 The area of the PDA is seen here with the agricultural arable land use split across the PDA into different areas rather than treated as a single large field. Across the PDA are a number of smaller trackways surrounding these distinct areas. Adjacent to the south eastern part of the PDA is the treed area of the quarry with Coldswood Farm nearby and a trackway forming the eastern boundary of the PDA. The trackway to Preston Farm forming the western boundary. To the east, north, west and south of the PDA the land is also in arable use (Plate 1).

1960s

5.3.2 There is little change at the PDA. In the field to the east of the PDA in the top right corner of the aerial photograph, cropmarks of linears and pits can be seen. Within the eastern area of the PDA to the north of the quarry There is the suggestion of a possible linear cropmark. No other cropmarks are clear within the PDA due to the lighter soil colours. To the north east of the PDA on the northern side of the Manston Court Road, there is now a caravan park (Plate 2).

1990

5.3.3 No change at the PDA except larger areas are now planted the same. The southern and eastern part of the PDA is demarked by a trackway. Within the PDA in the north east corner are cropmarks of small enclosures. The other marks to the south of that area are considered to be geological. To the north of the PDA on the northern side of the Manston Court Road, further linear cropmarks can be seen. And possible pits (Plate 3)

2003

5.3.4 There appears little change other than the area of the PDA is under a single arable use (Plate 4).

2007

5.3.5 The conditions in 2007 were generally conducive to showing cropmarks and in the adjacent field to the east, these can be seen in the top right hand corner. Unfortunately, at the PDA with the field having been freshly ploughed, there are no cropmarks (Plate 5).

2013

5.3.6 Again, in the north eastern part of the PDA can be clearly seen an enclosure cropmark. Towards the central eastern part of the PDA, there are possible pit/quarrying cropmarks. In addition, the aerial photograph shows a circular area which has not been planted by the farmer (Plate 6).

2017

5.3.7 Again, there is the suggestion of possible cropmarks seen in the areas previously mentioned. Unlike the field to the east where they are much clearer (Plate 7).

2022

- 5.3.8 The latest aerial photograph taken shows the clearest cropmarks in the north eastern corner of the PDA seen and include a number of rectilinear enclosures. There are the possibility of other cropmarks in the central part and south eastern portion of the field but these are very ephemeral and unclear and may represent possible archaeology of quarries, pits, barrows but could also be related to geology (Plate 8).

LIDAR

- 5.3.9 There are no features of note within the area of the PDA. Immediately adjacent the LIDAR shows the outlines of the evaluation trenches (Fig.11).

5.4 Walkover Survey

- 5.4.1 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. A walkover was undertaken on the 20th of February 2022. No features or artefacts were seen (Plates 9-21). The area of the PDA is currently open field planted with an arable crop and therefore viewed from the edges. A settings assessment was also undertaken to assess the settings of potentially affected heritage assets in close proximity to the study area.

5.5 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.5.1 There have been a large number of intrusive archaeological works in the area in recent years particularly as a result of the redevelopment of the area for residential and commercial use as seen in Figure 25. A full list and location of the Key events are provided in figures 13 and 26. The key events pertinent to the PDA are summarised below.

Westwood 1 – Geophysical Survey (EKE16343)

- 5.5.2 The geophysical survey undertaken in 2017 by Headland Archaeology covered an area of 47 hectares immediately east of the PDA and also incorporated a small

parcel on the north eastern corner of this PDA. This parcel was incorporated as known cropmarks had been seen in that particular area.

- 5.5.3 The survey identified three distinct areas of clear archaeological activity including eight enclosures, three trackways and up to three ring-ditches, probably barrows with the site deemed to have a high archaeological potential. The portion of land surveyed associated with this PDA referred to in the report as F1 (Figure 30) focussed on the cropmarks identified one probable enclosure and other anomalies considered to be possible pits and/or post holes with a spread of archaeological material.
- 5.5.4 To the east of F1, in an area referred to as F2, there were a number of rectilinear anomalies aligned broadly on a north/south axis that corresponded with known cropmarks including a rectangular enclosure on the western side of the area, closest to this PDA. There were also three other enclosures seen and two trackways defined by parallel ditches. Within some of the enclosures are thought to be anomalies as pits. In addition, another anomaly was interpreted as a ring ditch, perhaps a barrow.
- 5.5.5 Within area designated F3 (Fig. 31) being the area south of F2 and adjacent to this PDA, included linear anomalies aligned broadly north east/south west of some distance. Three enclosures were seen south of the trackway with possible features within of pits and post holes. In the southern part of this area there is a large double ring ditch with a smaller ring ditch nearby and were located circa 100m east of the PDA boundary.
- 5.5.6 Broadly the geophysical survey matched or enhances the cropmark data and was suggested of settlement activity. Some of the anomalies in the area immediately adjacent to the PDA boundary in area F2 and F3 were suggestive of being quarrying. Areas F1/2/3 are assessed as of high archaeological potential and added to the KHER records and coincided with previous known cropmarks features (TR 36 NE 105). The survey confirmed the geology and ground conditions in the area are conducive to providing good data via geophysical surveys and indicated a correlation between archaeological features and underlying geological conditions, with few anomalies identified in areas of superficial head deposits

(Unpublished document: Headland Archaeology. 2017. Land off Haine Road, Thanet, Kent, Geophysical Survey).

Westwood 1 – Evaluation (EKE17660)

5.5.7 The 2017 evaluation covered the area immediately east of the PDA but did not include the area of this PDA seen in the geophysical survey. The evaluation comprised of 90 trenches 50m long trenches across the area. 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 and interpreted as settlement activity. There was no Anglo-Saxon activity recognised although several potential sunken featured buildings within the proposed development area remain undated and may be from this period. 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 close to Starr Lane, where this was an area known for other excavated features of Medieval bakehouses/brewhouses/kitchens. 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.

5.5.8 Focussing upon those trenches closest to the PDA (Fig. 32), summarising the following features were identified:

Trench 1 – no archaeological remains.

Trench 14 – 2 ditches and one post hole (all undated)

Trench 13 – 1 ditch (undated)

Trench 15 – 4 ditches (undated), one east-west alignment and 2 quarries (Post Medieval)

Trench 27 – no archaeological remains.

Trench 38 – 3 post holes (undated), possible quarry area at eastern end of the trench.

Trench 39 – no archaeological remains.

5.5.9 These trenches encountered the archaeological features at a relatively shallow depth generally between 0.2 to 0.5m below ground level.

5.5.10 The archaeological evaluation of Westwood 1 confirmed that generally across the area there was archaeological potential but peters out towards Westwood 2 and it is likely that there will be less archaeology continues westwards into the area of our PDA (*Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 2017. Westwood Village: Land off Manston Court Road and Haine Road, Margate, Thanet, Kent*).

New Haine Road (Phase 1 west)

5.5.11 This excavation circa 600m east of the PDA and undertaken by SWAT is still ongoing following the production of a earlier desk-based assessment which suggested the site had a high potential for archaeology and not yet recorded in the KHER. A geophysical magnetometry survey was undertaken in January 2022 by Magnitude Surveys. The investigation recorded evidence for potential curvilinear features although archaeological evaluation did not confirm that any geophysical results are overlaying or matching the revealed features.

5.5.12 The western part of the site had 91 evaluation trenches (Fig. 33). The evaluation found features circa 0.6m below ground level and has confirmed the presence of undated field system within northern part of the site. A vast hollow filled-up with colluvium was recorded in Trench 69 where upper part of infill produced medieval potsherd 1200-1350AD. A single and well disturbed by ploughing pit containing charred remains of roundwood and grains was exposed in Trench 86. Additionally larger but undated Pit was exposed in Trench 57. As a consequence, the northern part of that site is now undergoing a more detailed investigation via strip, map

and sample. The findings were interpreted as a Bronze Age farmstead and a short-lived field system. There is no linear feature revealed during the course of evaluation which could be paired with geophysical results. Clearly magnetic anomalies are relating to geological formations although unperceivable in evaluation trenches despite extensive investigation of revealed geological formations. And a high significance find was that of a Bronze Age axe head.

- 5.5.13 Phase 2 on the eastern side of New Haine Road and the outer reaches of the study area is also ongoing and has exposed a potential Bronze Age to Medieval field system possibly associated with the remains on the western side of New Haine Road.

Land off Haine Road, A256 – EKE12374; EKE12376; EKE12377

- 5.5.14 This area is located on the outer reaches of the study area to the east of the PDA. In 2007/2008 a watching brief on the New Haine Road was undertaken as well as a strip, map and sample on two adjacent areas of land east of Haine Road and north of Stirling Way, and also Marlowe Way. The watching brief on the road followed an earlier evaluation which suggested archaeological potential only existed at the southern end of the new road. Off the 29 trenches on the New Haine Road, only four contained archaeological remains of three shallow ditches and part of a large pit or hollow. The watching brief confirmed that the area in the central and northern part of the New Haine Road was essentially devoid of archaeology except for two ditches which contained struck flint and fragments of lava quern (TR 36 NE 570) in the area of New Haine Road. However, archaeology was found circa 0.15km north of Stirling Way of late Prehistoric middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age agricultural boundary and enclosure ditches (TR 36 NE 573) with a Romano-British rectilinear field system overlying the earlier features (TR 36 NE 575). A single Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit feature was found (TR 36 NE 574). The excavations produced a small finds assemblage, in which only worked and burnt (unworked) flint were represented in any significant quantity. The primary dating evidence, provided by the pottery, is limited. Other material types are very sparsely represented.

- 5.5.15 During the evaluation the depth of overburden to the archaeological horizon was shown to vary over the length of the road corridor and within the Site. Topsoil was shown to be up to 0.35m in depth and overlay brickearth subsoil that varied from

0.30m to 1.00m in depth. The average overall depth of overburden (topsoil and subsoil) within the Site to the top of the archaeological horizon was shown to be 0.75m. The report also mentioned that this area of Thanet was subject to deep ploughing experiments in the 1930s meaning that in places there may have been disturbance to the natural geology and archaeological horizons (Unpublished document: Wessex Archaeology. 2008. Land of Haine Road, A256, Thanet, Kent: Post-excavation Assessment of Archaeological Results).

- 5.5.16 Of the trenches in the Marlowe Way area only Trench 26 had any archaeological feature. This was a north west to south east single shallow ditch of 0.5m width and just 0.12m deep at a level of 0.89m below ground level. No finds were recovered and the ditch was undated (TR 36 NE 572). Given the angle of the feature it is unlikely that it continues into the area of the PDA. To the west another trench also had a ditch with no dateable finds in the area of the roundabout of Marlowe Way and New Haine Road (TR 36 NE 571) (*Unpublished document: Wessex Archaeology. 2007. Land off Haine Road, A255, Thanet, Kent: Archaeological Evaluation Report*).

Fleete to Haine Hospital Pipeline (EKE11864)

- 5.5.17 Part of a ditch forming a medieval enclosure (TR 36 NE 85) was excavated within the PDA at the northern boundary during monitoring of the Fleete to Haine Hospital pipeline. A rectangular enclosure visible as a cropmark in the northeast portion of the PDA may relate to a series of medieval enclosures previously excavated c. 310m and 735m east respectively at Starr Lane (TR 36 NE 677 and TR 36 NE 500). Features included evidence for sunken featured buildings with combined bakehouses/brewhouses and/or kitchens (*Unpublished document: Wessex Archaeology. 2003. Thanet Water Supply Strategy Fleete Rumsfields Water Main. Interim Report on Archaeological Works - Phase 1: Fleete Reservoir to Haine Hospital*).

1980 Excavation within the PDA

- 5.5.18 Part of the area of the cropmarks located in the north western corner of the PDA were excavated in 1980 by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology based on the KHER record (TR 36 NE 174). The cropmarks to the west of Bradgate House within the PDA reveal a rectangular ditches enclosure with a causeway entrance and internal features. This ditch was sectioned and grog-tempered Romano-British pottery

sherds were found, and Romano-British coins and bronzes have been found in the location by metal detectors (MKE7755). A nearby depression found a 1.5m depth of cutting in the chalk with Roman pottery in the base along with a glass bead. It has tentatively been interpreted as a Roman dew pond.

Land South of Safari House – EKE16957; EKE16779

- 5.5.19 Located on the eastern side of Haine Road to the south of Safari House, the site is to the east on the outer reaches of the study area of the PDA. In 2017 and 2018, evaluation trenches and watching briefs were undertaken at the site that was grassland but formerly arable ahead of a residential housing development. The geology seen at this site revealed topsoil of circa 0.3m above orange-brown silty clay with chalk lumps and occasional small flints of some 0.2-0.3m with the natural below of orange clay head. Sparse finds were mainly recovered from the subsoil. Three fragments of pottery, one Iron Age and two Post Medieval. There were 11 struck flint flakes from the sub soil and broadly dated to Neolithic and Bronze Age period. Burst flint was also recovered. No archaeological features were seen (*Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd. 2017. Land South of Safari House, Haine Road, Ramsgate: Watching Brief Report*).

Margate to Broadstairs Wastewater Treatment Scheme (EKE13405)

- 5.5.20 Archaeological recording in 2005/2006 along the line of the pipeline occurred in area containing archaeological potential. In the field east of the PDA, designated Area 9, the line of the pipeline contained material of archaeological significance as highlighted in Figures 34 and 35. Area 9 lay to the south of Manston Court Road and bisected by Coldswood Road. The soil sequence was found to be 0.3m of topsoil overlaying red-brown silty clay subsoil with natural geology of degraded chalk, clay and flint.
- 5.5.21 The archaeology was predominately in the form of ditches, including field systems and enclosures dated by pottery to the Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British as well as Medieval periods. In addition, there was an early Romano British cemetery and possible hollow ways, pits and postholes (TR 36 NE 453). The northern part of the adjacent field to the east along the line of the pipeline revealed a complex of Medieval ditches representing 2 phases of a field enclosure system aligned north-south and north east- south east. As well as a Romano-British pit and ditch and a couple of Iron Age ditches.

5.5.22 In the southern part of Area 9 intercepted by Coldswood Road to the south east of the PDA, there was a rectilinear field system aligned north-south dated to the Late Iron Age to Early Romano British period. Other ditches were also in this area not associated with the field system and appeared part of a passage or access route. The environmental evidence suggesting that they were later than the Roman period. Within a Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British enclosure were seven un-urned cremation burials. The graves contained 12 accessory pottery vessels and were dated to the 1st century AD and included some Samian imports as well as imitation Samian ware (*Unpublished document: Wessex Archaeology. 2006. Margate and Broadstairs Urban Wastewater Treatment Scheme Kent: Archaeological Assessment Report and Updated Project Design for Analysis and Publication*).

Bradgate Caravan Park, Manston Court Road (EKE11851)

5.5.23 Located north of the PDA, just on the northern side of Manston Court Road, a watching brief in 2002 ahead of road construction found no significant finds or features although colluvial deposit was recorded containing worked flints and Medieval pottery (TR 36 NE 511) (*Unpublished document: Trust for Thanet Archaeology, 2003, Bradgate Caravan Park, Manston Court Road, Margate, Kent: Evaluation and Watching Brief*).

5.5.24 A 2009 evaluation at the caravan park of 16 trenches of which half did not reveal any archaeology. The remainder encountered archaeology that appeared to be Roman in date along with undated features (TR 36 NW 494) that were possible field boundary ditches. Some of the large cut features had upper fills containing fragments of Roman tile and pottery suggesting the presence of a building nearby. No archaeological finds or features were found during the watching brief that followed the evaluation.

Selling to Thanet Truck Water Main (EKE21148 & EKE4481)

5.5.25 Undertaken in 1987 starting in Sturry the pipeline finished at the reservoirs at Fleete Court, Manston just to the west of the PDA. A large scatter of Iron Age and Roman potsherds and building material (TR 36 NW 220 & TR 36 NW 221) and a possible Roman pit of some 3m across and 1.5m deep containing animal bone were noted at Fleete Court Farm circa 300m west of the PDA (*D.R.J.*

Perkins.1989.The Selling to Thanet trunk water-main, Phase II, 1987: An interim report. Archaeologia Cantiana.107:267-280).

Evaluation at Beerlings Farm, Haine Road (EKE21463)

- 5.5.26 Undertaken in 2021, circa 600m south east of the PDA ahead of housebuilding, the evaluation of 6 trenches found no archaeological finds or features (*Unpublished document: Swale & Thames Archaeological Survey Company. 2022. Archaeological Evaluation of land at Beerlings Farm, Haine Road, Ramsgate, Kent CT12 5AG).*

Land South of Preston Road, Manston (EKE13402)

- 5.5.27 The watching brief in 2014 during the construction of the solar farm, had construction to an insufficient depth to impact on geology or buried archaeological features (*Unpublished document: Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company. 2014. Archaeological investigation of land south of Preston Road, Manston, Kent.*)

Westwood Cross, Areas 3C, 4A, 4B and 5A (EKE19308)

- 5.5.28 A large area located north east of the PDA on the outer reaches of the study area had an evaluation in 2016 in advance of proposed development. In the northern part of the site, two possible ovens with intercutting rubbish pits alongside of Iron Age to Romano-British date (TR 36 NE 2496 and TR 36 NE 2497. In addition, there were Medieval fields systems (TR 36 NE 2498) as well as Romano British field systems. A neolithic pit containing undiagnostic pottery and flint knapping waste was also found (TR 36 NE 2495) (*Unpublished document: CGMS. 2017. Archaeological evaluation and investigation of service alignment, Westwood Cross, Thanet, Kent, (Areas 3C, 4A, 4B & 5A).*

Land Adjacent to Preston Caravan Park, Spratling Street (EKE12665).

- 5.5.29 Located circa 280m south of the PDA, a 2003 evaluation located at the head of a shallow valley. Cropmarks had previously been seen at the site of a sub-circular enclosure and south and south east of this site a crop mark other possible ring ditches or circular enclosures and also rectangular enclosures. There were 26 trenches with archaeology seen in 12 of them. A curvilinear Neolithic enclosure ditch was identified with worked flint and no pottery. Parallel Neolithic gullies that were later recut in the Bronze Age were located (TR 36 NE 599). Nearby

Neolithic pits did contain pottery as well as worked flint. The quantity of earlier Neolithic ceramic sherds and sherds does suggest a significant settlement presence in the area (TR 36 NE 598). A faint background presence of Romano-British ceramic material suggests that there may be a tile roofed building and a settlement using imported wares in the vicinity of the site. Medieval gullies or shallow ditches were present as well (TR 36 NE 600) as a substantially complete Medieval vessel suggesting a settlement close by. Post Medieval material was found across the area in the plough soil (*Unpublished document: Moody, G A. 2004. Land Adjacent to Preston Park Caravan Site Spratling Street Manston Kent: Archaeological Evaluation. Trust for Thanet Archaeology*).

Historic Landscape Classification

- 5.5.30 The KHER records the area of the PDA and immediate surrounding area (Fig. 24) being characterised as 'fields predominately bounded by tracks, roads and other rights of way'. Adjacent to the north west of the PDA is an area of 'Scattered settlement with paddocks (post 1800 extent)' associated with the area of Flete Farm and also to the south east in the area of Coldswood Farm and towards Haine Farm. To the north east is a general area of 'Post 1810 settlement' associated with the hamlet around Lyddon Green. 'Post 1810 settlement (general)' are a relatively recent phenomenon and potentially overlies earlier landscapes of a similar character to 'Fields predominately bounded by tracks, roads and other rights of way'. The presence of 'Fields predominately bounded by tracks, roads and other rights of way' may indicate a process of informal enclosure of previously open land in the post-medieval period.

Historic England Survey

- 5.5.31 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 of Bronze Age round barrows, enclosures and pits visible on aerial photographs in the field adjacent the PDA (Figures 27 & 28) and since identified by the evaluation. The figure shows possible cropmarks in the area of the PDA but unfortunately the Fig. 28 from the Historic England report does not show the whole of the PDA. However, the cropmarks are similar to those recorded in the KHER (Fig. 26).

5.5.32 Figure 29 also by Historic England as part of the same survey is focused on the World War 2 activity in the area. However, in light green this shows the cropmarks identified in the PDA. These are not as prolific as the adjacent field to the east but as well as the known enclosures in the north eastern corner, the survey suggests other possible circular and linear features towards the southern part of the PDA. In addition, the figures refer to the position of anti-glider obstruction posts. Plus, the survey suggested a Medieval or Post Medieval boundary continues across into the area of the PDA (*Small, F. & Barber, M. 2019. Ramsgate Heritage Action Zone: An Assessment of Aerial Photographs and Lidar. Historic England Research Report Series no. 25/2019*).

5.6 Geophysical Survey at the PDA

- 5.6.1 Undertaken in February 2023 by Sumo, the geophysical survey has highlighted a number of possible anomalies and features, and these have been interested as seen in Figure 36. As per the earlier geophysical survey undertaken in the north eastern portion of the PDA, three features were identified that correspond with cropmarks in that area labelled 1, 2 and 3 on Fig. 36. Firstly, a possible former barrow (TR 36 NE 87), a rectilinear enclosure (TR 36 NE 85) adjacent to the west and adjacent further west, a cluster of anomalies that could be associated with settlement features such as pits and post holes (TR 36 NE 175). The geophysical survey did not highlight any features associated with the possible area previously interpreted as a Roman pond, considering it a 'natural' (TR 36 NE 174).
- 5.6.2 In the south, adjacent to the PDA, the survey has picked up a complex number of ditches of unknown origin (items 6 & 5, Fig.36) and within them a possible circular feature with them being interpreted as possible archaeology, which has not shown up on any aerial photography.
- 5.6.3 In the north eastern quadrant of the PDA, are features interpreted as possible curved ditches and part of a driveway or enclosure associated with the settlement activity to the north east corner and the field to the east (Item 7, Fig. 36). However, Sumo comment that a natural origin cannot be ruled out.
- 5.6.4 In the centre of the Site is an irregular shaped feature (Item 9, Fig.36). The same feature is also seen as a dark cropmark in the 1990, 2017 and 2022 aerial photo (Plates, 3, 7 & 9). In addition, the feature is also highlighted in the Historic England

Survey (Figure 29). The feature is considered a pit of some form and may be large enough to be that of a quarry pit.

- 5.6.5 The survey identified a number of former modern field boundaries within the PDA (Items 9 & 10, Fig.36), which will have low significance. Also considered to be of modern origin is the linear alignment of anomalies (Item 14, Fig.36) which appear to correspond to the probable anti glider posts as highlighted in the Historic England survey (Fig.29). In addition, there is a further circular area of the ferrous disturbance in the central south western part of the PDA not labelled. This area corresponds with the area seen in the 2013 aerial photograph that was not seeded from crop. The geophysical survey identifies this area as one of magnetic disturbance and considers it to be modern.

5.7 Summary of Archaeological Potential

Introduction

- 5.7.1 The archaeology in this part of Thanet is exceptional and densely packed. The following section seeks to pull together and summarise the data and potential for each archaeological period, including our current understanding of the archaeological landscape. The table in section 11 shows all the KHER data along with maps of the data (Figs. 13-26).

Palaeolithic

- 5.7.2 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. 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 on Thanet. 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 nearby Thanet Earth and the East Kent Access Road. The Kent HER has one entry for this period within the assessment area (Fig. 14). Being that of a handaxe (TR 36 NE 2403) discovered during the Wastewater pipeline excavation (EKE13405) located adjacent to the PDA to the east. The handaxe was

reported to be in fresh condition, possibly suggesting minimal spatial movement since its discard and given its close proximity to the PDA.

Mesolithic

- 5.7.3 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. During the Mesolithic period the coastlines of Thanet would have been different to the present-day coastline as the water levels were lower. Flints are the main archaeological evidence found for this period. It is thought that Thanet would not have been an island at this point. The Kent HER has one record from this period within the study area (Fig. 15) relating to finds circa 750m to the south of the PDA of Prehistoric flints at St. Catherine's Grove, Manston found in 2009 during a watching brief on foundation trenches for a new house. Six prehistoric flints were collected from the spoil. These consisted of a notched/hollow scraper, a combined notched/side scraper, a possible piercer or awl and three flakes. The tools ranged in possible date from the Late Mesolithic to the Late Bronze Age. The possibility of chance finds cannot be discounted but given the large areas excavated within the study area in recent years, these are the only finds according to the KHER relating to this period.

Neolithic

- 5.7.4 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. 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 into 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.

5.7.5 The Kent HER has ten records from this period within the study area plus that of the one above for the Mesolithic which may also fall into this period (Fig. 15). It is during this period that we start to see obvious settlement and occupation across Thanet and the evidence received from the Wastewater pipeline circa 290m to the east revealed evidence from this period elsewhere along the route near Broadley Road to the north east of the PDA which did identify a possible enclosure, although this is located outside of the Study area. Finds are mainly in the form of worked flints (TR 36 NE 675) as found during the Margate to Broadstairs pipe installation circa 290m east of the PDA. Circa 90m north of the PDA in the area of Bradgate Caravan Park worked flints were found possibly dating to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age including a possible knife or sickle like blade (TR 36 NE 511). At the Preston Caravan Park, circa 450m to the south of the PDA, the evaluation there found evidence of early Neolithic occupation with a possible curvilinear enclosure and pits containing Neolithic pottery as well as a significant assembly of worked flints (TR 36 NE 598). Circa 750m to the south east on the line of the New Haine Road a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit was found (TR 36 NE 574). Other Neolithic worked flints have been found in the wider study area. Some at the Ambulance Station on Haine Road circa 600m east (TR 36 NE 535). In addition, to the north of the PDA, there have been a number of Portable Antiquities Scheme recorded finds at various distances away from the PDA where the exact location of these finds are not revealed but assigned to a general grid square. These finds included flint debitage (MKE108891; MKE108892), a retouched flake (MKE108933), a flint adze (MKE108901) and a scraper tool (MKE108932).

5.7.6 To the south east outside of the study area there is far greater widespread evidence of a Neolithic landscape with causewayed ditches, burials and long barrows and this is on a landscape that slopes down towards the sea with a large palaeochannel with views out to sea as opposed to the area of the PDA with little by ways of those long views to the sea. In addition, it is unknown if the area of the PDA was still wooded in this period and may account for the lack of activity within the area of the PDA compared to the east. Within the study area, there is

archaeological evidence for the widespread use of the landscape in this period for gatherings, feasts, burials and cereal processing with the PDA and surrounding area if not subject to settlement activity is likely to have functioned as part of a wider transhumance landscape connected by a network of places and routeways. Moving towards the Late Neolithic where hill wash was deposited in the dry valleys, 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 wider Thanet landscape we see henges which are circular enclosure surrounded by a ditch with one or more entrances. Some of these early henges may have been repurposed later into round barrows.

Bronze Age

5.7.7 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. 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. 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 is to the north of the Lord of the Manor roundabout which is circa 1.8km 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 just outside of the study area to the south of the PDA, 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 as at Manston Road, also at Haine Road.

5.7.8 The Kent HER has 21 records from this period within the assessment area (Fig. 16). The closest of which is within the PDA being that of a possible barrow cropmark (TR 36 NE 87) located in the north eastern corner. Located outside of the PDA in

the adjacent field to the east, a number of aerial photographs has shown possible round barrows (TR 36 NE 53; TR 36 NE 104; TR 36 NE 36) and double ring ditches (TR 36 NE 652; TR 36 NE 2468), as well as round barrows, the cropmarks are also suggestive of pits and possible graves and when ploughed worked flints are found. The recent evaluation in the field revealed a 29.9m diameter double ring ditch interpreted as a prehistoric burial mound with no internal/external features identified. Other prehistoric linear features representing field or boundary ditches were also excavation on a north-south as well as an east-west axis located on the far eastern part of that field closer to Haine Road on the eastern side of the dry valley than that of the PDA. Many other double ring ditches and other prehistoric features lie to the east between 345m and 470m from the PDA (TR 36 NE 248).

5.7.9 On the outer reaches of the study area, south east of the PDA, during the construction of New Haine Road a Bronze Age field system was found (TR 36 NE 573) and circa 695m east, north, east prehistoric worked flints were found at the Eurokent Business Park (TR 36 NE 493) and also circa 570m east at Safari House (MKE110834). There are three Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) findspots. One of a copper alloy axe head located circa 535m southeast of the PDA (MKE108964). There are two findspots recording Bronze Age Cooper Alloys hoards (MKE 108871; MKE108876) placed circa 315m and 245m north, north west of the PDA respectively. However, it should be noted that PAS find are located to a general grid square rather than their exact location. To the south of the PDA at Preston Caravan Park an Early Bronze Age gully was found along with flints and pottery (TR 36 NE 599). Finally Bronze Age flints were also discovered circa 465m to the west, south west on the north western side of Manston Court Road (TR 36 NW 487). Within the PDA, the geophysical survey shows a couple of weak anomalies of potential semi-circular features which may be possibly suggest the remains of former barrows and these are located in the south east and just outside of the south part of the PDA.

5.7.10 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. Barrows usually display a strong relationship with the landscape, being sited on crests or false ridges in areas of key vistas and seen on the skylines from vantage points. The high point of the ridgeline is around 50m aOD broadly along

the line of Manston Road. Consequently, the density of barrows in the area of the PDA is less than seen to the south, possibly due to it being close to the plateau with little by way of long views to the sea and no ridgeline focus or other natural feature. Many barrows seen as ring ditches are likely to have had earthen mounds, which have been since been ploughed out but would have been known in the landscape and acted as a focus of later activity through a visual connection. We know from all the field system evidence that the land is being divided up and this is also likely within the area of the PDA in this period.

Iron Age

5.7.11 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). 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, which 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 in the wider area has been found at Minnis Bay and also at the Thanet Earth site and nearby Sarre and St Nicholas. At Cliffsend, there 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 and 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 which should be kept in consideration that the northern boundary of the PDA on Manston Court Road follows part of the parish boundary line for the St Lawrence Parish.

5.7.12 The Kent HER has 13 records from this period within the assessment area (Fig. 17). Nine of the records are PAS finds of Iron Age silver coins and copper alloy coins

and located to general grid squares of which two have been placed outside of the area of the PDA to the north, north east and to the east from distances ranging from 75m away to 730m away from the PDA. In the field to east, there is a cluster of Iron Age KHER records as seen in Figure 17. Circa 290m in the field to the east along the Wastewater Pipeline, late Iron Age activity was found (TR 36 NE 676) in the form of pits. In addition, the recent evaluation in the adjacent field to the east uncovered three Iron Age ditches. Near Manston Court, circa 215m NE to the north east pits have been found including that of a beehive shaped one of a type usually used for storage of grain (TR 36 NE 642) and nearby (c. 330m north east) is a Late Iron Age a Roman occupation site (TR 36 NE 169). Iron Age activity across the landscape is extensive. The landscape was likely divided between fields and enclosures supported by a network of trackways. Near Manston, ditches of a hollow way were sealed by spreads of small flint pebbles to form metalling. Iron Age quarrying has generally been seen across the area at Westwood and also at Spratling Court Farm to the south west (TR 36 NE 377), only just outside of the study area where they were cut into chalk in search of seams of flints for construction purposes. South of Manston Road, Iron Age field systems have been found. To the west of the PDA, c. 580m away in 1987, work on the water pipeline encountered a spread of Iron Age pottery over a 20m distance. Environmental evidence suggests that the clearance of timber is continuing through this period.

Romano-British

- 5.7.13 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. When the Roman army invaded Britain in 43 AD, it 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 Shore 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 buildings 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 during this period 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.

5.7.14 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. The Wantsum appears to have been at its deepest in the Roman and Anglo-Saxon period.

5.7.15 The Kent HER has 22 records from this period within the assessment area (Fig. 18). Two records are located within the PDA itself. It is believed that on the north eastern corner of the PDA is a Roman Pond following the 190 excavation (TR 36 NE 174) being a depression in the field although the geophysical survey considers this area to be of natural origin. Nearby the possible pond within the PDA just to the east is a Roman building and enclosure which shows up in cropmarks. The 1980 excavation identified Roman pottery (TR 36 NE 175). Only just outside of the PDA at the adjacent Flete Farm to the north west where Roman features of ditches, pits contained material from that period including ceramic building material suggesting that there is a building in the vicinity (TR 36 NW 82). In the field to the east, and south east during the wastewater pipeline installation the archaeology was predominately in the form of ditches, including field systems and enclosures dated by pottery to the Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British (TR 36 NE 453). In addition, there was an early Romano British cemetery and possible hollow ways, pits and postholes. The northern part of the adjacent field to the east along the line of the pipeline revealed a complex of Medieval ditches representing 2 phases of a field enclosure system aligned north-south and north east- south east as well as a Romano-British pit and ditch and a couple of Iron Age ditches. The recent excavation in the adjacent field, identified patches of Roman settlement activity in the central northern half (TR 36 NE 2469) consisting of boundary ditches and enclosures, as well as trackways, sunken features buildings, along with refuse pit and small quarry pits. It is not clear if any of these features continue into the area of the PDA. However, the geophysical survey showed a

number of curving linear features which may be enclosure ditches or a driveway that forms part of the area of activity known in the north eastern corner of the PDA and also in the adjacent field to the east. There are other ditches in the assessment area to the north east (TR 36 NE 644) and c. 495m south, south east with midden material (TR 36 NE 119). At Westwood Cross, c. 715m south east of the PDA, there was revealed Roman finds of a farmsteads in a 2016 evaluation (TR 36 NE 2497) with rectilinear enclosures, along with pits and a roundhouse with evidence of crop processing. Within the study area located in all directions there are also 10 find spots located to general grid squares of broaches, a spoon, weights, and silver coins.

5.7.16 Overall the features in the PDA in the north eastern corner and immediate surrounding area suggests a group of features focussed on settlement in close proximity to earlier barrows with enclosures and a possible pond. In the adjacent field to the east, the central part had a complex of features including barrows and trackways, pits and other linear features. All attesting to activity of a large Roman rural settlement in this area. South of the Coldswood Road, south east of the PDA there is Roman burial activity and Roman cemeteries usually lie outside settlement areas, usually along trackways.

5.7.17 Many Roman sites were continuations of earlier Iron Age settlements and it is likely that the area was one of scattered small farmstead settlements. Burials also took place along roads and trackways crossing the chalk plateau.

Anglo-Saxon

5.7.18 In the late 4th century, the Jutes arrived, 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. South, south east 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, west of the PDA by sunken floored buildings of which of 50 Medieval buildings were found, droves roads and trackways and burials. Other cemeteries of this period occur at regular intervals

across the ridge crest of Thanet and confirms that the landscape was populous and active in this period. They would have been attracted to the remains of the earlier ritual landscape that still would have been in evidence.

5.7.19 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. 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. Bede's Ecclesiastical History written in the 8th century in the Anglo-Saxon period refer to the Wantsum channel as 'Uantsumu' and that there are 600 families divided from the land by the river Wantsum that is fordable only in two places.

5.7.20 The Kent HER has 15 records from this period within the assessment area (Fig. 19). Circa 735m to the east, north, east of the PDA are Medieval enclosures with evidence of much earlier activity (TR 36 NE 500). Much closer to the PDA on Manston Court Road in the adjacent part of the field to the east is another Medieval occupation area of ditches, pits and a quarry (TR 36 NE 2470) with the activity located between 140m east and 535m east identified in the recent evaluation (EKE17660). Included features identified was a possible sunken building suggesting continued used of the landscape in this period from the Roman period. Also, c. 310m to the east, the Wastewater Pipeline discovered features for this period (TR 36 NE 677). Located within the PDA are 8 find spots that have been located to a general grid square of Anglo-Saxon coins, mainly silver (TR 36 NE 588; TR 36 NE 591-595; TR 36 NE 589-590). No further information or event is provided or associated with regards to these finds and therefore it cannot be said with any certainty that these we found directly within the area of the PDA. Elsewhere in the study area there are three PAS finds, to the east, north and west of a buckle (MKE108930), copper alloy pin (MKE108900) and a gold unidentified object (MKE108870). Circa 695m to the north, north west of the PDA is a probable Anglo-Saxon cemetery and also a ring ditch. As seen elsewhere at Ozengell to the

south outside of the study area, there is an Anglo-Saxon cemetery in focussed on an earlier cluster of barrows and it is possible that has occurred in the vicinity of the PDA. In addition, it is possible that field boundaries and parish boundaries were reused into this period, noting that the northern boundary of Manston Court Road follows the line of the parish boundary of St Lawrence.

Medieval

- 5.7.21 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. To the south 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 tithings of Ozengell and Newlands as well as the hamlets of Pegwell, Cliffsend, Manston, Haine, Spratling Street and Newington amongst others. The area around St Lawrence was rural and one of scattered farms and small hamlets.
- 5.7.22 The name Manston comes from Manneston, which was first referred to in 1254, and changed to Mannestone in 1284. The original meaning of Manston was 'Man's farmstead' (Glover 1982: 124). Hasted, a late 18th century historian describes the manor of Manston being the seat of the Manston family with the earliest record of a Richard De Manston during the reign of King John (1199-1216 AD), and an important family in that there are effigies in Canterbury Cathedral family members. Hasted comments that the 'mansion has for a long time been converted into a farmhouse.' Nearby Haine is derived from 'Haeg' in Old English and means hedged enclosure and first recorded in 697AD.
- 5.7.23 Spratling Street to the south of the PDA is part of the parish of St. Lawrence and was also known as Spreeding Street, Spitting Street or Spratinge Street. Spratling Street was named after the family of Adam Spratlyng in around 1292. Spratling Street was a farmstead that passed into the possession of Sir Roger Manwood in the mid sixteenth century.

5.7.24 The Kent HER has 26 archaeological records from this period within the assessment area (Fig. 20) of which 18 relate to PAS finds consisting of a variety of Medieval domestic items ranging from thimbles, button, buckles, dress hook and a jetton, one of which have been located to grid squares within the PDA being a silver coin (MKE108825). Also located within the PDA, are cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure of which three sides are recognisable (TR 36 NE 85) and partially investigated in 2003 as part of the Fleete to Haine water supply (EKE11864). It also may be part of the activity also found c. 210m north of the PDA of a Medieval ditch and part of an enclosure (TR 36 NE 444). The wastewater pipeline in the adjacent field to the east found a group of undated features with one of the features dated being that of a Medieval ditch (TR 36 NE 677). The northern part of the adjacent field to the east along the line of the pipeline revealed a complex of Medieval ditches representing 2 phases of a field enclosure system aligned north-south and north east- south east. It is not clear if these are associated with the Medieval enclosures further to the east at Westwood (TR 36 NE 500) of 13th and 24th century date with evidence of earlier activity. The earlier activity includes a sunken building and oven and pit of early 11th or 12th century date. The sunken building appears to belong to a type of building specific to Kent that had combined uses in productions such as bakeries, brew houses or kitchens (EKE12191; EKE12194 & EKE12937).

5.7.25 Circa 650m south west of the PDA is the Grade II outbuilding at Manston Court (TR 36 NW 22). Sometimes referred to as the chapel it is in fact a 2 storey stone building that was a dwelling and later used as a barn and granary. Circa 485m south of the PDA at the Preston Park Caravan site the evaluation (EKE12665) there found gullies or shallow ditches and pottery with finds and features suggesting an 11th through to the 13th century farmstead was in the vicinity (TR 36 NE 600). It is in this period that we start to see strip settlement alongside trackways. Farmsteads and small hamlets would have sprung up along routes and trackways. Across the study area the landscape appears to be one of rural agricultural and economic activity.

Post Medieval

5.7.26 This period saw industrial and agricultural revolutions. Many farmsteads would have been established in the 16th and 17th centuries along side routeways with

farms also redeveloped in the late 19th century. There would have been increases in settlement in this period and this occurred to the east around Westwood Cross and to the north east around the settlement area of Lydden. However, the general landscape in the area around the PDA remained one as small scattered rural settlements.

- 5.7.27 In the 17th century at Manston Court a granary was built opposite the hall that is Grade II (TR 36 NW 1031). It was in this period, that Manston Court became a farm and the Medieval hall house (AKA The Chapel) became a barn. The new house at Manston Court built in the early 19th century with brick (TR 36 NW 229) with additional outbuildings added. There is a 17th century or earlier barn (TR 36 NW 1015).
- 5.7.28 Adjacent to the PDA, Preston Farm has a Grade II barn broadly 1700 in date of 4 bays (TR 36 NE 2379) circa 75m south of the PDA. However, Preston Farm does not appear to show on the earliest historical mapping like Manston court and Fleete Farm which is unexpected given there is an early barn at Preston Farm as mentioned above.
- 5.7.29 Coldswood Farm (MKE87051) is first noted on the 1769 historical map (Fig. 4) and developed as a regular courtyard farmstead, with working agricultural buildings to three sides of the yard, incorporating a L-plan element, and additional detached elements including the farmhouse. Only the farmhouse remains.
- 5.7.30 The earliest documentation relating to nearby Haine Farm(MKE87052) to the east is from 1780 when it is referred to as Cold Arbour Farm concerning 170 acres of arable and pasture for a yearly rental of £100 plus £5 over and above the yearly rent plus £100 for every acre of pasture.
- 5.7.31 At Rose Farm (MKE87053) also circa 565m to the east, the earliest elements are to the 16th century and there is a Grade II listed barn (TR 36 NE 2304) and a shed dated 1886 (TR 36 NE 2118) and a coach house (TR 36 NE 2306). Haine Farmhouse is early 18th century and Grade II listed (TR 36 NE 2326). In all, 13 KHER records are for farmsteads in the study area, Preston Farm (MKE87050), Fleete Court (MKE87017), Manston Court (MKE87018), Coldswood Farm (MKE87051), Fleete Farm (MKE87016) and Lyddon Farm (MKE87054) being those of note and closest to the PDA with the number of farmstead records attesting to the agricultural and

rural nature of the area. Fleete Court is the only one completely demolished with the others surviving in one form or another.

5.7.32 The Kent HER has 44 archaeological records from this period within the assessment area (Fig.21). There are five records recording the sites of clay and chalk pits in this period, the closest being that of a chalk pit at the adjacent Coldswood Farm (TR 36 NE 376). One record (TR 36 NE 2471) refers to the Post Medieval ditches, pit and agricultural features, along with quarry pits in the adjacent field area to the east being various distances from the PDA boundary between 25m and 260m. Within the study area are also 4 other chalk pits records (TR 36 NW 334; TR 36 NE 375; TR 36 NE 378; TR 36 NW 342) suggesting chalk quarrying was common during this period.

5.7.33 The geophysical survey identified in the centre of the PDA an irregular area of unknown origin which could be related to quarrying that occurred generally across this area of Thanet in this period. In addition, the geophysical survey found a complex of linear anomalies in the southern part of the PDA in the area bordering Preston Farm and these may be associated with field boundaries possibly associated with this period although they may have earlier origins.

5.7.34 There are also 13 findspots relating to items reported to the PAS consisting of a variety of domestic items such as coins, finger rings, buckle and pendant amongst others. Three of the PAS finds are located within the PDA (MKE1089- 13) and consist of a cloth seal, and lead alloy seal and a pendant. An image of the pendant can be seen at <https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/754219>. All three items have been assigned to the same grid square although it is unclear if they were found by metal detecting together at the same time and if they were directly located to the area of the PDA. The PDA in this period is under arable use. However, the cropmarks suggest the possibility of chalk pits within the area of the PDA.

Modern

5.7.35 There are 14 KHER records from this period. There are brickworks to the west of the PDA at the rear of Fleete Court first seen on the 1908 historical mapping and no longer showing by the 1949 historical mapping for which there is no KHER record and being one of a number of brickworks that occurred in the wider area.

Of the HER records for this period (Fig.22), none of which are showing in the confines of the PDA, they predominately relate to the Second World War referring to pillboxes (TR 36 NW 1076; TR 36 NW 1041), two crash sites, one of which was circa 265m north, north east of the PDA (TR 46 NW 81) although it is not clear if this is the correct location due to ambiguities in the crash reports and a second further afield, circa 700m to the west (TR 36 NW 1091). Neither are expected to have any impact on the PDA. Other features include dump of surplus equipment (MKE98768), a semi underground hanger that was not completed (TR 36 NW 1203). A couple of features seen in German war mapping of a possible Klein-kampfanlagen (TR 36 NE 2428; TR 36 NW 1284), a defence feature and munitions dump (TR 36 NW 1264). There was also an Auxiliary Unit Operational Base circa 325m south, south east of the PDA (TR 36 NE 2420) amongst other features such as machine gun nest (TR 36 NE 211) and a searchlight battery (TR 36 NE 210). Thanet was heavily defended during the Second World War and Manston RAF base was to the west of the study area. Mentioned in the Historic England report but not recorded in the KHER is that the PDA and adjoining field were used for anti-glider construction posts (Fig. 29), and these appear to have been picked up by the geophysical survey. No mention of these glider posts were picked up in the geophysical survey or evaluations in the adjoining field to the east. There were also gun emplacements to the north east and south east of the PDA. The circular area of magnetic disturbance picked up by the PDA is identified as a circular depression which can be seen in the 2022 aerial photograph. It is not clear why in 2013 it was not seeded or why there is such a strong ferrous response. However, the Historic England survey shows on the northern side of the Manston Court Road an area identified as a gun emplacement and could be one consideration to this feature within the PDA as to whether this too may have been a gun emplacement area as part of the surrounding defences seen in the wider area around Manston Airport. Alternatively, explanations are that the feature could be the site of a WW2 bomb explosion or perhaps a possible crash site whereby KHER record (TR 46 NW 81), refers to the exact location of the crash site as being unknown.

- 5.7.36 It is during this period that the whole of the PDA was in arable use except for the potential defence features added during WW2.

Unknown

5.7.37 There are 12 records of features of unknown dates (Fig.23). These are a mixture of cropmarks and excavated features that did not contain any dating evidence, usually pits or ditches none of which occur within the PDA. The closest was to the north of undated features at Lydden Lodge (TR 36 NE 443) circa 210m north of the PDA and circa 145m north, north west of the PDA of an undated ditch that may be a field boundary (TR 36 NW 494). Cropmarks from aerial photograph revealed a linear and pit features near Haine to the west of the PDA just south of Rose Farm (TR 36 NE 105).

Overview

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

5.7.39 The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity, map research, the historical environment record results and recent archaeological investigations have shown that the PDA may contain some archaeological sites.

Archaeological Significance

5.7.40 There is some archaeological significance within the assessment area and evidential value for all periods. Assessment of the findings from the KHER and other resources would suggest that the possibility for archaeological remains is low and as such, the majority of potential archaeological features are considered to have medium heritage value. Features such as Post Medieval field boundaries, chalk quarries should they be identified are considered to have a low heritage value.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Cartographic Regression, Topographical Analysis, and Historic Research have provided evidence for the historic use of the site. By collating this information, we

have assessed the impact on previous archaeological remains through the following method of categorisation:

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

6.2 Historic Archaeological Impacts

6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the PDA for most of its recent history appears not to have been built on having been agricultural land. It is possible that the area was initially woodland, later cleared for arable use in the Prehistoric period. Therefore, the historical impact on the archaeology in the PDA is considered to be **low** although there is the possibility of damage from modern deep ploughing and Post Medieval chalk quarry if identified. Stratigraphy during the adjacent excavations revealed that the archaeological horizon was relatively shallow.

6.3 Future Archaeological Impact

The proposed development is for an outline application comprising of residential dwellings, landscaping, open space and associated infrastructure. The requirements for foundations, services and access roads will have an impact upon any potential archaeology.

6.4 Archaeological Mitigation

- 6.4.1 The purpose of this 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. The assessment has generally shown that overall, the area to be developed is within an area of archaeological potential. The PDA has not been built on with a low historical impact on any potential archaeology and the proposed development provides an opportunity to further assessment our knowledge of archaeology for the area covering a wide range of periods.
- 6.4.2 Any potential archaeological remains within the PDA should they survive in-situ will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities. The geophysical survey was a useful first stage of assessment with two key areas of probable/possible archaeological anomalies found and these areas should be investigated by archaeological evaluation.

7 ASSESSMENT AND IMPACT OF BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS

Introduction

- 7.1.1 Step 1 of the methodology recommended by the Historic England guidance The Setting of Heritage Assets (see Methodology above) is 'to identify which designated heritage assets might be affected by a proposed development. This guidance states that "setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset" (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).
- 7.1.2 Development proposals may adversely impact heritage assets where they remove a feature which contributes to the significance of a designated heritage asset or where they interfere with an element of a heritage asset's setting which contributes to its significance, such as interrupting a key relationship or a designed view.' Consideration was made as to whether any of the designated heritage assets present include the site as part of their setting, and therefore may potentially be affected by the proposed development. However, it should be

noted that the application at this stage is just for a reserved matters application and focusses on the high-level proposals as shown in Figure 2.

- 7.1.3 The study area contains 10 designated heritage assets which are provided in the table in Section 11. The application site does not reside within a conservation area and there are no locally listed heritage assets. The majority of these designated assets in the study area currently have no direct interrelationship or intervisibility with the PDA from research and also from the Walkover Survey due to the extent of landscape features, the existing topography and sufficient distance between these assets and the site. However, there are a number in close proximity to the PDA. These include Flete Lodge (Grade II – 1204244), circa 150m west, south west of the PDA, Barn at Preston Farm (Grade II – 1085444) with also the associated farmstead. Given their proximity to the PDA and potential for intervisibility, these will be considered further.
- 7.1.4 However, the setting of heritage assets is not limited by distance. Due to the Site's setting and open views, a review of designated assets further away within the PDA assessment area and also outside of the assessment area has been undertaken. The walkover assessment confirmed that there are currently long views towards Haine Road to the east and therefore Haine Farmhouse (Grade II – 1068554), will be considered further. Coldswood Farm, adjacent to the PDA could be considered a non-designated assets and will be assessed further (MKE87051).
- 7.1.5 The PDA is separate by distance, topography and vegetation from the listed building around Manston Court located approximately 650m to the south-west of the site. This farmstead, including the following Grade II designated assets which are not considered to be adversely affected by the proposed development being the converted monastic building (1085443), Manston Court and wall (1336625); and an 18th century granary (1336626). The group of buildings at Manston Court were found to be restricted and there is no intervisibility from these assets with the PDA. In addition, views towards Rose Farm and the nearby complex of listed buildings are restricted by intervening settlement of Coldswood Farm, topography and vegetation and therefore the following Heritage Assets are not considered to be adversely affected by the proposed development: Barn at Rose Farm (Grade II – 1085415); coach house 10 meters north west of Barn at Rose Farm (Grade II -

1068559); and shed about 100 meters south of Barn at Rose Farm (Grade II – 1085376).

Designated heritage Assets

Barn at Preston Farm and Farmstead

7.1.6 The barn at Preston Farm is Grade II listed (1085444) four bay barn and dated around 1700. As with barns of that period, it is wooden framed and weatherboarded and sitting on a flint base, with parts also including flint walling. There is a carriage opening on the western elevation and there is a corrugated half-hipped roof. This description is based on the Historic England listing description. Since the listing in 1988, the barn has undergone a residential conversion and is part of a 1.5 acre area associated with 'Barn Owls', a cattery. The residential conversion means that the roof has been replaced with tiles and there are on each pitch, a number of Velux style windows in the roof. In addition, the carriageway entrance on the western elevation has been replaced with glass and additional window openings have been made along the western elevation. Preston Farm was a full regular courtyard plan farmstead. Historical mapping shows buildings on three sides of the yard. The north eastern range is no longer in place. The farmhouse was detached in central position. Historically, the relationship between the Grade II barn was with the surrounding agricultural buildings that enables them to be understood as part of a farm complex, which developed over the Post Medieval and Modern periods. Since then the farmstead has undergone alterations with a partial loss of its original form (less than 50%) and the farm no longer a working farm. The interior of the barn is modern. It is the architectural and historical interest which forms the Heritage Asset's primary significance.

7.1.7 The barn is located circa 75m south, south east of the PDA. The barn is separated from the working cattery and that of the modern Dutch barn on the western side of what was the farm. With the modern cattery building alongside Dutch Barn to the north east. In front of the listed Barn is a courtyard area reflecting that of the original farm courtyard that is now a garden with an annex on the opposite side, which is modern, where historical would have been the western range of the farmstead. To the south east of the barn is the residential plot of Manston Grange. These properties are accessed from a narrow road called Preston Road from

Manston Court Road to the north, and eventually turns west to join Manston Road at the western end. The barn is no longer a working farm and therefore its heritage significance and setting as a farmstead has lessened and any relationship with the arable land to the east severed. Only this small area of the wider PDA appears to have had any direct relationship with that of Preston Farm based upon the tithe information. However, it is acknowledged that its wider setting to the east being that of farmland would have had some positive contribution to the significance of the heritage asset allowing the historical context of the asset to be appreciated. The principal view to appreciate the barn is from Preston Road. The wider plot at Barn Owls with its garden between the PDA and the building has strong boundary vegetation preventing views to the heritage asset across the PDA from the north and east.

- 7.1.8 The proposed development will change the setting of the listed barn from open farmland to that of residential housing resulting in a negative change to the wider setting of the barn. There will be no change to the immediate setting of the barn within the farmstead area, with the farmstead having already undergone significant changes. It does not impact on any distant views and does not alter the primary view of the heritage asset from Preston Road.
- 7.1.9 Essentially the house retains its primary significance being that of its architectural and historical character as a as a 18th century barn with external aesthetic qualities. It is considered to have a medium significance and its roadside presence enabling the heritage asset to be appreciated. Based on a moderate negative change in its setting concludes in a moderate Magnitude of Effect (Section 15) due to the change in its wider setting.

Flete Lodge (TR 36 NW 1055)

- 7.1.10 Flete Lodge is a Grade II listed building dated to 1840. It is a brick building since painted with a hipped slate roof. The are on the ground floor moulded architraves, cornice and brackets with a central porch with triglyph frieze and fluted columns, rectangular fanlight and panelled door. The rear elevation has been altered. The house is symmetrical in design with chimneys located at either end of the roof.

7.1.11 The lodge is located circa 150m west, north west of the PDA on Vincent Road where the house is located diagonally facing to the road with the front of the house facing to the north east and the main house set slightly lower than the road level. The house has large private gardens to the north, west and south of the house. To the east on the opposite side of Vincent Road is a large arable field with Flete Farmstead to the north. Flete Lodge therefore forming part of the setting of the wider farmstead complex with the farm being earlier in date based on historical mapping. Immediately to the south east of the house is a plot of a modern bungalow of 'Brooklands' and to the south west is a residential bungalow and plant nursery complex of Cottage Nursery. There will be a view towards part of the PDA to the south east of Flete Lodge currently formed by open farmland.

7.1.12 Essentially the house retains its primary significance being that of its architectural and historical character and significance as a 19th century house with aesthetic qualities along with the associated farmstead. As a Grade II listed building it has a medium significance. The house has no direct historical, functional, to the area of the PDA. The PDA contributes in part to the wider setting of the house as open farmland. The majority of the PDA will be located to the south of Flete Lodge and given the settlement and vegetation south of the House and with the primary direction to the house facing north east, and therefore the proposed development will be visible in part. The house's immediate setting will still be able to be appreciated from the roadside and the proposed development can be considered to make only a small contribution to the house's wider setting resulting in negligible overall impact. Overall, the designated asset of Flete Lodge, is of medium significance as a Grade II heritage asset and based on negligible magnitude of impact due to a change in its wider setting concludes in a neutral/slight magnitude of impact (Section 15). This is assessed as causing 'less than substantial harm' to their significance in accordance with NPPF Paragraph 202.

Haine Farmhouse (TR 36 NE 2326)

7.1.13 Haine Farmhouse is a Grade II listed building (1068554) that is considered to be early 18th century. It is possible that it has an earlier core. The earliest documentation relating to Haine Farm is from 1780 when it is referred to as Cold Arbour Farm concerning 170 acres of arable and pasture for a yearly rental of

£100 plus £5 over and above the yearly rent plus £100 for every acre of pasture. Haine is derived from 'Haeg' in Old English and means hedged enclosure and first recorded in 697AD.

- 7.1.14 The farmhouse is part of a wider multi-yard farmstead (MKE87052) with partial loss of its original form (less than 50%). The official list entry describes the house as follows:

'Haine Farmhouse 13.8.68 II House. Early C18, with possibly earlier core. Painted brick with plain tiled roof. Main range 2 storeys on plinth with plat band and kneelered parapet gables with stacks projecting to left and to right. Two glazing bar sashes to first floor and glazing bar sash to left, sash and wooden casement to right on ground floor. Hipped wing to right, 2 storeys on plinth, with sash to front, sash to right return with canted bay on ground floor; 3 single storey hipped ranges to rear, with central weather boarded gabled 2 storey block. Entry by glazed door in recessed porch on right return.'

- 7.1.15 The building is currently painted brick and has little by way of architectural features. It has wooden sash windows and casements. The house has evolved over time with a number of later extensions to the side and rear. The front wall of the house is rendered and painted white and north of the rendered wall is a flint wall. To the rear of the farmhouse, there are a number of outbuildings of various styles and ages associated with the farmstead that also remain although none of these are listed individually although they may be listed under curtilage. Historically, the relationship between the Grade II farmhouse was with the surrounding agricultural buildings that enables them to be understood as part of a farm complex, which developed over the Post Medieval and Modern periods.

- 7.1.16 The house is located on the eastern side of Haine Road circa 580m east of the eastern boundary of the PDA. To the north and south of the farmhouse are residential plots along Haine Road. To the rear is the large SAGA commercial building. To the south east was arable land that received planning permission approval for residential development that is now beginning to undergo construction. The front of the house faces west across Haine Road with long views towards the PDA currently across open agricultural fields. The field in between the farmhouse and the PDA has also received planning approval for residential

development. Both the New Haine Road development and the Westwood Phase One development will alter the setting of farmhouse and farmstead with a negative impact with the loss of farmland and this has already been accepted as being less than substantial with the public benefits outweighing any harm caused. Should the Westwood Phase 1 development be completed sited between the farmhouse and the PDA, there would then be no intervisibility between the PDA and the heritage asset.

- 7.1.17 The farmhouse as Grade II listed with its associated farmstead would be considered to be of medium significance with its primary significance being its architectural and historical significance. The current setting makes a positive contribution to the farmhouse and farmstead allowing the heritage asset to be understood in the context of its immediate landscape. However, the currently approved development immediately either side of the heritage asset will have a negative impact that is already accepted. The proposed development, being further away from the farmhouse than these approved developments will mean that the contribution the PDA makes to the setting of the farmhouse is lessened and therefore the magnitude of impact is considered to be minor. This results in a magnitude of effect of slight (Section 15).

Coldswood Farm (MKE87051)

- 7.1.18 Coldswood Farm is located just to the south east of the PDA boundary. It is a regular courtyard farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard incorporating an L-plan element where only the farmhouse remains. The farmhouse is not considered to have any significance to be considered for listing. The farmhouse is brick built and altered with modern dormers and significantly extended. Originally the main elevation faced west but due to the modern extension the main elevation now faces Coldswood Road and to the north. The farm itself can be seen on the earliest historical mapping from 1769 and referred to as 'Colswood'. The name sees its origins as a wood belonging to an individual, 'Col' eventually becoming Coldswood.
- 7.1.19 The house is surrounded by garden and there are limited views towards the house as a result. Only glimpses can be seen from Coldswood Road. Immediately north of the house boundaries is a large arable field. This field is located east of the PDA boundaries and forms part of the area of Westwood Phase 1 that has received

planning approval. It is noted that the development area of Westwood Phase 1 does not come right up to the area towards Coldswood Farm, with an undeveloped area immediate north of the farm of circa 2.5 hectares. There are arable fields to the south and east. To the south west is the modern residential house with adjoining paddock of Coldswood House. To the north west, is the a commercial storage yard which detracts for the setting. The area of the proposed development is to the west, north west and north west. The south eastern boundary of the PDA will be circa 150m from the farmstead providing a buffer between the proposed development and the farmstead similar to that of the approved Westwood Phase 1 development.

- 7.1.20 With little architectural merit but with some historical value as a farmstead, the heritage asset is considered to be non-designated and has low historical significance and value. The farm currently sits mainly within a rural agricultural landscape which make a positive contribution to its setting although it has been approved that it will change in the wider area to the north of the farmstead. There will be limited views from the farmstead out towards the PDA to the east, north, east with the majority of the proposed development screened by vegetation and the storage yard to the north west. Therefore the development will only result is minor negative changes to the non-designated heritage asset. This would result in a neutral /slight magnitude of effect (Section 15).

Landscape Significance

- 7.1.21 The landscape consists of burials from Neolithic Causewayed enclosures, the Bronze Age barrows, Roman rural settlements and burials, Anglo-Saxon activity and cemeteries. Settlement, farming and trackways are also seen across the area from the Neolithic right through to the Medieval with changing boundaries and field systems. The archaeological features found in the adjacent field to the east and the cropmarks seen in the north eastern part of the PDA strongly suggests that there is a high potential of archaeological finds and features being found within the confines of the PDA. This area of Thanet in the landscape is one of multi period use and one that evolves over time with inter-related period of activity. Boundaries have varied through time as part of a wider landscape and the PDA provides an open setting to the scattered farmsteads with the landscape considered to be of medium significance. The landscape character of the PDA is

mainly 'fields predominately bounded by tracks, roads and other rights of way' and goes beyond the boundaries of the PDA. The PDA along with the potential for housing approved on the adjacent field to the east will result in the removal of part of this wider historical landscape, which will lead to a **moderate negative** impact.

7.2 Heritage Mitigation

- 7.2.1 The proposed development design is still in progress. However, the design process is aimed at identifying any constraints including reducing any potential negative impacts upon the built heritage assets. This is being done thorough space around Coldswood Farmstead and Preston Farm and will prevent those buildings becoming visually overwhelmed and dominated. Detailed design and landscaping will be obtained as part of the masterplan and secured by conditions or future reserved matters applications.

8 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

8.1 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

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

8.2 Copyright

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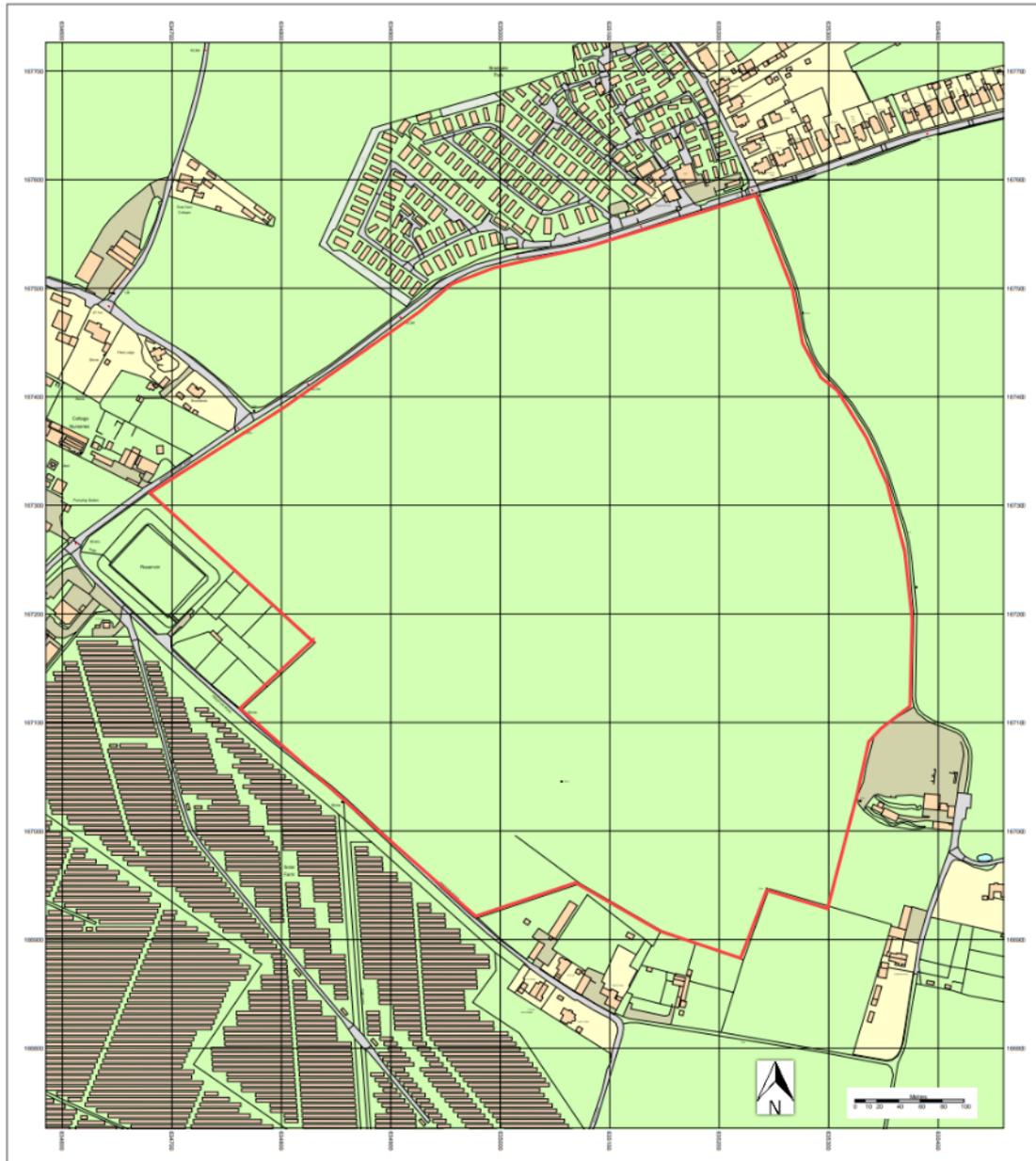


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:20,000, 1:2,500



Figure 2: Illustrative Proposed Development

10 HISTORICAL MAPPING



Figure 3: Cotton Augustus Chart of the Isle of Thanet 1548



Figure 4: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769

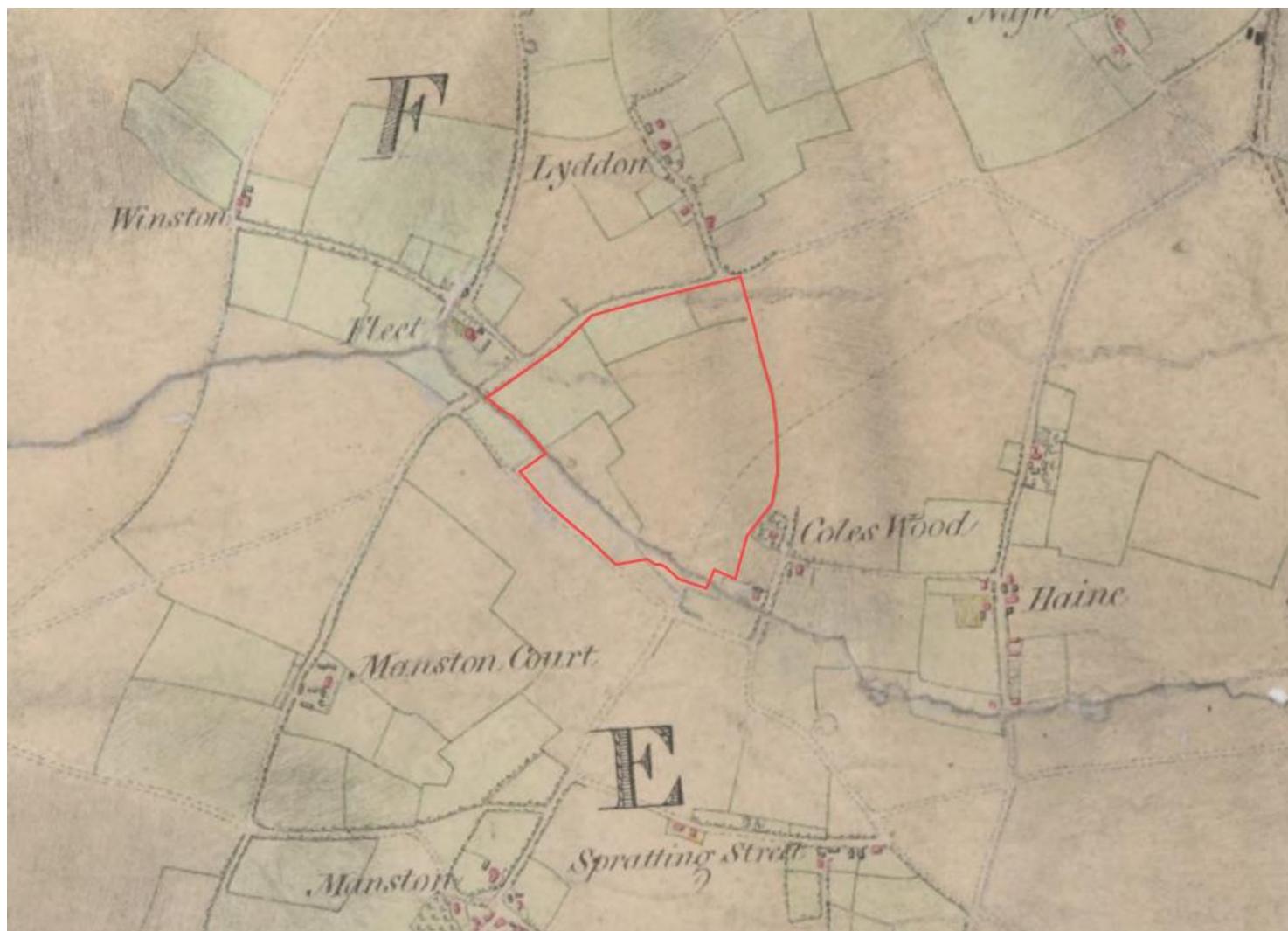


Figure 5: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing 1798

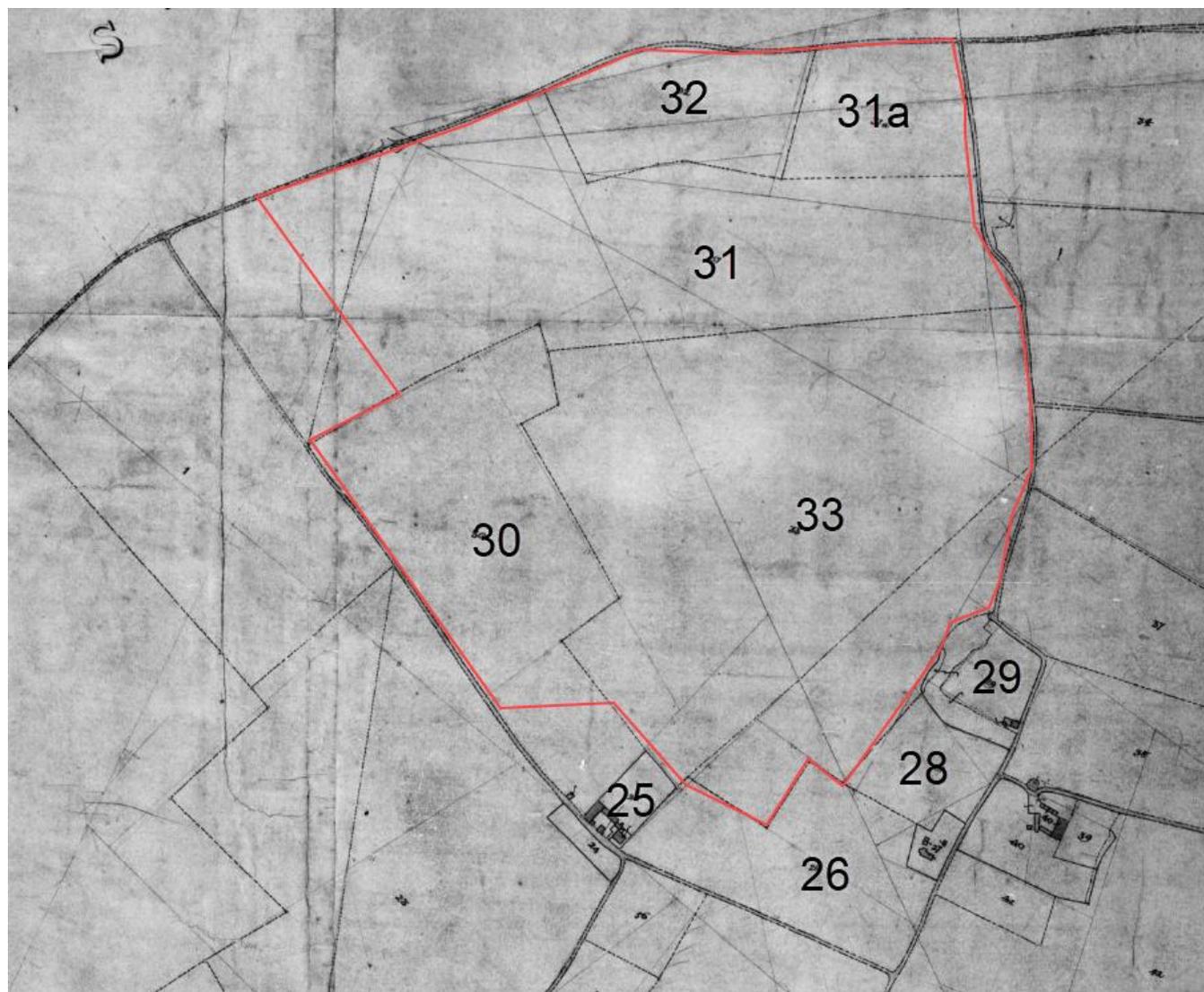


Figure 6: St Lawrence Tithe Map 1840

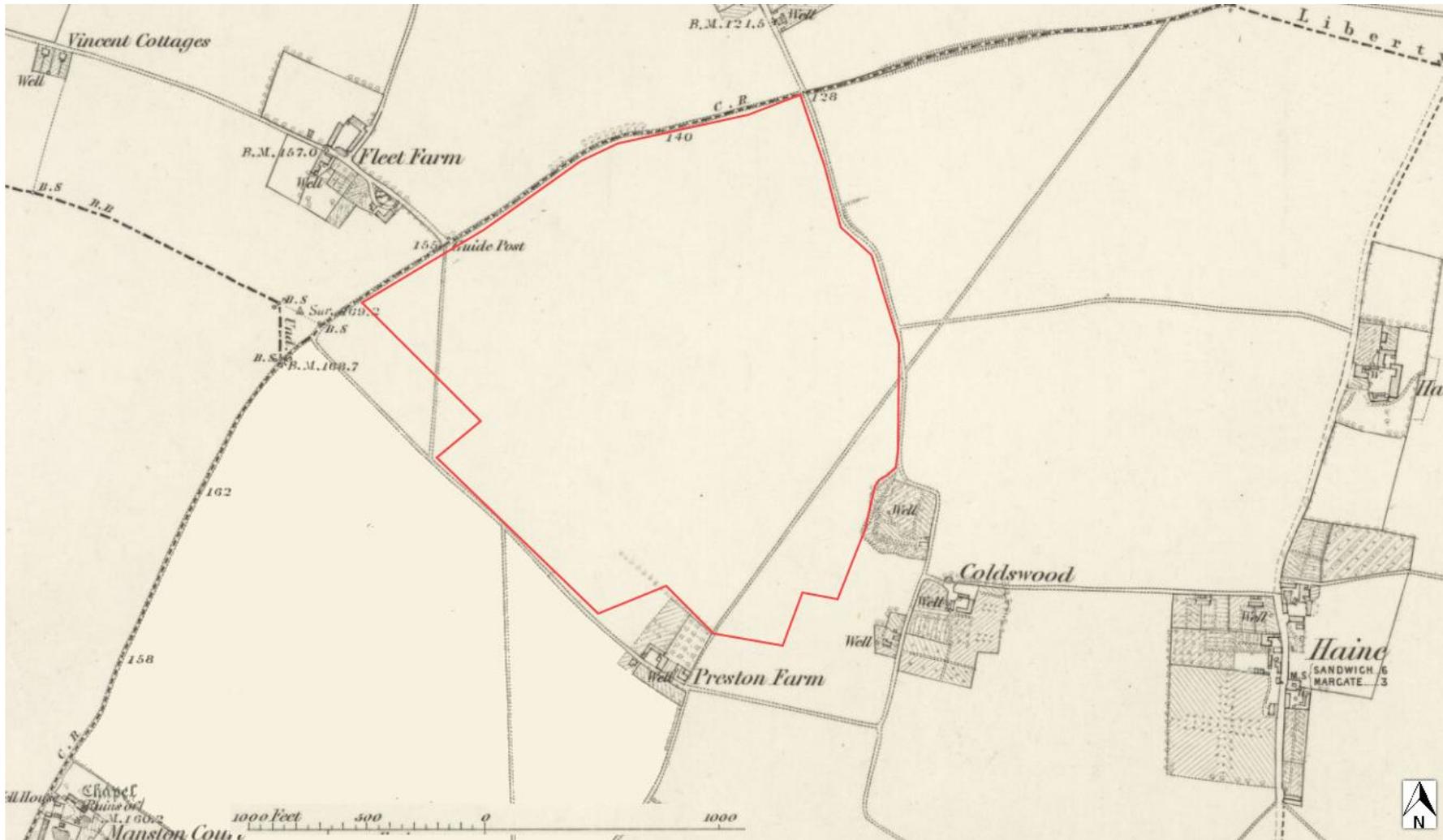


Figure 7: Historic OS Map 1877

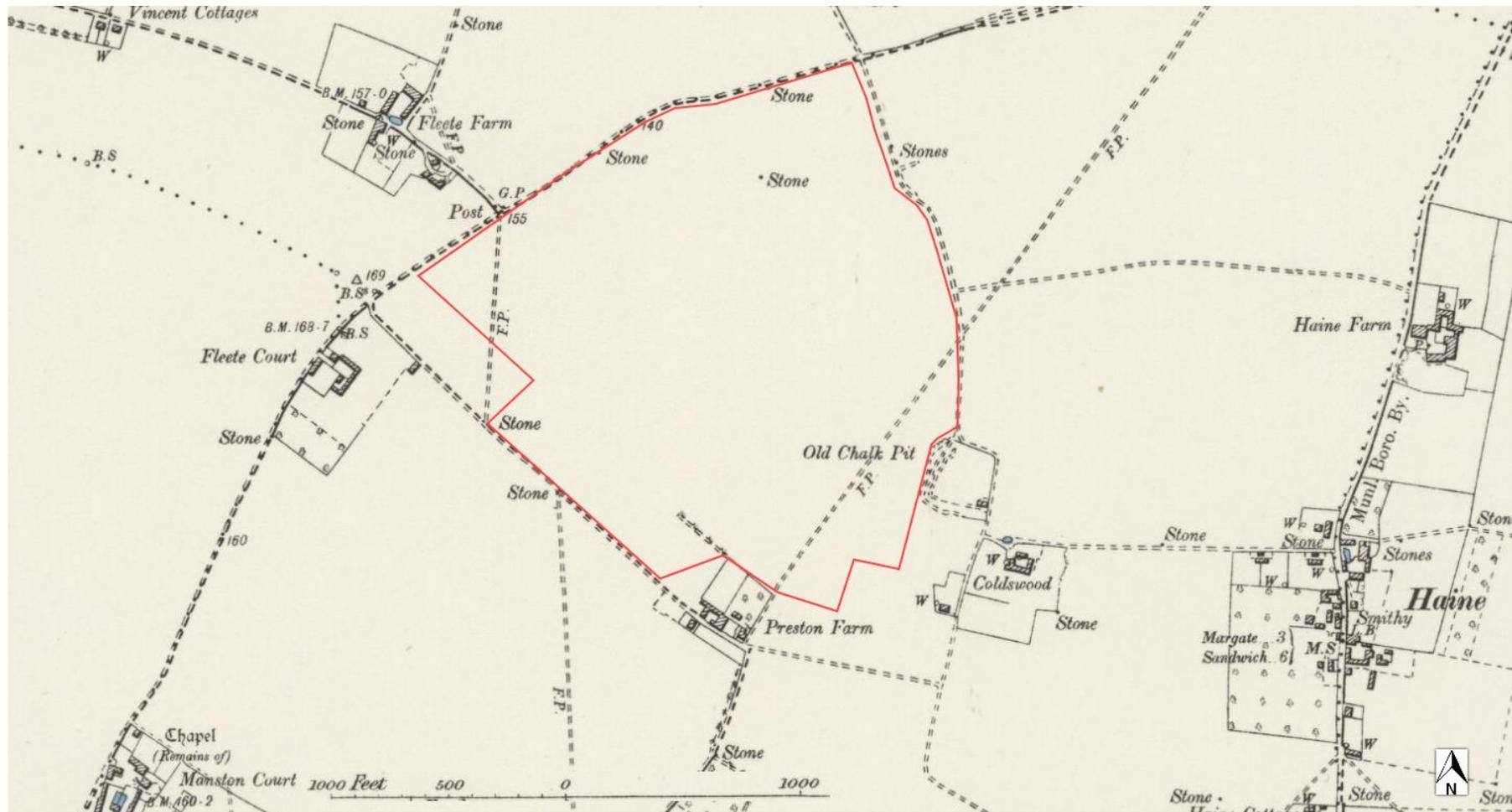


Figure 8: Historic OS Map from 1898

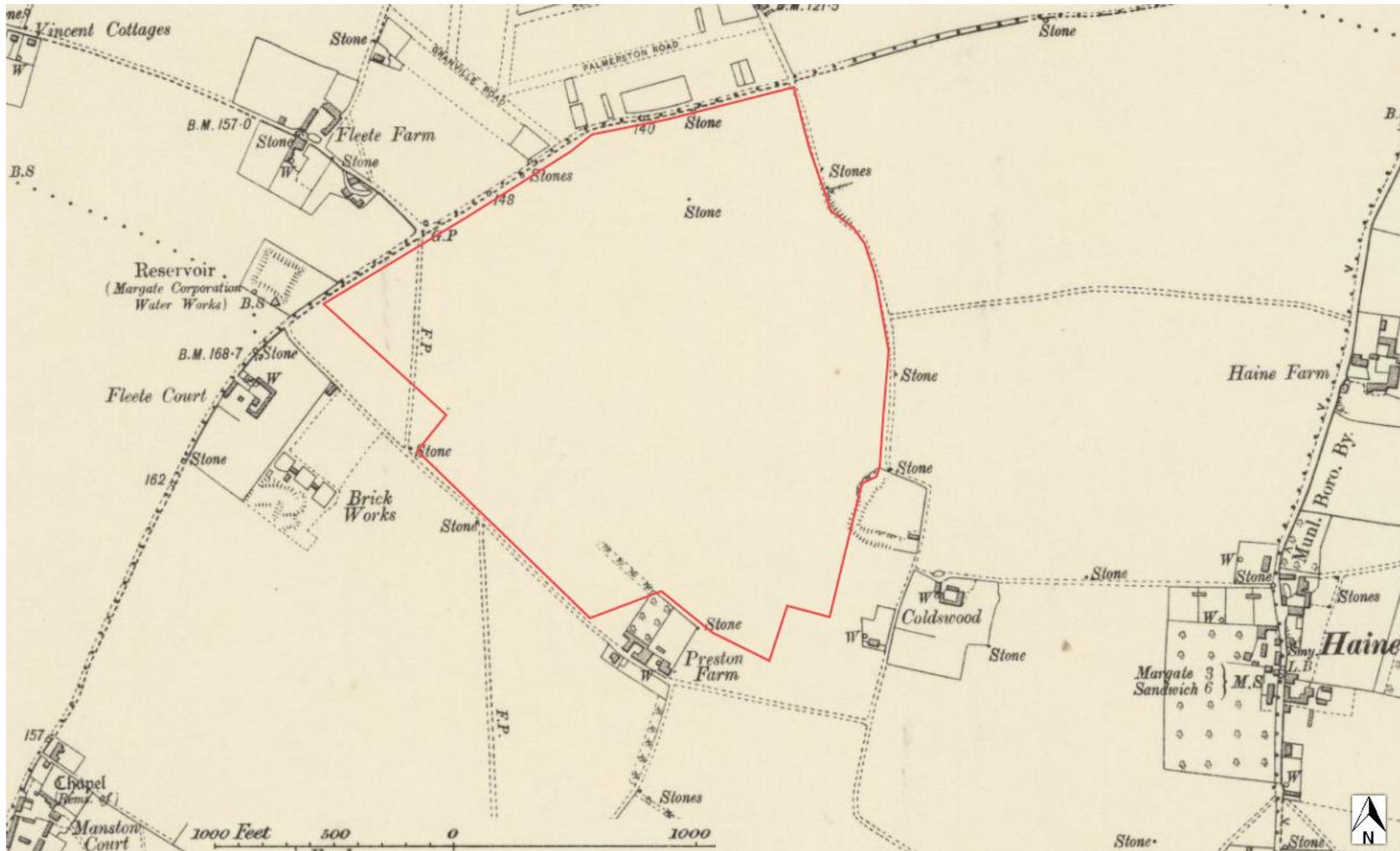


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1908

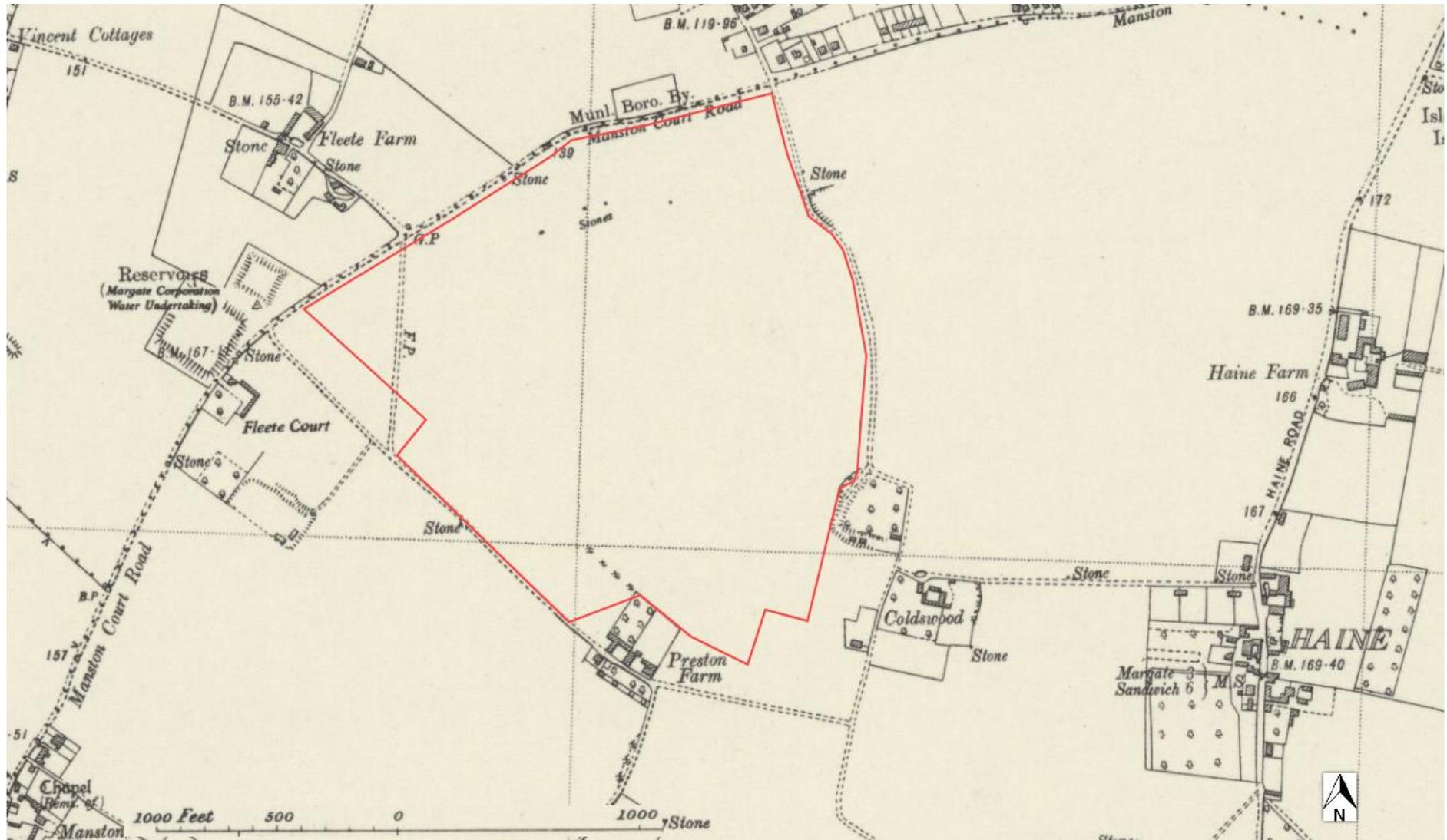


Figure 10: Historic OS Report 1949



Figure 11: 1m DTM LIDAR (Environment Agency)

11 KCC HER DATA.

Kent HER ID	Record Type	Period	Distance from PDA	Description
PDA				
TR 36 NW 1284	Monument	Unknown	c. 750m SSW	Klein-kampfanlage shown on 11.1940 Luftwaffe map. No visible surface trace
TR 36 NE 210	Monument	Unknown	c. 570m ENE	Approximate Position Of 'Searchlight Battery' Shown on German 11.940 Map.
TR 36 NE 211	Monument	Unknown	c. 590m ENE	Approximate Position Of 'Machine Gun Nest' Shown On German 11.1940 Map.
TR 36 NW 1076	Monument	Modern	c. 750m WSW	Pillbox [shown on German map of defences in East Kent].
TR 36 NW 1041	Monument	Modern	c. 455m WSW	Pillbox
TR 36 NW 22	Listed Building	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 650m SW	Remains of a monastic building, now outbuilding. Grade II (1085443). The ancient building at Manston Court, generally described as a chapel, is really the ruined shell of a two-storied dwelling. The back of a medieval fireplace is still visible in one of the walls of the upper storey and below there are small medieval windows. It was restored and converted to a granary in 1877.
TR 36 NE 2304	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 565m ESE	Barn At Rose Farm (TR 3590 6695). Grade II (1085415). 17th century and much repaired.
TR 36 NE 2118	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 590m ESE	Shed About 100 Metres South of Barn at Rose Farm. Grade II (1085376). Dated 1886.
TR 36 NE 2306	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 545m ESE	Coach house About 10 Metres North West of Barn at Rose Farm. Grade II (1068559). Dated 1886.
TR 36 NE 2326	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 580m E	Haine Farmhouse. Grade II (1068554). Early 18th century with possibly earlier core.
TR 36 NE 2379	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 75m S	Barn at Preston Farm. Grade II 1085444. Circa 1700. Timber framed and clad with weatherboard on flint base, with portion of flint walling. Corrugated half -hipped roof, with carriage opening on western elevation. Interior: 4 bays with aisles with quadrant braces and clasped purlin roof.
TR 36 NW 1015	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 755m SSW	Barn at Manston Green. Grade II (1085445). Green Barn. C17 or earlier, partly rebuilt 1780. Timber framed on rendered and red brick base. Entrance front clad with corrugated plastic sheeting, weatherboarded to rear, corrugated roof. Hipped to right, half-hipped to left, with gabled mid-strey. Interior: 5 bays with aisles, the southern 2 bays with large scantling timbers and passing shores, the northern 3 bays, dated 1780, with quadrant braces (re-using much earlier timber). Clasped purlin roof.

TR 36 NW 1055	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 150m WNW	Flete Lodge. Grade II 1204244. Circa 1840. 2 storeys and basement, painted brick. Hipped slate roof. 3 sashes with verticals only and louvred shutters to 1st floor sashes. The ground floor sashes have moulded architraves, cornices and brackets. Central Tuscan porch with triglyph frieze and fluted columns, rectangular fanlight and panelled door. Altered rear elevation.
TR 36 NE 444	Monument	Medieval	c. 210m N	Medieval ditch, possibly part of an enclosure, near Lydden Lodge, Margate. During archaeological works north of Lydden Lodge, Margate, a section of medieval ditch was recorded. None of the other archaeological features exposed contained any dating evidence, although the other ditches recorded may by association, be medieval in date.
TR 36 NW 229	Listed Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 655m SW	Manston Court and Wall. Grade II 1336625. House and wall. Early C19. Flint with brown brick dressings, with rear wings in brick. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys with hipped roof and stacks to rear left and to rear right.
TR 36 NW 1031	Listed Building	Post Medieval	c. 680m SW	Granary about 25m south of Manston Court Farmhouse. Grade II (1336626). C18. Timber framed and clad with weatherboard, with plain tiled roof. Two bays by 1, on staddle stones (partly hidden by weatherboarding) with hipped roof.
TR 36 NW 433	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 695m NNW	Probable Anglo-Saxon Cemetery. A ring ditch and possible graves are visible in aerial photographs especially April 2007.
TR 36 NE 279	Monument	Unknown	c. 715m NNE	Cropmarks of rectilinear enclosures, west of Westwood. Visible as cropmarks in aerial photos of 1990 and the Google Earth image of 2007, to the west of Westwood
TR 36 NE 280	Monument	Unknown	c. 620m NNE	Cropmarks of rectilinear enclosures, west of Westwood. 2 rectilinear enclosures visible as cropmarks in aerial photos of 1990, to the west of Westwood.
TR 36 NE 443	Monument	Unknown	c. 210m N	Undated archaeological features on land north of Lydden Lodge, Valley Road, Margate. Archaeological works on land north of Lydden Lodge revealed a number of undated archaeological features. They consisted of linear features, plough marks and pits, some of which may by association be medieval in date. There was evidence for a number of phases of undated activity.
TR 46 NW 81	Crash Site	Modern	c. 265m NNE	HURRICANE MK I Shot down by Bf 109s off North Foreland, 20.7.40. Pilot missing. Aircraft lost. There are ambiguities in the contemporary records, it may have crashed at Lydden. Exact crash site unknown.
TR 36 NE 500	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	c. 735m ENE	Medieval Enclosures, West of Westwood. Rectilinear enclosures visible as cropmarks in aerial photos of 1990, to the west of Westwood. Excavated in 2011 or 2012 and found to date from the 13th or 14th century, though with evidence of earlier activity on the site.

TR 36 NE 53	Monument	Bronze Age	c. 115m ENE	Probable Round Barrow, Manston identified via aerial photo in 1979. Double concentric ring ditch usually placed at bottom of a shallow, dry coombe
MKE73835	Find Spot	Late Iron Age	c. 505m NNE	PAS find. Iron Age Copper Alloy coin
MKE73838	Find Spot	Late Iron Age	c. 730m NNE	PAS find. Iron Age Copper Alloy coin
TR 36 NE 350	Monument	Unknown	c. 580m E	Linear And Pit Features, Near Haine, Ramsgate identified from aerial photographs (1990).
TR 36 NE 588	Find Spot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Within PDA	Anglo-Saxon gold shilling ('thrymsa'), Isle of Thanet
TR 36 NE 591	Find Spot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Within PDA	Anglo-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat'), Isle of Thanet
TR 36 NE 592	Find Spot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Within PDA	Anglo-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat'), Isle of Thanet
TR 36 NE 593	Find Spot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Within PDA	Anglo-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat'), Isle of Thane
TR 36 NE 594	Find Spot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Within PDA	Anglo-Saxon copper alloy 'styca', Isle of Thanet
TR 36 NE 595	Find Spot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Within PDA	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, Isle of Thanet
TR 36 NE 105	Monument	Unknown	c. 340m ENE	Cropmarks West of Haine Farm, Westwood, Near Ramsgate. Pit and linear cropmark features. Identified during a desk-based assessment in advance of construction at Thanet Reach business Park.
TR 36 NE 119	Monument	Roman	c. 495m SSE	Romano-British Ditches and Midden Materials, Manston excavated in 1978.
MKE73941	Find Spot	Late Iron Age	c. 670m ESE	PAS find. Iron Age Silver Coin
MKE73965	Find Spot	Roman	c. 380m N	PAS find. Roman copper alloy bow brooch
TR 36 NE 453	Monument	Roman	c. 285m E	Romano British Field System, Ditches, Post Holes, Pits and Cremation Burials. The ditches formed part of a rectilinear pattern of a land division on a north-south alignment. These enclosure ditches were only partially preserved or extended beyond the area of excavation. A small Romano-British cremation cemetery was located within the area.
TR 36 NE 589	Find Spot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Within PDA	Anglo-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat'), Isle of Thanet
TR 36 NE 104	Monument	Early Bronze Age to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 150m ENE	Cropmark Features, Lydden, Manston. Linear, pit and ring ditch cropmark features. Identified from aerial photographs.
TR 36 NE 508	Monument	Unknown	c. 640m ENE	Rectangular Enclosures, West of Westwood

TR 36 NE 590	Find Spot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Within PDA	Anglo-Saxon silver early penny ('sceat'), Isle of Thanet
MKE74031	Find Spot	Late Iron Age	c. 245m ENE	PAS find. Iron Age Base Silver Coin
MKE74132	Find Spot	Late Iron Age	c. 75m N	PAS find. Iron Age Silver Coin
MKE74291	Find Spot	Iron Age	c. 245m ENE	PAS find. Iron Age Silver Coin.
TR 36 NW 334	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 600m NNW	Chalk pit at Flete, Margate. It appears on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map as 'Old Chalk Pit' (c.1858-73). The pit is no longer marked on any of the subsequent editions but the adjacent Farm and buildings which are known as 'Chalkhole Farm and Cottages'.
TR 36 NE 375	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 700m NE	Chalk pit near Nash Farm, Margate. It is marked on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (c.1858-1898) as 'Old Chalk Pit'. The boundary is visible on the 3rd and 4th edition maps (c.1906-1940).
MKE74495	Find Spot	Iron Age	c. 505m NNE	PAS find. Iron Age Copper Coin.
MKE74520	Find Spot	Iron Age	c. 730m NNE	PAS find. Iron Age Copper Alloy Coin.
TR 36 NE 85	Monument	Medieval	Within PDA	Cropmark of enclosure and curvilinear feature, Lydden, Manston. Three sides of a rectangular enclosure. At TR 3504653 a short curvilinear feature which shows on both side of the road. (1) TR 351675 (sited to nearest 50m) Cropmarks of an enclosure. Site no.120. In 2003 a pipeline was laid between Fleete and Haine Hospital and the works were monitored by Wessex Archaeology. A group of undated features were found and are probably part of this cropmark enclosure. One feature could be dated, a medieval ditch. It is not clear if the rest of the cropmark is of the same date or not.
TR 36 NE 86	Monument	Bronze Age	c. 200m ENE	Possible Barrow, Near Lyddon, Manston. Cropmarks of barrows, pits and possibly graves. Identified from aerial photographs and ground survey. Worked flint fragments and scrapers have reportedly been found in the are after ploughing.
TR 36 NE 87	Monument	Early Bronze Age to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Within PDA	Possible barrow cropmark, Manston. Presumably identified from aerial photographs but uncertain due to incomplete recording.
TR 36 NE 493	Find Spot	Later Prehistoric	c. 695m ENE	Prehistoric Worked Flints, Eurokent Business Park. It is likely that a site lies near this area, probably to the south east.
TR 36 NW 487	Find Spot	Bronze Age	c. 465m WSW	Bronze age flints, Manston Court Road, Manston. In 2005 an evaluation carried out by Museum of London Archaeological Services found Bronze Age worked flints in later or undated features.
TR 36 NW 488	Monument	Roman	c. 465m WSW	Possible Roman post holes, Manston Court Road, Manston. In 2005 an evaluation carried out by Museum of London Archaeological Services found three post holes of possible Roman date.

TR 36 NE 378	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 490m SE	Chalk Pit, Haine, Manston
TR 36 NE 376	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 35m ESE	Chalk Pit at Coldswood Farm, Manston
TR 36 NW 439	Find Spot	Late Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age	c. 750m S	Prehistoric flints, St. Catherine's Grove, Manston. In 2009 the Trust for Thanet Archaeology carried out a watching brief on foundation trenches for a new house. Six prehistoric flints were collected from the spoil. These consisted of a notched/hollow scraper, a combined notched/side scraper, a possible piercer or awl and three flakes. The tools ranged in possible date from the Late Mesolithic to the Late Bronze Age.
TR 36 NE 403	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 650m ESE	Windmill, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 169	Monument	Late Iron Age to Roman	c. 330m NE	Late Iron Age and Roman Site, Near Manston Court. Linear markings with resemblance to the layout of a small Roman building appear as cropmarks and soil marks on the brow of the west facing slope of the Lydden valley and just in from the road. Finds in the immediate area have included several Roman Bronze buckles and small coins, along with features dating to the Late Iron Age and Roman periods.
TR 36 NE 174	Monument	Roman	Within PDA	Possible Roman Pond, Manston. Cropmarks of enclosures were identified from aerial photographs. The features were excavated in 1980. Found within the fill of the ditch were sherds of sand tempered Romano-British pottery and a glass bead. The identification of a depression in the surface of the field has led to the view that this was a Roman pond.
TR 36 NE 175	Monument	Roman	Within PDA	Roman building and enclosure, near Lydden, Manston. Cropmark features near Lydden including a rectangular ditched enclosure with causeway entrance and internal features. During excavations at the site in 1980 grog-tempered Romano-British pottery sherds were found. Other cropmarks in the area have been identified as foundations of a small Romano-British building. Romano-British coins and bronzes have been found there by metal detector.
MKE74482	Find Spot	Iron Age	c. 670m ESE	PAS find. Iron Age Silver Coin.
TR 36 NW 82	Monument	Roman	c. 25m NW	Cropmarks of enclosure, Fleete Farm, near Manston. In 2003 a pipeline was laid between Fleete and Haine Hospital and the works were monitored by Wessex Archaeology. Two shallow intersecting ditches were found and are probably part of this cropmark enclosure. In 2009 the Trust for Thanet Archaeology carried out an evaluation. Features relating to this enclosure were found, including ditches, pits and a possible post hole. These features contained Roman pottery and ceramic building material. There was some indication of possible industrial activity of this phase and it is likely that a building had stood in the area.

TR 36 NE 511	Find Spot	Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	c. 90m N	Bronze Age flints, Bradgate Caravan Park. In 2002 the Trust for Thanet Archaeology carried out an evaluation and a watching brief at Bradgate Caravan Park. No archaeological features were observed but a colluvial deposit, thought to contain material redeposited from nearby sites, was found. Worked flints were found within this deposit and from the surface of the site. The material included a number of more finely made pieces which may be of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date, including a possible knife or sickle -like blade.
TR 36 NE 642	Monument	Iron Age	c. 215m NE	Iron Age Pits, Manston Court Road. Based upon the beehive-form of one, it was dated to the Iron Age. The largest was 1.5m in diameter and 1.1m deep.
TR 36 NE 644	Monument	Roman	c. 710m ENE	Roman Ditch, Manston Court Road
TR 36 NE 535	Find Spot	Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	c. 600m E	Later Prehistoric Worked Flints, Ambulance Station, Haine Road, Ramsgate. No archaeological features were observed cutting the Brickearth exposed by topsoil stripping, but a number of finds were collected from this surface. These finds included worked flints and are likely to have been moved to the area in colluvium from neighbouring sites.
MKE80127	Find Spot	Medieval	c. 310m NNE	PAS find. Popper alloy brooch pin
MKE80141	Find Spot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 310m NNE	PAS find. Copper Alloy Knife
MKE80150	Find Spot	Unknown	c. 275m N	PAS find. Copper Alloy Mount
MKE88750	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 600m ESE	Beerlings Farm. Regular courtyard plan, altered with partial loss of form (less than 50%).
MKE80157	Find Spot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 275m N	PAS find. Copper Alloy Spoon
MKE80161	Find Spot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 275m N	PAS find. Copper Alloy Mount
TR 36 NW 220	Find Spot	Iron Age	c. 580m W	Belgic pottery. During work on the Calcott-Ramsgate waterpipe line in 1987, a scatter of Belgic pottery was encountered at this point over a distance of c.20m
TR 36 NW 1091	Crash Site	Modern	c. 700m WNW	Crash site of Messerschmitt Bf109E-4. force landed 6th September 1940 at Vincent's Farm, north of Manston airfield. Pilot captured. Aircraft 5+1 written off
TR 36 NE 652	Monument	Prehistoric	c. 150m ENE	Double Ring-Ditch Visible On 2012 Aerial Photography. A possible line of pits may extend 100m north from the ring-ditch.
TR 36 NE 2403	Find Spot	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	Adjacent to PDA	Single Small Palaeolithic Handaxe Discovered During the Margate And Broadstairs Urban Wastewater Treatment Scheme (2005 To 2006)

TR 36 NW 221	Find Spot	Roman	c. 380m W	Romano-British pottery. During work on the Calcott- Ramsgate water pipe line in 1987 in a hollow in the field surface, c.30m across a scatter of Romano-British sherds and building materials were encountered
TR 36 NW 342	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 745m WNW	Old chalk pit, near Vincent Farm, Margate. Seen on OS 6" map 2nd ed. 1899. Marked on 1st and 3rd ed. map, but not named. Not marked on modern map
TR 36 NE 573	Monument	Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	c. 750m SE	Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age Field System, New Haine Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 598	Monument	Early Neolithic	c. 450m S	Neolithic settlement, Preston Park Caravan Site. In 2003 the Trust for Thanet Archaeology carried out an evaluation. Evidence of Early Neolithic occupation of the site was found. Ditches were found that potentially related to a curvilinear enclosure. The only finds from these features were worked flints. A pair of parallel gullies were also found and thought to be associated with the same phase of site use. Three pits contained a significant assemblage of Early Neolithic pottery along with worked flints. Taken collectively, these features and deposits suggest the presence of significant Early Neolithic settlement activity on the site.
TR 36 NE 599	Monument	Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age	c. 445m S	Early Bronze Age gully, Preston Park Caravan Site. In 2003 the Trust for Thanet Archaeology carried out an evaluation. An Early Neolithic gully was possibly recut (or the same alignment followed) in the Early Bronze Age. Five sherds of pottery were found, thought to date fairly late in the Collared Urn tradition, c. 1700-1500 BC. Seven flints and a core were also found
TR 36 NE 600	Monument	Medieval	c. 485m S	Medieval ditches, Preston Park Caravan Site. In 2003 the Trust for Thanet Archaeology carried out an evaluation. Two gullies or shallow ditches were found. One contained sherds from a nearly complete vessel. The material dated to the 12th century and suggests occupation in the vicinity, most likely a farmstead of the 11th century which continued into the 13th century
TR 36 NW 494	Monument	Unknown	c. 145m NNW	Undated ditch, Bradgate Caravan Park. Probably a field boundary
MKE87015	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 750m WNW	Vincent Farm. A regular courtyard farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard incorporating a L-plan element. Farmhouse detached in central position. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE87016	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 225m WNW	Fleet Farm. A regular courtyard farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard incorporating a L-plan element. Farmhouse detached in central position. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE87017	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 215m W	Fleete Court. A regular courtyard farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard incorporating a L-plan element. Farmhouse detached in central position. Farmstead completely demolished.

MKE87018	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 695m SW	Manston Court. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to four sides of the yard. Farmhouse detached in central position. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE87021	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 755m SSW	Manston Green Farm (Manstongreen Farm)
MKE87049	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 685m SSE	Sprattling Court Farm. Multi-yard plan farmstead, farmhouse in central position. Altered significant loss of form (more than 50%).
MKE97568	Monument	Modern	c. 745m W	Dump of surplus equipment from an American Airbase, South East of 'The Dump', Manston Road, Margate. An archaeological watching brief was conducted by Thames Valley Archaeological Services in August 2014 ahead of proposed development. It records that the site had previously been used as a dump for surplus equipment from an American Airbase though does not mention any of this equipment being recovered during the watching brief.
TR 36 NE 198	Building	Unknown	c. 580m ESE	Milestone Haine Road, Haine, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 574	Monument	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	c. 750m SE	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Pit, New Haine Road, Ramsgate
MKE87050	Farmstead	Unknown	c. 65m S	Preston Farm. A full regular courtyard plan farmstead. Farmhouse detached in central position. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE87051	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 170m SE	Coldswood Farm. A regular courtyard farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard incorporating a L-plan element. Only the farmhouse remains.
MKE87052	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 605m E	Haine Farm. Multi-yard plan, altered with partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
TR 36 NW 549	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 685m SSW	Wood Farm. A regular courtyard farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard incorporating a L-plan element. Farmhouse attached to agricultural range. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE97063	Find Spot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 685m SSE	PAS find. Copper Alloy Dress Hook
MKE97064	Find Spot	Post Medieval	c. 685m SSE	PAS find. Copper Alloy Mount
MKE97067	Find Spot	Medieval	c. 310m NNE	PAS find Copper Alloy Brooch
MKE97068	Find Spot	Medieval	c. 310m NNE	PAS find Copper Alloy Mount
MKE97069	Find Spot	Post Medieval	c. 310m NNE	PAS find Copper Alloy Finger Ring
MKE97071	Find Spot	Post Medieval	c. 310m NNE	PAS find Copper Alloy Seal Matrix
MKE97072	Find Spot	Medieval	c. 310m NNE	PAS find Copper Alloy Mount
MKE97073	Find Spot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 310m NNE	PAS find Medieval Lead Alloy Token

MKE97074	Find Spot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 310m NNE	PAS find Lead Alloy Token
MKE97075	Find Spot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 310m NNE	PAS find Lead Alloy Token
TR 36 NW 1203	Monument	Modern	c. 750m W	Semi-underground hangar dating to First World War, never finished. The earth banks still exist although the hanger was never finished.
TR 36 NE 2428	Monument	Modern	c. 750m NNE	Possible 'Klein-kampfanlage' shown on 11.1940 Luftwaffe map. Demolition scars visible on 1946 aerial.
MKE97061	Find Spot	Post Medieval	c. 685m SSE	PAS find. Copper Alloy Furniture Fitting
MKE108832	Find Spot	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 375m N	PAS find Roman Copper Alloy Spoon
MKE108909	Find Spot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 590m ESE	PAS find. Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE108911	Find Spot	Post Medieval	Within PDA	PAS find Post Medieval lead alloy cloth seal
MKE108912	Find Spot	Post Medieval	Within PDA	PAS find Post Medieval lead alloy seal
MKE108913	Find Spot	Post Medieval	Within PDA	PAS find - Post Medieval lead alloy pendant
MKE108915	Find Spot	Roman	c. 230m W	PAS find Roman Base Silver Coin
MKE108918	Find Spot	Post Medieval	c. 230m W	PAS find Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE108919	Find Spot	Post Medieval	c. 620m E	PAS find. Post Medieval Lead Alloy Pendant
MKE108920	Find Spot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 620m E	PAS find. Medieval Copper Alloy Button
MKE108921	Find Spot	Unknown	c. 620m E	Pas find. Post Medieval Lead Alloy Token
MKE108922	Find Spot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 620m E	PAS find. Medieval Copper Alloy Thimble
MKE108923	Find Spot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 620m E	Pas find. Medieval Copper Alloy Thimble
MKE108924	Find Spot	Post Medieval	c. 620m E	PAS find. Post Medieval Copper Alloy Coin
MKE108925	Find Spot	Post Medieval	c. 620m E	PAS find. Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE108927	Find Spot	Unknown	c. 620m E	PAS find. Unknown Bead
MKE108928	Find Spot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 620m E	Pas find. Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE108929	Find Spot	Post Medieval	c. 620m E	Pas find. Post Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle

MKE108930	Find Spot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 620m E	PAS find. Early Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE108931	Find Spot	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 230m N	PAS find Roman Copper Alloy Brooch
MKE108932	Find Spot	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	c. 230m N	PAS find - Neolithic flint scraper (tool)
MKE108933	Find Spot	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	c. 295m N	PAS find Bronze Age flint retouched flake
MKE108946	Find Spot	Medieval	c. 430m E	PAS find. Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE87053	Farmstead	Unknown	c. 555m ESE	Rose Farm. Loose courtyard type with buildings on four sides. Altered with partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE87054	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 300m N	Lydden Farm. A regular multi-yard farmstead. Farmhouse detached gable end-on to yard. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)
MKE108958	Find Spot	Post Medieval	c. 335m WNW	PAS find Post Medieval Finger Ring
TR 36 NE 2468	Monument	Later Prehistoric	c. 420m ENE	Double Ring Ditch and Other Late Prehistoric Features, Manston Court Road, Margate
TR 36 NE 2468	Monument	Later Prehistoric	c. 345m E	Double Ring Ditch and Other Late Prehistoric Features, Manston Court Road, Margate
TR 36 NE 2468	Monument	Later Prehistoric	c. 470m ESE	Double Ring Ditch and Other Late Prehistoric Features, Manston Court Road, Margate
TR 36 NE 2468	Monument	Later Prehistoric	c. 430m E	Double Ring Ditch and Other Late Prehistoric Features, Manston Court Road, Margate
TR 36 NE 2468	Monument	Later Prehistoric	c. 465m ENE	Double Ring Ditch and Other Late Prehistoric Features, Manston Court Road, Margate
TR 36 NE 2468	Monument	Later Prehistoric	c. 375m ENE	Double Ring Ditch and Other Late Prehistoric Features, Manston Court Road, Margate
TR 36 NE 2468	Monument	Later Prehistoric	c. 345m ENE	Double Ring Ditch and Other Late Prehistoric Features, Manston Court Road, Margate
TR 36 NE 2469	Monument	Roman	c. 260m E	Roman Settlement, Manston Court Road, Margate. Evidence included boundary ditches forming enclosures surrounding settlement activity, and boundaries demarcating trackways, sunken featured buildings, refuse pits and chalk extraction or quarry pits.
MKE108870	Find Spot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 345m WNW	PAS find Early Medieval gold unidentified object
MKE108871	Find Spot	Middle Bronze Age	c. 245m NNW	PAS find - Bronze Age copper alloy hoard
MKE108876	Find Spot	Middle Bronze Age	c. 315m NNW	PAS find Bronze Age copper alloy hoard
MKE108891	Find Spot	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	c. 535m N	PAS find Neolithic flint debitage
MKE108892	Find Spot	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	c. 535m N	PAS find Neolithic flint debitage

MKE108900	Find Spot	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Post Medieval	c. 745m NNE	PAS find - Iron Age copper alloy pin
MKE108901	Find Spot	Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	c. 745m NNE	PAS find Neolithic flint adze
MKE108904	Find Spot	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 235m N	PAS find - Roman lead alloy weight
MKE108905	Find Spot	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 235m N	PAS find - Roman lead alloy weight
MKE108906	Find Spot	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	c. 235m N	Pas find Roman lead alloy steelyard weight
TR 36 NW 1264	Monument	Modern	c. 725m W	'Munitions dump' shown on 11.1940 Luftwaffe map. Not visible in 1946.
TR 36 NW 1265	Monument	Modern	c. 740m WNW	hidden auxiliary base (rumours)
TR 36 NE 2420	Monument	Modern	c. 325m SSE	Auxiliary Unit Operational Base: In A Field to The North Of Spratling
MKE108825	Find Spot	Medieval	Within PDA	PAS find Medieval Silver Coin
MKE108907	Find Spot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 590m ESE	PAS find. Medieval Copper Alloy Jetton
MKE108908	Find Spot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 590m ESE	PAS find. Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE108831	Find Spot	Medieval	c. 655m N	PAS find Medieval copper alloy seal matrix
TR 36 NE 2470	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Post Medieval	c. 535m E	Medieval Ditches, Pit and Quarry, Manston Court Road, Margate. The medieval archaeological features identified comprised 9 ditches/linear features, 1 pit and 1 quarry pit. The earliest post Roman activity was dated to the later eleventh century, with the focus of medieval occupation dated to the thirteenth to fourteenth centuries, comprising three potential rectilinear enclosures.
TR 36 NE 2470	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Post Medieval	c. 230m ENE	Medieval Ditches, Pit and Quarry, Manston Court Road, Margate. The medieval archaeological features identified comprised 9 ditches/linear features, 1 pit and 1 quarry pit. The earliest post Roman activity was dated to the later eleventh century, with the focus of medieval occupation dated to the thirteenth to fourteenth centuries, comprising three potential rectilinear enclosures.

TR 36 NE 2470	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Post Medieval	c. 220m ENE	Medieval Ditches, Pit and Quarry, Manston Court Road, Margate. The medieval archaeological features identified comprised 9 ditches/linear features, 1 pit and 1 quarry pit. The earliest post Roman activity was dated to the later eleventh century, with the focus of medieval occupation dated to the thirteenth to fourteenth centuries, comprising three potential rectilinear enclosures.
TR 36 NE 2470	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Post Medieval	c. 215m ENE	Medieval Ditches, Pit and Quarry, Manston Court Road, Margate. The medieval archaeological features identified comprised 9 ditches/linear features, 1 pit and 1 quarry pit. The earliest post Roman activity was dated to the later eleventh century, with the focus of medieval occupation dated to the thirteenth to fourteenth centuries, comprising three potential rectilinear enclosures.
TR 36 NE 2471	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 260m E	Post Medieval Features, Manston Court Road, Manston. 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.
TR 36 NE 2471	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 220m NE	Post Medieval Features, Manston Court Road, Manston. 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.
TR 36 NE 2471	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 190m NE	Post Medieval Features, Manston Court Road, Manston. 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.
TR 36 NE 2471	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 25m NE	Post Medieval Features, Manston Court Road, Manston. 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.
MKE113985	Find Spot	Roman	c. 545m SE	PAS find. Roman Silver Coin
MKE113986	Find Spot	Roman	c. 515m SE	PAS find. Roman Silver Coin
MKE114020	Find Spot	Medieval to Post Medieval	c. 490m NNE	PAS find Post Medieval Silver Pin
MKE108964	Find Spot	Late Bronze Age	c. 535m SE	PAS find. Bronze Age Copper Alloy Socketed Axehead
TR 36 NE 2444	Find Spot	Unknown	c. 550m E	Safari House, Haine Road, Ramsgate. A selection of finds were uncovered during a watching brief at Safari House, Haine Road, Ramsgate. The earliest include Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age flints and Iron Age pottery and the later finds include a post-medieval 18th century drug jar. No identifiable archaeological features were discovered.
MKE110834	Find Spot	Prehistoric	c. 570m E	Prehistoric Struck Flint, Safari House, Haine Road, Ramsgate, probably derived from the subsoil.

TR 36 NE 675	Monument	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	c. 290m E	Neolithic To Bronze Age Activity Along the Margate To Broadstairs Pipe Installation. A total of 619 features and a vast assemblage of finds were discovered. Neolithic and Bronze Age Activity was discovered in Areas 3 and 14.
TR 36 NE 676	Monument	Late Iron Age to Medieval	c. 290m E	Late Iron Age to Roman Occupation, Pipeline Installation Between Margate And Broadstairs. a total of 619 features and a vast assemblage of finds were discovered. The majority of features and finds date to the Late Iron Age and Roman Periods and were located in areas 3, 7, 9, 14 and 15.
TR 36 NE 2469	Monument	Roman	c. 150m E	Roman Settlement, Manston Court Road, Margate. Evidence included boundary ditches forming enclosures surrounding settlement activity, and boundaries demarcating trackways, sunken featured buildings, refuse pits and chalk extraction or quarry pits.
TR 36 NE 2470	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Post Medieval	c. 350m E	Medieval Ditches, Pit and Quarry, Manston Court Road, Margate. The medieval archaeological features identified comprised 9 ditches/linear features, 1 pit and 1 quarry pit. The earliest post Roman activity was dated to the later eleventh century, with the focus of medieval occupation dated to the thirteenth to fourteenth centuries, comprising three potential rectilinear enclosures.
TR 36 NE 677	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	c. 310m E	Anglo-Saxon And Medieval Features, Margate to Broadstairs Pipeline Installation. During excavations relating to the installation of a pipeline between Margate and Broadstairs between 2005 and 2006 a total of 619 features and a vast assemblage of finds were discovered. A proportion of these were from the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods.
TR 36 NE 2470	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Post Medieval	c. 500m E	Medieval Ditches, Pit and Quarry, Manston Court Road, Margate. The medieval archaeological features identified comprised 9 ditches/linear features, 1 pit and 1 quarry pit. The earliest post Roman activity was dated to the later eleventh century, with the focus of medieval occupation dated to the thirteenth to fourteenth centuries, comprising three potential rectilinear enclosures.
TR 36 NW 891	Monument	Unknown	c. 680m SW	Former married quarters close to RAF Manston.
TR 36 NE 2468	Monument	Later Prehistoric	c. 145m E	Double Ring Ditch and Other Late Prehistoric Features, Manston Court Road, Margate
TR 36 NE 2469	Monument	Roman	c. 335m E	Roman Settlement, Manston Court Road, Margate. Evidence included boundary ditches forming enclosures surrounding settlement activity, and boundaries demarcating trackways, sunken featured buildings, refuse pits and chalk extraction or quarry pits.

TR 36 NE 2470	Monument	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Post Medieval	c. 140m E	Medieval Ditches, Pit and Quarry, Manston Court Road, Margate. The medieval archaeological features identified comprised 9 ditches/linear features, 1 pit and 1 quarry pit. The earliest post Roman activity was dated to the later eleventh century, with the focus of medieval occupation dated to the thirteenth to fourteenth centuries, comprising three potential rectilinear enclosures.
TR 36 NW 1292	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	c. 600m SSW	Isle of Thanet Union Cottage Homes, Preston Road later the Manston Childrens Home. Opened in 1901 for 120 children. Now converted to Residential.
TR 36 NE 2497	Monument	Roman	c. 715m SE	Romano-British farm Westwood Cross. Archaeological evaluation in 2016 found evidence of a small Romano-British farming community dating from the 2nd to 4th centuries. A possible series of rectilinear enclosures was found, together with pits and a possible round house. Environmental evidence suggested crop processing on site.

Events				
ID	Type	Year	Intrusive (INT) / Non-Intrusive (NON)	Name
EKE11130	Watching Brief	2003	INT	Watching Brief at Eurokent Business Park Phase 3, Haine Road, Ramsgate
EKE11856	Desk Based Assessment	2003	NON	Desk based assessment of the Ramsgate School and Jackey Bakers Recreation Ground
EKE11865	Building Survey; Desk Based Assessment	2002	NON	Desk based assessment of the former Isle of Thanet Joint Isolation Hospital site
EKE11866	Building Survey	2003	NON	Building survey of the former Isle of Thanet Joint Isolation Hospital site
EKE11997	Watching Brief	2004	INT	Watching brief at Westwood Cross, Broadstairs
EKE12001	Desk Based Assessment	2001	NON	Desk based assessment of the Tesco Extra site, Margate Road, Westwood, Margate
EKE12124	Watching Brief	2006	INT	Watching brief at the Travelodge, Eurokent Leisure Park, Haine Road, Ramsgate
EKE12663	Watching Brief	2005	INT	Watching brief at Marlowe Academy, Stirling Way, Ramsgate

EKE13289	Desk Based Assessment	2013	NON	Desk based assessment of 479 Margate Road, Broadstairs
EKE13405	Excavation	2005/6	INT	Margate and Broadstairs Urban Wastewater Treatment Scheme excavation phase
EKE13406	Watching Brief	2005	INT	Watching brief during pipe installation, Margate to Broadstairs (2005)
EKE5692	Watching Brief	2000	INT	Watching Brief on Margate & Broadstairs WTW Enhancement Scheme
EKE8866	Watching Brief	2004	INT	Watching Brief at Newington Road, Ramsgate, Thanet
EKE9065	Watching Brief	2002	INT	Watching brief of 6 Bungalows at Chichester Road, Ramsgate
EKE9327	Excavation	2005	INT	Margate to Weatherlees Hill, Wastewater Treatment Works Twin Pipeline: summary of initial findings
EKE19704	Building Survey	2014	NON	Survey of military tunnels, Westwood Cross, 2014
EKE10278	Desk Based Assessment	2000	NON	Historic Environment of the North Kent Coast: Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey Phase 1
EKE11139	Watching Brief	2003	INT	Watching brief during the construction of Toby Inn/Carvery at Eurokent Business Park, New Haine Road, Ramsgate
EKE11145	Watching Brief	2005	INT	Watching brief at the former Haine Road Garage, Haine Road, Ramsgate
EKE11491	Geophysical Survey	1998	NON	Geophysical survey of the Margate-Weatherlees Hill Sludge Transfer Pipeline route
EKE11867	Evaluation	2003	INT	Evaluation of land adjacent to the Ramsgate School, Stirling Way, Ramsgate
EKE11874	Evaluation	2003	INT	Evaluation at Westwood Cross, Thanet
EKE11898	Watching Brief	2003	INT	Watching brief at the new ambulance station on Haine Road, Ramsgate
EKE11995	Building Survey; Photographic Survey	2003	NON	Detailed building survey of the former Isle of Thanet Joint Isolation Hospital site
EKE11996	Strip Map and Sample	2004	INT	Excavation at Westwood Cross, Broadstairs

EKE12039	Evaluation	2004	INT	Evaluation at the site of the former Haine Road Garage, Ramsgate
EKE12083	Evaluation	2004	INT	Evaluation of land adjacent to Tesco Extra, Westwood, Broadstairs
EKE12126	Evaluation	2006	INT	Evaluation at Wentworth Drive, Ramsgate
EKE12191	Strip Map and Sample	2011/12?	INT	Strip, map and sample excavation of land at Star Lane, Westwood, Thanet
EKE12194	Evaluation	2011	INT	Evaluation north of Haine Road, Westwood, Broadstairs
EKE12374	Evaluation	2007	INT	Evaluation of the New Haine Road route and the Eurokent Business Park
EKE12375	Strip Map and Sample	2007-8	INT	Strip, map and sample excavation of the South East England Development Agency site (Eurokent Business Park)
EKE12376	Strip Map and Sample	2008	INT	Strip, map and sample excavation of the southern section of the New Haine Road route
EKE12377	Watching Brief	2008	INT	Watching brief on the New Haine Road route
EKE12665	Evaluation	2003	INT	Evaluation of land adjacent to Preston Park Caravan Site, Spratling Street, Manston
EKE12937	Evaluation	2007	INT	Evaluation of land at Westwood, Broadstairs: phase 1
EKE13516	Trial Trench	2013	INT	Archaeological evaluation at 479 Margate Road, Broadstairs, Kent
EKE14472	Watching Brief	2014	INT	Watching Brief on land at Westwood Cross, Thanet
EKE14544	Trial Trench	41760	INT	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Sainsbury's Supermarket Site, Westwood Cross, Thanet, Kent
EKE14546	Watching Brief	41760	INT	Archaeological Watching Brief Report: Sainsbury's Supermarket Site, Westwood Cross, Thanet, Kent.
EKE14600	Trial Trench	41852	INT	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land at Manston Green (Ozengell Grange) Haine Road, Ramsgate, Kent
EKE14659	Trial Trench	2014	INT	Archaeological Evaluation: Hainault House, Haine Road Ramsgate, Kent

EKE14714	Field Observation (Monitoring); Geotechnical Test Pit	2015	INT	Archaeological Monitoring Report. Westwood Cross (Phase 2b), Thanet, Kent
EKE14894	Aerial Photography; Lidar Survey	2013	NON	Air photo and lidar mapping and interpretation for land at Ozengell Grange, Ramsgate
EKE14895	Desk Based Assessment	2013	NON	Desk-based assessment (including uxu risk assessment): Land at Ozengell Park, Ramsgate
EKE15676	Trial Trench	2011	INT	Archaeological Evaluation at The Centre, Princess Margaret Avenue, Newington, Ramsgate, Kent
EKE16200	Trial Trench	2017	INT	Land at Westwood Trade Park, New Haine Road, Westwood, Kent CT12 5ZW, Archaeological evaluation report
EKE16343	Electromagnetic Survey	2017	NON	Draft, Land off Haine Road, Thanet, Kent, Geophysical Survey
EKE8866	Watching Brief	2004	INT	Watching Brief at Newington Road, Ramsgate, Thanet
EKE9065	Watching Brief	2002	INT	Watching brief of 6 Bungalows at Chichester Road, Ramsgate
EKE16779	Watching Brief		INT	Archaeological Watching Brief Land south of Safari House, Haine Road, Ramsgate
EKE16916	Evaluation	2012	INT	The Former Build Centre Westwood Road, Broadstairs, Kent: archaeological evaluation
EKE16917	Excavation	2012	INT	Archaeological excavation at the Former Build Centre, Westwood Road, Broadstairs
EKE16957	Watching Brief		INT	Site of former Safari House, Haine Road, Ramsgate, Watching-brief report
EKE17660	Trial Trench	2017	INT	Archaeological evaluation at land off Manston Court Road and Haine Road, Margate, Thanet, Kent
EKE19308	Trial Trench	2016	INT	Evaluation interim report, Westwood Cross, Thanet, Kent, Areas 3C, 4A, 4B and 5A
EKE19768	Magnetometry Survey	2020	NON	Geophysical Survey Report, Haine Road, Ramsgate, Kent
EKE11490	Desk Based Assessment	1998	NON	Desk based assessment of the Margate-Weatherlees Hill Sludge Transfer Pipeline

EKE11864	Watching Brief	2003	INT	First phase of a watching brief on the Fleete Reservoir to Haine Hospital section of the Thanet Water Supply Strategy Fleete-Rumfields Water Main
EKE13336	Excavation	2005	INT	Excavation of area prior to pipe installation, Margate to Broadstairs (2005)
EKE13517	Watching Brief	2014	INT	Watching brief at 479 Margate Road, Broadstairs
EWX8094	Photographic Survey	2002	NON	North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey Phase II: Field Assessment (Pilot)
EWX8626	Field Observation	2005	NON	Survey, North Kent Coastal Zone: Phase II, Year Two
EKE13054	Watching Brief	2010	INT	Bradgate Caravan Park, Manston Court Road, Margate
EKE11850	Evaluation	2002	INT	Evaluation at Bradgate Caravan Park, Manston Court Road, Margate
EKE11851	Watching Brief	2002	INT	Bradgate Caravan Park, Manston Court Road, Margate
EKE12049	Desk Based Assessment	2004	NON	Proposed EDF Substation, Manston
EKE12790	Building Survey	2004	NON	Survey Manston Court Farm
EKE13609	Desk Based Assessment	2014	NON	Proposed solar farm on land near Manston CT12 5BQ. Cultural Heritage desk-based assessment
EKE14664	Building Recording	2014	NON	Wood Farm Manston Road
EKE21148	Watching Brief	1987	INT	Selling to Thanet Truck Water Main
EKE21347	Desk Based Assessment	1997	NON	Rose Farm
EKE21463	Evaluation	2021	INT	Land at Beerlings Farm, Haine Road
EKE21593	Environmental Impact Assessment	2001	NON	Manston Airport
EKE21793	Watching Brief	2003	INT	Pipeline for Southern Water Between Fleete and Rumfields
EKE22143	Watching Brief	2006	INT	Groundworks at Eurokent Leisure Park, Antolin Way, Haine Road
EKE9070	Watching Brief	2001	INT	Land adjacent to Lydden Lodge, Valley Road,
EKE21799	Watching Brief	2006	INT	Test Pits & Pipeline for Southern Water Ltd. Fleete to Rumfields

EKE8863	Watching Brief	2004	INT	Manston Court Farm
EKE12469	Evaluation	2009	INT	Bradgate Caravan Park, Manston Court Road
EKE13948	Watching Brief	2014	INT	The Dump, Manston Road
EKE14292	Desk Based Assessment	2014	INT	Proposed solar and sustainable farm on land near Manston, Manston Road,
EKE4218	Excavation	1978	INT	Lydden/Spratling Court Farm
EKE4481	Watching Brief	1987	INT	Selling to Thanet Trunk Water Main
EKE13647	Geophysical Survey	2014	NON	Land at Manston Airfield
EKE13402	Watching Brief	2014	INT	Land south of Preston Road,
EKE13030	Watching Brief	2013	INT	Land south of Great West Autos, Manston Court Road,
EKE21064	Strip Map and Sample	2020	INT	Land between Manston Road and Preston Road, adjoining Manston Green Industries,
EKE9069	Evaluation	2000	INT	Land adjacent to Lydden Lodge, Valley Road
EKE11204	Watching Brief	2009	INT	Land adjoining 12 St. Catherine's Grove,
EKE14878	Watching Brief	2014	INT	The Dump, Manston Road

Figure 12: Gazetteer of KHER Records

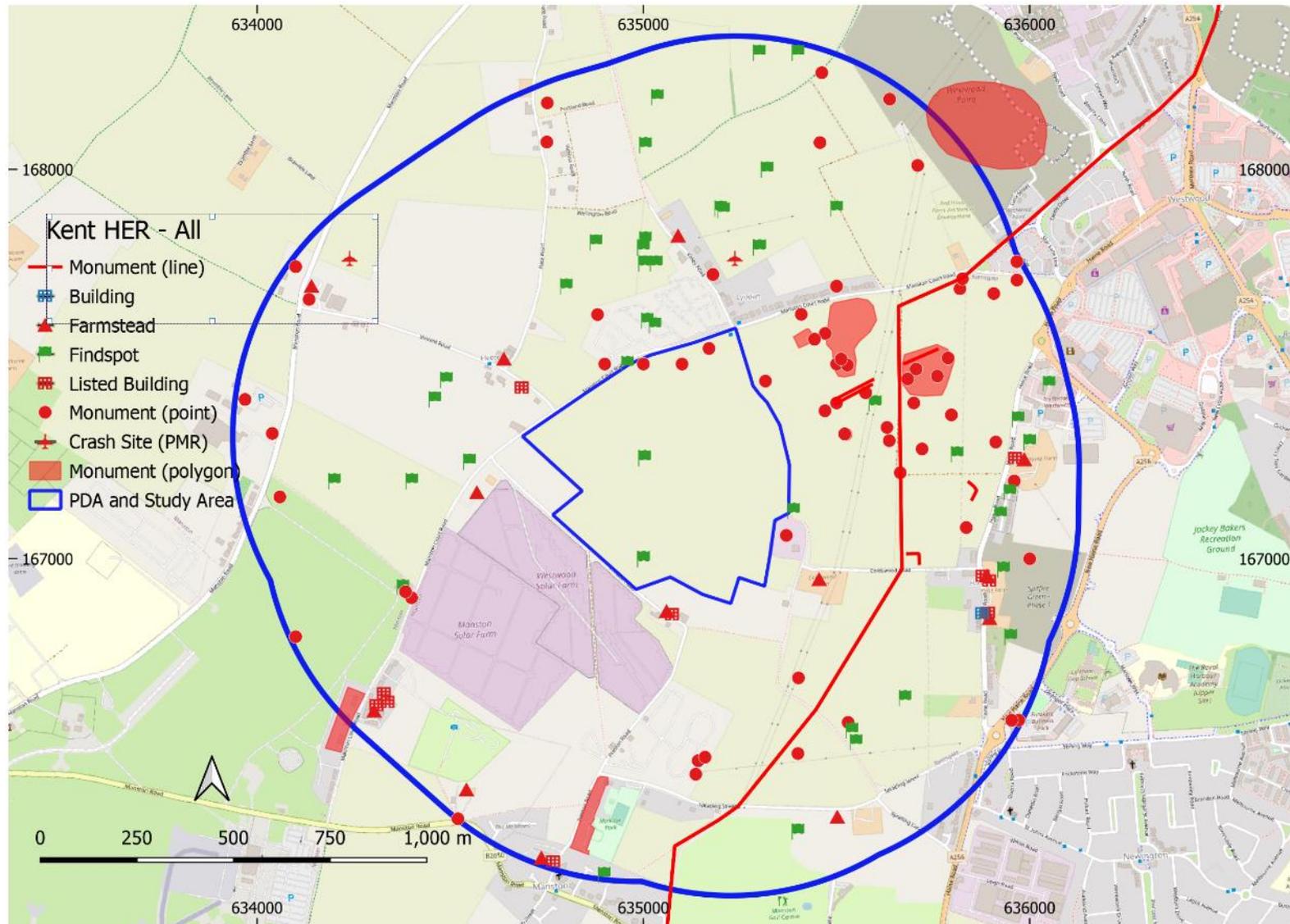


Figure 13: KHER Monument Record – All

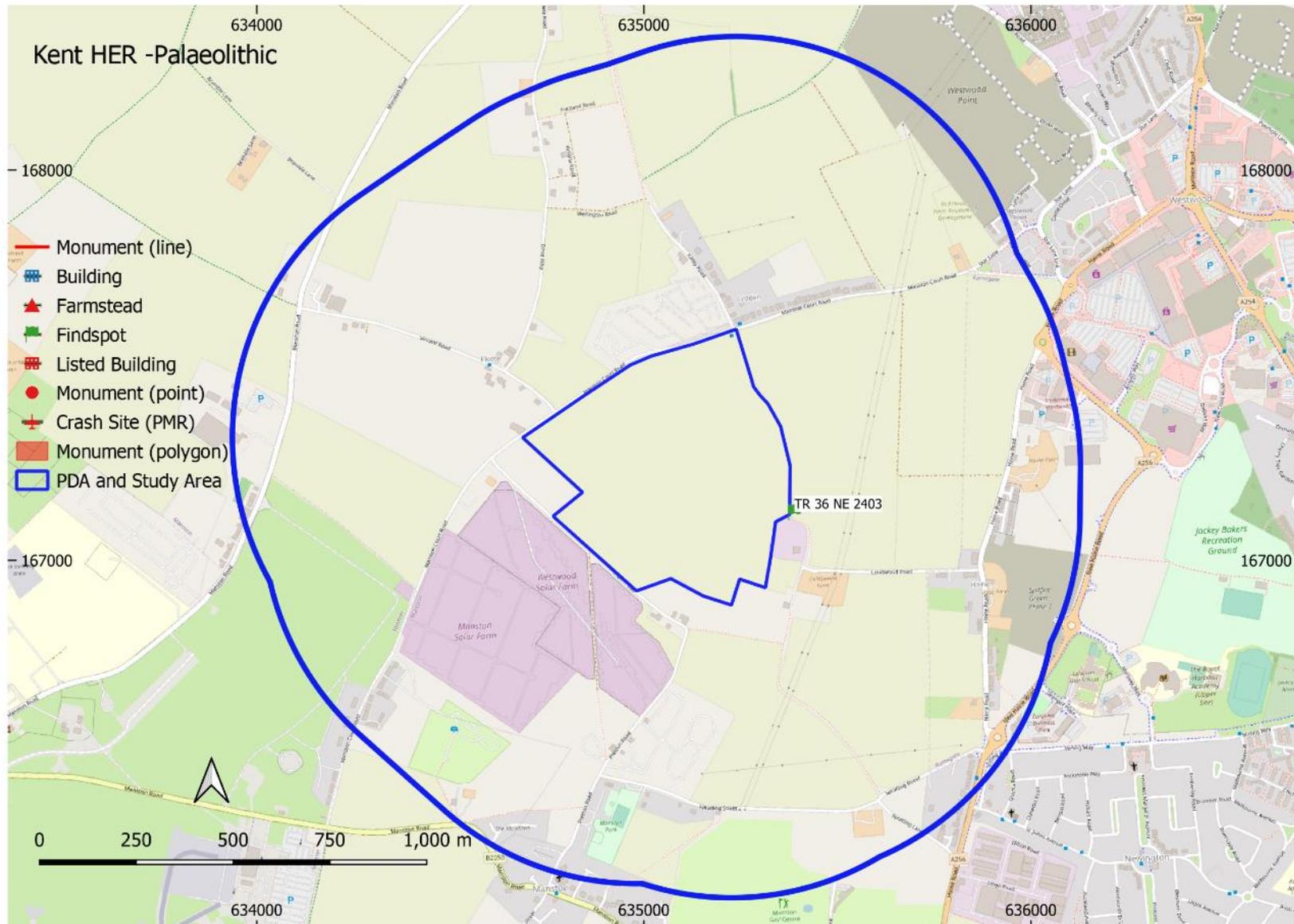


Figure 14: KHER – Palaeolithic

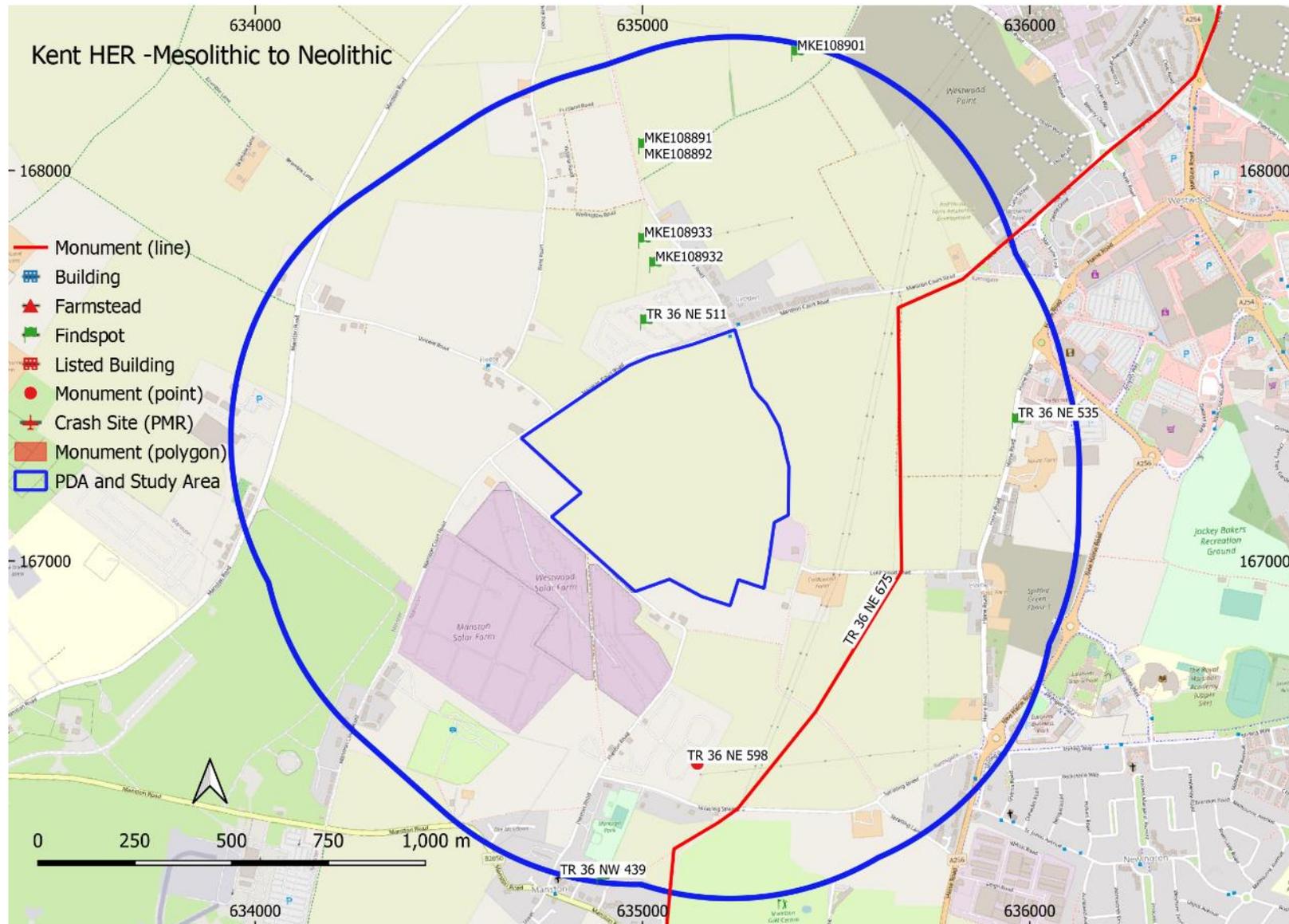


Figure 15: KHER – Mesolithic/Neolithic

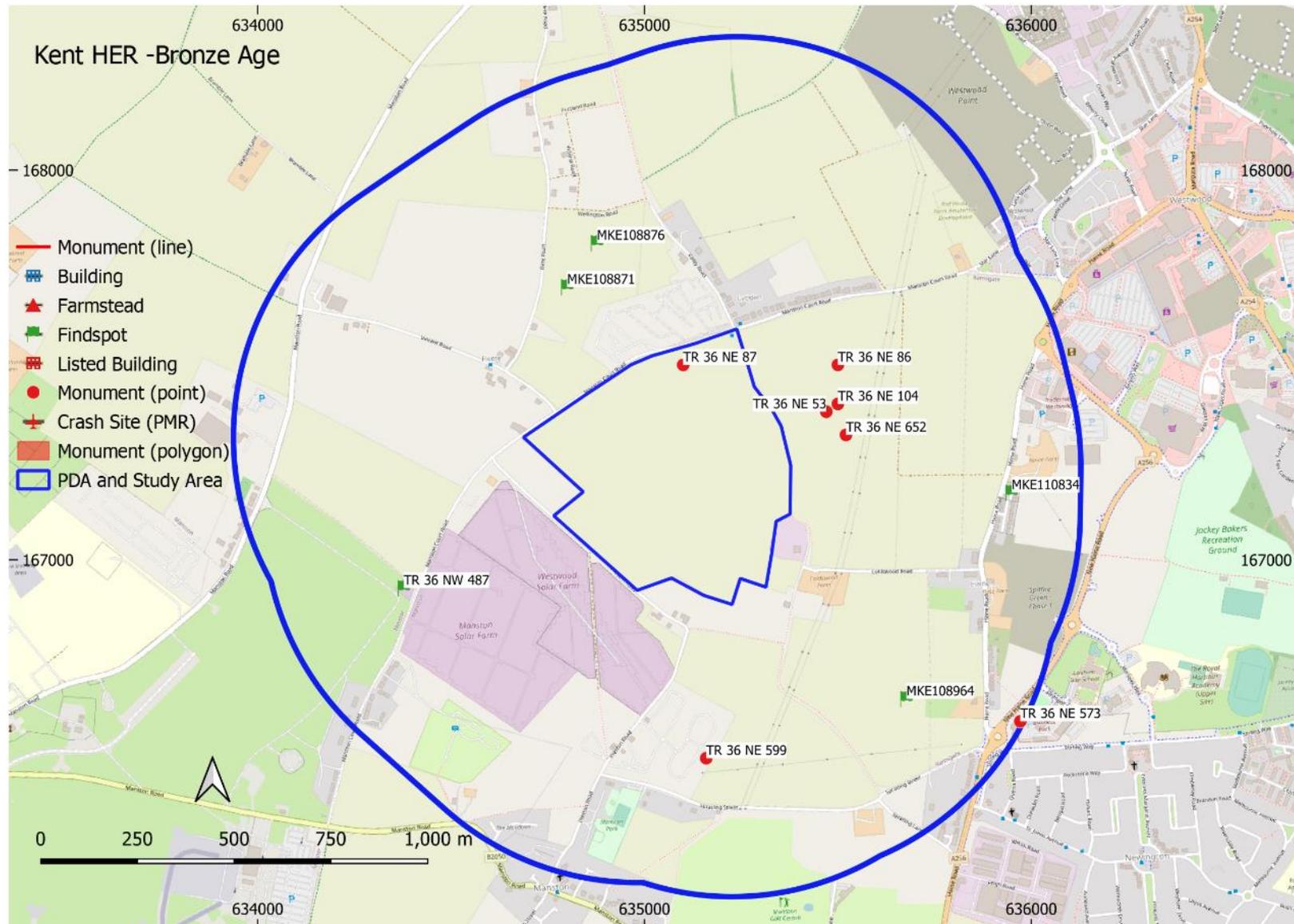


Figure 16: KHER – Bronze Age

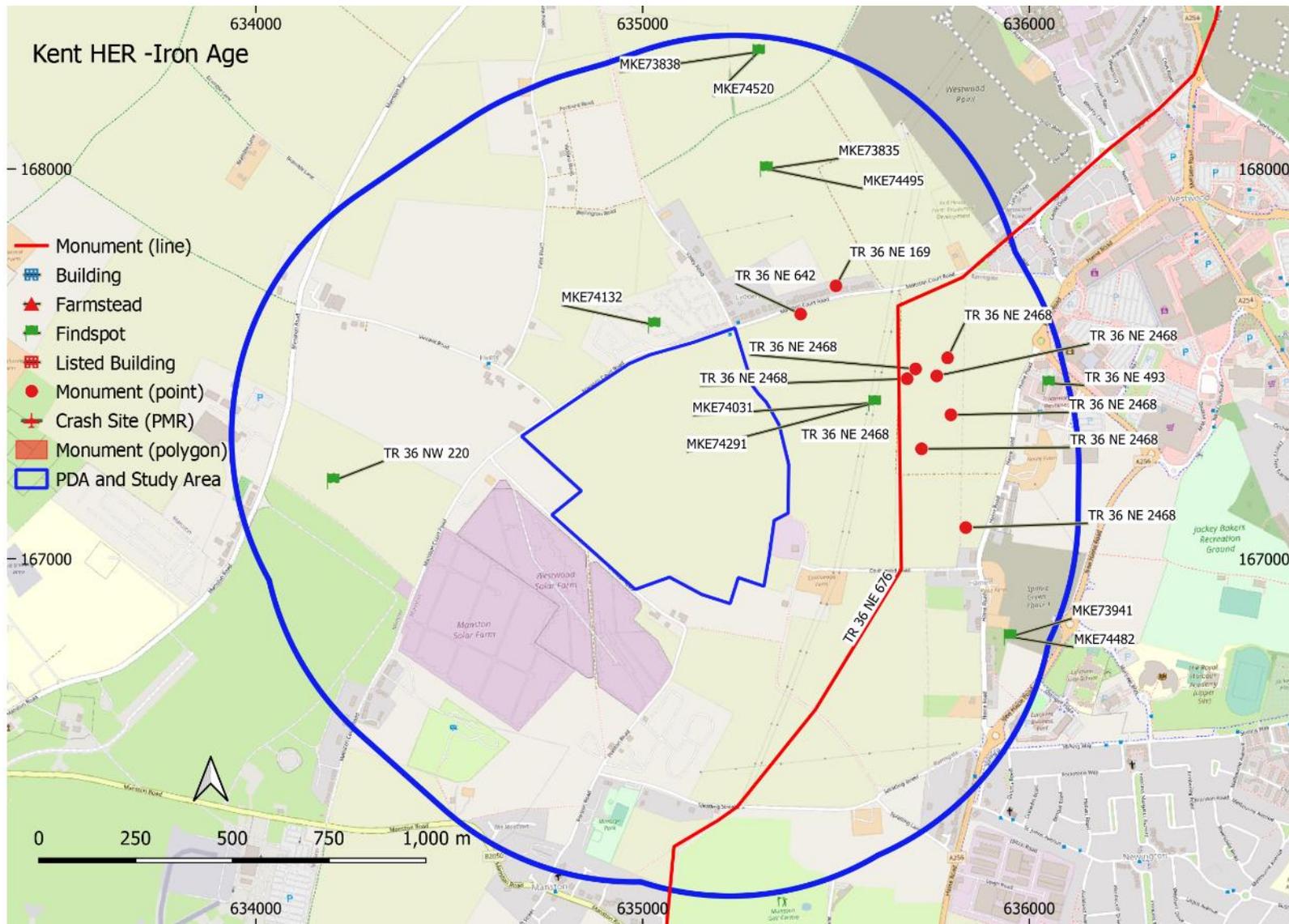


Figure 17: KHER – Iron Age

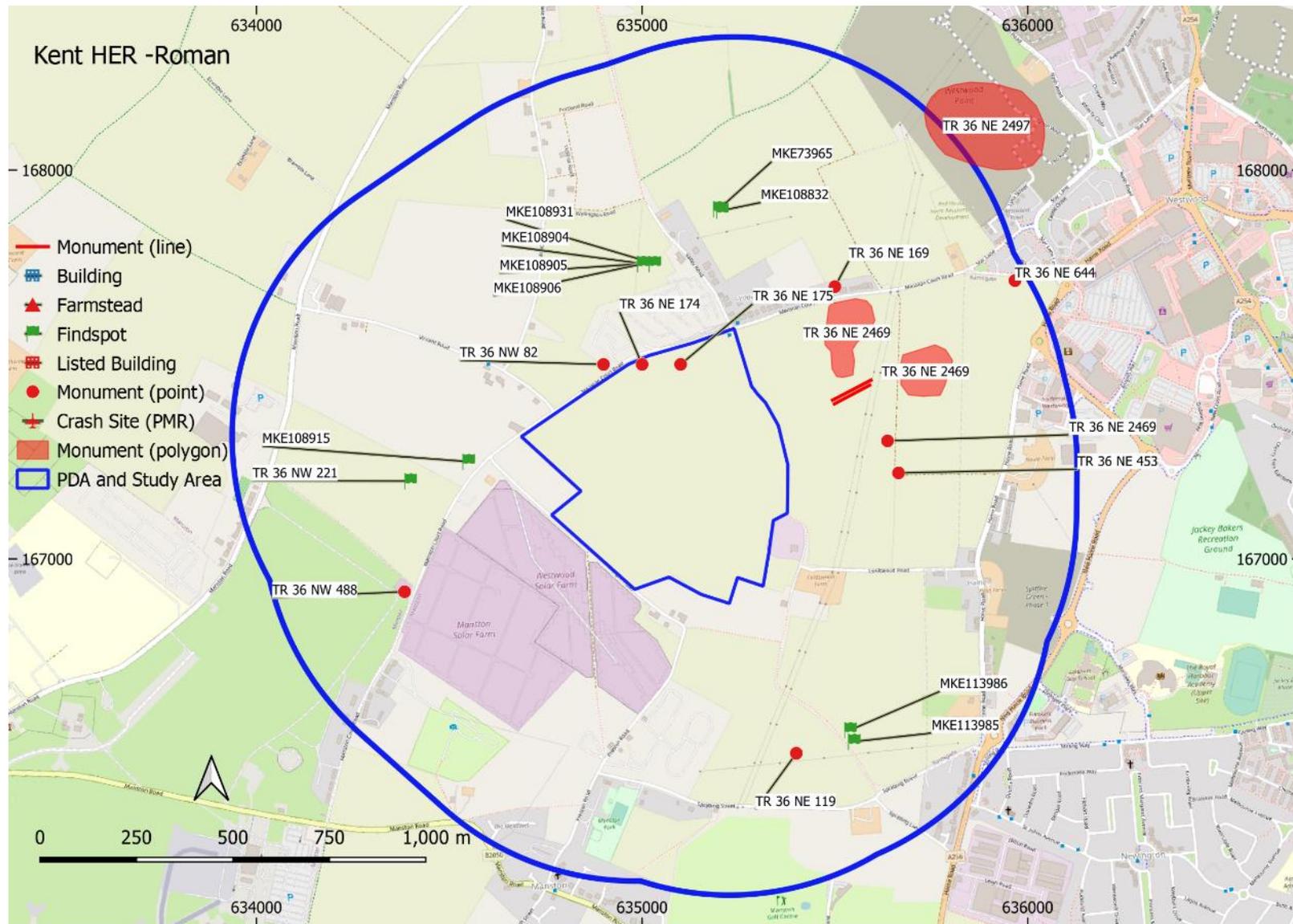


Figure 18: KHER – Roman

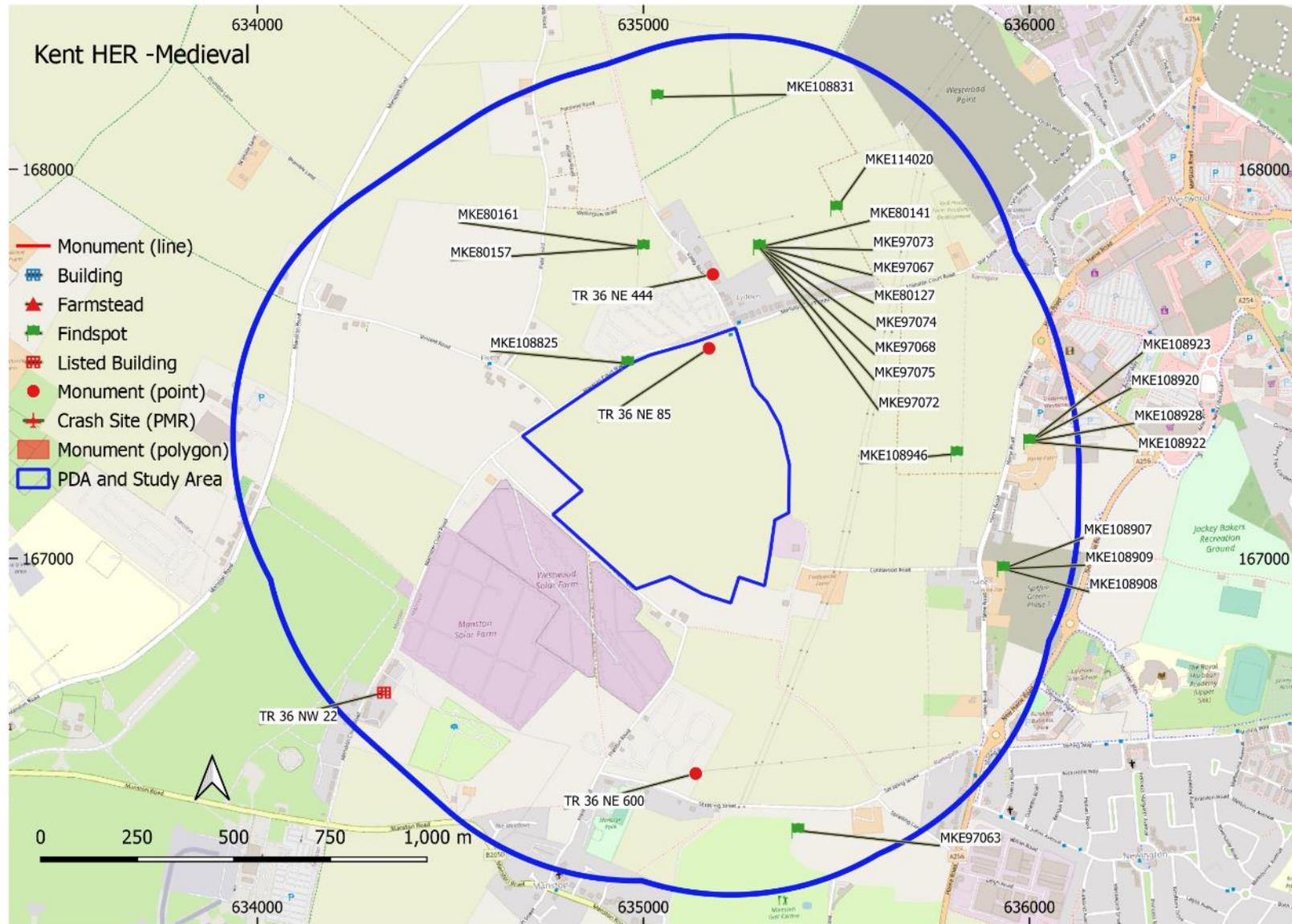


Figure 20: KHER – Medieval

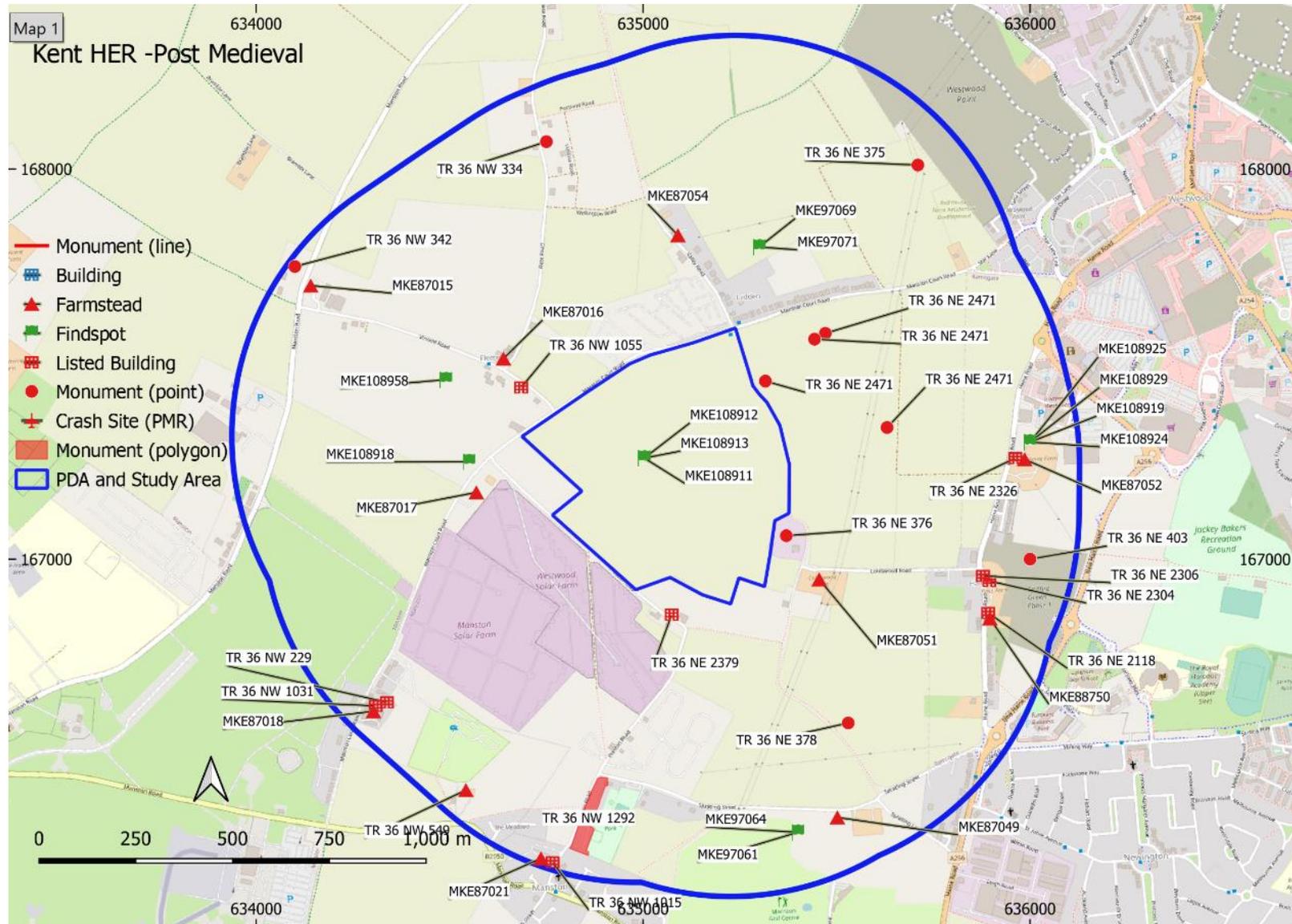


Figure 21: KHER – Post Medieval

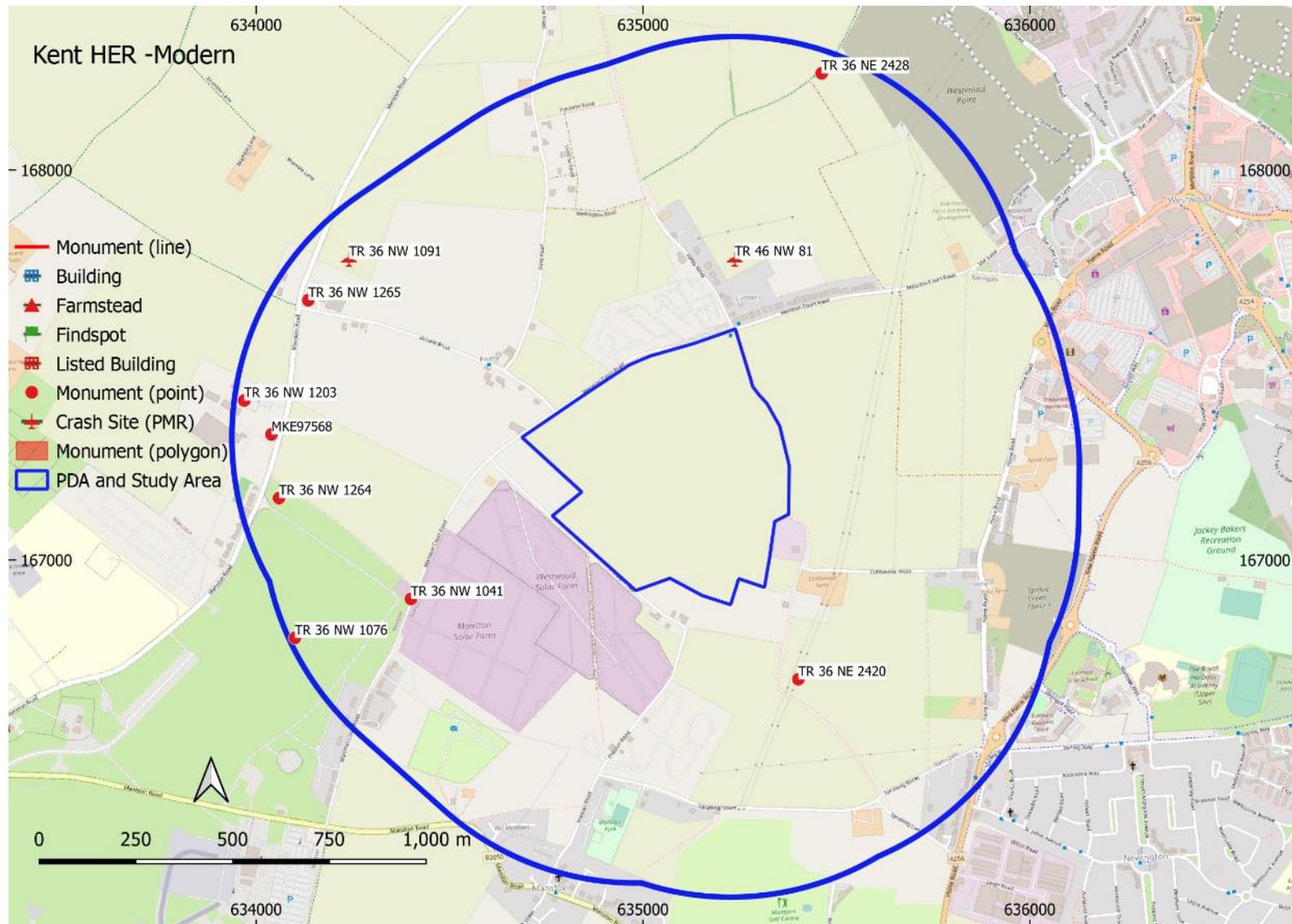


Figure 22: KHER – Modern

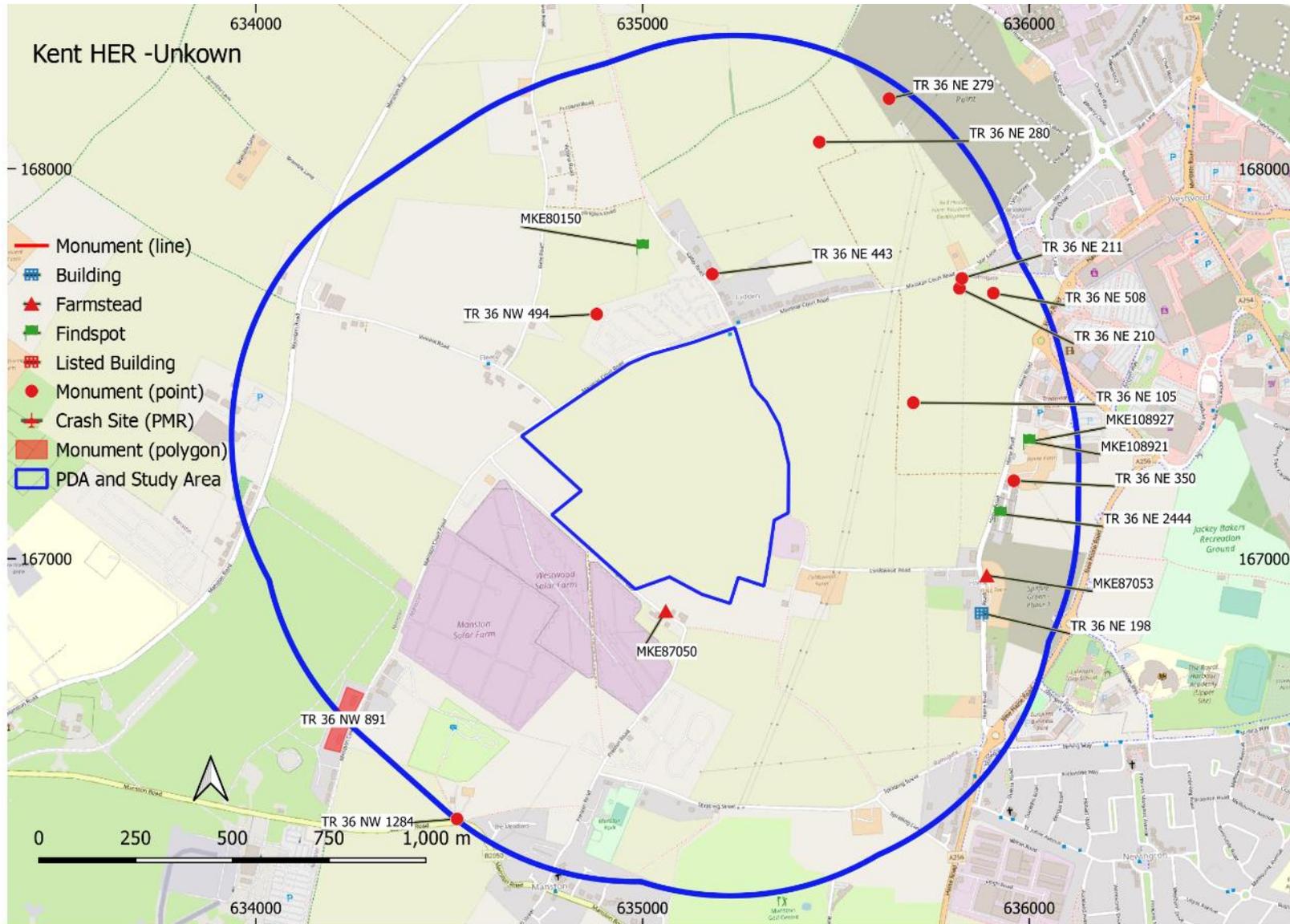


Figure 23: KHER - Unknown

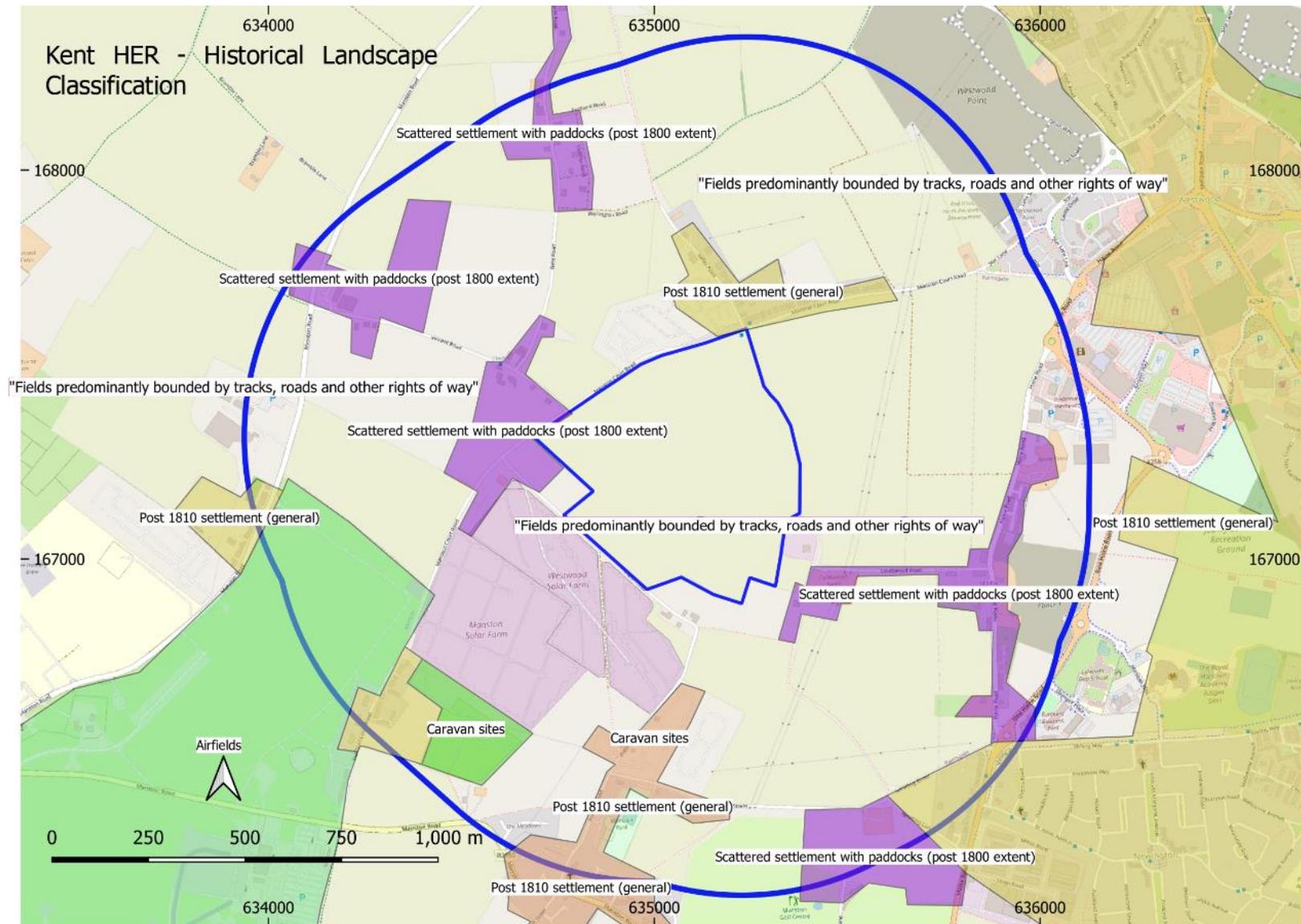
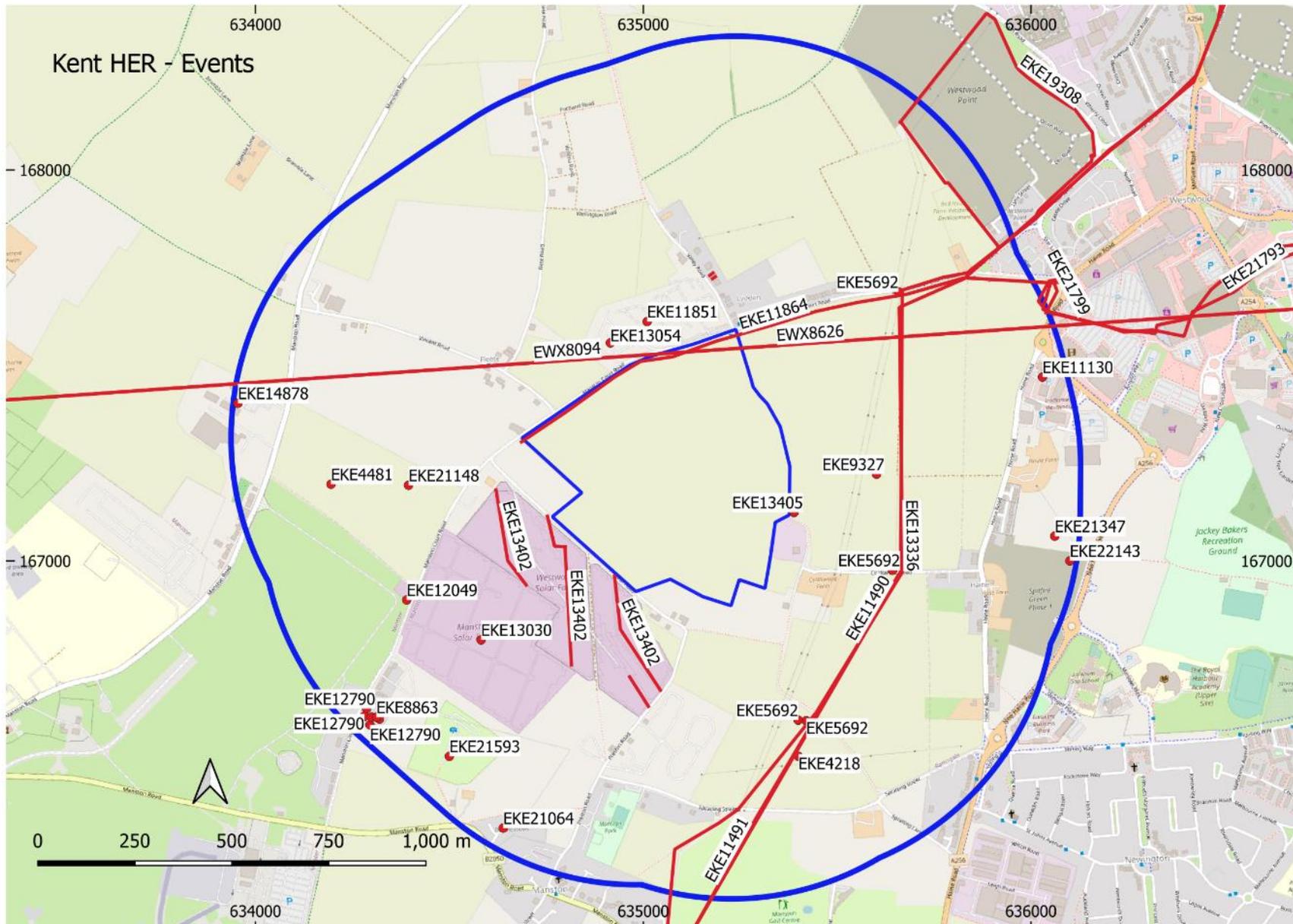


Figure 24: KHER Historic Landscape Classification



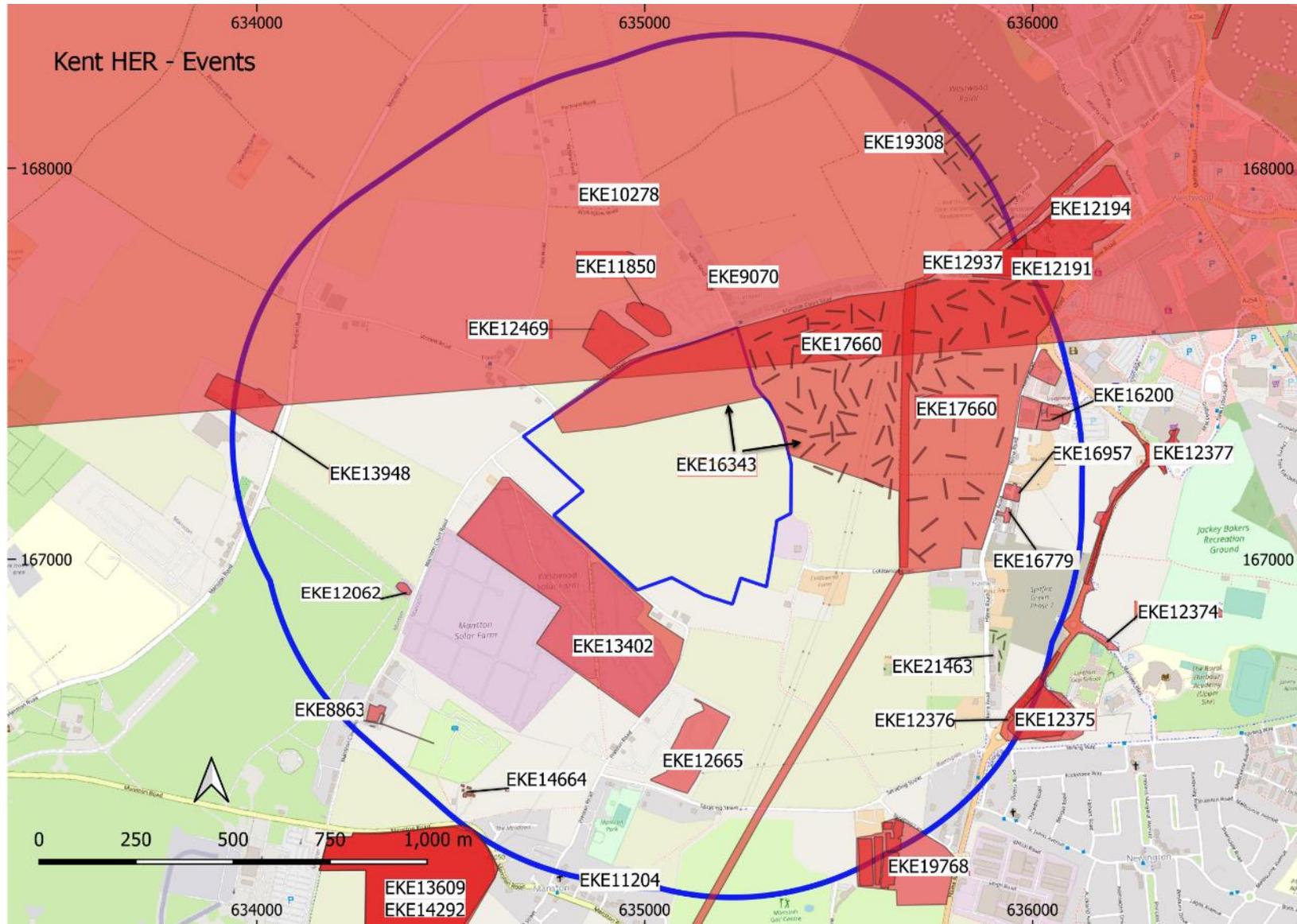


Figure 25: KHER Events

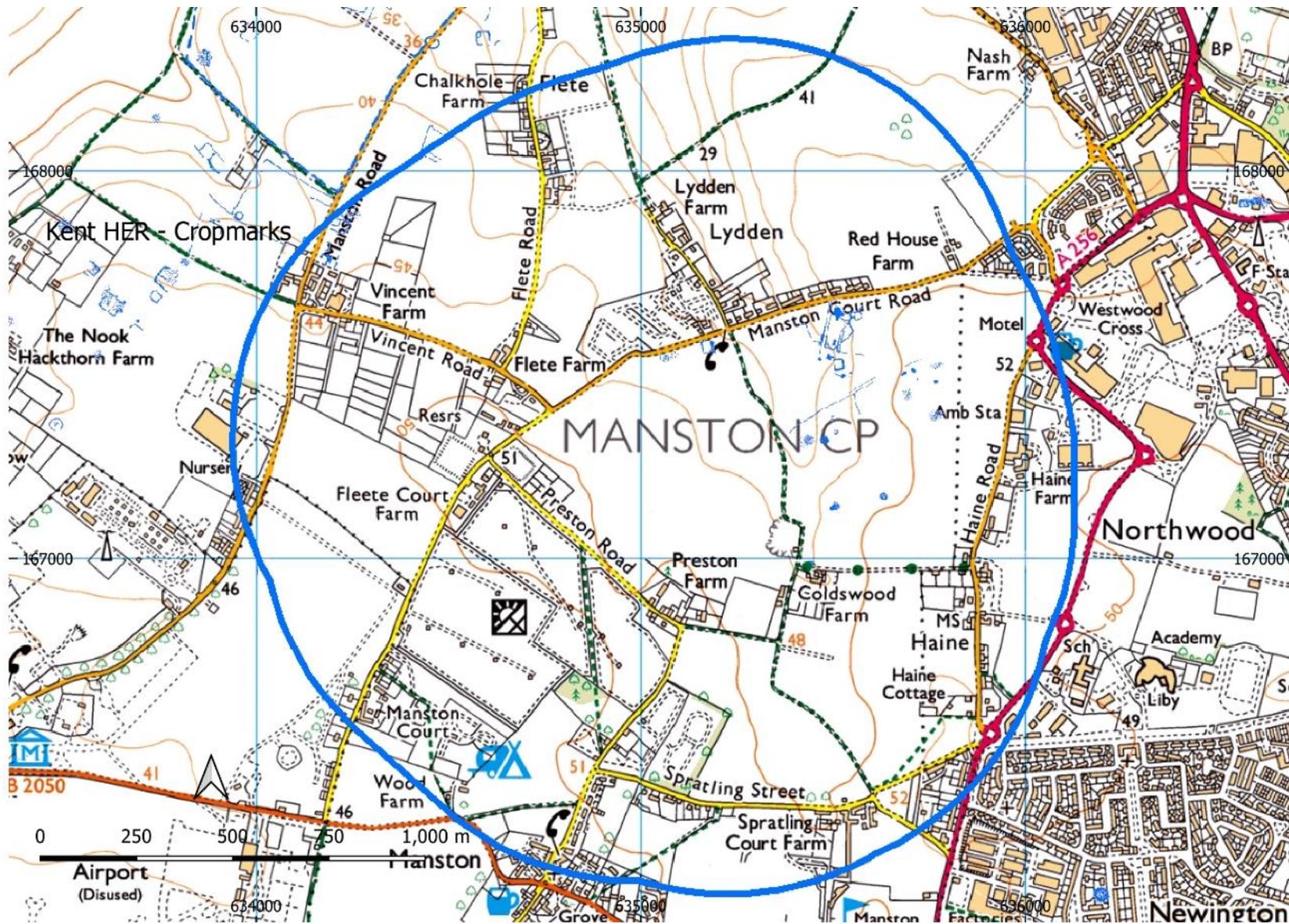


Figure 26: KHER Cropmarks

12 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM PRIOR INVESTIGATIONS



Figure 27: Cropmark interpretation by Historic England (Part of the PDA in Blue line)

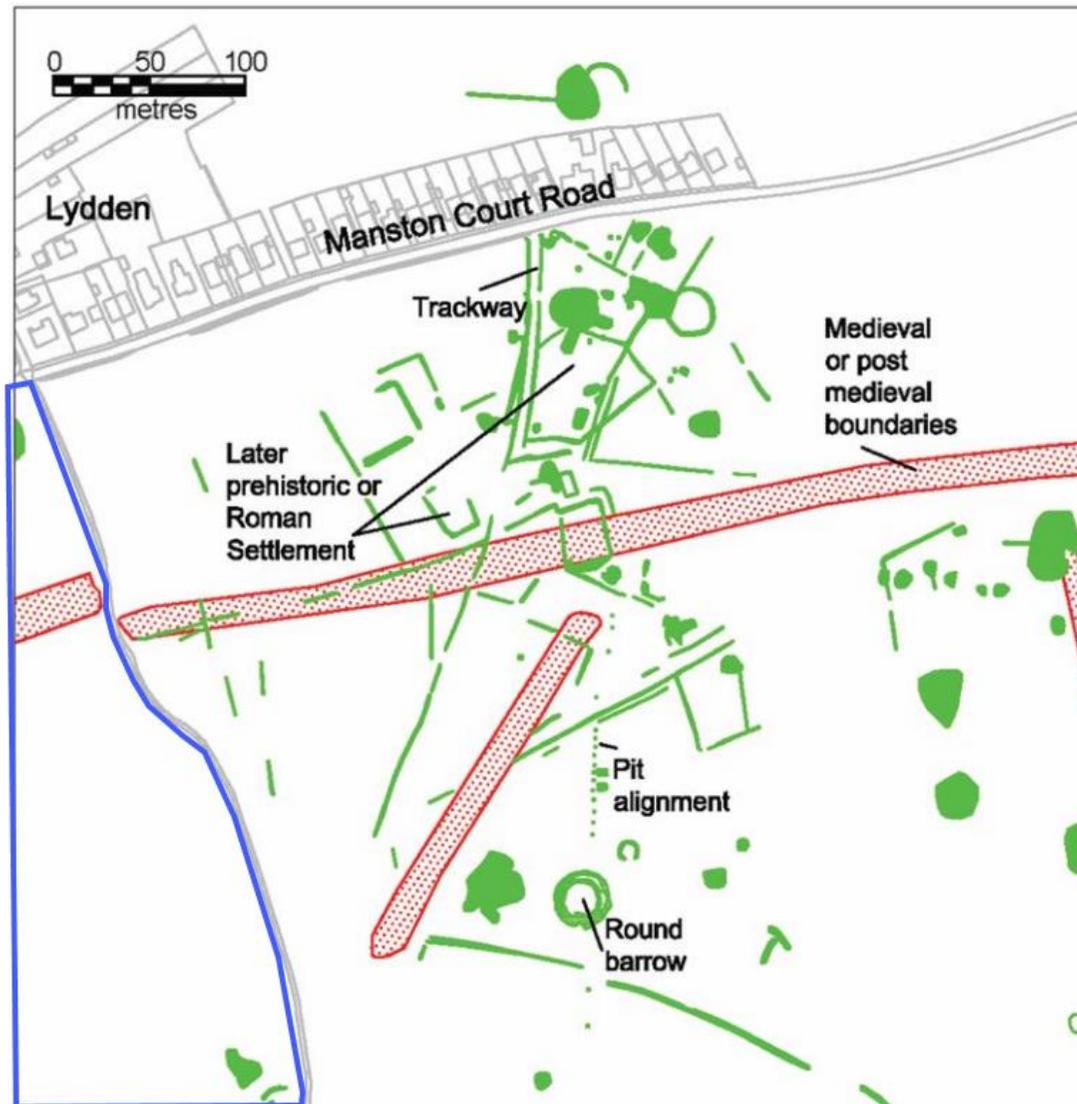


Figure 28: Cropmark interpretation by Historic England (Part of the PDA in Blue line)

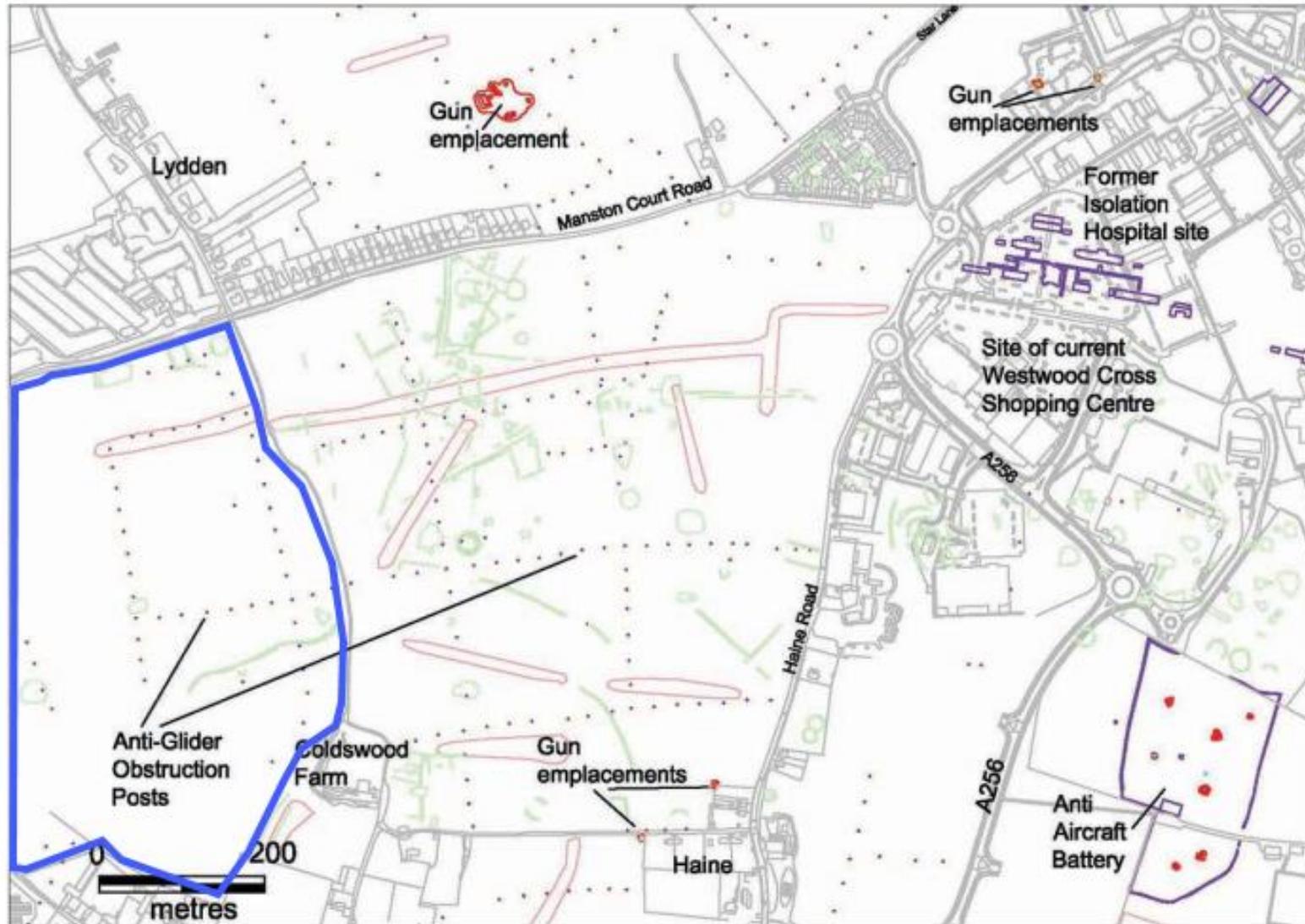
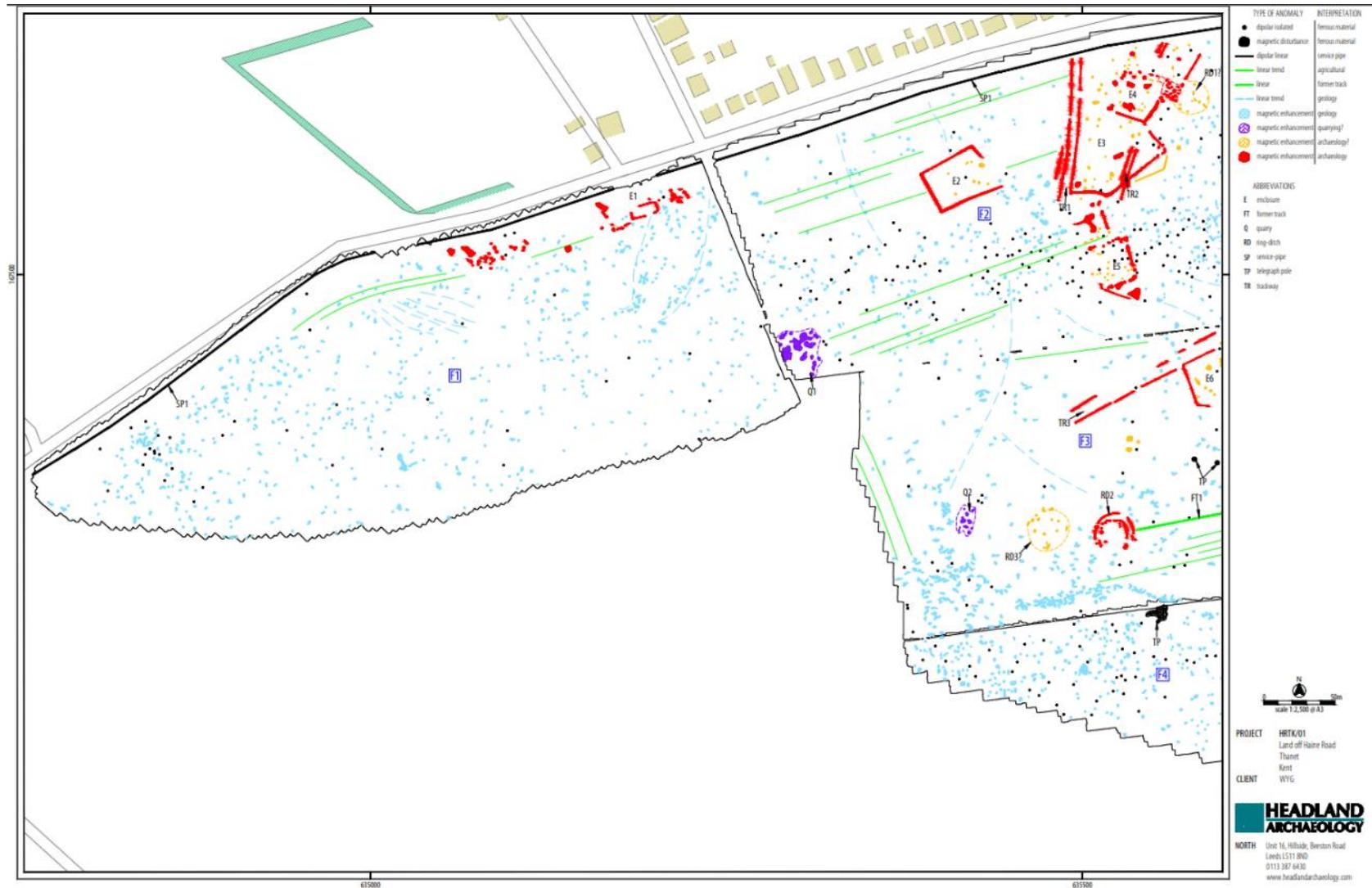


Figure 29: Historic England interpretation of WW2 features (Part of the PDA in Blue line)



Figure 30: Magnetometry data (Headland Archaeology)



ILLUS 13 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 1

Figure 31: Headland Archaeology Interpretation of Geophysical data.

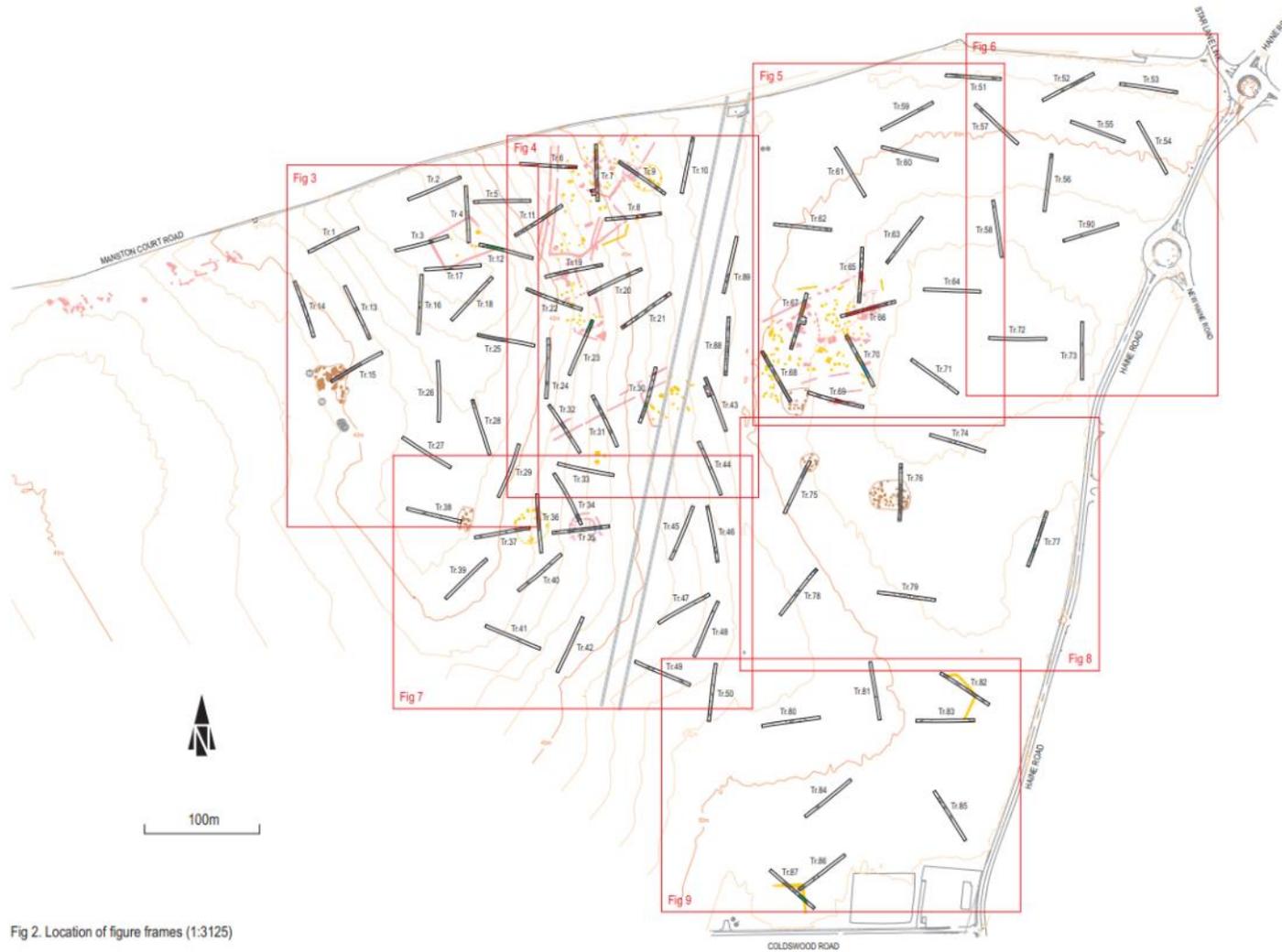
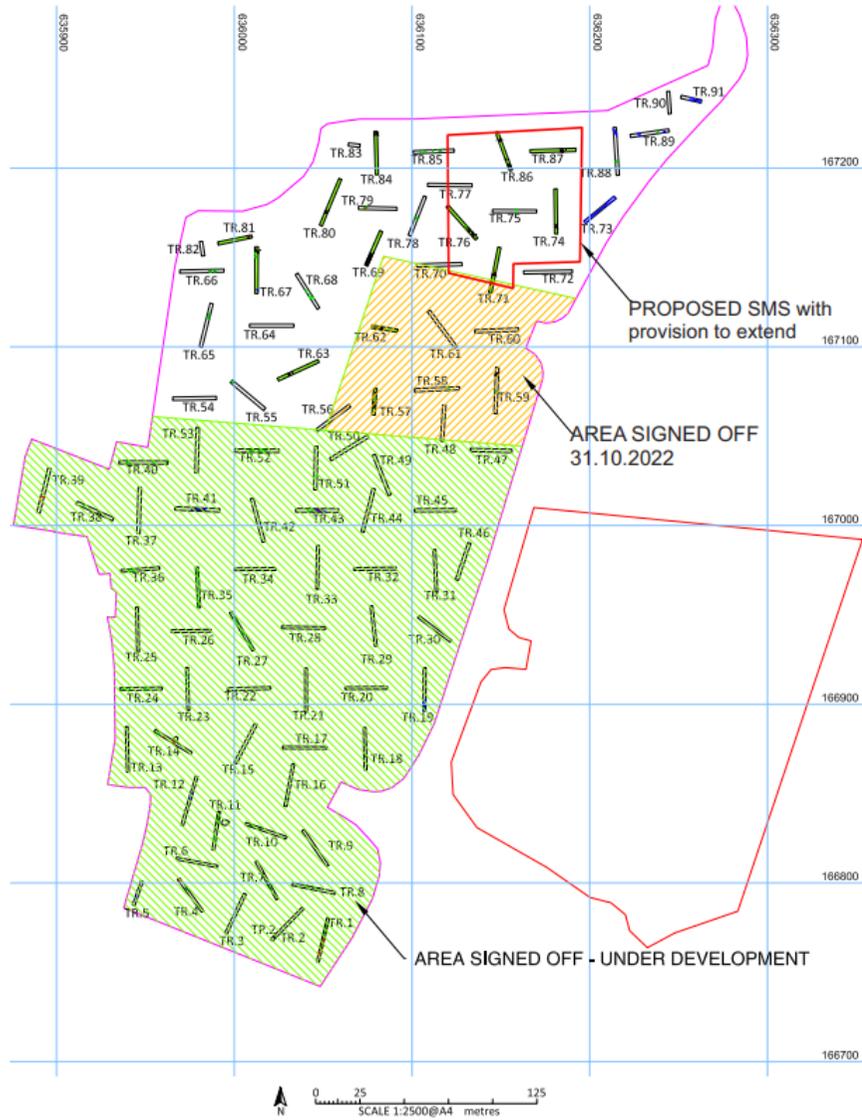


Fig 2. Location of figure frames (1:3125)

Figure 32: 2017 Excavation Plan (CAT)



Work progress plan 31/10/2022

Figure 33: SWAT New Haine Road Excavation 2022 (ongoing).

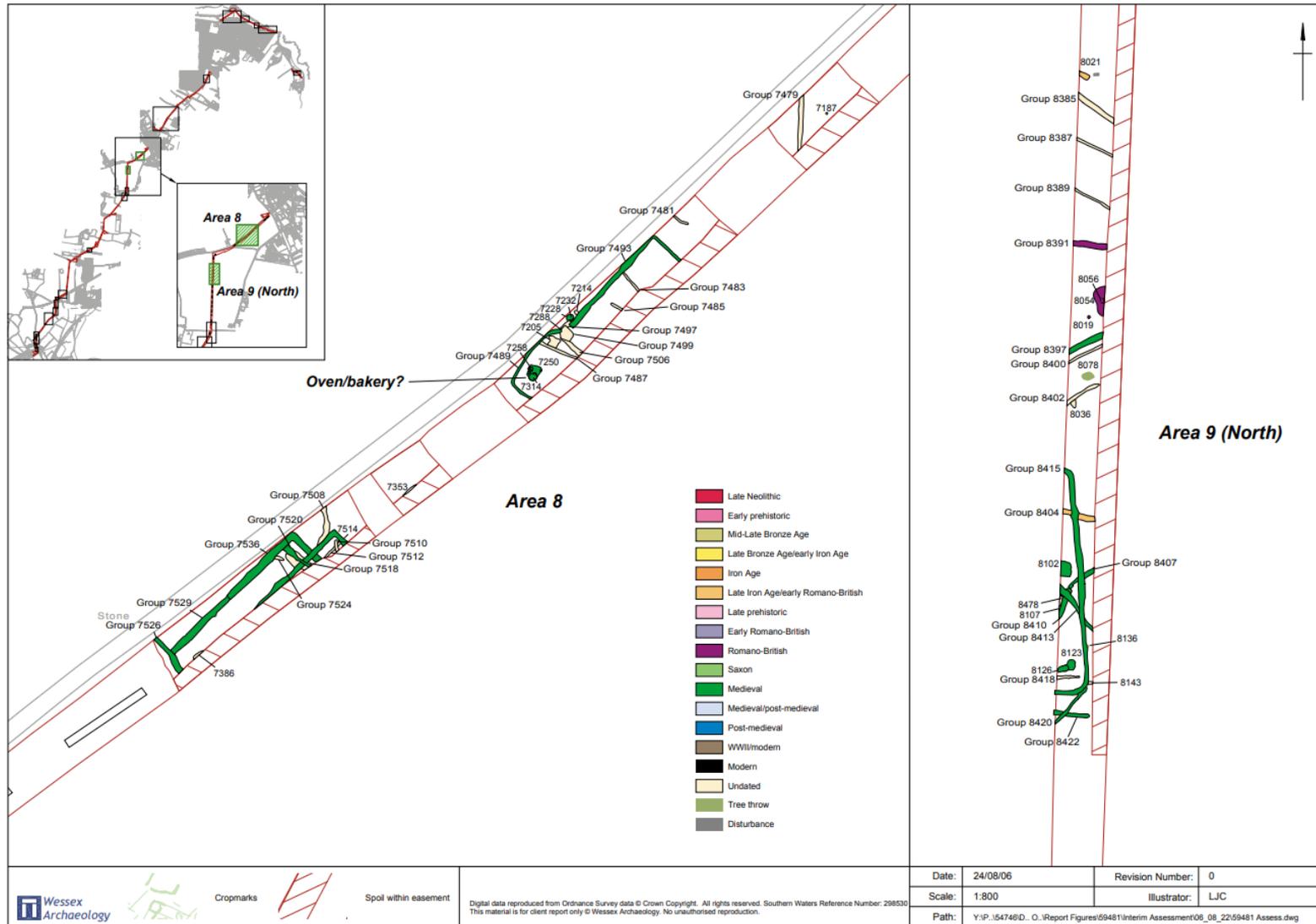


Figure 34: Margate and Broadstairs Urban Wastewater Treatment Scheme – Area 9 North (Wessex Archaeology)

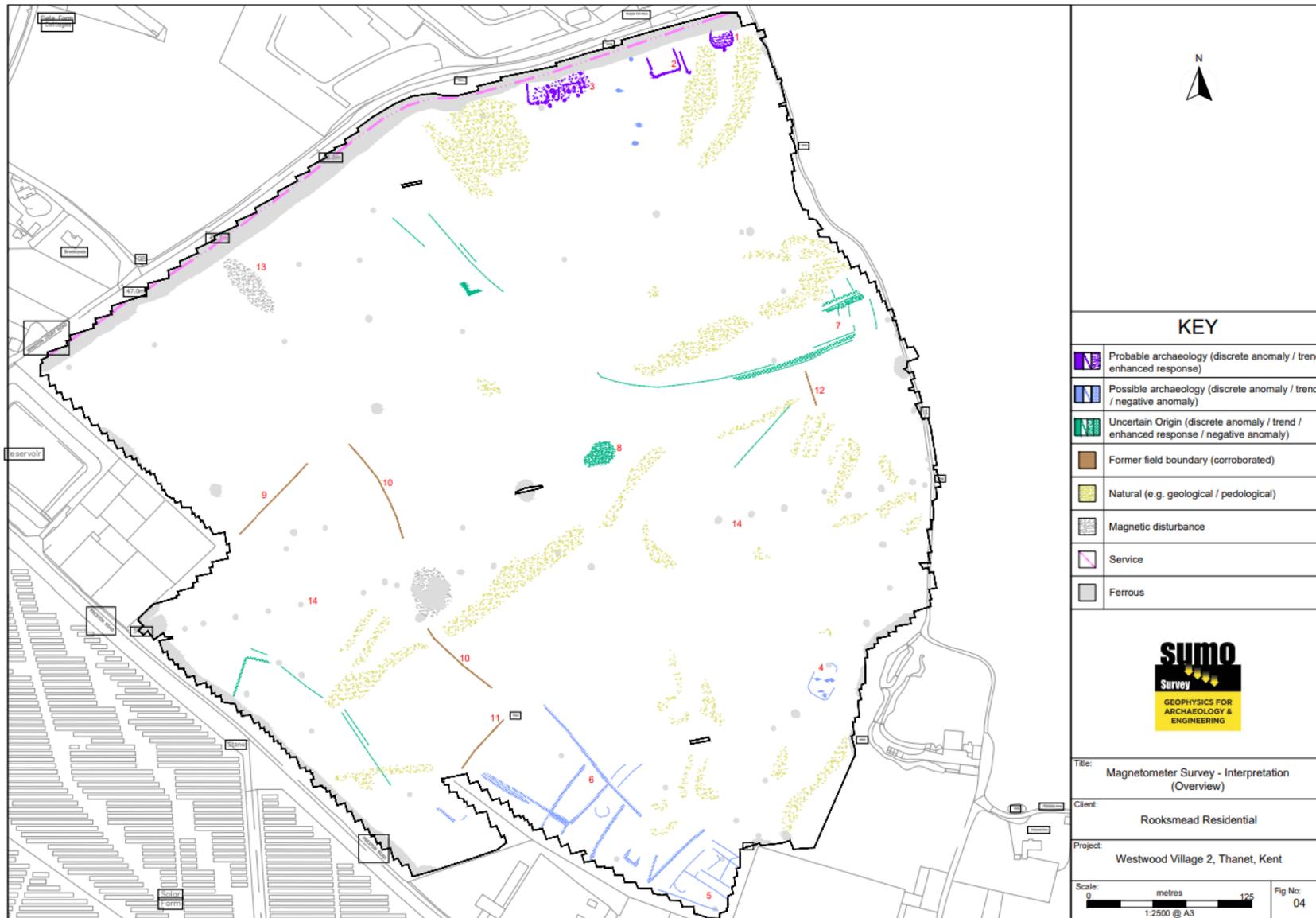


Figure 36: Geophysical Survey interpretation by Sumo

13 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY



Plate 1: Aerial Photograph, 1946



Plate 2: 1960s (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2007 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2013 (Google Earth)



Plate 7: 2017 (Google Earth)



Plate 8: 2022 (Google Earth)

14 SITE PHOTOTGRAPHS



Plate 9: View across the PDA (facing NE)



Plate 10: View across the PDA (facing E)



Plate 11: Flete Lodge (facing S)



Plate 12: View across the PDA (facing SSE)



Plate 13: View towards Haine Road (facing E)



Plate 14: View across the PDA (facing SSE)



Plate 15: View across the PDA (facing SSE)



Plate 16: Barn at Preston Farm (facing N)



Plate 17: Barn at Preston Farm (facing E)



Plate 18: View across the PDA (facing N)



Plate 19: Haine Farmhouse (facing NE).



Plate 20: View towards NE corner of PDA from Vincent Road (facing E)



Plate 21: View across the PDA from Haine Road (facing W)

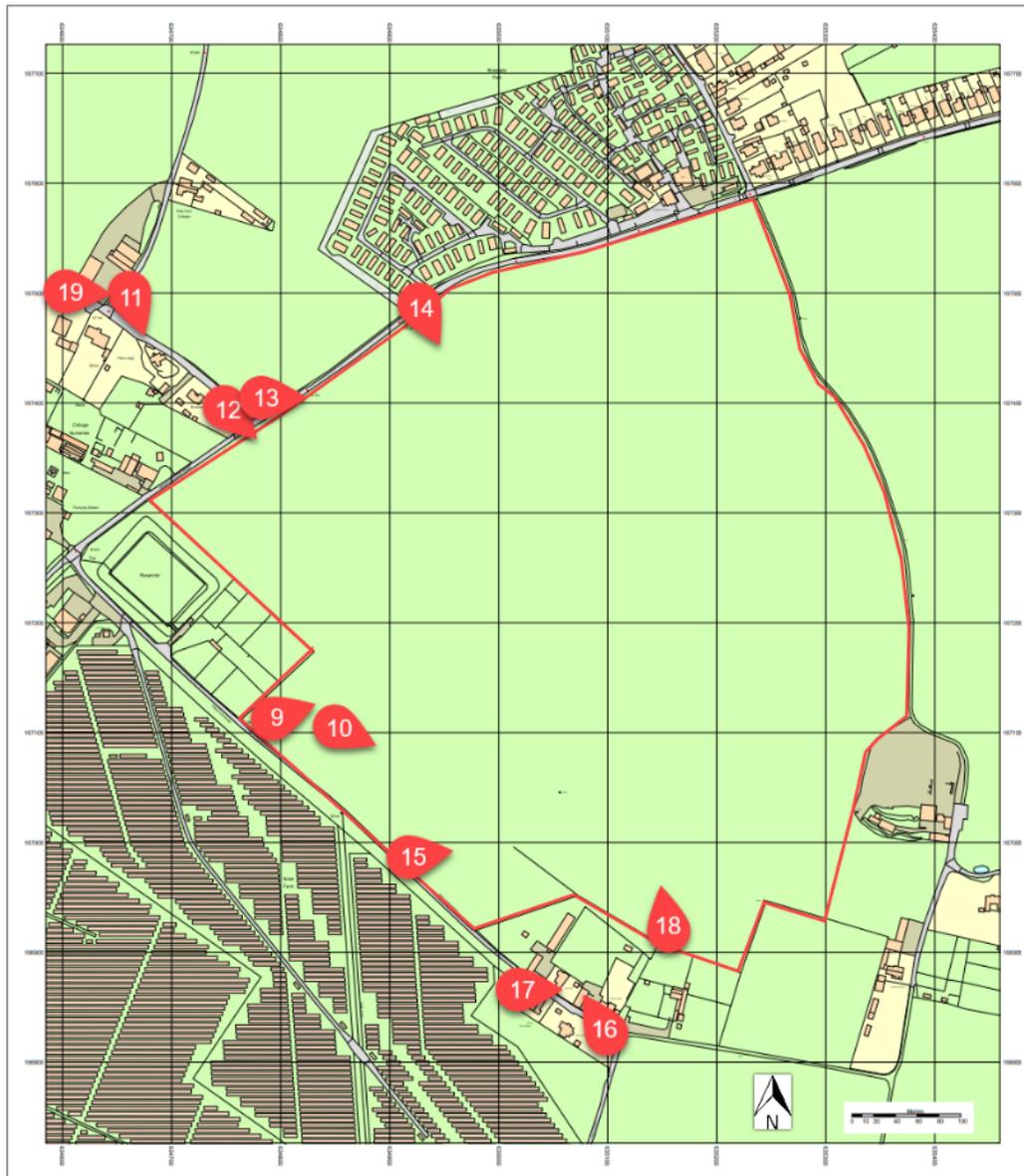


Plate 22: Plate Locations

15 DMRB ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

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

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

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

Figure 37: DMRB showing criteria for levels of significance and magnitude of impact, along with the combined magnitude of effect.