

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment In advance of Development of Land at Manston Road, Thanet, Kent

NGR: 635368 169401



Report for
Hume Planning Consultancy Ltd

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SWAT. ARCHAEOLOGY

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1 SUMMARY

Swat Archaeology has been commissioned by Hume Planning Consultancy Ltd on behalf of Mr K. Piper and Mr N. Piper to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Manston Road, Thanet, Kent. The assessment is in support of a proposed planning application.

This Desk Based Assessment examines the wide variety of archaeological data held by Kent County Council and other sources. This data is reviewed and it is recommended in this case that further archaeological assessment will be required.

The proposed development area (PDA) is situated in a landscape rich in known archaeology. In 2000 an archaeological evaluation by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation on part of the PDA. Their findings included one Early Medieval inhumation grave with two potential graves, two possible medieval buildings and a number of ditch and field systems (Fig. 13).

In 2004 a geophysical survey was carried out on the land between Salmestone Grange and St John's Cemetery to the south. The survey's objectives were to identify the presence or otherwise and extent of archaeological remains in areas of the PDA not investigated by the 2000 archaeological evaluation. The survey revealed a number of possible curvilinear anomalies, possibly associated with burials, and sub-parallel rectilinear anomalies. The survey was not successful in identifying the extent of the medieval structures associated with Salmestone Grange or the burials identified in the 2000 evaluation.

In August 2004 Oxford Archaeology carried out a field evaluation with much of the work targeted at the results of the earlier geophysical survey (Fig. 12). A limited quantity of domestic refuse was recovered from the evaluation with the pottery and building ceramics dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The Oxford Archaeology report says: 'it seems that during the medieval and later periods this part of the site mainly consisted of fields outlying Salmestone Grange with some

quarrying of chalk to the south, but otherwise displaying limited human activity' (OA 2004).

Oxford Archaeology's Zone A was located in order to find the extent of the burials. No burials were found (OA. 5.1.1).

Zone B produced some medieval pits and ditches (OA. 5.1.3).

Zone C revealed no archaeological features (OA. 5.1.10).

Zone D 'did not contain any features or deposits of archaeological significance' (OA. 5.1.18).

In August 2014 Simon Mason, Principal Archaeological Officer KCC was consulted and advised that a large area adjacent to Salmestone Grange should be 'preservation in situ' with no development, and with an archaeological excavation of the rest of the site (Fig. 9). However, a close analysis of the results of the 2000 and 2004 evaluations does not lend weight to this scenario.

The chart below show the results of the 2000 evaluation, most of which was in the area highlighted as 'preservation in situ' by Simon Mason.

Trench 1. Remains of walls found but not dated
Trench 2. Remains of walls found but not dated
Trench 7. Ditch found (not dated)
Trench 8. Ditch found and dated to the medieval period
Trench 9. Ditch found (not dated)
Trench 10. Ditch found and dated to the medieval period
Trench 14. Ditch found (not dated)
Trench 15. Ditch found (not dated)
Trench 19. Ditch found (not dated)
Trench 22. Burials revealed

The remains of the walls located in Trenches 1 & 2 are located immediately adjacent to Salmestone Grange and a much reduced area of 'preservation in situ' could be considered (Fig. 10).

It is not clear from the 2000 evaluation report whether these walls are part of the Grange or later post-medieval cottages as shown on the 1878 plan of the Grange. The rest of the areas in the 2000 evaluation contain some medieval pits and ditches which will occur in most fields in Thanet.

The skeleton found in Trench 22 was not dated, but is likely to be Anglo-Saxon. This trench was enlarged and two more potential burials were recorded. No other burials were found, either in the 2000 investigation or the focused evaluation of this area by Oxford Archaeology in 2004.

However, additional excavation will need to take place in this area if only to confirm the survival and removal of the two potential graves.

It is recommended that a much reduced area of 'preservation in situ' is implemented based on the actual archaeological results of 2000 and 2004 and a limited excavation in the area of the known and possible graves (Fig. 10). For the rest of the site which has been evaluated a strip map and sample strategy can be implemented.

Elsewhere in the proposed development area (PDA) RCHME aerial photographs show that there are rectilinear enclosures and a linear feature (FCE TR 3543 6946). In addition pit features are spread through parts of the site and a large macula feature is located at the end of the linear cropmark at TR 3534 6927 (Fig. 11).

Examination of cartographic sources shows that from the 18th century the proposed development area (PDA) has been dominated by the medieval foundation of Salmestone Grange, itself surrounded by arable fields.

By 1873 a large cemetery had been established on the south-west boundary of the PDA and by 1936 allotment gardens were to found outside the PDA on the south-east boundary. From the cartographic sources from 1799 to 2014 it seems no development has taken place on the PDA which suggests any archaeological remains that may exist have not been impacted on by previous development activity.

The site (Fig. 1) is located on the south-east outskirts of Margate and bounded by Chapel Bottom Road to the west and Nash Road to the east and covers an area of 23.40 acres (9ha or 4696.4 sqm).

1.1 History of the site

The Ordnance Surveyors' Drawings (OSDs), compiled between 1789 and c.1840, represent the first continuous topographic mapping of England and Wales and are the most detailed record of the landscape preceding full-scale industrialisation in the mid-19th century. These original manuscript maps, drawn primarily at scales of ca. 1:21,120 and 1:31,680, with the Kent series being the first maps produced. Responsibility for the mapping of Britain fell to the Board of Ordnance, from which the Ordnance Survey takes its name. The Board had been established in Tudor times to manage the supply of stores and armaments for the army and maintain national defences. From its headquarters in the Tower of London, engineers and draftsmen set out to produce the first military maps by a system of triangulation.

The survey of Kent was first to go ahead. It began in 1795 under the direction of the Board's chief draftsman, William Gardner. Critical communication routes such as roads and rivers were to be shown clearly and accurately. Attention was paid to

woods that could provide cover for ambush, and elaborate shading was used to depict the contours of terrain that might offer tactical advantage in battle.

Preliminary drawings were made at scales from six inches to the mile, for areas of particular military significance, down to two inches to the mile elsewhere. Back in the Drawing Room at the Tower of London, fair copies of the drawings were prepared at the reduced scale of one inch to the mile. From these, copper plates were engraved for printing.

The engraved map of Kent was published in 1801 at a scale of 1" to the mile whereas the Ordnance Survey Surveyors drawing were drawn at 6" to the mile. In consequence a tremendous amount of detail shown on the surveyor's drawings does not make it on to the smaller scale engraved maps.

The landscape at 'Salmston' on the 1799 OSD (Fig. 2) is one of the medieval grange buildings dominating the PDA. The domestic buildings are shown in red, whilst the agricultural buildings are portrayed in black, all enclosed in a walled courtyard. There is an additional enclosure to the south-west. The area of the PDA is shown as open fields. To the west is Shottendane shown as a complex of buildings five of which are domestic houses. To the north of the settlement focus can be seen an area of fresh water marsh which seems to run from two large ponds located just north of 'Salmston' and Shottendane, and this fresh water supply would have been crucial to the farming activities of the grange at 'Salmston' and Shottendane.

From the 1840s the Ordnance Survey concentrated on the Great Britain 'County Series', modelled on the earlier Ireland survey. A start was made on mapping the whole country, county by county, at six inches to the mile (1:10,560). From 1854, to meet requirements for greater detail, including land-parcel numbers in rural areas and accompanying information, cultivated and inhabited areas were mapped at 1:2500 (25.344 inches to the mile), at first parish by parish, with blank space beyond the parish boundary, and later continuously. Early copies of the 1:2500s were available hand-coloured. Up to 1879, the 1:2500s were accompanied by Books of Reference or "area books" that gave acreages and land-use information for land-parcel numbers. After 1879, land-use information was dropped from these area books; after the mid-1880s, the books themselves were dropped and acreages were printed instead on the maps. After 1854, the six-inch maps and their revisions were based on the "twenty-five inch" maps and theirs. The six-inch sheets covered an area of six by four miles on the ground; the "twenty-five inch" sheets an area of one by one and a half. One square inch on the "twenty-five inch" maps was roughly equal to an acre on the ground. In later editions the six-inch sheets were published in "quarters" (NW,NE,SW,SE), each covering an area of three by two miles on the

ground. The first edition of the two scales was completed by the 1890s. A second edition (or "first revision") was begun in 1891 and completed just before the First World War. From 1907 till the early 1940s, a third edition (or "second revision") was begun but never completed: only areas with significant changes on the ground were revised, many two or three times.

On the 1873 OS map Salmestone Grange is named as such with Shottendane House to the south-west. To the south, and outside the area of the PDA St John's Cemetery has been established. To the north-east the PDA is bounded by the railway. On the PDA itself no development is shown although in the centre of the site a boundary stone is marked (Fig. 3).

On the 1898 OS map there is no change (Fig. 4).

By 1907 the OS map shows the PDA has been divided up into smaller fields using the boundary stones as markers. It may be the field had been divided before 1898 but not shown on earlier maps (Fig. 5).

By 1931 the OS map shows that an area on the west side of the PDA had been changed to 'Allotment Gardens' (Fig. 6), and by 1936 another area to the south-east, but outside the PDA had also been changed to 'Allotment Gardens' (Fig. 7).

The 1954 OS map shows an area to the south-west had been added to the St John's Cemetery, part of this area has been annotated as 'Margate Hebrew Cemetery' (Fig. 8). By the 21st century OS maps show that the PDA has not been developed. The railway is now disused and the land to the north of the railway line given over to urban development.

Edward Hasted, writing in 1800 says of Margate and its environs:

Much of it, he says, is naturally very thin light land; but the greater part of it having belonged to the religious, who were the wealthiest and most intelligent people, and the best farmers of the time, no cost or pains were spared to improve the soil; the sea furnished an inexhaustible supply of manure, which was brought up by the tides to all the borders of the upland, quite round the island, and most probably was liberally and judiciously applied by the monks and their tenants; and their successors to the present time have not neglected to profit by their example. Owing to these circumstances, Thanet always was, and most likely always will be famous for its fertility; and the monkish tale of Thanet's deriving its superior fruitfulness from its having been the asylum of St. Augustine, is not so far from the truth, at it may at first appear.

In short, there is not perhaps another district in Great Britain, or in the world, of the same extent, in such a perfect state of cultivation; where the farmers are so wealthy and intelligent; where land, naturally of so inferior a quality, is let for so much money, and produces such abundant crops.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

The National Planning Policy Guidance (27th March 2012)

The National Planning Policy Guidance sets out a series of core planning principles designed to underpin plan-making and decision-taking within the planning system. In terms of development proposals affecting known heritage assets, the following principle states that planning should:

12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

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

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

12.7. When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.

12.8. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact

of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

2.2. Local Policy Framework

Local planning policy is set out in the Thanet District Wide Local Plan 2006, which is gradually being replaced by Local Development Framework Development Plan Documents (DPD). There are no saved policies in the local plan relevant to the historic environment and no relevant DPDs. The reader is referred to national policy. Guidance to help practitioners implement the NPPF, including the legislative requirements that underpin it, is provided in *Planning for the Historic Environment Practice Guide* (2010).

Heritage assets include extant structures and features, sites, places and landscapes. The European Landscape Convention definition of a historic landscape describes: 'an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors' (Council of Europe 2000: which came into force in the UK in March 2007; see research frameworks, below).

Furthermore the historic landscape encompasses visible, buried or submerged remains, which includes the buried archaeological resource.

Policy 126 states that:

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

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

When determining planning applications, the following policies are especially pertinent:

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

Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of the heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

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. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification.

Substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional.

Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

The existence of the latter within a proposed development area can be partially investigated and to an extent predicted via desk-based assessment, but field evaluation and/or archaeological monitoring of groundworks are likely to be a planning requirement and should be expected.

More recently English Heritage has issued detailed guidance on the *Setting of Heritage Assets* (2011). This guidance is based on principles and guidance already issued by English Heritage in the *Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (2010), and *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable*

Management of the Historic Environment (2008). It provides a framework for assessing impacts based on the identification of individual asset's cultural significance and the relationship between that and its surroundings followed by assessment of the degree to which change in the surroundings affects significance.

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.

2.3 The Proposed Development

The proposed development will comprise of a planning application for a mixed residential scheme.

2.4 Project Constraints

No project constraints were encountered during the data collection for this assessment.

2.5 Geology and Topography

The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that proposed development site (PDA) at Manston Road is situated upon Bedrock Geology of Margate Chalk whereas the Superficial Deposits are of Head-Clay, and Silt.

Hasted, writing in 1800 said: *'As to the soil, the bottom soil of the whole island, or what modern writers in husbandry call the subsoil, is a dry, hard, rock chalk. The tops of the ridges are about sixty feet above the level of the sea and are covered with a dry, loose chalky mould, from four to six inches deep, it has a mixture of small flints, and is without manure a very poor soil. The vales between the ridges, and the flat lands on the hills, have a depth of dry loamy soil, from one to three feet, lest mixed with chalk, and of a much better quality. The west end of the island, even on the hills, has a good mould, from one to two feet deep, a little inclining to stiffness; but the deepest and best soil, is that which lies on the south side of the southernmost ridge, running westward from Ramsgate to Monkton; it is there a deep, rich sandy loam, and mostly dry enough to be ploughed flat, without any water furrows. Indeed it is so rich and gentle, that being cultivated and managed with great care, expense and industry, there is seldom occasion to fallow it; so that it is, much of it, what is generally called round-tilth land, and produces very large crops* (Hasted 1800: Vol 10).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Alister Hume of Hume Planning Consulting Ltd in order to supplement a planning application for the development of land at Manston Road, Thanet, Kent.

3.2 Desktop Study – Institute For Archaeologists (revised 2011)

This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Institute for Archaeologist (revised 2011). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate”. (2011)

The purpose of a desk-based assessment is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate as required:

- 1. an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study*
- 2. an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, in England, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests*
- 3. strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined*
- 4. an assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings*
- 5. strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings*

6. design strategies to ensure new development makes a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and local place-shaping

7. proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research, whether undertaken in response to a threat or not.

IFA (2011)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Desk-Based Assessment

4.1.1 Archaeological databases

The local Historic Environment Record (HER) held at Kent County Council provides an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding environs of Manston Road, Thanet, Kent (Plate 9). The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site (01/05/14). The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also used as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

4.1.2 Historical documents

Historical documents, such as charters, registers, wills and deeds etc were not relevant to this specific study.

4.1.3 Cartographic and pictorial documents

A full map regression exercise was undertaken during this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by Kent County Council, the Internet and Ordnance Survey Historical mapping (Figs. 1-8).

4.1.4 Aerial photographs

The study of the collection of aerial photographs by Google Earth was consulted (Plates 1-5).

4.1.5 Geotechnical information

To date, no known geotechnical investigations have been carried out at the site.

4.1.6 Secondary and statutory resources

Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, landscape studies; dissertations, research frameworks and Websites are

considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment where necessary.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

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		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

The Archaeological record within the area around Manston Road is diverse and should comprise possible activity dating from one of the earliest human period in Britain (the Neolithic) through to the post-medieval period. The PDA is situated to the south of Margate. The geographic and topographic location of Manston Road is within a landscape that has been the focus of trade, travel and communication since the Neolithic.

This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape, followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed on the previous page in **Table 1**.

5.2 Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas

There are no listed buildings, Historic Parks or Conservation Areas in the proposed development area.

One scheduled monument is recorded within the immediate vicinity of the PDA. Salmestone Grange was a Benedictine monastic grange which is situated on the north-west corner of the PDA. The grange survives in the form of standing buildings and associated below ground remains. Historical records suggest that it was founded by the monks of St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury during the 12th century.

The grange operated as the administrative centre for part of their large, mainly arable, estate then covering most of the Isle of Thanet, and as a place of occasional quiet retreat for the monks. Lying towards the centre of the monument, the standing buildings form an irregular group and include a mainly north east-south west aligned, gabled domestic range and a small, detached, chapel to the west (TR36NE65).

The domestic range is on two storeys and is faced with rubble, ragstone and flint, with ashlar dressings. Dated by its architectural features the buildings are mainly 13th and 14th centuries, the range incorporates the original refectory hall, an undercroft with ribbed vaulting, the kitchen and a dormitory wing. There is also some evidence for earlier, timber framed-walls encased within the later masonry.

The range, Listed Grade II*, was converted into a secular farmhouse in the 17th century and is now used as a dwelling. Investigations carried out in 1979 revealed evidence for possibly 12th century wall foundations beneath the ruined south western end of the domestic range.

Wall footings representing post-medieval buildings were also found in the area to the north of the main range. Running within the north eastern edge of the monument is a line of earthworks shown by the 1979 investigations to represent the footings of a row of post-medieval barns and outbuildings.

After the Dissolution the Grange passed into ownership of the Crown. Between 1559-1886 it became part of the possessions of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral, before being sold into private ownership.

5.3 Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age)

The Palaeolithic represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. Palaeolithic dated material occurs in north and east Kent, especially along the Medway and Stour Valleys. The Palaeolithic presence within the assessment area has not been found.

The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no record of archaeological evidence from this period within the assessment area.

The Neolithic period, the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry is not represented within the assessment area.

The Bronze Age, a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level is represented in the Manston Road area by cropmarks of Bronze Age barrows located west of the PDA at Shottendane Farm (TR 38 NW 63).

5.4 Iron Age

The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or *civitas* of the Cantiaci, the tribe occupying the area that is now Kent, was Canterbury). The Kent HER has no records in the assessment area.

5.5 Romano-British

The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years.

The predominant feature of the Roman infrastructure within Kent is arguably the extensive network of Roman roads connecting administrative centres: the towns to military posts and rural settlements (villas, farmsteads and temples) increasing the flow of trade, goods, communications and troops. Canterbury or *Durovernum Cantiacorum* was a major town of the Roman province of Britannia and the regional capital. The assessment area includes no records from this period.

5.6 Anglo-Saxon

The Anglo-Saxon period is represented within the proposed development area by a postulated Anglo-Saxon cemetery exposed during an archaeological investigation in 2000 (TR 36 NE 434). During the archaeological evaluation one trench exposed an

east-west aligned feature which upon excavation was discovered to be a grave. The trench was enlarged and two further grave uncovered.

To the south of the PDA near Dene Chapel 20 Anglo-Saxon graves were excavated in 1923 (TR 36 NW 23). In addition a number of graves were discovered in the vicinity of the chapel in 1848 (TR 36 NW 23).

5.7 Medieval

The medieval period is represented within the assessment area by Salmestone Grange and in 2000 an archaeological investigation in the north-west area of the PDA uncovered two possible Medieval buildings, large ditches which were dated to the Medieval period and a palisade ditch, again dated by pottery from its infill to the Medieval period (TR 36 NE 433).

5.8 Post-Medieval

The Post Medieval period within the assessment area is represented by the listed buildings of Salmestone Grange.

5.9 Modern

Modern archaeology within the assessment area has been limited to remains from World War 2 and includes a buried air raid shelter.

5.10 Undated

There is one Kent HER undated records that fall within the assessment area.

5.11 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

A map regression exercise (Figs. 1-8) carried out on the proposed development area has shown that the site was undeveloped up until the early 20th century. Six detailed maps of the area dating from 1798 up to 2012 show the area to be open fields until the present day.

5.12 Aerial Photographs

The National Monuments Records were consulted during the writing of this report. Google Earth provided vertical images dated from 1940-2013 (Plates 1-8).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

6.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age

There are aerial photographs that reflect possible prehistoric activity within the search area. The potential for finding remains that date prior to the Iron Age within the confines of the proposed development is therefore considered **medium**.

6.2 Iron Age

The potential for finding remains dating to the Iron Age within the confines of the development site is also considered **medium**.

6.3 Romano-British

The presence of Romano-British archaeology has not been found. The potential is therefore to be considered as **low**.

6.4 Anglo-Saxon

The potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period on the development site is considered as **low**.

6.5 Medieval

The presence of medieval archaeology within the assessment area is well represented. The potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period is therefore considered as **medium**.

6.6 Post-Medieval

Evidence for post-medieval occupation in the area is abundant with a number of farms in the vicinity. The potential for finding remains dating to the post-medieval period is therefore considered as **medium**.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 Existing Impacts

The search area is for the most part, subject to farming and the potential impact on buried archaeological deposits will have been due to agricultural activities. The site of the proposed development will have been affected by the construction and landscaping of the medieval grange and orchards. Additionally, existing services may also have had a damaging effect. However, the existing impact is considered as **low**.

7.2 Proposed Impacts

At the time of preparing this archaeological assessment, the extent of the proposed development was for the build of a mixed residential scheme. Extensive impact is to be expected within the development area once construction begins. The excavation of footings and the installation of services will be the main cause of this impact and it is therefore considered as **high**.

8 MITIGATION

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

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of archaeological potential focused on the northwest area of the PDA (Fig. 10).

9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Archive

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

9.2 Reliability/limitations of sources

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

9.3 Copyright

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) and the author shall retain full copyright on the commissioned report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. All rights are reserved, excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to Mr K Piper & Mr N Piper (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Paul Wilkinson PhD., MifA., FRSA.

29th September 2014

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Trust for Thanet Archaeology 2000. An Archaeological Evaluation carried out on Land adjacent Nash Road and Salmestone Grange, St John's Parish, Margate, Kent.

Oxford Archaeology 2005. Archaeological Evaluation Report. Land adjacent to Salmestone Grange, Nash Road, Margate, Kent

Appendix 1 – Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites

Period	Type	Kent HER Reference	Description
Undated	Monument	TR 36 NE 164	Undated rectangular enclosure and pottery
Prehistoric	Monument	TR 36 NE 100	RCHME AP shows rectilinear enclosures and a linear feature plus pit features
Medieval	Monument	TR 36 NE 433	Boundary ditch, Building, Palisade on land adjacent to Nash Road
Medieval	Building	TR 35 36 96	Listed building of Salmestone Grange”

Period	Type	Kent HER Reference	Description
Early Medieval	Monument	TR 36 NE 434	Possible Early Medieval Graves recorded south-east of Salmestone Grange, Margate
Undated	Monument	TR 36 NE 436	Geophysical survey identified possible curvilinear anomalies
Modern	Monument	TR 35 NE 78	Air raid shelter identified at Salmestone Primary School

Figures



Figure 1. The site at Manston Road, Thanet, Kent (OS 2011).



Figure 2. OSSD map of 1799 (red cross denotes centre of PDA)

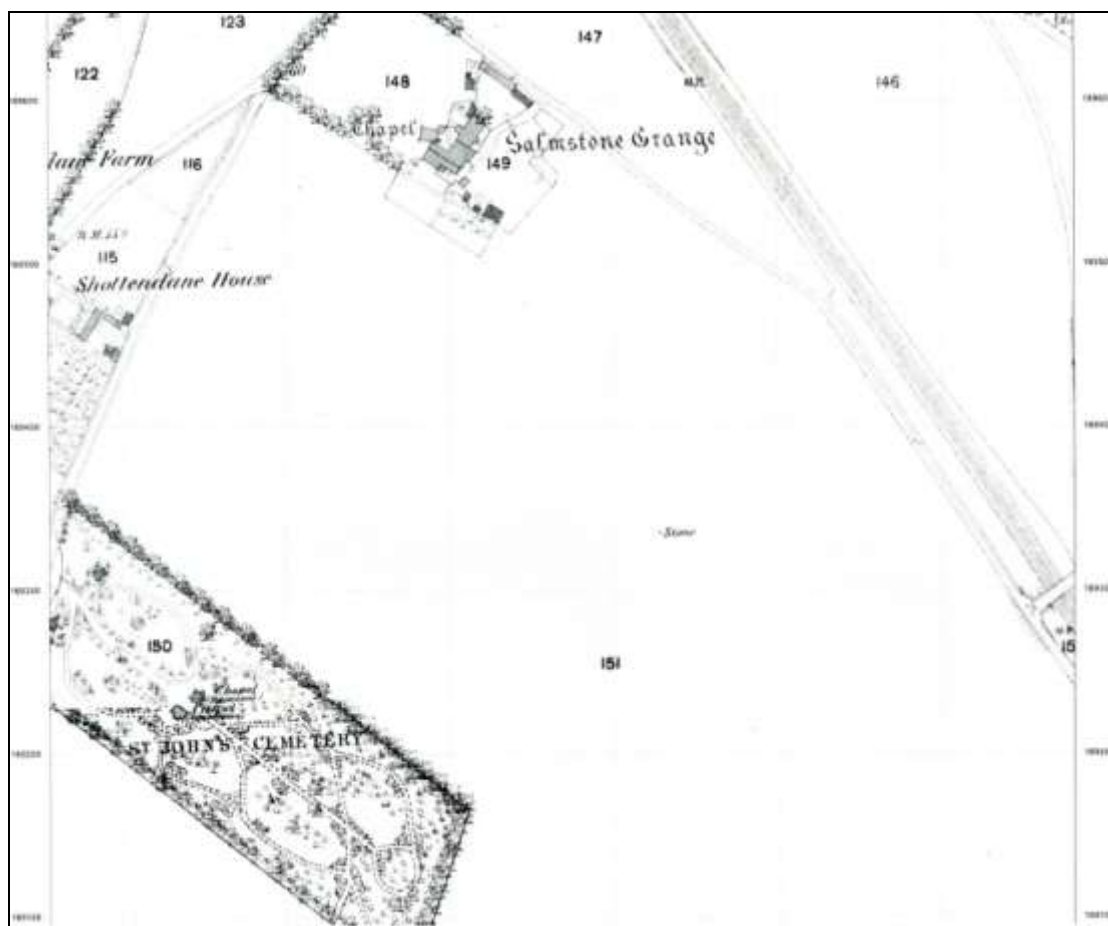


Figure 3. OS map of 1873

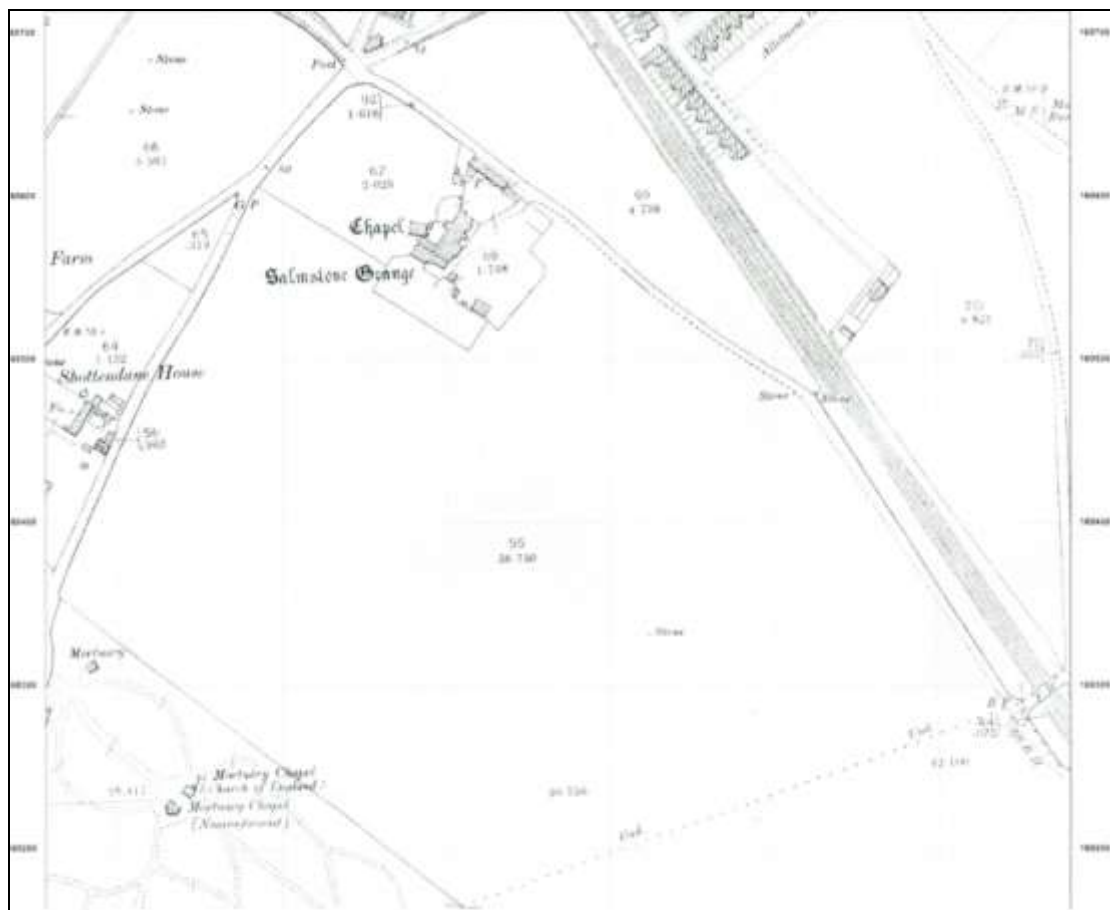


Figure 4. OS 1898 map

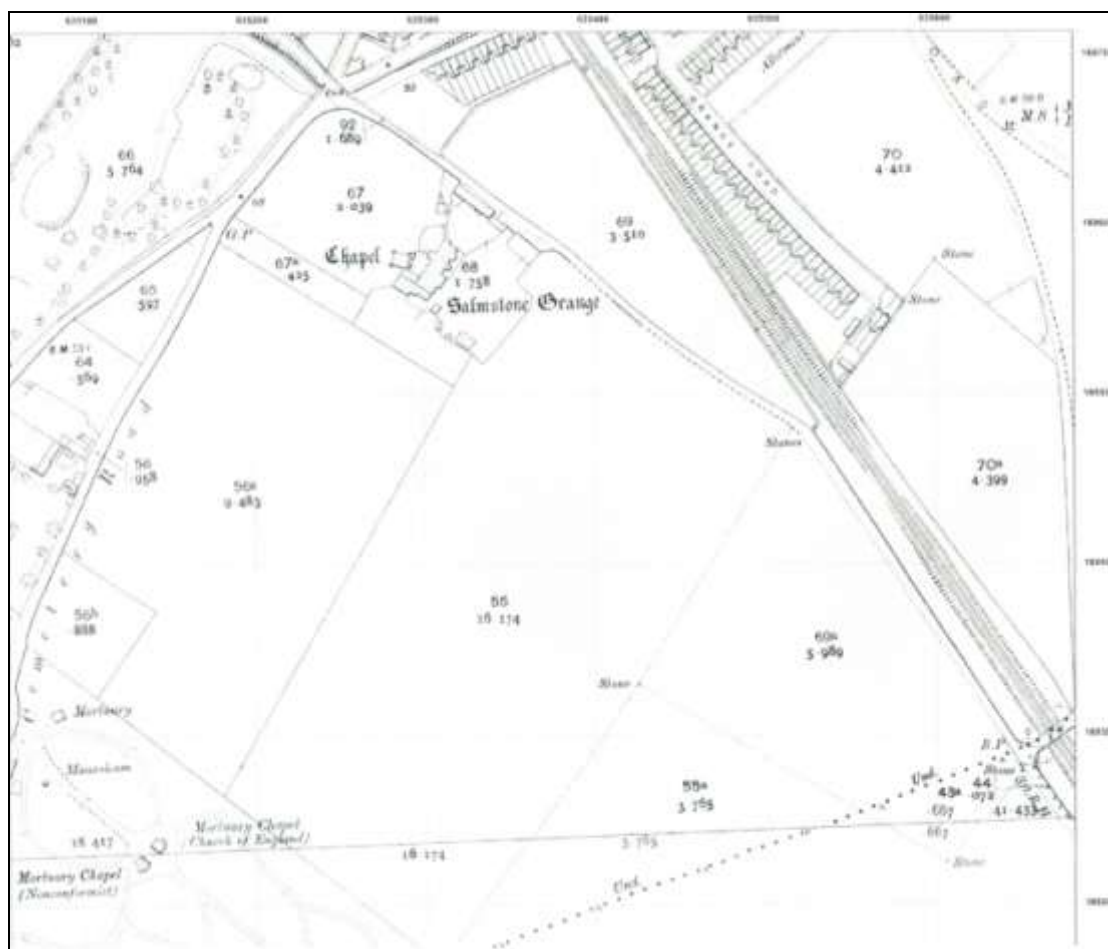


Figure 5. OS map of 1907

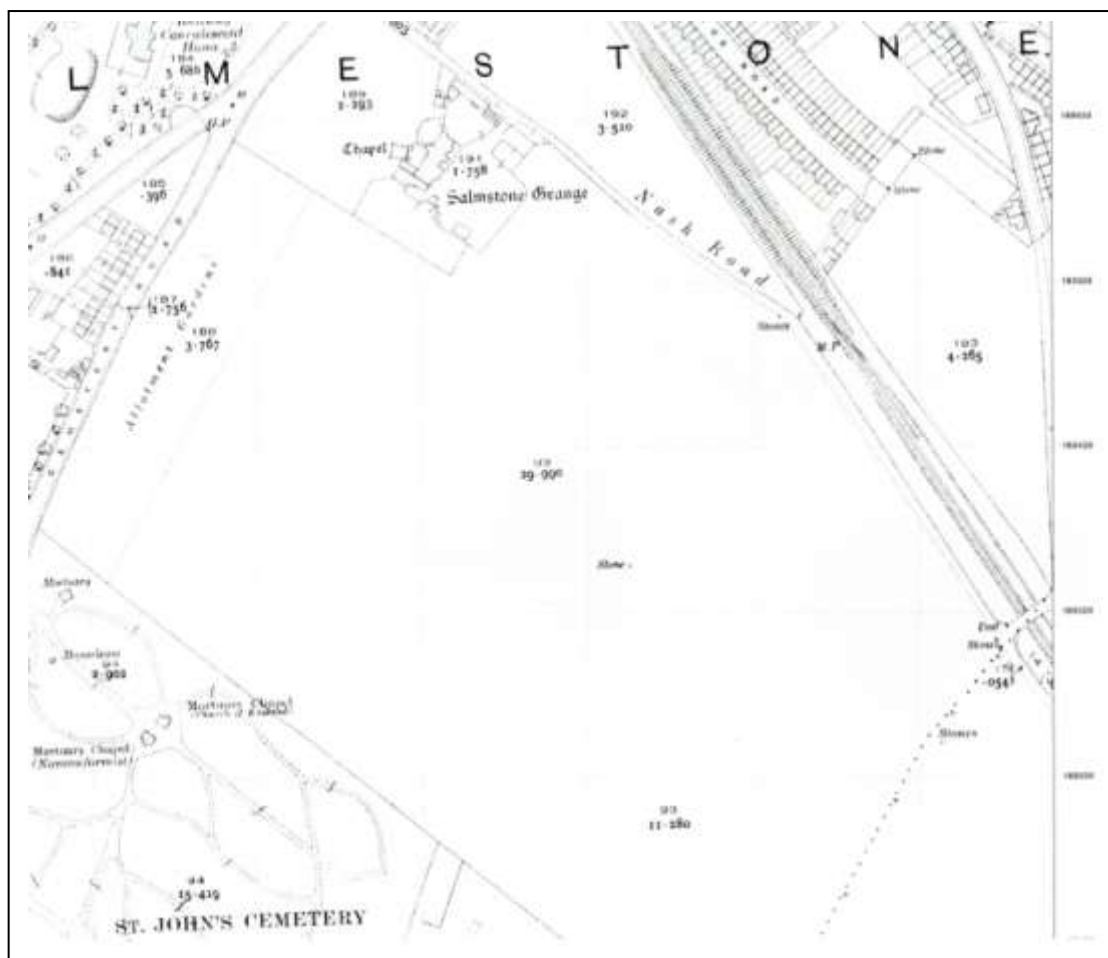


Figure 6. OS 1931

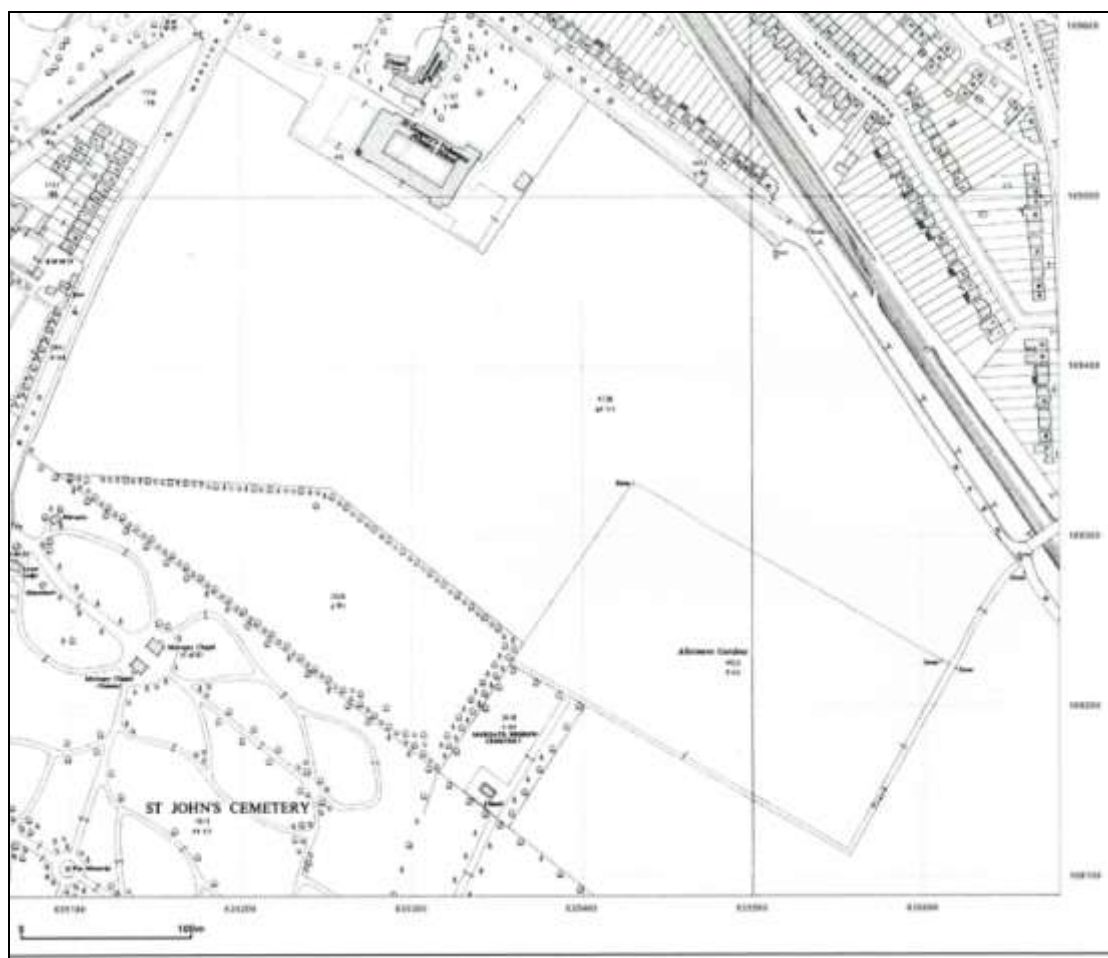


Figure 8. OS map 1954

Plates



Plate 1. Google Earth dated 1940



Plate 2. Google Earth dated 1960



Plate 3. Google Earth dated 1990



Plate 4. Google Earth dated 2007



Plate 5. Google Earth dated 2013



Plate 6. Streetview looking south across the PDA



Plate 7. Streetview looking south-west



Plate 8. Streetview looking east

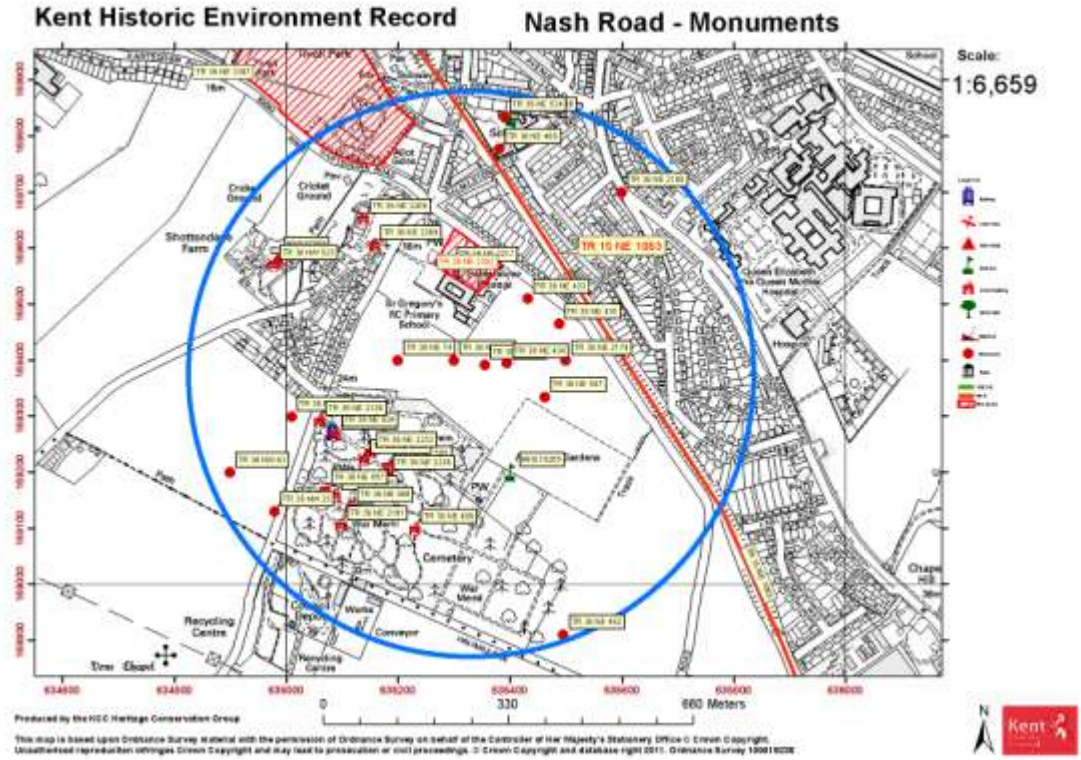
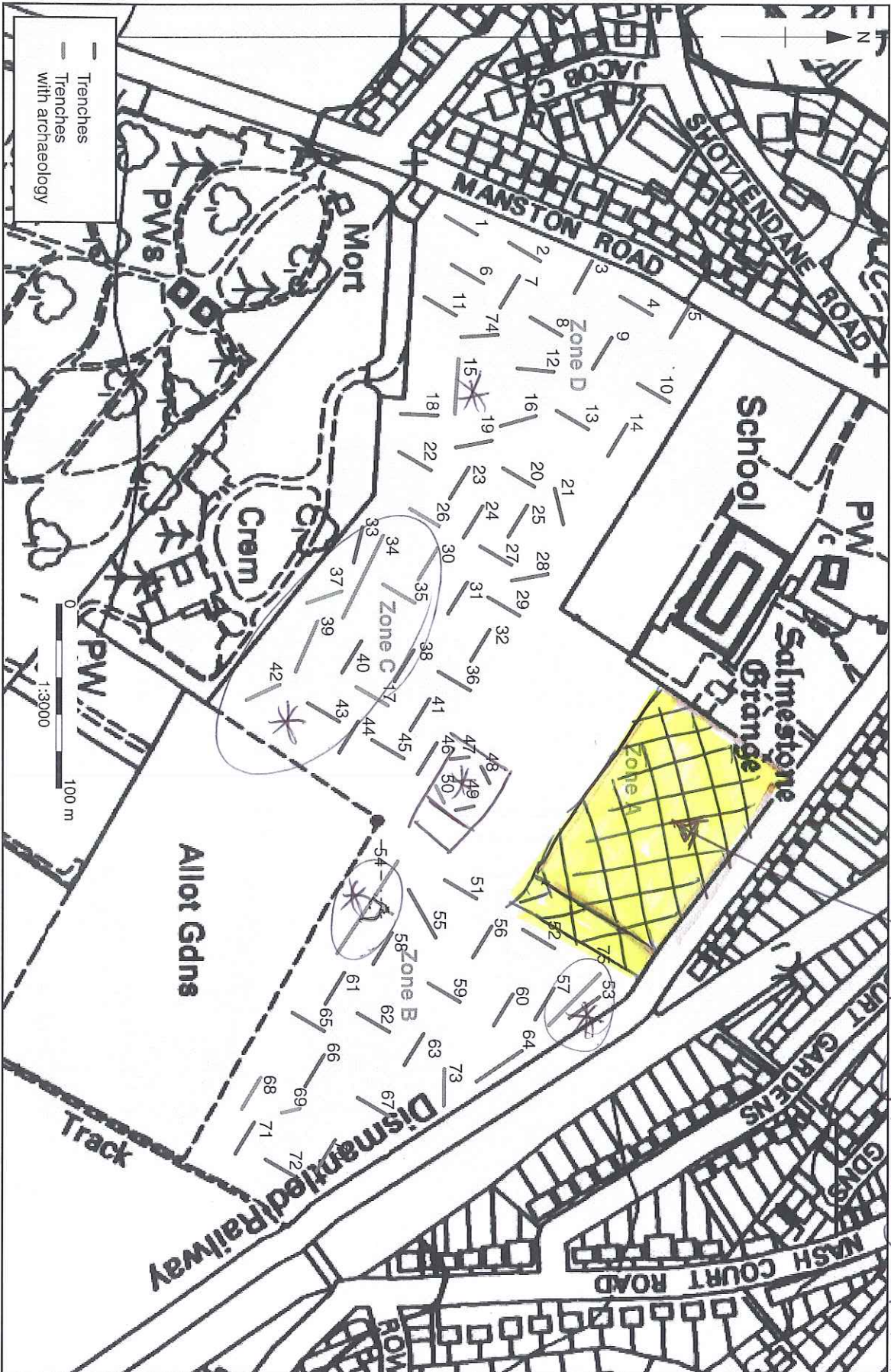


Plate 9. HER data (KCC copyright).

Figure 9

Server 10:/ouapubs1_RtoZ*MAGS04*MASGEV*Salmestone Grange, Margate*jm*20.09.04



* = increased area of archaeology

Preservation Area Highlighted

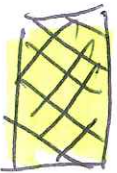
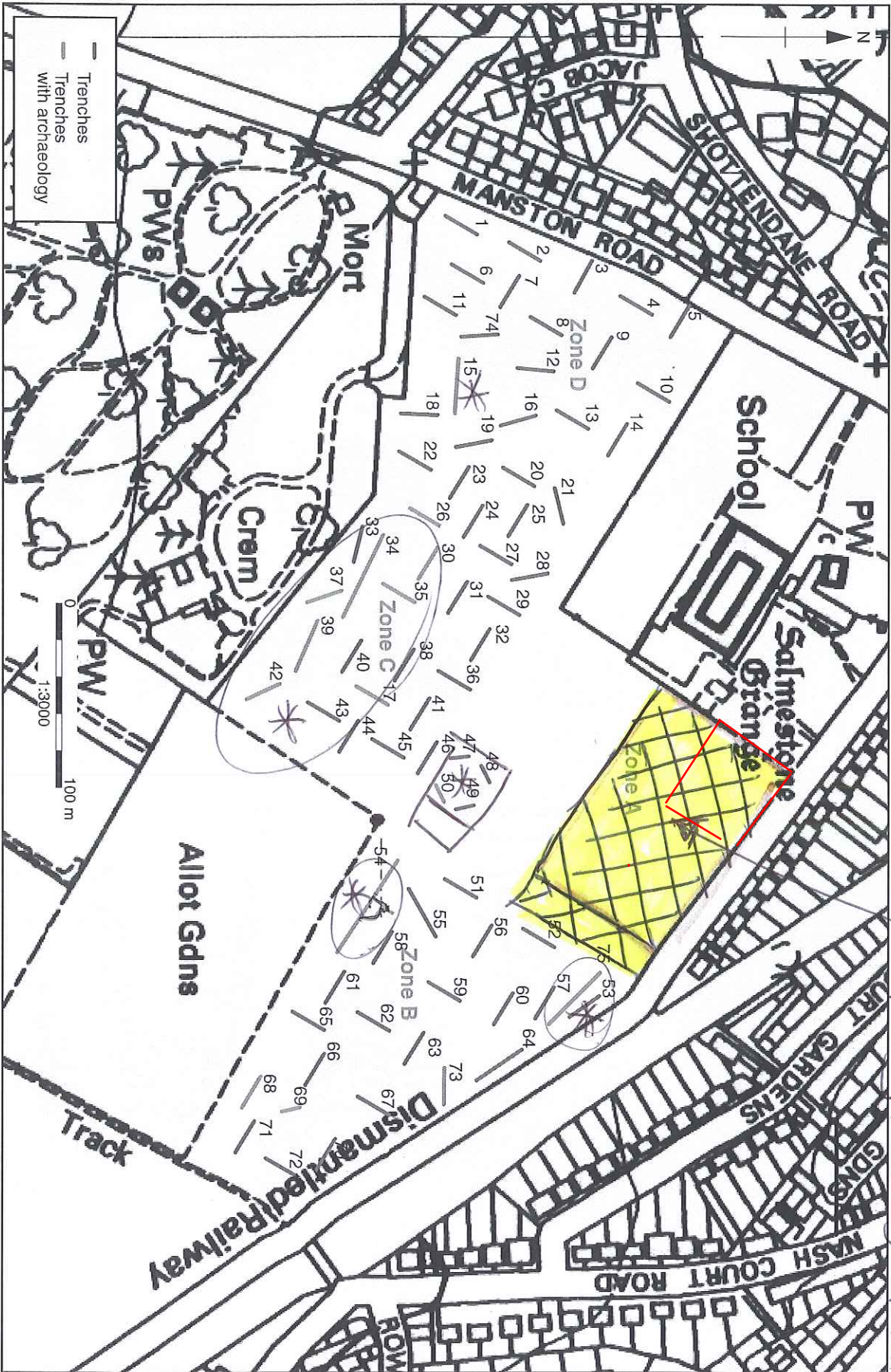


Figure 2: Trench location

Medieval remains
 Passes with Salmestone School Man
 possibly not really important

Figure 10

Server 10:/ouapubs1_RtoZ*MAGS04*MASGEV*Salmestone Grange, Margate*jm*20.09.04



* = increased area of archaeology

Preservation Area Highlighted



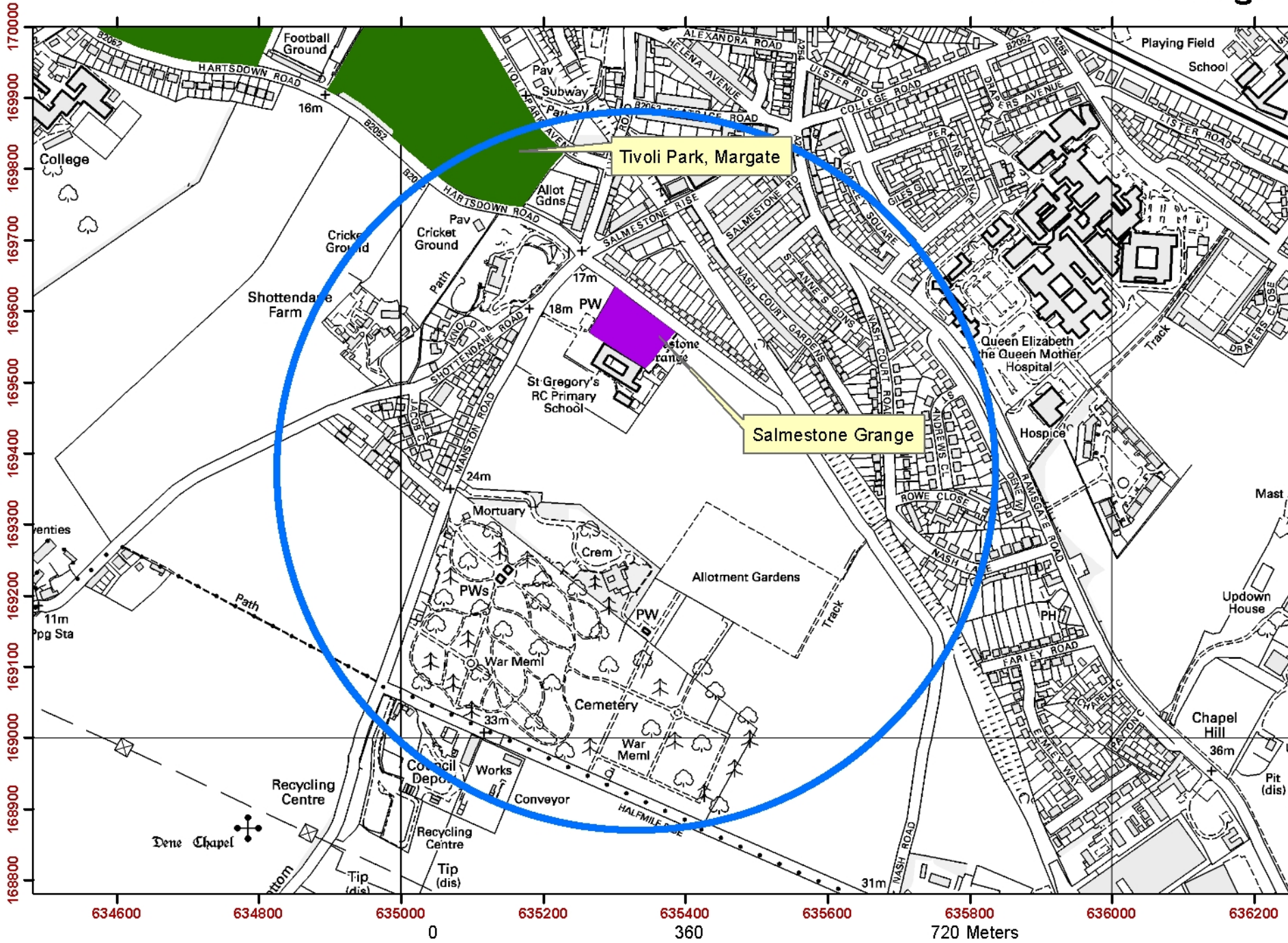
Figure 2: Trench location

Medieval remains
 Passes with Salmestone School Man
 possibly Not really important

Kent Historic Environment Record

Nash Rd - Designations

Scale:
1:7,257



- Legend**
- Conservation Areas
 - DesigSAM (poly)
 - DesigRPG (poly)

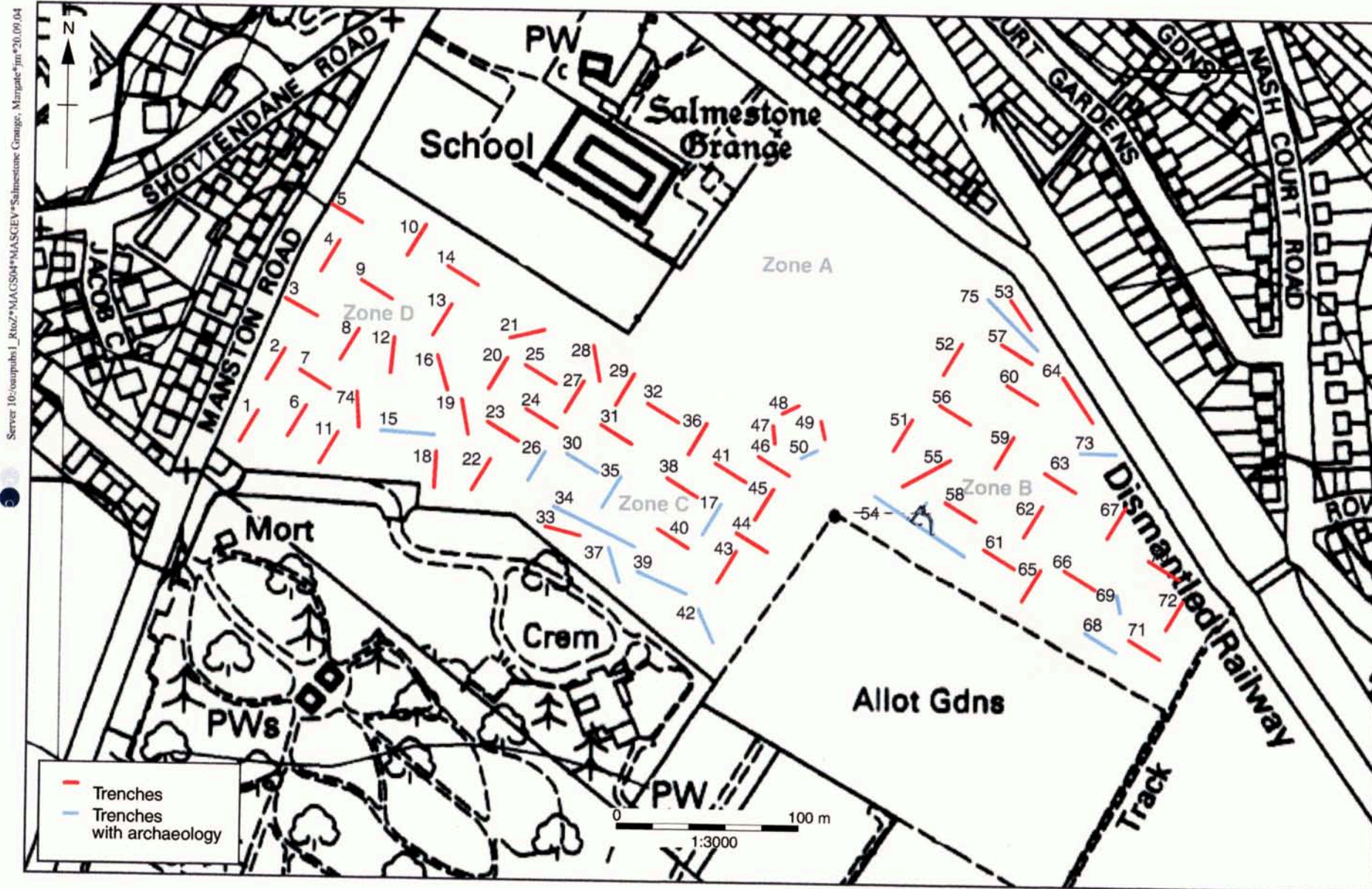
Figure 11

Produced by the KCC Heritage Conservation Group

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Figure 12



Oxford Archaeology Figure 2: Trench location

Figure 13

