

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at New Haine Road, Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent.

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at New Haine Road, Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent.

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SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	8
1.1	Project Background	8
1.2	The Site	8
1.3	The Proposed Development	9
1.4	Project Constraints	9
1.5	Scope of Document	9
2	PLANNING BACKGROUND	10
2.1	Introduction	10
2.2	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	10
2.3	Local Policies	12
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	15
3.1	Introduction	15
3.2	Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017)	15
4	METHODOLOGY	17
4.1	Introduction	17
4.2	Sources	17
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT	19
5.1	Introduction	19
5.2	Designated Heritage Assets	19
5.3	Previous Archaeological Works	20
5.4	Archaeological and Historical Narrative	26
5.5	Cartographic Sources and Map Regression	31
5.6	Aerial Photographs	33
5.7	Walkover Survey	34
5.8	Summary of Potential	35
6	IMPACT ASSESSMENT	42
6.1	Introduction	42
6.2	Historic Impacts	42
6.3	Future Impact	43
7	SIGNIFICANCE	44
7.1	Introduction	44
7.2	Significance Criteria	44
8	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION	46
8.1	Introduction	46
9	OTHER CONSIDERATIONS	47
9.1	Reliability/Limitations of Sources	47
9.2	Copyright	47
10	REFERENCES	48
10.1	Bibliographic	48
10.2	Websites	50
11	APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER Data (see Figures 13-27)	63

List of Plates

Plate 1: Aerial photograph from 1934.....	93
Plate 2: 1941 Aerial Photograph.....	94
Plate 3: Aerial Photograph, 1947.....	95
Plate 4: 1940s. (Google Earth).....	96
Plate 5: 1960s (Google Earth).....	97
Plate 6: 1990 (Google Earth)	98
Plate 7: 2003 (Google Earth)	99
Plate 8: 2007 (Google Earth)	100
Plate 9: 2009 (Google Earth)	101
Plate 10: 2019 (Google Earth)	102
Plate 11: Northern half of Area 1 (facing NE).....	103
Plate 12: Southern half of Area 1 (facing SE).....	104
Plate 13: Extreme western portion of Area 1 (facing NW).....	105
Plate 14: Area 1 from the north western corner (facing SSE)	106
Plate 15: Area 1 from the north eastern corner (facing SSW)	107
Plate 16: Northern and central part of Area 1 (facing NNW).....	108
Plate 17: Northern and central part of Area 1 (facing NNE)	109
Plate 18: Southern part of Area 1 (facing SSW).....	110
Plate 19: Southern part of Area 1 (facing NW).....	111
Plate 20: Area 2 from the south western corner (facing NE)	112
Plate 21: Area 2 from the south eastern corner (facing NW)	113
Plate 22: Area 2 from the north eastern corner (facing SW).	114
Plate 23: Area 2 northern boundary (facing WSW).....	115
Plate 24: Area 2 from the north western corner (facing SE).....	116
Plate 25: Plate Locations	117

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:20,000, 1:2,500.....	51
Figure 2: Proposed Development.....	52
Figure 3: Cotton Augustus Chart of the Isle of Thanet 1548.....	53
Figure 4: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769.....	54
Figure 5: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing 1798.....	55
Figure 6: St Lawrence Tithe Map 1840.....	56
Figure 7: Historic OS Map 1877.....	57
Figure 8: Historic OS Map from 1898.....	58
Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1907.....	59
Figure 10: Historic OS Report 1934.....	60
Figure 11: Historic OS Map 1937.....	61
Figure 12: 1m DTM LIDAR (Environment Agency).....	62
Figure 13: Gazetteer of KHER Records.....	77
Figure 14: KHER Monument Record – All.....	77
Figure 15: KHER – Palaeolithic/ Mesolithic.....	78
Figure 16: KHER – Neolithic.....	79
Figure 17: KHER – Bronze Age.....	80
Figure 18: KHER – Iron Age.....	81
Figure 19: KHER – Roman.....	82
Figure 20: KHER – Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon.....	83
Figure 21: KHER – Medieval.....	84
Figure 22: KHER – Post Medieval.....	85
Figure 23: KHER – Modern.....	86
Figure 24: KHER - Unknown.....	87
Figure 25: KHER Historic Landscape Classification.....	88
Figure 26: KHER Events.....	89
Figure 27: KHER Cropmarks.....	90
Figure 28: Cropmark interpretation by Historic England.....	91
Figure 29: Anti-aircraft obstructions in the Second World War.....	92

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at New Haine Road, Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent.

Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Barratt David Wilson Homes Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of Land at New Haine Road, Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent. This Desk Based Assessment is intended to explore and disseminate the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:

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

The PDA is situated on the north western outskirts on Ramsgate on the Isle of Thanet in an area of the Haine Plateau. The coast and harbour at Ramsgate are just under 3km away. To the north is the Westwood Cross retail park, is the residential area of Northwood. To the south east is the Laleham Gap School and The Royal Harbour Academy and to the south is the Eurokent Business Park and the residential area of Newington. The PDA covers an area approximately 13 hectares and comprises of two areas, one either side of the New Haine Road. Area 1 is located on the western side of the Haine Road and is currently three arable fields. Area 2 is also an arable field in on the eastern side of the New Haine Road adjacent to the Jackey Baker Recreation Ground and schools. The PDA is broadly level ground at 49m aOD forming part of the plateau across Thanet where a number of dry valleys originate from the crest of the plateau.

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high archaeological potential for the Prehistoric and Roman period, moderate for the Anglo Saxon and Medieval, and low for all other periods. Assessment of the findings from the KHER and other resources would suggest that the possibility for archaeological remains is high given

the archaeologically rich and densely packed landscape and carries national and regional significance with Thanet becoming an extremely important archaeological region for Kent. The landscape consists of burials from Neolithic Causewayed enclosures, the Bronze Age barrows and Anglo-Saxon cemeteries. Settlement, farming and trackways are also seen across the area from the Neolithic right through to the Medieval. The archaeological features found during the construction of the New Haine Road through the centre of the two area of the PDA and with nearby cropmarks, it strongly suggests that there is a high potential of archaeological finds and features being found. Although it should be noted that the New Haine Road archaeological investigations found that the central and northern areas were archaeological blank.

Map regression and historical research indicates that the PDA 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, with the exception of small parts of Area 1 in use as garden and orchard. 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. There is also the uncertainty around the possibility of impact from deep ploughing and whether the presence of made ground continues into the south area of Area 2 as seen in the adjacent Laleham School excavation. Stratigraphy during the New Haine Road excavations 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. A geophysical survey and an evaluation by trial trenching is recommended. If features of national significance are found then further mitigation strategies may be necessary and it is possible that preservation in-situ may be required along with the potential for minor red-designing of foundations and or landscaping.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Barratt David Wilson Homes Ltd (the 'Clients'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land at New Haine Road, Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 36056 67011(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 in an area of the Haine Plateau. The coast and harbour at Ramsgate are just under 3km away. To the north is the Westwood Cross retail park, is the residential area of Northwood. To the south east is the Laleham Gap School and The Royal Harbour Academy and to the south is the Eurokent Business Park and the residential area of Newington. The PDA covers an area approximately 13 hectares and comprises of two areas, one either side of the New Haine Road (A256). Area 1 is located on the western side of the Haine Road and is currently three arable fields. The northern boundary borders the Saga call centre with Haine Farm adjacent to the north west corner. The western boundary borders the house and gardens of Hawthorn Grange and properties along Haine Road including Rose Farm and the farm shop and Beerlings Farm. Area 2 is also an arable field in on the eastern side of the New Haine Road adjacent to the Jackey Baker Recreation Ground and schools. The PDA is broadly level ground at 49m aOD forming part of the plateau across Thanet where a number of dry valleys originate from the crest of the plateau (Fig. 1).

Geology

1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists Margate Chalk, although the BGS mapping suggests that the far southern part of Area 1 falls into a patch of bedrock of Thanet formation – Sand, silt and clay. Both Areas 1 and 2 have superficial deposits of Head – Clay and Silt.

Geotechnical Information

- 1.2.3 The PDA has been subject to a number of geotechnical studies. A report by LEAP Environmental dated to January 2020 identifies topsoil between 0.3-0.6m overlying Head deposits to between 1.2m-3.1m over chalk. Localised made ground soils were encountered in three positions to depths of between 0.5-0.7m with the made ground comprising of dark grey/orange brown gravelly sandy clay with flint, chalk, ironstone and rare clinker. These were widely spaced across the PDA. In Area 1, there was one on the western boundary, one along the northern boundary and one in Area 2 along the southern boundary.

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is for the hybrid application for the following:
- Outline element comprising up to 322 residential dwellings, landscaping, open space and associated infrastructure; and
 - Detailed element comprising 178 residential dwellings, landscaping, open space and associated infrastructure. (fig. 2).

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

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and ensure that a Heritage Asset is protected to enable it to be passed on to future generations.

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

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
- Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997
- Treasures Act 1996
- Burial Act 1857.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

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

2.2.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019): Annex 2, comprises:

'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human

activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

2.2.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

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

2.2.4 Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that:

'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.'

2.2.5 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

'The LPA should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'

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

- **Significance.** The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- **Setting.** The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

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

Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997

- 2.2.8 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. The act is 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 Local Policies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY HE01: Archaeology

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

2.3.7 Where the case for development which would affect an archaeological site is accepted by the Council, preservation in situ of archaeological remains will normally be sought. Where this is not possible or not justified, appropriate provision for investigation and recording will be required. The fieldwork should define:

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

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

POLICY HE03: Local Heritage Assets

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

Local Planning Guidance

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

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Barratt David Wilson Homes 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 500m 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 1-10) 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.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

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

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

5.1.2 The Kent HER records within the 750m assessment area are mainly of the Prehistoric period representing the widespread distribution of this period across Thanet. Excavations in recent years in the wider area has contributed significantly to our understanding of Prehistoric Thanet. A number of which has also been undertaken close to the PDA.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).

5.2.2 This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be

experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).

- 5.2.3 There are four designated assets within the assessment area. Adjacent to the PDA on the western side of Area 1 is Rose Farm which has three Grade II designated assets being a barn, coach house and shed. Adjacent to the north western corner of Area 1 is the Grade II farmhouse of Haine Farm. All above ground heritage assets are subject to assessment in a separate Heritage Statement.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.3.1 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 the retail park to the north but also for schools located adjacent to the PDA. 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.

Land off Haine Road- Geophysical Survey

- 5.3.2 A geophysical magnetometer survey took place in 2017 on a 47-hectare site located on an area to the west of Haine Road and south of Manston Court Road. This has not yet been included in the HER event data. The area investigated is just to the north west of the PDA. The survey has identified three distinct areas of clear archaeological activity including eight enclosures, three trackways and up to three ring-ditches, probably barrows. These areas 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).

Land off Haine Road – Evaluation (EKE17660)

- 5.3.3 The evaluation covered the same area as the geophysical survey above and comprised of 90 trenches in 2017. Archaeological features were found in 64% of the trenches. In all, across the area 157 ditches/linear features were identified,

along with 42 pits, 19 post holes, 9 sunken featured buildings, 9 trackways, 23 quarry pits as well as a number of other features. These features represented the later prehistoric included a double ring ditch and other boundary ditches, later Iron Age has three boundary ditches. Roman activity had the greatest concentration and involved boundary ditches around an enclosure, along with possible settlement activity (TR 36 NE 2469), trackways pits, chalk extraction and sunken featured buildings. There was no Anglo-Saxon activity recognised. Medieval activity from the 11th century with occupation from the 13th and 14th centuries of rectilinear enclosures (TR 36 NE 2470) and thought to be part of a wider Medieval occupation area that was to the north. Post Medieval activity was limited to one ditch, one pit, an agricultural feature, and two quarry pits, one with an associated access via a trackway. In addition, the preservation at the site was such the environmental remains identified charred plant remains along with diet details via animal bone along with marine fish and shellfish.

- 5.3.4 Focusing on the south eastern parts of this evaluation closest to the PDA show that trench 85 by Haine Road has Prehistoric linear features possibly representing field boundaries, as well as a north-south aligned ditch there were three east-west aligned ditches that varied in width between 0.7m and 1.44m and 0.18m and 0.56m depth. These were on the upper west facing valley slope overlooking the double ring ditch (TR 36 NE 2468). It is not known if any of the east-west ditches would continue eastwards beyond Haine Road and into the area of the PDA. Other ditches in this area of the PDA represented Medieval enclosures whereby they were forming the north eastern corners of enclosures and the features appearing contained within the area of the excavation (Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd. 2018. Westwood Village: Land off Manston Court Road and Haine Road, Margate, Thanet, Kent).

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

- 5.3.5 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, which lies adjacent to the south western part of Area 2 of the PDA. 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 adjacent to the eastern boundary of the northern half of Area 1 of the PDA. 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.

- 5.3.6 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).
- 5.3.7 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).

Laleham Gap School Evaluation – EKE13608

- 5.3.8 This area was investigated in through trial trenching pre-application in 2014 and lies adjacent to the south eastern corner of Area 2 of the PDA. There were 24 trial trenches. However, due to heavy truncation and evidence of the addition of circa 1.2m of modern made ground across the site instead of machine excavation of each 30m trench, the trenches were test pitted at either end and in the middle. Test pits for trenches 1, 2, 3 located at the northern end of this site and closest to the PDA in Area 2 revealed topsoil of circa 0.3-0.4m with two layers of made ground underneath totalling 0.7-0.9m depth before reaching the natural od dark reddish-brown silty clay. The made ground was reddish brown silty clay with occasional flints and also compacted light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk fragments and frequent gravel. Due to the heavy truncation and made ground no archaeological deposits or features were identified with the exception of 4 pieces of worked flint. These were residual within modern made ground deposits. It was interpreted that the site had probably undergone clay extraction and that the site had since undergone reinstatement back to agricultural use. Comments was made in relation to the site being close to that of Newington Brickworks that was circa 500m to the east (Unpublished Document: Archaeology South-East. 2014. Archaeological Evaluation Report Laleham Gap SEN School, New Haine Road, Ramsgate, Kent).

Marlowe Academy – EKE12663

- 5.3.9 This site is located east of the Laleham School Site and south of Area 2 of the PDA. Some of the site was subject to a watching brief in 2005. No archaeological features were observed although some Neolithic flints were found (TR 36 NE 597). An earlier 2003 evaluation located a 4m wide feature of 1.4m depth of unknown function and date (TR 36 NE 530) and a field boundary of drainage gully. The only find being a small flint blade of Prehistoric date (TR 36 NE 529).

Land South of Safari House – EKE16957; EKE16779

- 5.3.10 Located on the eastern side of Haine Road to the south of Safari House, the site is immediately adjacent to Area 1 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).

Other investigations

- 5.3.11 In the area of Westwood Cross, to the north of the PDA, the focus was on recording the isolation hospital prior to demolition in 2003 as well undertaking 68 evaluation trenches. Features across the site were sparse and consisted of a scatter of Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age features of pits, gullies and shallow linear features. Finds included struck flints, pottery and marine shell all interpreted as a possible settlement somewhere in the vicinity. In 2014, on the site of the new Sainsburys located at the top end of New Haine Road, the evaluation uncovered an undated post hole, flintwork and a single Medieval pottery sherd (TR 36 NE 670).
- 5.3.12 A 2011 45 trench evaluation to the north west at the former hospital site at Westwood Cross to the north of the PDA produced evidence of Medieval occupation dating to the 13th and 14th century. Areas of the site had been affected by modern ploughing. There was also finds of undiagnostic flint and also environmental evidence.
- 5.3.13 North of the above site in 2016, an evaluation revealed concentrations of activity in the central and northern areas of the site comprising of Romano-British field systems and Prehistoric boundary ditches. Structures interpreted as Medieval bake house ovens were in-situ along with rubbish pits dated to the Iron Age and Roman period. In addition, there were remains of Medieval field systems and ridge and furrow. Enclosures were also found along with a possible roundhouse and a Roman rubbish pit and a single Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age cremation. Other features highlighted included chalk quarrying (TR 36 NE 452).

Historic Landscape Classification

- 5.3.14 The KHER landscape classification shows the PDA as fields predominately surround by tracks, roads and other rights of way with Post 1810 settlement (general) in the area to the east of the PDA.
- 5.3.15 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 prior to the building of Westwood Cross and the SAGA call centre and is an area immediately north of Area 1 of the PDA, to the north east and east of Haine Farm (Fig.28). One of the features is interpreted as a triple concentric ditched feature. Surrounding the enclosure are pits thought to be Medieval or later quarrying. The enclosure is undated prior to any archaeological investigation but is considered similar to others in nearby Cliffs End and identified there as late Bronze Age – Middle Iron Age. Unfortunately, the feature identified in this report do not appear to be referred to or identified in subsequent archaeological investigations in the area. The KHER Cropmark data does not reflect those picked up in the Historic England Survey except for those south of Manston Court Road (Fig. 27)
- 5.3.16 The aerial investigation report also refers to at the Jackey Baker’s recreation ground several guns pits and possible Bofors machine gun to the north west of the pavilion buildings located within a large barbed wire enclosure. It is also thought that the site was a possible Chain Home Low radar station. These would have been removed after the war and leave little or no trace (Plate 2) as can be seen in later aerial photographs. The reports also identifies within and around the area of the PDA the extensive areas and layout of anti-aircraft posts (Fig. 29), some of which can be seen in Area 1 of the PDA.
- 5.3.17 The report also refers to brickworks across Thanet. A comment in the report refers to the extensive clay quarries and brickfields that removed deposits along with moisture retaining tendencies of the soil, which makes them less likely to promote the appearance of cropmarks. This may help explain why less cropmarks have been seen in the area towards the south of the PDA, close to Newington brickworks and quarries. In addition, areas of Thanet Beds are less conducive to cropmark formation.

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1 The Isle of Thanet has been occupied since prehistoric times. The evidence of early hunter gatherer peoples on Thanet which can be seen in the Pleistocene deposits of the island particularly at Pegwell Bay and Manston. The periglacial processes had a scouring effect removing evidence of the oldest deposits of geological material and evidence of human settlement during the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic period; thus, Thanet has fewer finds than seen elsewhere in Kent for this period. Something confirmed by the recent excavations at Thanet Earth and the East Kent Access Road
- 5.4.2 During the Mesolithic period the coastlines of Thanet would have been different to the present-day coastline as the water levels were lower. It is thought that Thanet would not have been an island at this point. By the Bronze Age it is thought that the waters had rose enough to form an island but that there was still land to the north and east of the present coastline.
- 5.4.3 The Neolithic period of Thanet is dominated by the rising sea level, which would have altered the geography of the region and affected local resources. It is likely that during the early Neolithic much of the landscape was still covered with deciduous woodland. Clearance of woodland, to provide pasture and crop fields, was patchy and at first may not have been permanent leading to woodland regeneration in some areas. Evidence on Thanet of the Neolithic period and Bronze Age period is seen through the funerary landscapes along with evidence of worked flint tools. Major monuments include the causewayed enclosures at Chalk Hill, Pegwell, North Foreland and the remains of late Neolithic and Bronze Age barrows, some with burials, along with extensive landscapes of the settlements, farmsteads, trackways and agricultural lands. Visual links with natural features were clearly important to monument-builders. Neolithic activity at Chalk Hill, and nearby Cliffsend are unusual in having enclosures on close proximity. It is also possible that an oval pit containing two burials and Neolithic pot was found at Nethercourt Farm (TR 36 NE 126) and possibly suggests another enclosure.

- 5.4.4 During the Bronze Age it appeared people favoured the promontories and highest elevations for the location of barrows of which there are hundreds across Thanet, especially in the wider area around that of the PDA. One such site to the north of the Lord of the Manor roundabout and south, south east of the PDA, has three concentric ditches and may have started out as a henge before later used as a burial monument. In the early Bronze Age, Beaker burials are found, mostly likely given Thanet's coastal position and proximity to the Continent. Aside from the concentration of these burials around Stonehenge, the density seen on Thanet is the next known in the whole of the south east. Their burials placed within circular monuments comprising of a mound surrounded by a ditch. Not all have been excavated but it is thought that the Lord of the Manor / Ozengell area has a large cluster of circa 51 barrows and ring ditches out of the circa 480 known on Thanet. In the later Bronze Age is when evidence of field systems and possible trackways are seen as at Manston Road, also at Haine Road and nearby under modern housing at Nethercourt on a north/east to south/west orientation.
- 5.4.5 By the Iron Age in the sixth century BC, the coastline was formed of tall cliffs that were impassable except in deep valley intersections. Margate and Ramsgate were broad bays with smaller bays along the north and east coastline such as at Westgate and St Mildred's Bay, that would have allowed access for fishing boats. The earliest Iron Age features date to the fifth century BC and comprise of defensive settlements at North Foreland, Trinity Square, Margate and South Dumpton Down replacing the earlier Bronze Age landscapes. Evidence of the Iron Age has been found at nearby Minnis Bay and also at the Thanet Earth site and nearby Sarre and St Nicholas. However, closer to the PDA at Cliffsend was an Iron Age centre for ritual burials containing a number of burials of which at least seven showed evidence of sacrificial injuries and some of which were foreign to the Thanet area and the British Isles with Scandinavians and Iberians. This period coincides with an increase in trade and exchange especially with continental Europe evidenced by the finds of coins and continental as well as local pottery. There is also an increase in the presence of burials. There is evidence for the storage of grain in pits during this period. At Thanet Earth, one east/west ditch running through the area in the Iron Age later formed part of the parish boundary on Monkton with St Nicholas.

- 5.4.6 The Roman army invaded Britain in 43 AD, at is possible that they landed at nearby Richborough and Ebbsfleet. The Romans created major Kentish ports at Richborough, Dover and Lymne and therefore Kent was of considerable strategic importance. The western side of the Wantsum Channel at Reculver was a Roman Saxon Shire Fort, built to protect against sea borne invaders. Roman villas have been found across Thanet and in common with elsewhere in Kent, many of these building went out of use around 300 AD but by the 4th century the Roman civilization was in decline and the Romans abandoned Britain in 410 AD. It is considered that whilst there is a Roman Road connecting Richborough with Sarre, the remaining roads on the island are less clear. It is considered that Dunstrete (now part of the A253) running from Sarre via Lord of the Manor towards Ramsgate was a Roman Road and may have even been an earlier Prehistoric trackway. This is based upon the evidence along its length for cemeteries and occupation sites. However, the study does also refer to the road between Lord of the Manor and Ramsgate as being less defined.
- 5.4.7 The earliest known reference to the Wantsum Channel is in the second century AD geography of Ptolomy that confirms the channel was large enough to isolate Thanet during the Roman period and it is during this period that the coastline on the northern and eastern side begins to resemble that of the today. Bede's Ecclesiastical History written in the 8th century in the Anglo-Saxon period refer to the channel as 'Uantsumu' and that there are 600 families divided from the land by the river Wantsum that is fordable only in two places. The Wantsum appears to have been at its deepest in the Roman and Anglo-Saxon period.
- 5.4.8 In the late 4th century, the Jutes arrived, a Germanic people that settled in Britain in the late 4th century. The arrival of the Anglo-Saxons is celebrated in Thanet through the tradition of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa in 449 AD at Ebbsfleet near Cliffsend. Remains of the new settlers can be seen in the cemeteries that can be found throughout the island and the occasional evidence of dispersed settlement that has been found. South of the PDA by the Lord of the Manor roundabout is a scheduled Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Anglo-Saxon activity has been evidenced in the Thanet Earth area by sunken floored buildings of which of 50 Medieval buildings were found, droves roads and trackways and burials.

- 5.4.9 In 597 AD the Pope sent Augustine with a group of monks to Kent to convert the population to Christianity. King Ethelbert the King of Kent, married to a Christian woman, gave little opposition and in 598 AD Augustine and his monks built a church outside the city walls in Canterbury. Land was also granted in Thanet to build a monastery on an estate at Minster on the Isle of Thanet belonging to St Augustine's Abbey.
- 5.4.10 Thanet's proximity to the coast and its monastic estate made it a target for Viking raids. Thanet was invaded by Vikings in 830 AD and 980 AD with more raids in the following three decades. The original monastery at Minster disappears from the records in the ninth century, possibly burnt by the Vikings. At the time of the Domesday book in 1086 AD following William of Normandy's invasion in 1066 AD of England, only Monkton and Minster were recorded as manors on Thanet. Monkton had 89 villagers, 21 smallholders with a mill and two churches. Minster had 150 villagers, with 50 smallholders, church, salt house, fisheries and a mill. Haine is derived from 'Haeg' in Old English and means hedged enclosure and first recorded in 697AD.
- 5.4.11 To the east of the PDA is St Lawrence (St Laurence). It is believed that there was a settlement here predating the current church. A chapel there was one of three chapels belonging to the Church of Minster until 1275. The church was probably founded shortly before the Norman Conquest, around 1062 and the current church dates from the 11th century and was extended in the 12th and 13th centuries. St Lawrence was a parish that contained the tythings of Ozengell and Newlands as well as the hamlets of Pegwell, Cliffsend, Manston, Haine, Spratling Street and Newington amongst others.
- 5.4.12 Ozengell Grange to the south of the PDA was probably one of five barns in the Ramsgate area and was part of the mediety of tithes of grain given to the monetary for the service and repair of the Abbey. In 1464 there are records of Ozengell being paid five pounds, three shillings and a halfpence for repairs which may include the iron repairs to the beam in the north west bay. In July 1539 Ozengell Grange was surrendered to Henry VIII by the Abbot of St Augustine's and it was given to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral. They leased it to a Robert Maxted whose family held the parsonage of Ozengell Grange from 1565 until 1765.

- 5.4.13 The area around St Lawrence was rural and one of scattered farms and small hamlets, primarily located around junctions of routes including that of Haine. Hasted, a local historian does not make any comments regarding Haine or Northwood suggesting that these hamlets were not necessarily of much significance. There were a number of woods across Thanet, Northwood being one, others include Westwood and Southwood.
- 5.4.14 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. At Rose Farm, the earliest elements are to the 16th century. Like many others, the farm was redevelopment in the late 19th century.
- 5.4.15 A railway opened east of the PDA between Margate and Ramsgate in 1846. In 1863 this line was improved by double tracking of the route from Margate via Westwood. A spur was also created near St Lawrence in order that trains could also continue to Margate without the need to visit Ramsgate and a small station was opened near St Lawrence Village. The station closed in 1916. In 1926 the railway in this part of Thanet was rationalised and a new line was brought into use with a line to the east that travelled via Broadstairs from Margate to Ramsgate.
- 5.4.16 In the inter-war period, Jackey Baker's Farm was sold for redevelopment. The parts of the farm east of the railway was given over to housing with the western part created into a recreation ground. The farmstead at this time was completely demolished.
- 5.4.17 Post the Second World War, there was a shortage of housing in Ramsgate with 300 homes lost as a result of enemy action. The Borough Council decided to build the Newington Estate, which was large enough that it became its own community area with a school and church. However, the construction of the estate removed all traces of preceding land uses, including a route that had formerly connected St Lawrence and Haine. To the east in the Northwood area, housing subsumed historic farmsteads and houses, sometimes even surrounding them entirely as is the case with Northwood Farm, which was historically a dairy farm.
- 5.4.18 In the early 21st century, the main crossroads of Canterbury Road and Haine Road to the south west of the PDA, were replaced by a new road layout and a

roundabout to the west of the crossroads. By 2009, New Haine Road was built to by-pass the old Haine Road and immediately to the south east of the PDA a new school was built, initially the Marlowe Academy, now renamed The Royal Harbour Academy, followed by the Laleham Gap School. It was also at the beginning of the 21st century that to the north of the PDA, the retail shopping centre of Westwood Cross was built, which opened in 2005. Westwood Cross is also the site where the former Haine Hospital stood and the gateway wall with the foundation stone, including soldiers' names scribed into the stone, is still in place. Haine Hospital opened in 1901 and was demolished in March 2004 having closed in 1986. The 110 bed Isle of Thanet Joint Isolation Hospital, as it was then known, began taking in patients in 1902. During World War II, the hospital was used to house injured servicemen, including airmen from the USA and Canada.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Cotton Augustus Chart of the Isle of Thanet, 1548

- 5.5.1 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

- 5.5.2 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. This shows the PDA located eastwards of the hamlet called Hains or Hay Lane. Other nearby hamlets are also shown such as Spratling Street and Newington and is essentially one of scattered farms. The map is topographically questionable, but remains useful as a record. The road network is only a broad representation. The main settlements is that of St Lawrence on the outskirts of Ramsgate (Fig. 4).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1798

- 5.5.3 This map shows far greater details of buildings, and land use. This is a more accurate representation. The PDA is seen as land located eastwards of the hamlet of Haine with Haine Farm adjacent to the north western corner. The map suggests much of the woodland has been cleared by this time in the area and the land is arable (Fig.5).

St Lawrence Tithe Map of 1840

5.5.4 Area 1 of the PDA forms parts of fields designated 409, 410, 411, 393, 395 and 382. Field 409 was arable, owned by John Powell and occupied by William Perkins who lived in nearby Haine Farm (412). The plots of 410, 393, 395, 382 and 411 were owned by Devises of Thomas Starr and occupied by George Phillpott who occupied the adjacent Rose Farm (394). Area 2 also formed part of Field 395. Fields 393 was a meadow pasture with 410 and 411 classed as garden and was arable. As was 395 called 17 acres. Field 382 was also arable and called Stonar Hill. The PDA is bisected by an east-west trackway that heads from Haine Road towards Jackey Baker's Farm to the east (Fig.6).

Historic OS Map 1877

5.5.5 This is the first properly scaled OS map. There appears to be little change. To the east the railway has arrived. The central western part of the PDA is garden. Rose Farm is not referred to by name. (Fig.7).

Historic OS map 1898

5.5.6 In Area 1 of the PDA, one of the fields has been sub divided to have a narrow strip or orchard. There are now more houses located along Haine Road (Fig.8).

Historic OS map 1907

5.5.7 There is little change at the PDA. The area south east of the PDA now has Newington Brickworks and the area south of the PDA sub divided (Fig.9).

Historic OS map 1934

5.5.8 The narrow strip of orchard area within the PDA has been extended northwards and nearly covers the whole length of Area 1. The Newington Brickworks have been demolished and the area replaced with orchards and allotments. To the east and north of Area 2 is now Jackey Baker's recreation ground. With a pavilion location adjacent to the north eastern corner of the PDA. The track that ran from Haine Road towards Jackey Baker's Farm only remains east of the PDA as a tree lined access to the pavilion. The trackway through the area of the PDA is no longer showing (Fig.10)

Historic OS Map 1937

- 5.5.9 The extended orchard area in Area 1 of the PDA is no longer showing. Little else has changed (Fig.11)

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1934

- 5.6.1 This shows part of the PDA. To the east and north of Area 2 is the recreation ground with pavilion adjacent to the north eastern corner. Area 2 is an arable field. Area 1 is also arable with the exception of the rectangular area or orchard (Plate 1).

1941

- 5.6.2 This photo taken from the Historic England study shows adjacent to the north eastern corner of Area 2, the pavilion and the home chain area during World War II in the recreation ground. It does not appear to extend into the area of the PDA (Plate 2).

1947

- 5.6.3 Post war this show the removal of any World War II activity. Aside from the rectangular mature orchard area, the remaining area of the PDA is arable (Plate 3).

1940s

- 5.6.4 There is little change. (Plate 4).

1960s

- 5.6.5 There is little change at the PDA. To the south the Newington Estate has been built (Plate 5).

1990

- 5.6.6 No change at the PDA except for the removal of the orchard area. To the south east of the PDA, adjacent to the allotment a school has been built. Within Area 2, the photograph suggests that there are potentially circular cropmarks (Plate 6)

2003

- 5.6.7 There appears little change other than to field boundaries within the PDA. To the south east of Area 2, are the remains of archaeological trenches. To the north of Area 1 of the PDA, the SAGA call centre has been built (Plate 7).

2007

- 5.6.8 There is little change at the PDA. The school to the south is being constructed. Area 2 of the PDA seems to show similar faint circular cropmarks as seen in the 1990 aerial photograph. To the north of Area 2 in the recreation ground there are possible other cropmarks although these may be natural (Plate 8).

2009

- 5.6.9 There have been significant changes with the construction of New Hain Road. The ploughing in the northern part of Area 1 reveals the chalk in this area. (Plate 9).

2019

- 5.6.10 To the south of the PDA, Laleham School has been built. To the north the Westwood Cross retail area has been built (Plate 10).

LIDAR

- 5.6.11 There are no features of note (Fig.11).

5.7 Walkover Survey

- 5.7.1 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts. A walkover was undertaken on the 25th November 2020. No features or artefacts were seen (Plates 11-24).

- 5.7.2 The PDA comprised of two separate areas to the west and east of New Haine Road. Both areas are arable fields had been recently ploughed and was under seed at the time of the walkover. Therefore, it was only possible to inspect the site from the margins. New Haine Road is a busy modern road with a couple of roundabouts and blocked exits from the road into the western area of the PDA.

New Haine Road is also flanked by a footpath and cycle path either side of the road and the PDA itself is open on the boundaries along New Haine Road. The land is broadly flat with minor undulations. The northern boundary of Area 1 has a low hedge around the boundary of the SAGA call centre. Other boundaries on the western side of Area 1 with Haine Farm and Rose farm are currently open. The houses along Haine Road have wooden fences. There is one small area in this part which extends to Haine Road itself. The southern third of the PDA has a grassed strip across the site from east to west that is not ploughed. It was possible to observe fresh chalk in the plough soil suggesting that the topsoil is not particularly deep and that is the possibility of plough damage. There is one small area in this part which extends to Haine Road itself. On the opposite side of the road is Area 2 with Marlowe Way forming the southern boundary. The eastern boundary of Area 2 is a mature hedgerow dividing the area from the recreation ground to the east. Within this hedgerow is an iron ornate fence that continues all along the eastern side and turns to travel north westwards. On a different boundary away from the PDA. The northern boundary of Area 2 includes a public tarmacked footpath allowing access from New Haine Road to the recreation area. North of the northern boundary is a triangular area of scrub and brambles and then a field of scrub.

5.8 Summary of Potential

Palaeolithic

- 5.8.1 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has one entry for this period within the assessment area. Being that of a handaxe discovered during the Wastewater pipeline excavation (TR 36 NE 2403) to the west of the PDA on the outer reaches of the assessment area. The Palaeolithic potential in this area is considered **low**.

Mesolithic

- 5.8.2 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has one record from this period relating to finds at Westwood to the far north of the PDA assessment area where the scatter of tools is thought to indicate an occupation site. The possibility of chance finds cannot be

discounted but given the large areas excavated in recent years, this is the only finds relating to this period. Therefore, it is considered that the potential for finding remains that date to this period is **low**.

Neolithic

5.8.3 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has five records from this period plus that of the one above for the Mesolithic which may also fall into this period. It is during this period that we start to see obvious occupation across Thanet and the evidence received from the Wastewater pipeline to the south west revealed evidence from this period. Finds are mainly in the form of worked flints. Some from spoil heaps as was the case at the school to the south east of the PDA (TR 36 NE 597) others to the north of surface finds (TR 36 NE 535). There have been very few archaeological features. To the north on the outer reaches of the assessment area, a possible Late Neolithic, early Bronze Age pit (TR 36 NE 726) and circa 225m to the south on the line of the New Haine Road a late Neolithic early Bronze Age pit was found (TR 36 NE 574). To the south outside of the assessment 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 on a plateau. 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. Chance finds cannot be discounted so the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

Bronze Age

5.8.4 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. Landscape evidence is normally in the form of round barrows, which is a mound surrounded by a ditch for which they sometime contain one or more burials. The Kent HER has nine records from this period within the assessment area. The closest is circa 220m south, south west of the PDA during the construction of New Haine Road where a Bronze Age field system was found (TR 36 NE 573). More field systems have been seen to the north (TR 36 NE 727; TR 36 NE 536) along with a

late Bronze Age cremation (TR 36 NE 452). Circa 585m to the north west there are cropmarks of possible barrows and graves (TR 36 NE 104). As well as more cropmarks of pits and a ring ditch, worked flint has also been found in the same area (TR 36 NE 86). Further cropmarks of ring ditches are circa 690m to the south (TR 36 NE 89) and also to the west (TR 36 NE 53; TR 36 NE 2468; TR 36 NE 652) of another barrow site. There is just one Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) findspot of a copper alloy axehead located circa 3450m south west (MKE108964). However, it should be noted that PAS find are located to a general grid square rather than their exact location. 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. At the southern end of New Haine Road near Ozengell, there is a particularly large cluster of circa 50 barrows and ring ditches. These are located on the escarpment usually in area of key views and on crests or ridgelines. 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 possibly due to it being on the plateau. We know from all the field system evidence that the land is being divided up and this is also likely the area of the PDA in this period, although it is unclear how much woodland had been cleared at this point. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Iron Age

- 5.8.5 The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The Kent HER has eight records from this period within the assessment area. Four of the records are PAS finds of Iron Age silver coins and located to general grid squares of which two have been placed within the area of the PDA. To the west along the Wastewater Pipeline late Iron Age activity was found (TR 36 NE 676). Near Manston Court, circa 740m to the north west 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 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). where they were cut into chalk in search of seams of flints for construction purposes. To the south at Manston Road, Iron Age field systems have been found. Environmental evidence suggests that the clearance of timber is continuing through this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Romano-British

5.8.6 The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. The Kent HER has nine records from this period within the assessment area. The closest circa 70m south of the PDA consists of a Roman field system (TR 36 NE 575) that was on a different alignment to the earlier Prehistoric field systems with more field system evidence further south on Haine Road (TR 36 NE 547). Further field system evidence is to the west and also included a small Romano-British cemetery (TR 36 NE 453). A settlement area is just circa 340m to the north west at Manston Court Road (TR 36 NE 2469), with other ditches in the assessment area to the north (TR 36 NE 644) and south west with midden material (TR 36 NE 119). At Westwood Cross there was revealed Roman finds (TR 36 NE 537) as well as two silver coins reported under the PAS (MKE113985; MKE113986). In the wider area, the Roman road of 'Dunstreete' is to the south near Lord of the Manor being one of the routes across the island from the crossing point at Sarre running along the crest of the ridge. In addition, a further track passes north of Manston heading towards the North Foreland having diverted from Dunstreete near Monkton. A possible villa site has been found near Ozengell Grange with the suggestion of settlement in also in the area of Nethercourt with inhumations, enclosure and pits close by. Many Roman site 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. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Anglo-Saxon

5.8.7 The Kent HER has four records from this period within the assessment area. To the north of the PDA are Medieval enclosures (TR 36 NE 500) but closer to the PDA on Manston Court Road is another Medieval occupation area of ditches, pits and a quarry (TR 36 NE 2470). To the west the Wastewater Pipeline discovered features for this period (TR 36 NE 677). Thanet is important in this period where Ebbsfleet is supposed to be where Hengest landed in 449AD and St Augustine brought Christianity in 597AD. Near Lord of the Manor to the south is a large Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Other cemeteries of this period occur at regular intervals across the ridge crest 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. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

Medieval

5.8.8 The Kent HER has 11 archaeological records from this period within the assessment area of which nine relate to PAS finds consisting of a variety of Medieval items ranging from thimbles, button, buckles, dress hook and a jetton some of which have been located to grid squares within the PDA. To the north on the outer reaches of the assessment area were Medieval quarries (TR 36 NE 538) and closer to the PDA, circa 265m south, south west of the PDA a Medieval pit was found on the New Haine Road (TR 36 NE 576). The core settlement is that of St Lawrence with the PDA on the agricultural hinterland. Dunsteete to the south is the main road in this period but it is likely that the Haine/Sandwich road on the north south axis was also in existence by this period if not earlier making the area of the Lord of the Manor an important nodal point and Haine Road one of the key routes towards the north eastern part of Thanet. It is in this period that we start to see strip settlement alongside trackways and it is likely that the settlement of Haine has its origins in this period. The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **moderate**.

Post Medieval

5.8.9 The Kent HER has 34 archaeological records from this period within the assessment area. Six of the records are associated with farmsteads attesting to

the rural and agricultural nature of the area in this period. Closest to the PDA is Haine Farm, Rose Farm and Beerlings Farm all along Haine Road to the north west, west and south west respectively and Jackey Baker's Farm to the east. Associated with Haine Farm and Rose Farm are Grade II listed buildings. The tithes confirming that the land of the PDA belong to both Haine Farm and Rose Farm at the time. A number of monument records relate to the Haine Hospital to the north at Westwood. In addition, there are several records recording the sites of clay and chalk pits in this period. Three records refer to windmill across the area. One of which is located within the PDA. However, this appears to be located to a general grid square rather than any actual location. The historical mapping does not suggest any windmill in the area of the PDA in this period. However, the Andrews and Dury Map suggests that there is a trackway than runs through the area of the PDA from the Haine settlement that continues as far as Ramsgate, although later mapping does not show the same continuation through the area of the PDA until later mapping where it is a footpath. There are also six findspots relating to items reported to the PAS consisting of a variety of items such as coins, buckle pendant amongst others. The middle to the 19th century heralds the arrival of the railway to the east effectively splitting the landscape. The PDA in this period is predominately arable with smaller area of garden and orchard. The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **moderate**.

Modern

5.8.10 There are nine KHER records from this period. The key records concern that of Newington Brickworks to the south east of the PDA. It appears from recent excavations of the area in between that quarrying may have occurred with made ground later added when the land returned to agricultural use. Whilst is not certain is whether this continued northwards into the area of the PDA. The farmland to the east and north of Area 2 of the PDA belonging to the Jackey Baker farm became a recreation ground by the 1930s. Not included in the HER but discussed in the historic England aerial survey is the use of the recreation ground to the north east of the PDA in the Second World War as a potential Chain Home Low installation. There is no indication this impacted on the area of the PDA. It is during this period that the whole of the PDA reverted to arable use with the clearance of the orchard and garden areas eventually creating large fields. In the

later part of the 20th century, the PDA was bisected by the New Haine Road with the area to the north south and east of the PDA subjected to both residential and commercial development. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Unknown

5.8.11 There are 25 records of features of unknown dates. These are a mixture of cropmarks and excavated features that did not contain any dating evidence, usually pits or ditches. A number of which are close to the PDA. Three ditches on the New Haine Road were undated although these are likely to be prehistoric as one contained struck flint and fragments of lava quern. Another undated gully was found on Stirling Way to the south of the PDA. Cropmarks from aerial photograph revealed a linear and pit features near Haine to the west of the PDA just south of Rose Farm. The Historic England Survey has mapped cropmarks to the area just north of the PDA and whilst undated these are also likely to be Prehistoric. To the north of Area 2 of the PDA is a denehole, which could potential be prehistoric but also could be Post Medieval quarrying.

Overview

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

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

- Prehistoric: **high**

- Iron Age: **high**

- Roman: **high**

- Anglo-Saxon: **moderate**

- Medieval: **moderate**

- Post-Medieval: **low**

- Modern: **low**

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

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

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

6.2 Historic Impacts

6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the PDA 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, with the exception of small parts of Area 1 in use as garden and orchard. 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. There is the uncertainty around the possibility of impact from deep ploughing and whether the presence of made ground continues into the south area of Area 2 as seen in the adjacent Laleham School excavation.

Stratigraphy during the New Haine Road excavations revealed that the archaeological horizon was relatively shallow.

6.3 Future Impact

- 6.3.1 The proposed development is for an outline hybrid application comprising of up to 500 residential dwellings, landscaping, open space and associated infrastructure. The requirements for foundations, services and access roads will have a **high** impact upon any potential archaeology.

7 SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Introduction

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

7.2 Significance Criteria

Period

7.2.1 There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of high potential for the Prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman periods, moderate for the Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and low for all other periods. Assessment of the findings from the KHER and other resources would suggest that the possibility for archaeological remains is high given the archaeologically rich and densely packed landscape and carries national and regional significance with Thanet becoming an extremely important archaeological region for Kent. The landscape consists of burials from Neolithic Causewayed enclosures, the Bronze Age barrows and Anglo-Saxon cemeteries. Settlement, farming and trackways are also seen across the area from the Neolithic right through to the Medieval. The archaeological features found during the construction of the New Haine Road through the centre of the two area of the PDA and with nearby cropmarks, it strongly suggests that there is a high potential of archaeological finds and features being found. Although it should be noted that the New Haine Road archaeological investigations found that the central and northern areas were archaeological blank.

Rarity

7.2.2 The PDA being a large undeveloped area has the potential to provide further information on the Prehistoric and later landscape in this area of Thanet to support evidence gained from other recent excavations nearby.

Documentation

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

It is possible that further detailed research may uncover more documentary evidence.

Group Value

- 7.2.4 The potential for archaeology at the PDA has group value in understanding the occupation of the area in the Bronze, Iron Age and Roman periods with the western portion alongside Haine Road potential providing evidence regarding the origins of the Haine settlement in the Medieval period.

Survival / Condition

- 7.2.5 It is considered for there to have been a low historical impact upon any potential archaeological remains for the PDA with uncertainty surrounding any impact by deep ploughing.

Fragility / Vulnerability

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

Potential

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

Significance

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

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works. The assessment has generally shown that overall the area to be developed is within an area of high archaeological potential but it should be noted that some previous investigations nearby have produced mixed results where little has been found. The PDA have not been built on with a low historical impact and provides an opportunity to further assessment our knowledge of archaeology for the area covering a wide potentially covering a wide range of periods.
- 8.1.2 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. Whilst previous nearby historical excavations have highlighted possible limitations in respect geophysical investigation especially in area covered by Head deposits. The Scoping response by KCC Archaeology comments that recent work on a number of sites on Thanet such as the 2017 geophysical survey of Land off Haine Road has demonstrated that geophysical techniques have improved in recent years and is proving to be a useful first stage of assessment to inform further mitigation techniques and planning considerations. Following the geophysical survey, it is recommended for there to be an evaluation by trial trenching. If features of national significance are found then it is possible that preservation in-situ may be required along with the potential for minor red-designing of foundations and or landscaping.

9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

- 9.1.1 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.

9.2 Copyright

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



Figure 2: Proposed Development

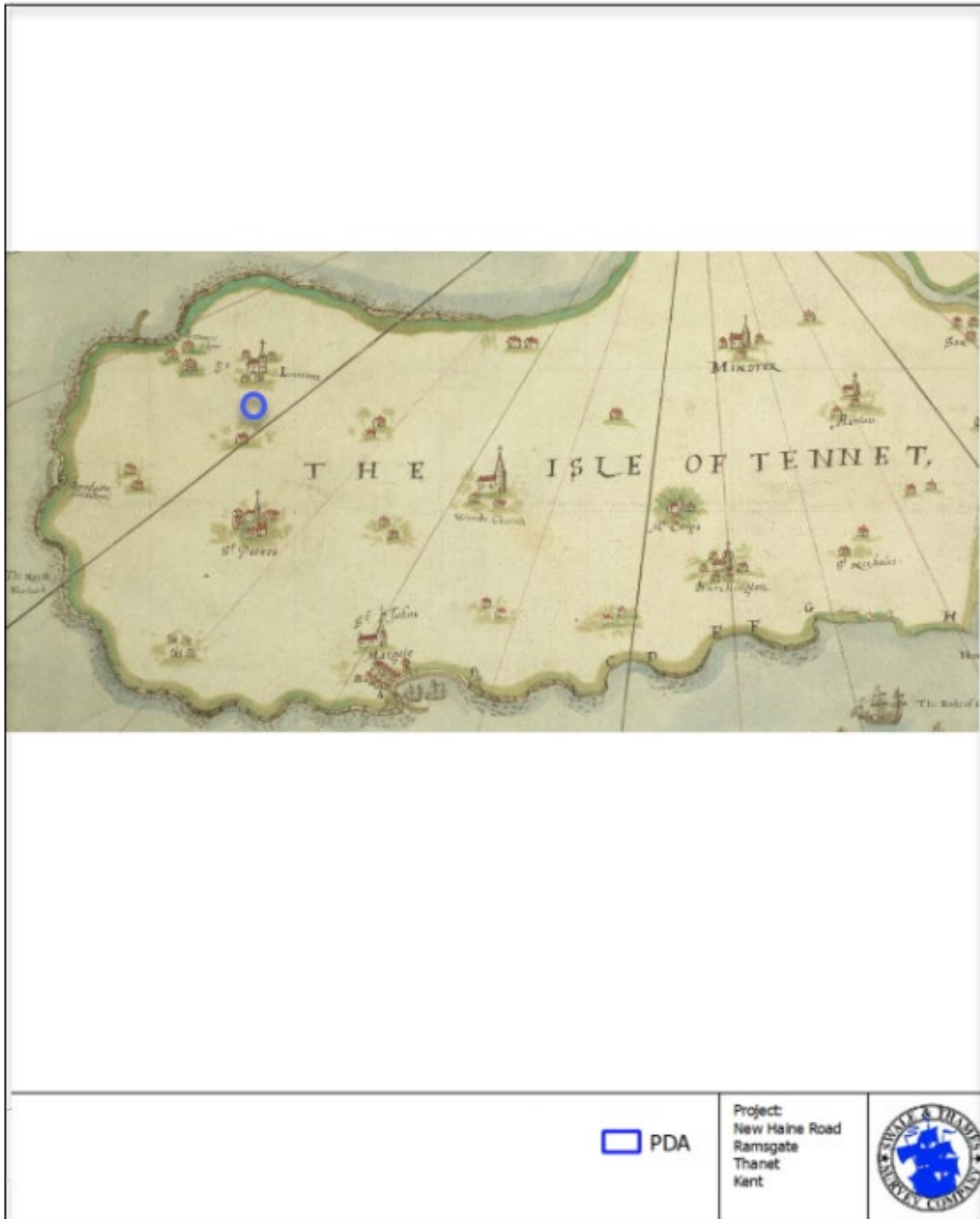


Figure 3: Cotton Augustus Chart of the Isle of Thanet 1548



Figure 4: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769

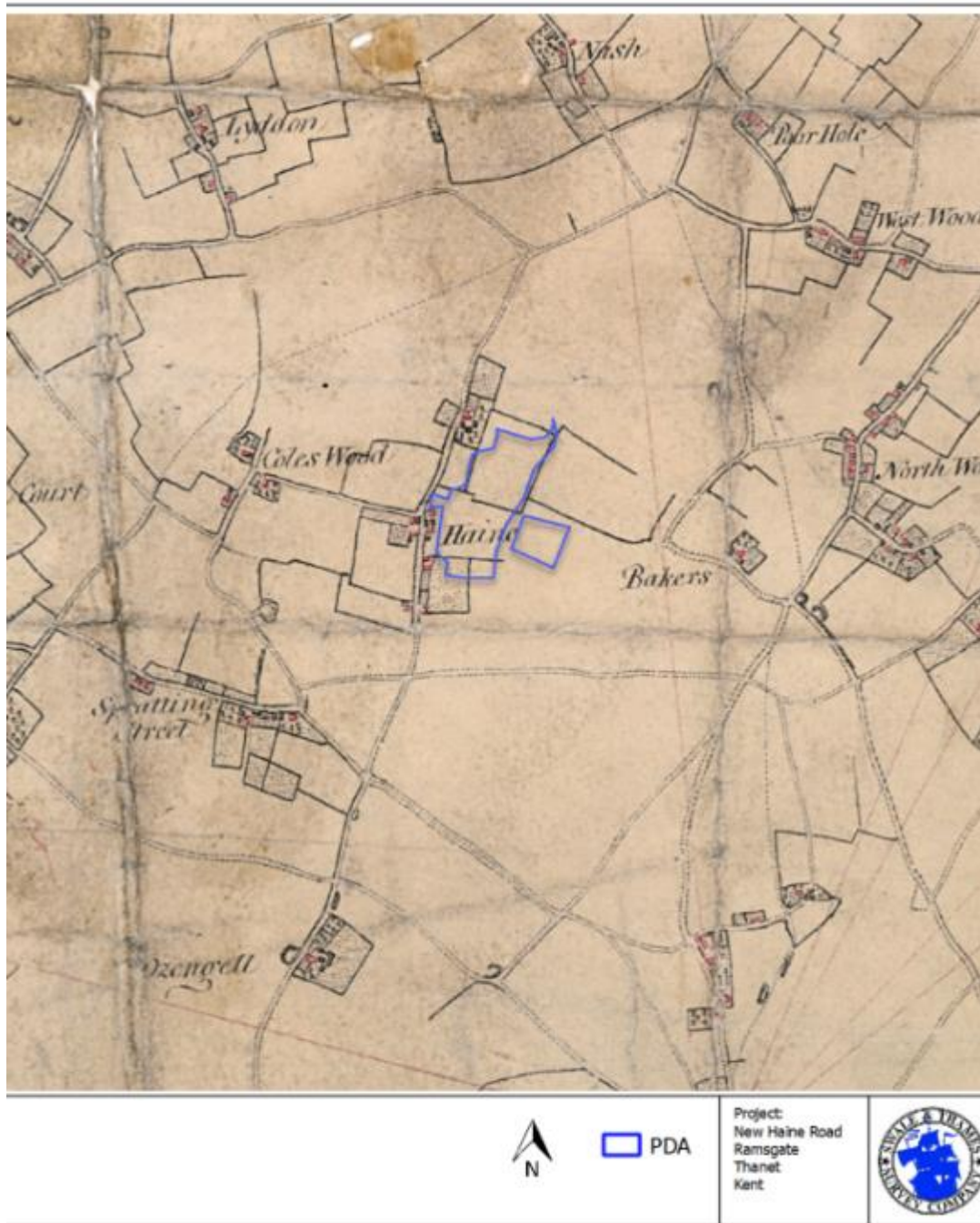


Figure 5: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing 1798

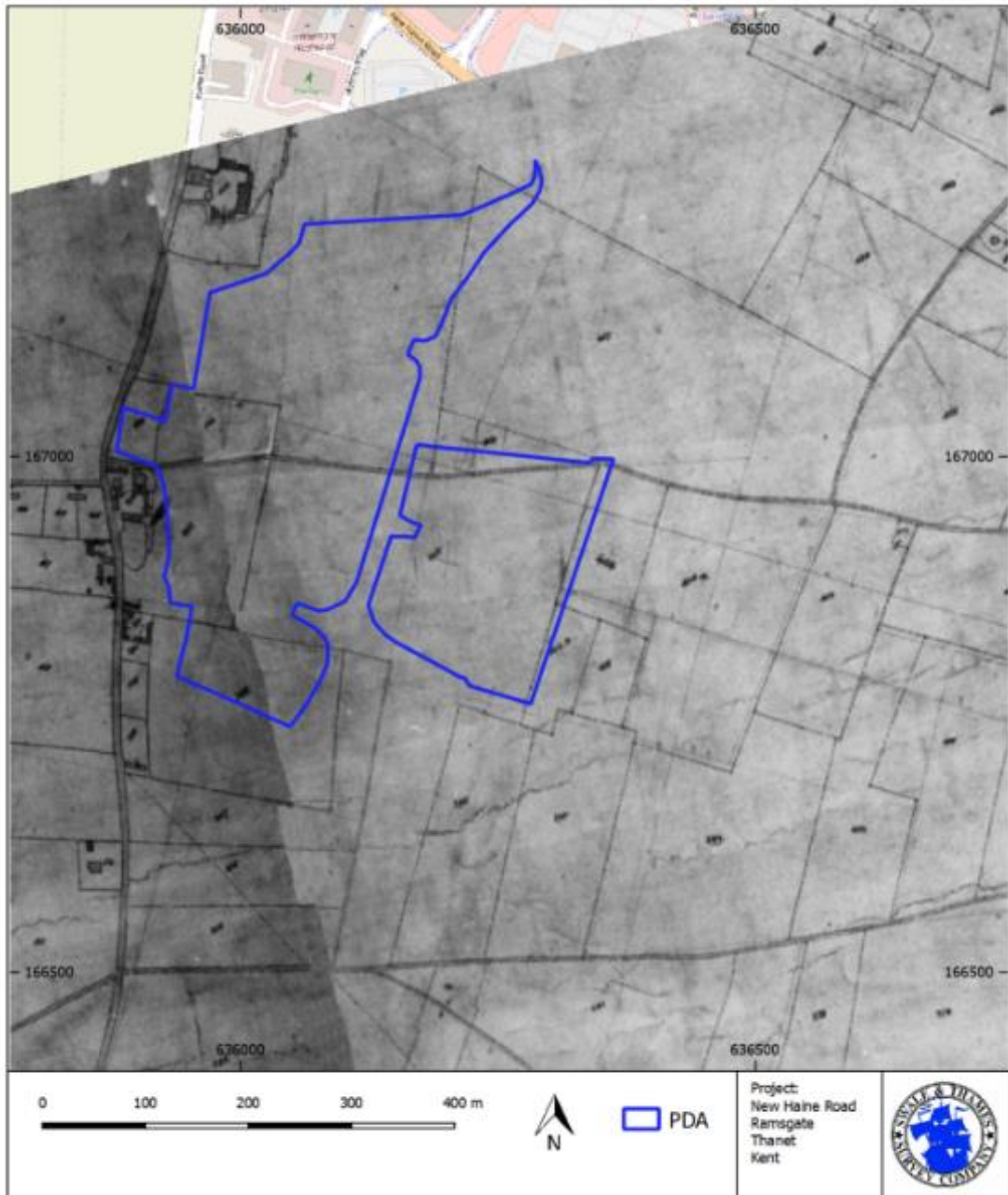


Figure 6: St Lawrence Tithe Map 1840



Figure 7: Historic OS Map 1877



Figure 8: Historic OS Map from 1898



Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1907



Figure 10: Historic OS Report 1934



Figure 11: Historic OS Map 1937



Figure 12: 1m DTM LIDAR (Environment Agency)

11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 13-27).

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TR 36 NE 213	Monument	c. 470m E	Unknown	Old Light Railway Track, Obsolete by WW2, Shown on German 11.940 Map as Anti-Tank Defence.
TR 36 NE 266	Monument	c. 865m NNE	Unknown	Undated Cropmark Features, Westwood, Broadstairs. A sub-rectangular enclosure and linear cropmark features of uncertain date or function. Identified from aerial photographs.
TR 36 NE 411	Monument	c. 525m SE	Unknown	Ring Ditch Cropmark, Near Newington, Ramsgate. A double ditched ring ditch cropmark with a break in the outer ring. Uncertain date and function. Identified from aerial photographs.
TR 36 NE 228	Monument	c. 465m SSE	Unknown	Ring Ditch Cropmark, Newington, Ramsgate of uncertain date and function. Identified from aerial photographs.
TR 36 NE 350	Monument	c. 55m W	Unknown	Linear and Pit Features, Near Haine, Ramsgate identified from aerial photographs (1990).
TR 36 NE 385	Monument	c. 580m NNE	Post Medieval	Site of Clay Pits at Dismantled Railway Works, Broadstairs And St. Peters
TR 36 NE 368	Monument	c. 770m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	Site of Brickworks, Near Coxes Avenue, Northwood, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 369	Monument	c. 325m SE	Modern	Former Site of Newington Brickworks, At School on Stirling Way, Ramsgate c. 1905-1922.
TR 36 NE 376	Monument	c. 530m W	Post Medieval	Chalk Pit at Coldswood Farm, Manston
TR 36 NE 378	Monument	c. 495m SW	Post Medieval	Chalk Pit, Haine, Manston
TR 36 NE 380	Monument	c. 545m NNE	Post Medieval	Chalk Pit at Dismantled Railway Works, Westwood, Broadstairs and St. Peters

TR 36 NE 212	Monument	c. 405m NE	Unknown	Anti-Tank Trench Mistakenly Identified by Germans on 11.1940 Map. This was an old light railway cutting that fell out of use before WW2.
TR 36 NE 211	Monument	c. 580m NNW	Unknown	Approximate Position of 'Machine Gun Nest' Shown on German 11.1940 Map.
TR 36 NE 452	Monument	c. 665m N	Late Bronze Age to Medieval	Romano-British Rectilinear Field System, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Cremation and Medieval Bakery Structure. Fifteen ditches were recorded which formed an element of a partially preserved rectilinear pattern of land division. An early medieval oven/bakery structure was found enclosed within a ditch of the same age. A single cremation grave found can be dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
TR 36 NE 453	Monument	c. 290m WNW	Roman	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 2326	Listed Building	c. 105m NNW	Post Medieval	Haine Farmhouse. Grade II (1068554). Early 18th century with possibly earlier core.
TR 36 NE 2306	Listed Building	c. 20m W	Post Medieval	Coachhouse About 10 Metres North West of Barn at Rose Farm. Grade II (1068559). Dated 1886.
TR 36 NE 210	Monument	c. 560m NNW	Unknown	Approximate Position Of 'Searchlight Battery' Shown on German 11.940 Map.
TR 36 NE 500	Monument	c. 590m N	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	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 2293	Monument	c. 465m NNE	Post Medieval to Modern	Office Block About 20 Metres East of Main Block. Former site of a listed building. Built 1900 associated with the Infectious diseases hospital. Now demolished.
TR 36 NE 440	Monument	c. 40m W	Prehistoric	Site of A Denehole, East of Haine Farm, Ramsgate. recorded in the Trust for Thanet Archaeology Archives. Noted as a possible Prehistoric flint mine. Identified in 1995 during a desk-based assessment of the archaeological implications of the Thanet Reach Business Development.

TR 36 NE 2118	Listed Building	c. 40m WSW	Post Medieval	Shed About 100 Metres South of Barn at Rose Farm. Grade II (1085376). Dated 1886.
TR 36 NE 188	Findspot	c. 860m NNE	Early Mesolithic to Late Neolithic	Mesolithic And Neolithic Flint Tool Findspots, Westwood, Broadstairs. The scatter is thought to indicate an extensive occupation site. Prehistoric pottery may also have been found in this area.
TR 36 NE 2304	Listed Building	c. 5m WSW	Post Medieval	Barn at Rose Farm (TR 3590 6695). Grade II (1085415). 17th century and much repaired.
TR 36 NE 105	Monument	c. 375m NW	Unknown	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 104	Monument	c. 525m NW	Early Bronze Age to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Cropmark Features, Lydden, Manston. Linear, pit and ring ditch cropmark features. Identified from aerial photographs.
TR 36 NE 86	Monument	c. 585m NW	Bronze Age	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 area after ploughing.
TR 36 NE 91	Monument	c. 845m NNE	Post Medieval	Foundation Trench, Westwood, Broadstairs and St. Peters. A 19th-20th century foundation trench thought to be the remains of a building formerly located in Westwood. No further information was available.
TR 36 NE 89	Monument	c. 690m S	Bronze Age	Undated Ring Ditch Cropmark, Newington, Ramsgate. Circular cropmark a ring ditch with internal and external pit like features. Possibly the remains of a ploughed out round barrow? Identified from aerial photographs.
TR 36 NE 53	Monument	c. 540m WNW	Bronze Age	Probable Round Barrow, Manston identified via aerial photo in 1979. Double concentric ring ditch usually placed at bottom of a shallow, dry coombe
MKE74482	Findspot	Within PDA	Iron Age	PAS find. Iron Age Silver Coin.
MKE74291	Findspot	c. 445m NW	Iron Age	PAS find. Iron Age Silver Coin.
MKE73941	Findspot	Within PDA	Late Iron Age	PAS find. Iron Age Silver Coin
MKE74031	Findspot	c. 445m NW	Late Iron Age	PAS find. Iron Age Base Silver Coin

TR 36 NE 536	Monument	c. 710m NNE	Early Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	Bronze Age Enclosure and Field System, Westwood Cross, Broadstairs. The site appears to have been completely abandoned after the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age phase of activity. A brickearth-like deposit built up across the site.
TR 36 NE 537	Findspot	c. 685m NNE	Roman	Roman Finds, Westwood Cross
TR 36 NE 538	Monument	c. 730m NNE	Medieval	Medieval Quarries, Westwood Cross
TR 36 NE 547	Monument	c. 565m SSW	Roman	Roman Field Ditches, Haine Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 531	Monument	c. 95m SSE	Unknown	Undated Gully, Stirling Way, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 535	Findspot	c. 195m NNW	Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	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.
TR 36 NE 533	Monument	c. 685m NNE	Later Prehistoric	Later Prehistoric Features, Westwood Cross, Thanet. A sparse scatter of features, including pits, gullies, post holes and shallow linear features of uncertain function. Struck flints and pottery suggested a later prehistoric date but this could not be confirmed.
TR 36 NE 2187	Monument	c. 505m NNE	Post Medieval	Palm Ward Haine Hospital. Former site of a listed building now demolished. Built 1900.
TR 36 NE 2188	Monument	c. 475m NNE	Post Medieval	Haine Hospital Administrative Block. Former site of a listed building now demolished. Built 1900.
TR 36 NE 571	Monument	Adjacent to PDA	Unknown	Undated Ditch, New Haine Road
TR 36 NE 573	Monument	c. 220m SSW	Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	Middle Bronze Age To Early Iron Age Field System, New Haine Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 574	Monument	c. 225m SSW	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Pit, New Haine Road, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 575	Monument	c. 170m S	Roman	Roman Field System, New Haine Road, Ramsgate. A rectilinear system of ditches was found relating to a Roman field system. It disregarded the earlier prehistoric system in the area.

TR 36 NE 576	Monument	c. 265m SSW	Medieval	A Medieval Pit, New Haine Road, Ramsgate containing 12th-13th century Tyler Hill ware.
TR 36 NE 2186	Monument	c. 460m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Epple Ward Haine Hospital. Former site of a listed building now demolished. Built 1900.
TR 36 NE 569	Monument	c. 215m NE	Unknown	Undated Pit or Ditch, New Haine Road exposed and not fully excavated.
TR 36 NE 570	Monument	W Adjacent to PDA	Unknown	Undated Ditches, New Haine Road. Two ditches which contained struck flint and fragments of lava quern.
TR 36 NE 572	Monument	Adjacent to PDA	Unknown	Undated Ditch, New Haine Road
TR 36 NE 2092	Monument	c. 475m NNE	Post Medieval	Joss Ward, Haine Hospital. Former site of a listed building now demolished. Built 1900.
TR 36 NE 2049	Monument	c. 505m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Minnis Ward, Haine Hospital. Former site of a listed building now demolished. Built 1900.
TR 36 NE 2094	Monument	c. 440m N	Post Medieval	Gateway, Walls and Lodges, Haine Hospital. Former site of a listed building. Built 1900. Now demolished.
MKE87063	Farmstead	c. 485m E	Post Medieval	Jackey Baker's Farm. Regular courtyard plan with buildings on three sides. Farmstead completely demolished.
TR 36 NE 597	Findspot	c. 140m SSE	Late Neolithic	Neolithic Worked Flints, Marlowe Academy, Ramsgate recovered from spoil heaps.
MKE87074	Farmstead	c. 790m ENE	Post Medieval	Farmstead in Northwood. Regular courtyard with buildings on three sides. Only the farmhouse remains.
TR 36 NE 493	Findspot	c. 265m N	Later Prehistoric	Prehistoric Worked Flints, Eurokent Business Park. It is likely that a site lies near this area, probably to the south east.
TR 36 NE 119	Monument	c. 650m SW	Roman	Romano-British Ditches and Midden Materials, Manston excavated in 1978.
TR 36 NE 169	Monument	c. 730m NW	Late Iron Age to Roman	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 soilmarks 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 508	Monument	c. 520m NNW	Unknown	Rectangular Enclosures, West of Westwood
TR 36 NE 642	Monument	c. 740m NW	Iron Age	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.
MKE97061	Findspot	c. 775m SW	Post Medieval	PAS find. Copper Alloy Furniture Fitting
TR 36 NE 644	Monument	c. 540m N	Roman	Roman Ditch, Manston Court Road
TR 36 NE 529	Monument	c. 195m SSE	Later Prehistoric	Prehistoric Gully, Stirling Way, Ramsgate. The only find from the feature was a small flint blade, suggesting a prehistoric date.
TR 36 NE 530	Monument	c. 195m SE	Unknown	Undated Feature, Stirling Way, Ramsgate. 4m wide and 1.04m deep of unknown function and date. A small scrap of bronze was found within it.
TR 36 NE 522	Building	c. 710m E	Modern	George Vi Pillar Box, Po, 306 Margate Road, Northwood. visible as cropmarks in the 1990 aerial photos, to the west of Westwood.
TR 36 NE 198	Building	c. 50m WSW	Unknown	Milestone Haine Road, Haine, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 503	Building	c. 805m N	Modern	Second World War Pillbox, Near Nash Road, Westwood
TR 36 NE 523	Building	c. 605m SSE	Modern	George Vi Pillar Box, Weyburn Drive
TR 36 NE 2444	Findspot	c. 15m NW	Unknown	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.
MKE88750	Farmstead	c. 45m SW	Post Medieval	Beerlings Farm. Regular courtyard plan, altered with partial loss of form (less than 50%).
TR 36 NE 564	Monument	c. 680m N	Unknown	Undated Pits, North of Haine Road, Westwood. Remains of wheat, barley and common pea were found within the fills of the pits. Residual worked flints were also found. It is thought that these pits probably relate to the medieval activity to the west.
TR 36 NE 565	Monument	c. 790m N	Unknown	Undated Ditches, North of Haine Road, Westwood, probably field boundaries.

TR 36 NE 403	Monument	Within PDA	Post Medieval	Windmill, Ramsgate
TR 36 NE 2403	Findspot	c. 520m W	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	Single Small Palaeolithic Handaxe Discovered During The Margate And Broadstairs Urban Wastewater Treatment Scheme (2005 To 2006)
TR 36 NE 652	Monument	c. 465m WNW	Prehistoric	Double Ring-Ditch Visible On 2012 Aerial Photography. A possible line of pits may extend 100m north from the ring-ditch.
MKE108921	Findspot	c. 130m NNW	Unknown	Pas find. Post Medieval Lead Alloy Token
MKE108923	Findspot	c. 130m NNW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Pas find. Medieval Copper Alloy Thimble
MKE108924	Findspot	c. 130m NNW	Post Medieval	PAS find. Post Medieval Copper Alloy Coin
MKE108925	Findspot	c. 130m NNW	Post Medieval	PAS find. Post Medieval Silver Coin
MKE108927	Findspot	c. 130m NNW	Unknown	PAS find. Unknown Bead
MKE108928	Findspot	c. 130m NNW	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS find. Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE108929	Findspot	c. 130m NNW	Post Medieval	PAS find. Post Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE108930	Findspot	c. 130m NNW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	PAS find. Early Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE108919	Findspot	c. 130m NNW	Post Medieval	PAS find. Post Medieval Lead Alloy Pendant
MKE108920	Findspot	c. 130m NNW	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS find. Medieval Copper Alloy Button
TR 36 NE 726	Monument	c. 760m NNE	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age Beaker Period Pit, Former Build Center, Broadstairs. A programme of archaeological work carried out in 2012 found a large sub-oval pit that contained worked flint and a single sherd of Beaker pottery (2,400 - 1,700 BC). The pit had been filled with domestic waste and showed signs of animal management nearby. The pit filled in during the early bronze age.
TR 36 NE 654	Monument	c. 750m NNE	Prehistoric or Roman	Ditch Terminus or Possible Pit At 479 Margate Road, Broadstairs. A single flint scraper was found in the fill, though not distinctive to any particular period.

TR 36 NE 2470	Monument	c. 165m NNW	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Post Medieval	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	c. 385m NW	Post Medieval	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 2465	Monument	c. 745m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	Newington Mill (Thanet), constructed c.1830 and demolished c.1961.
TR 36 NE 2466	Monument	c. 460m ENE	Post Medieval to Modern	Thanet Mill (Northwood), constructed before 1841 and demolished in 1961.
MKE108922	Findspot	c. 130m NNW	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS find. Medieval Copper Alloy Thimble
MKE97063	Findspot	c. 775m SW	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS find. Copper Alloy Dress Hook
TR 36 NE 2489	Monument	c. 460m NNE	Modern	Military Tunnels, Westwood Cross. In January 2014 subsidence at a car-park in Westwood Cross exposed a number of tunnels. Survey by the Kent Underground Research Group found a series of hand-cut tunnels about 5.7 m below ground level. A brick ventilation shaft was the only notable feature.
TR 36 NE 653	Monument	c. 740m NNE	Unknown	Post Holes/Small Pits At 479 Margate Road, Broadstairs.
TR 36 NE 2420	Monument	c. 555m WSW	Modern	Auxiliary Unit Operational Base: In A Field to The North of Spratling
MKE97064	Findspot	c. 775m SW	Post Medieval	PAS find. Copper Alloy Mount
TR 36 NE 2421	Monument	c. 630m SSW	Modern	Auxiliary Unit Observation Post. Auxiliary Unit Observation Post under the main building of the factory, close to the chimney. Used by Savoy Patrol (Manston) Thanet Auxiliary Unit. Destroyed when the factory was demolished.
MKE87049	Farmstead	c. 680m SW	Post Medieval	Spratling Court Farm. Multi-yard plan farmstead, farmhouse in central position. Altered significant loss of form (more than 50%).

MKE87051	Farmstead	c. 440m W	Post Medieval	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	c. 90m NNW	Post Medieval	Haine Farm. Multi-yard plan, altered with partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE87053	Farmstead	c. 10m W	Unknown	Rose Farm. Loose courtyard type with buildings on four sides. Altered with partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
MKE108908	Findspot	within PDA	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS find. Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE108909	Findspot	within PDA	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS find. Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE108946	Findspot	c. 200m NW	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle
MKE108964	Findspot	c. 340m SW	Late Bronze Age	PAS find. Bronze Age Copper Alloy Socketed Axehead
MKE110834	Findspot	c. 40m W	Prehistoric	Prehistoric Struck Flint, Safari House, Haine Road, Ramsgate, probably derived from the subsoil.
TR 36 NE 670	Monument	c. 370m NE	Unknown	Undated Posthole, Flintwork, Medieval Pottery Sherd: Westwood Cross, Thanet
TR 36 NE 681	Monument	c. 735m NNE	Modern	Second World War Roadblock on Haine Road, Westwood beneath the railway bridge.
MKE108907	Findspot	Within PDA	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS find. Medieval Copper Alloy Jetton
TR 36 NE 2419	Monument	c. 475m NNE	Modern	Isle of Thanet Isolation Hospital, Haine Road, Ramsgate
MKE113985	Findspot	c. 510m SW	Roman	PAS find. Roman Silver Coin
MKE113986	Findspot	c. 500m SW	Roman	PAS find. Roman Silver Coin
TR 15 NE 1063	Monument	c. 350m W	Post Medieval to Modern	Ashford & Margate Railway. Built 1846.
TR 36 NE 675	Monument	c. 470m SW	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	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	c. 750m SW	Late Iron Age to Medieval	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 677	Monument	c. 280m W	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	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 727	Monument	c. 535m N	Bronze Age	Middle to Late Bronze Age Field System, Former Build Center, Broadstairs. This field system had previously been identified to the west of the site within the Westwood Cross plateau.
TR 36 NE 2468	Monument	c. 410m WNW	Later Prehistoric	Double Ring Ditch and Other Late Prehistoric Features, Manston Court Road, Margate
TR 36 NE 2469	Monument	c. 340m NW	Roman	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.
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
EKE5692	Watching Brief	2000	INT	Watching Brief on Margate & Broadstairs WTW Enhancement Scheme
EKE5692	Watching Brief	2000	INT	Watching Brief on Margate & Broadstairs WTW Enhancement Scheme
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
EKE13608	Evaluation	2014	INT	Archaeological evaluation at Laleham Park SEN School, 2014
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	21st July 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			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
EKE11491	Geophysical Survey	1998	NON	Geophysical survey of the Margate-Weatherlees Hill Sludge Transfer Pipeline route
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-Rumsfields 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
EKE19308	Trial Trench	2016	INT	Evaluation interim report, Westwood Cross, Thanet, Kent, Areas 3C, 4A, 4B and 5A

Figure 13: Gazetteer of KHER Records

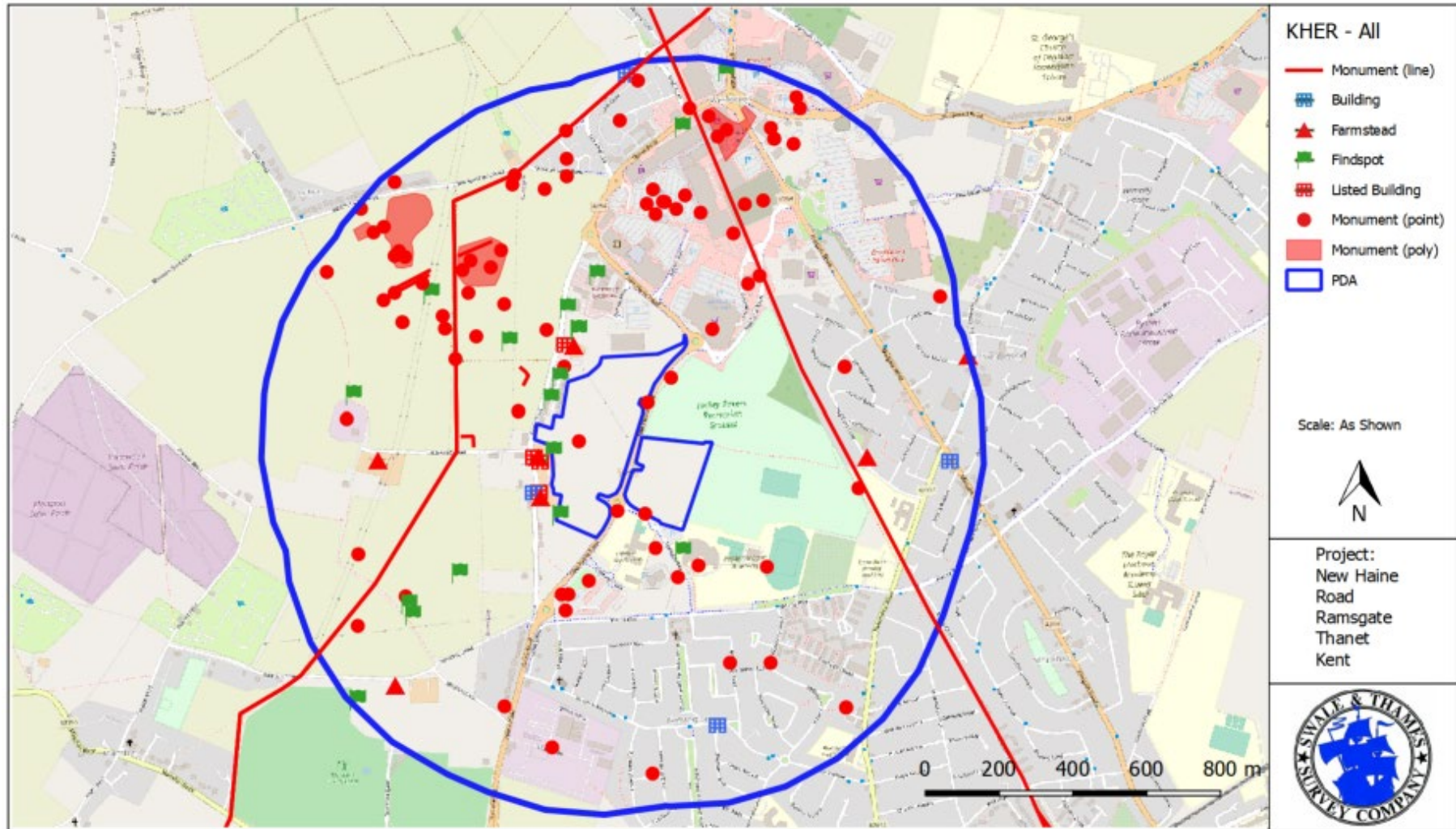


Figure 14: KHER Monument Record – All

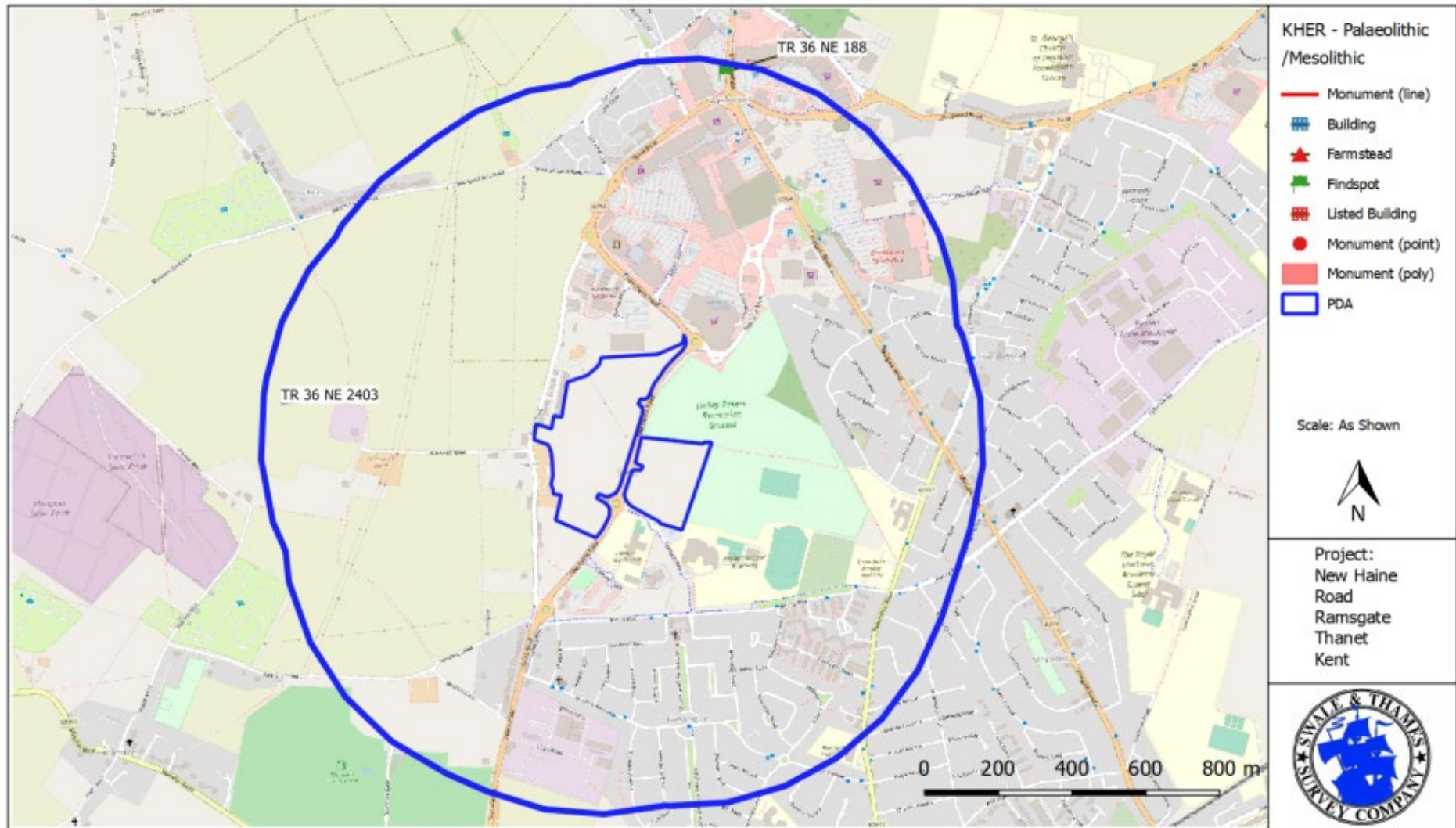


Figure 15: KHER – Palaeolithic/ Mesolithic

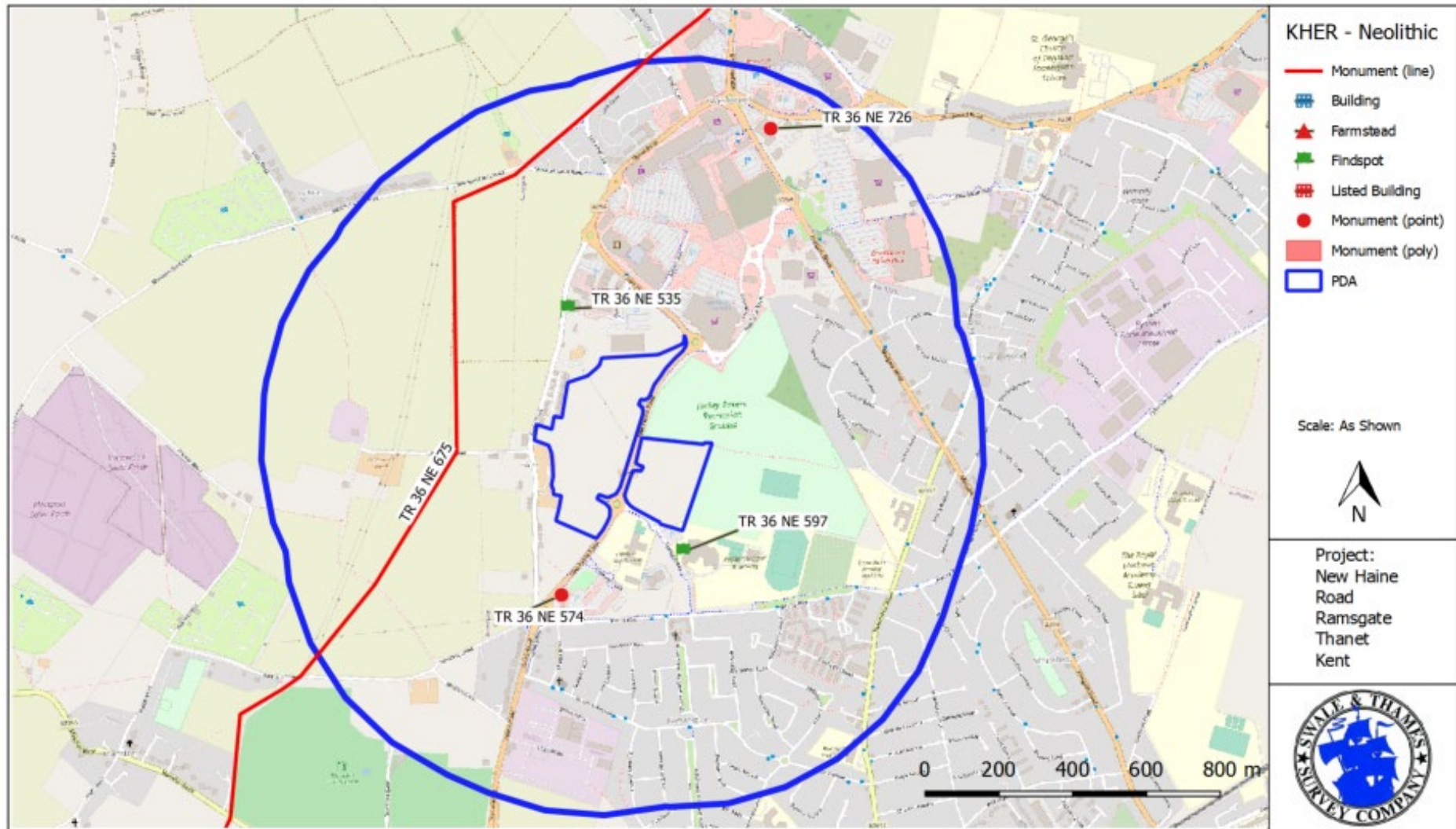


Figure 16: KHER – Neolithic

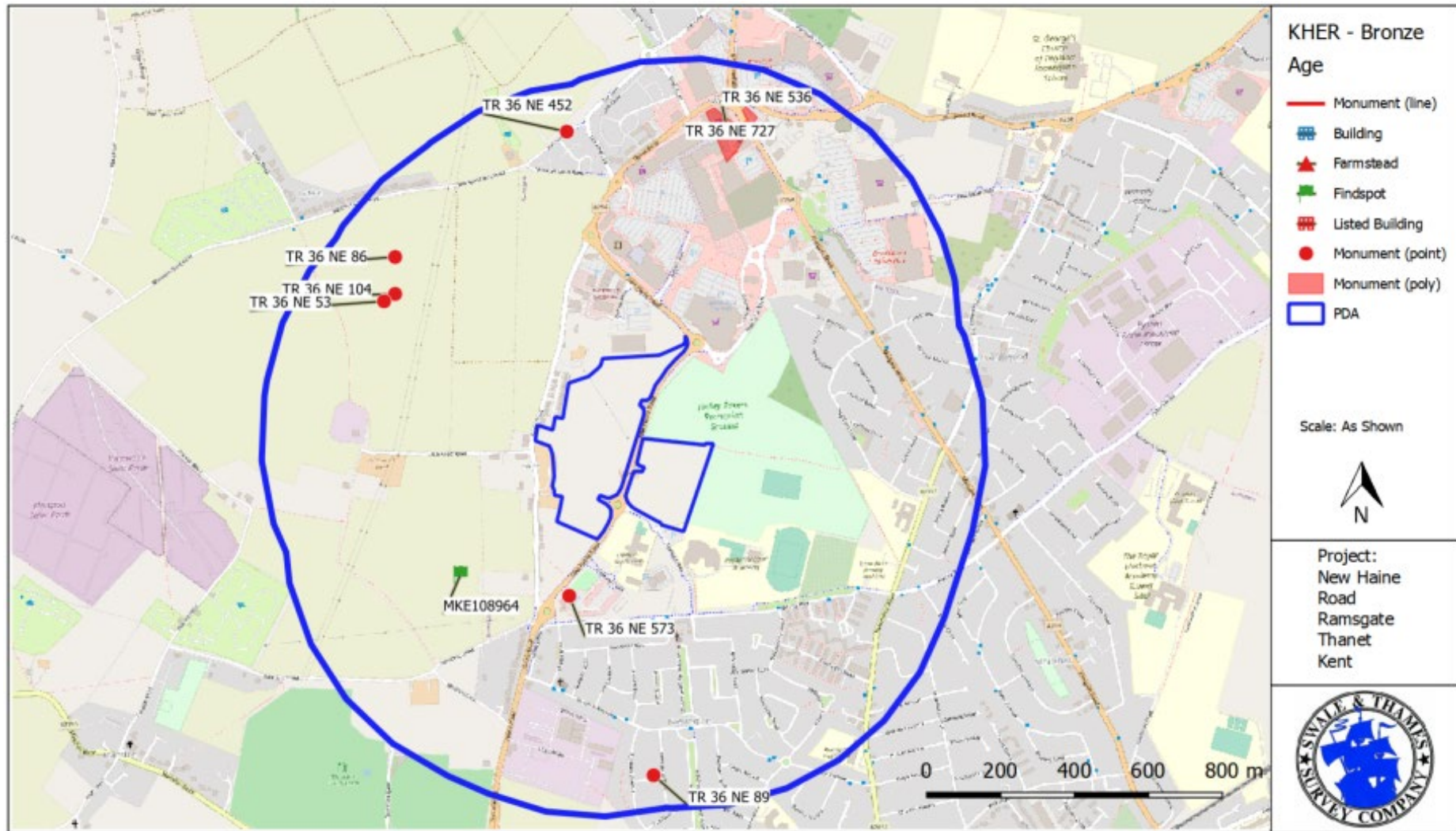


Figure 17: KHER – Bronze Age

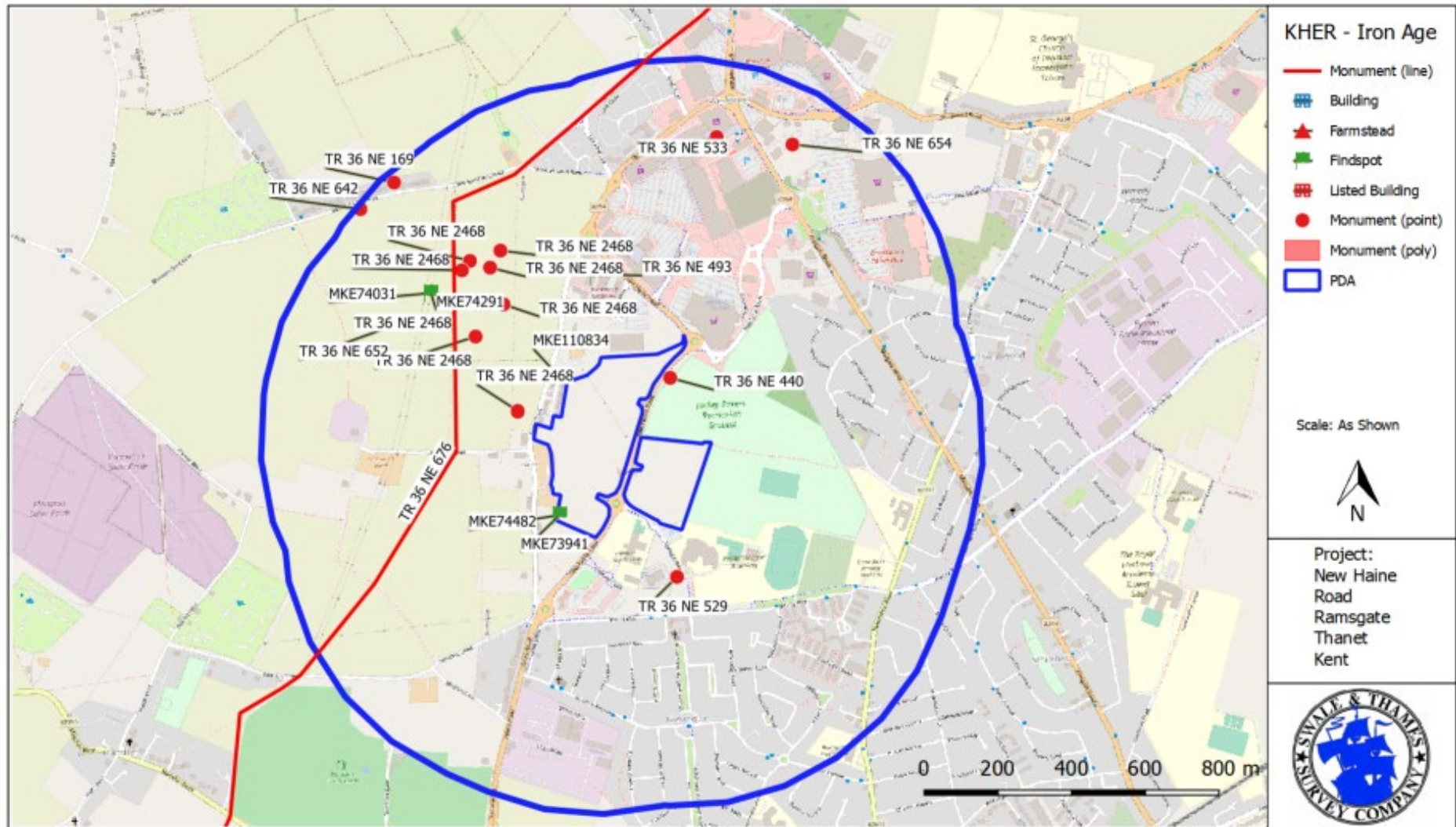


Figure 18: KHER – Iron Age

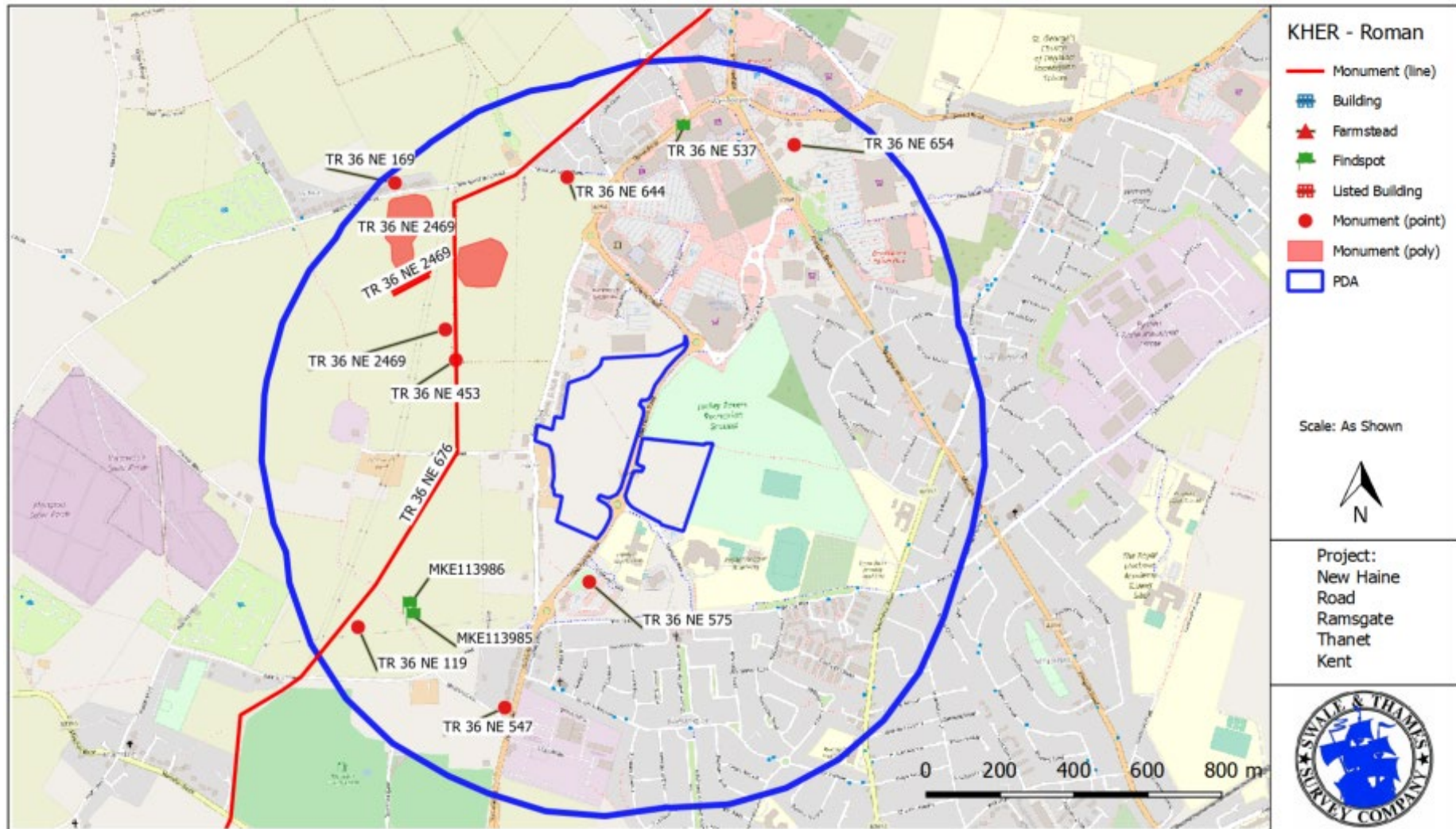


Figure 19: KHER – Roman

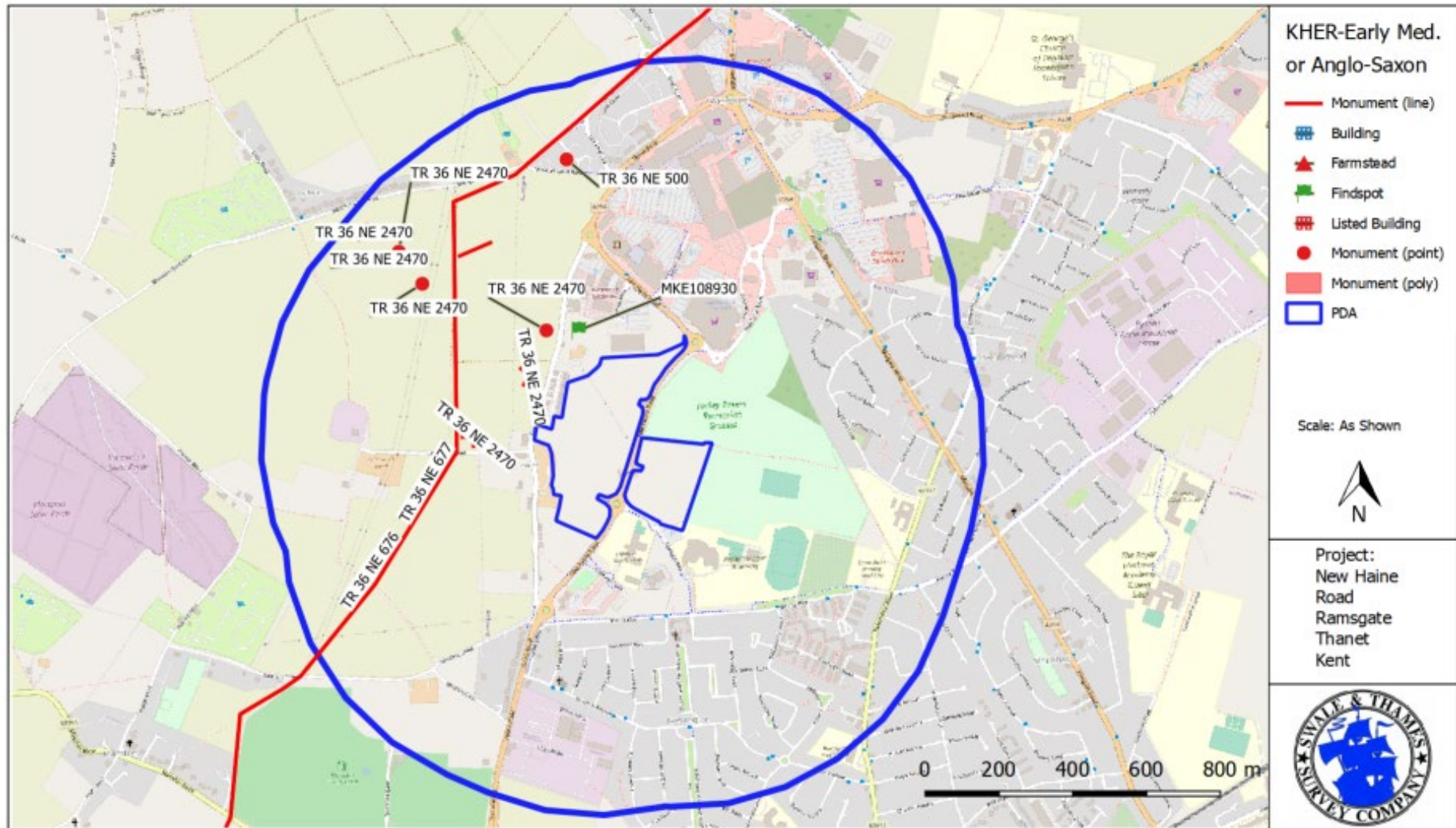


Figure 20: KHER – Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon

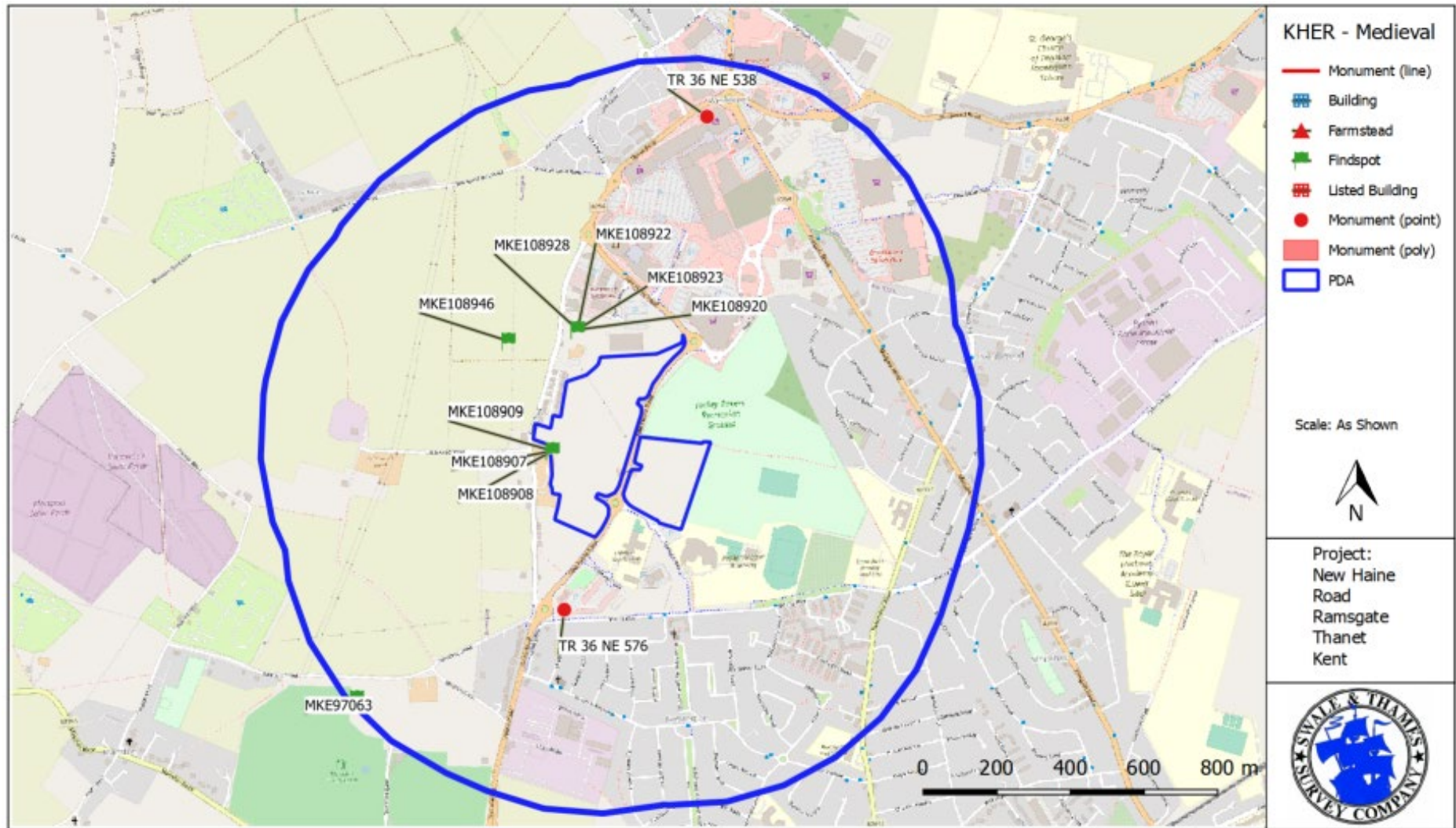


Figure 21: KHER – Medieval

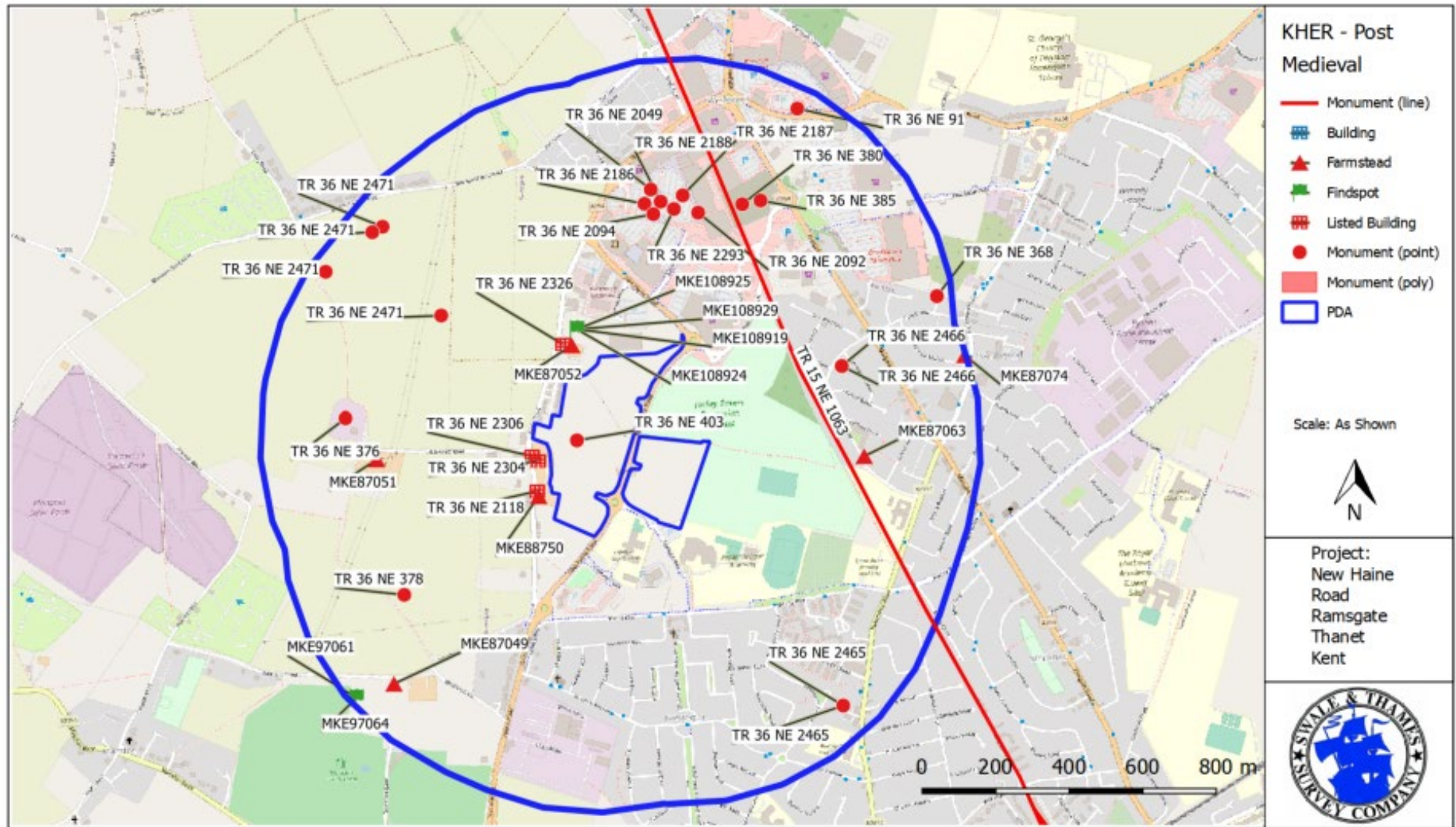


Figure 22: KHER – Post Medieval

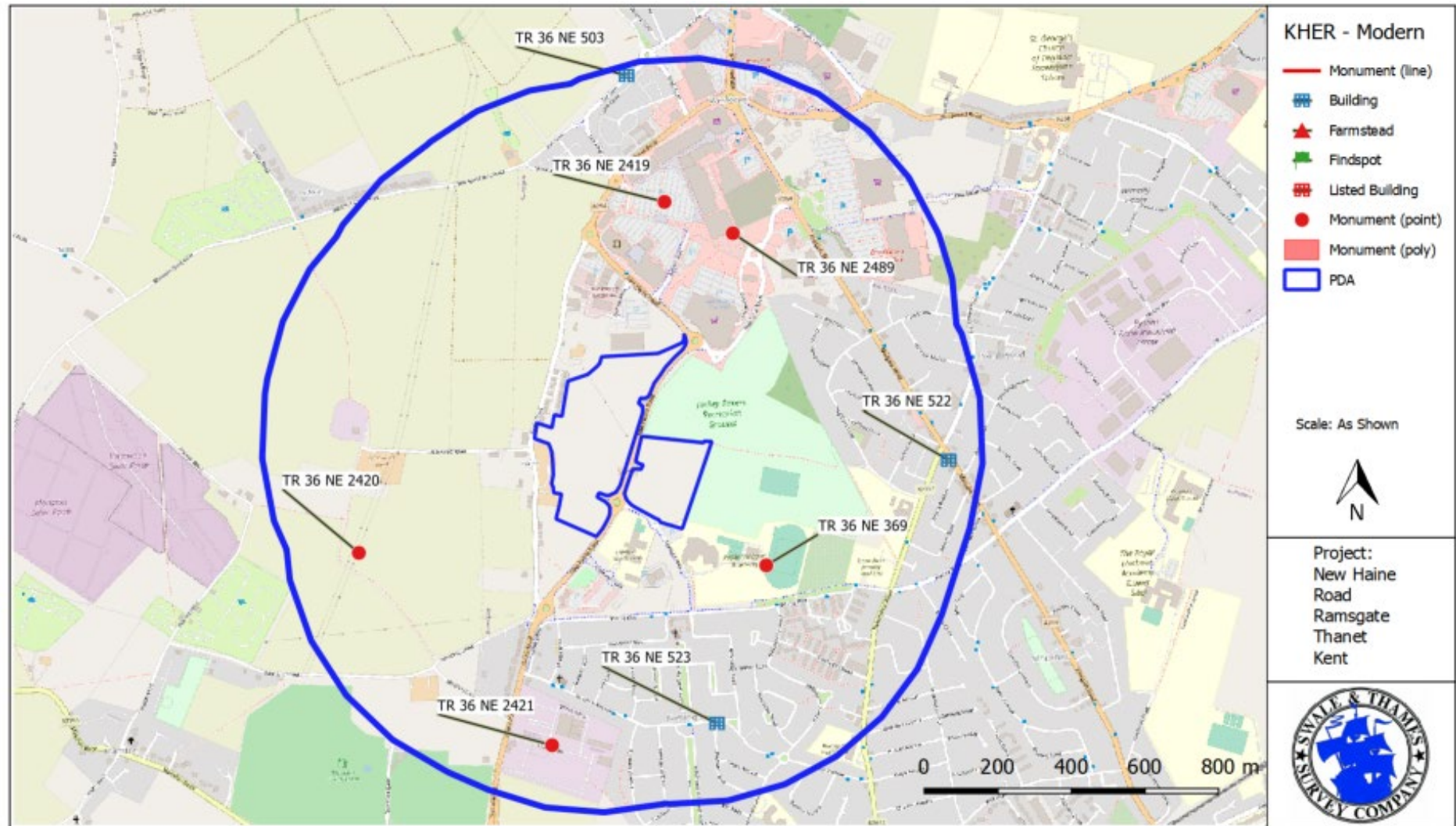


Figure 23: KHER – Modern

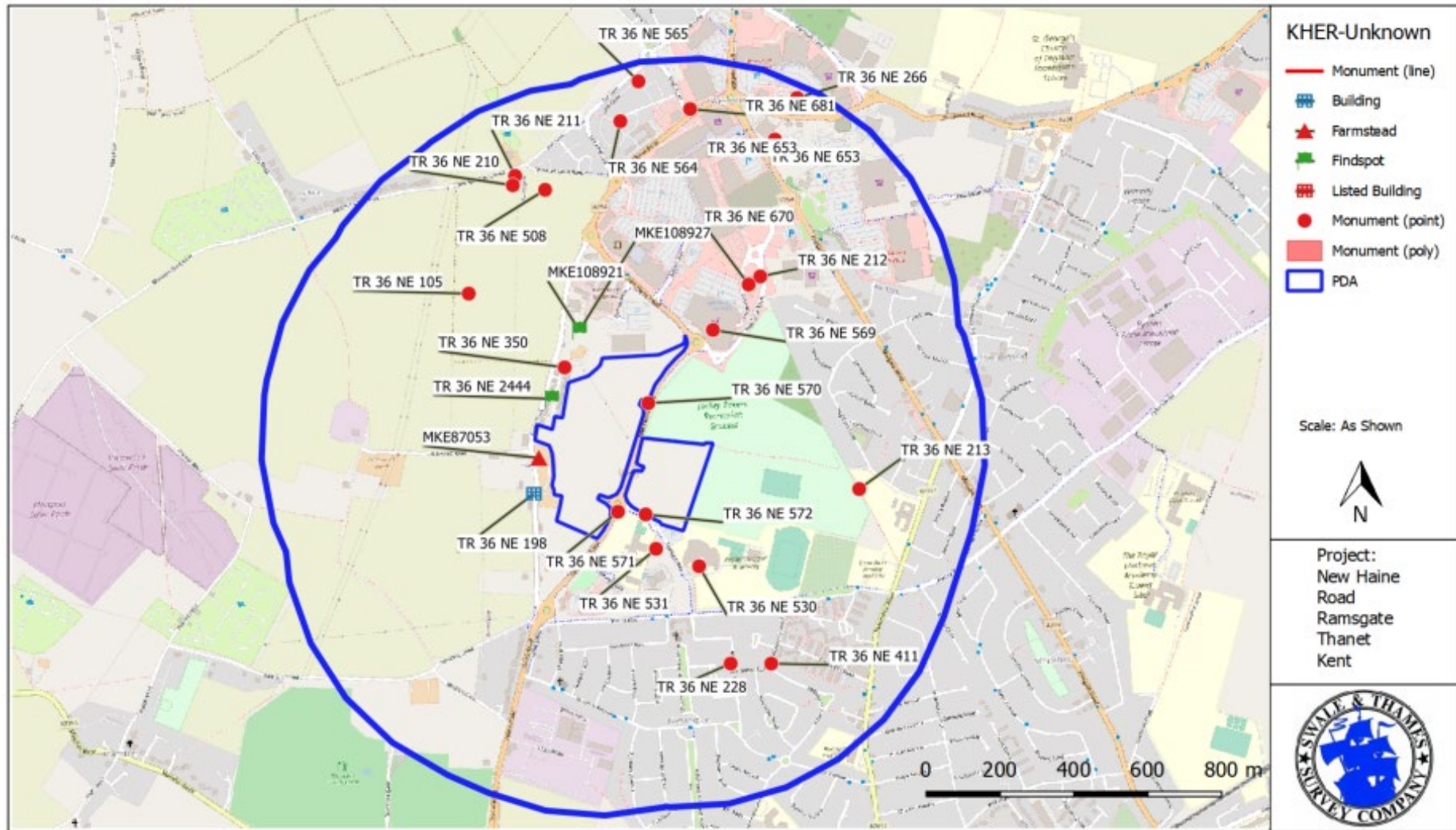


Figure 24: KHER - Unknown

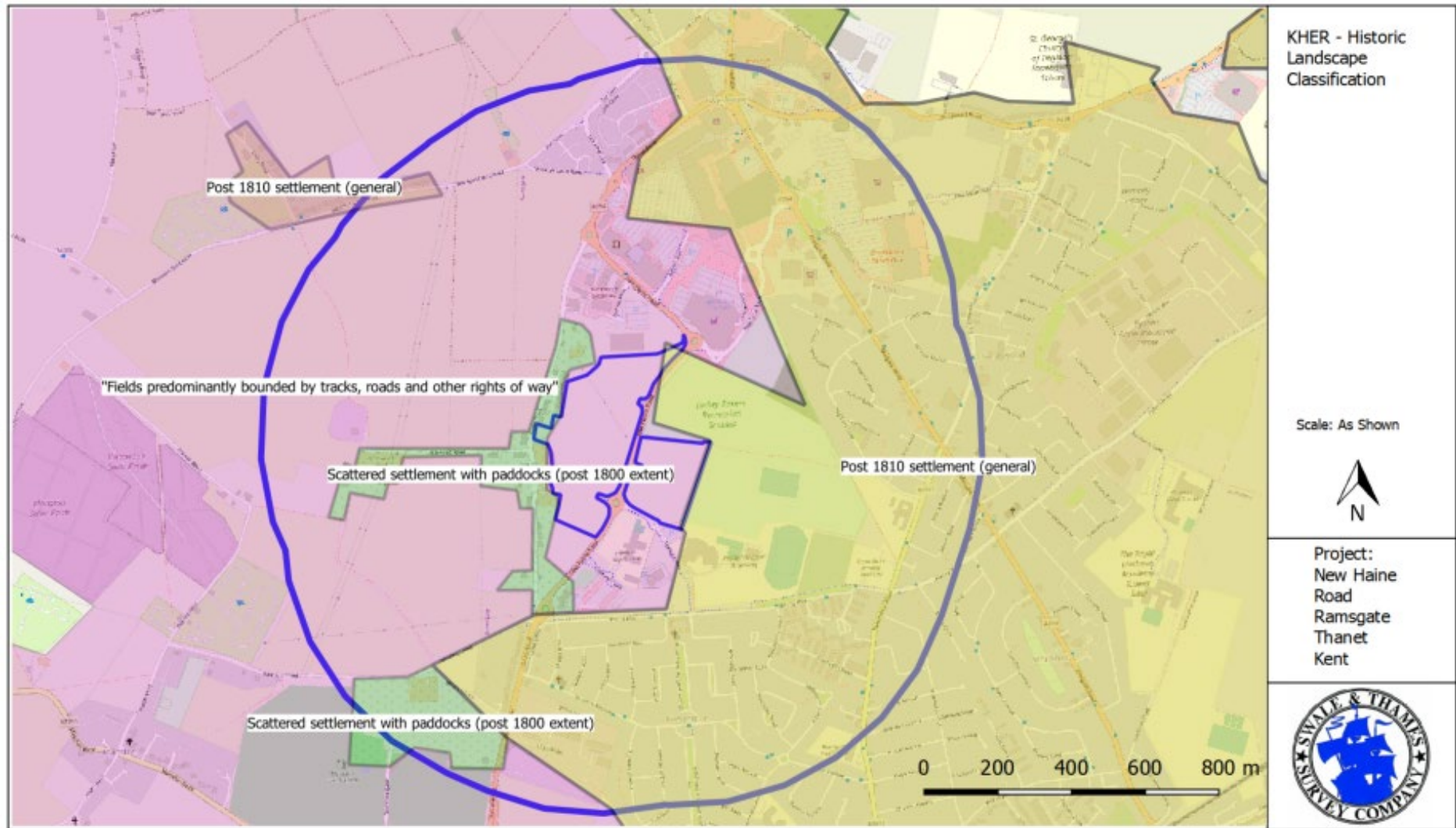


Figure 25: KHER Historic Landscape Classification

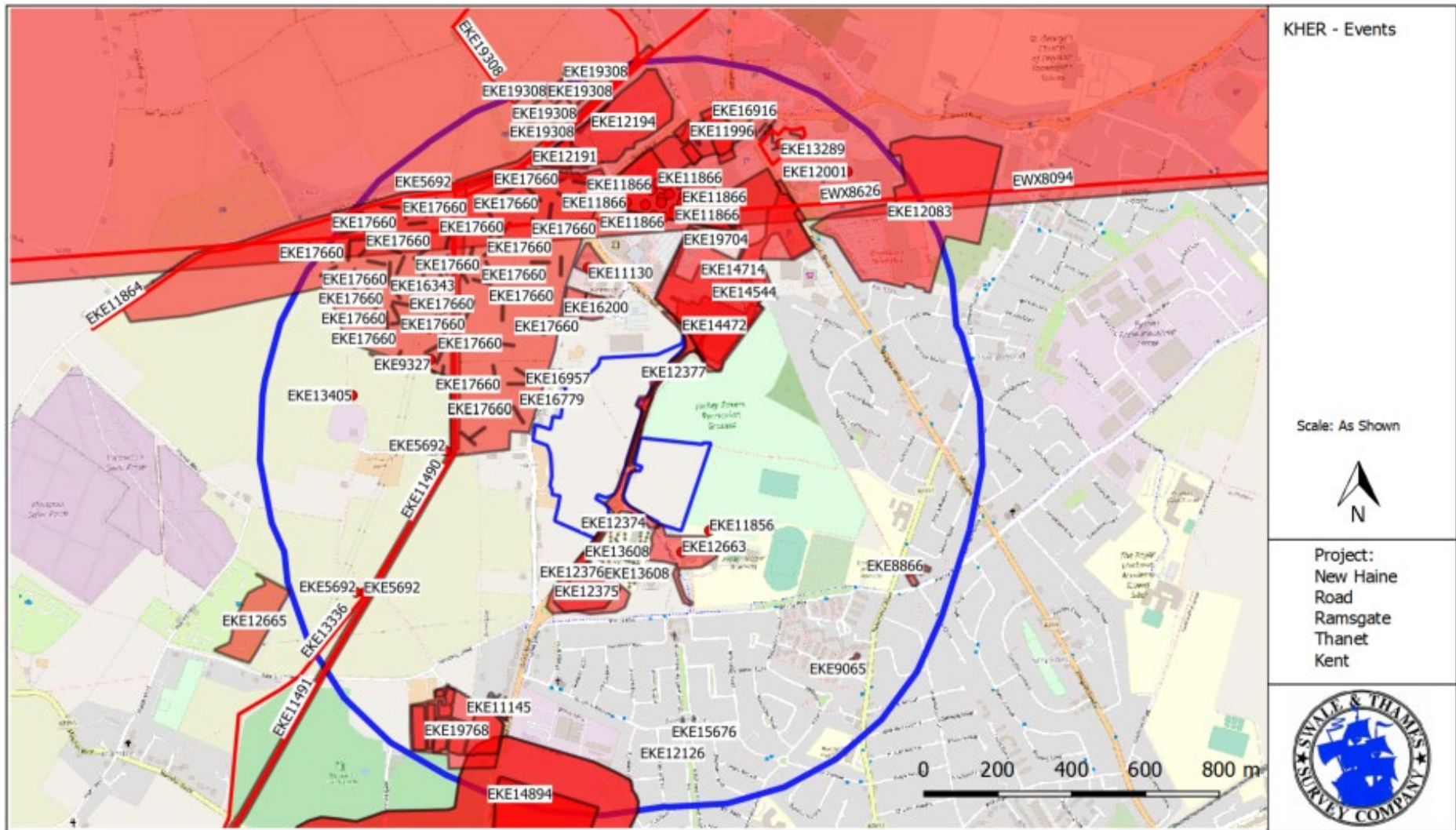


Figure 26: KHER Events

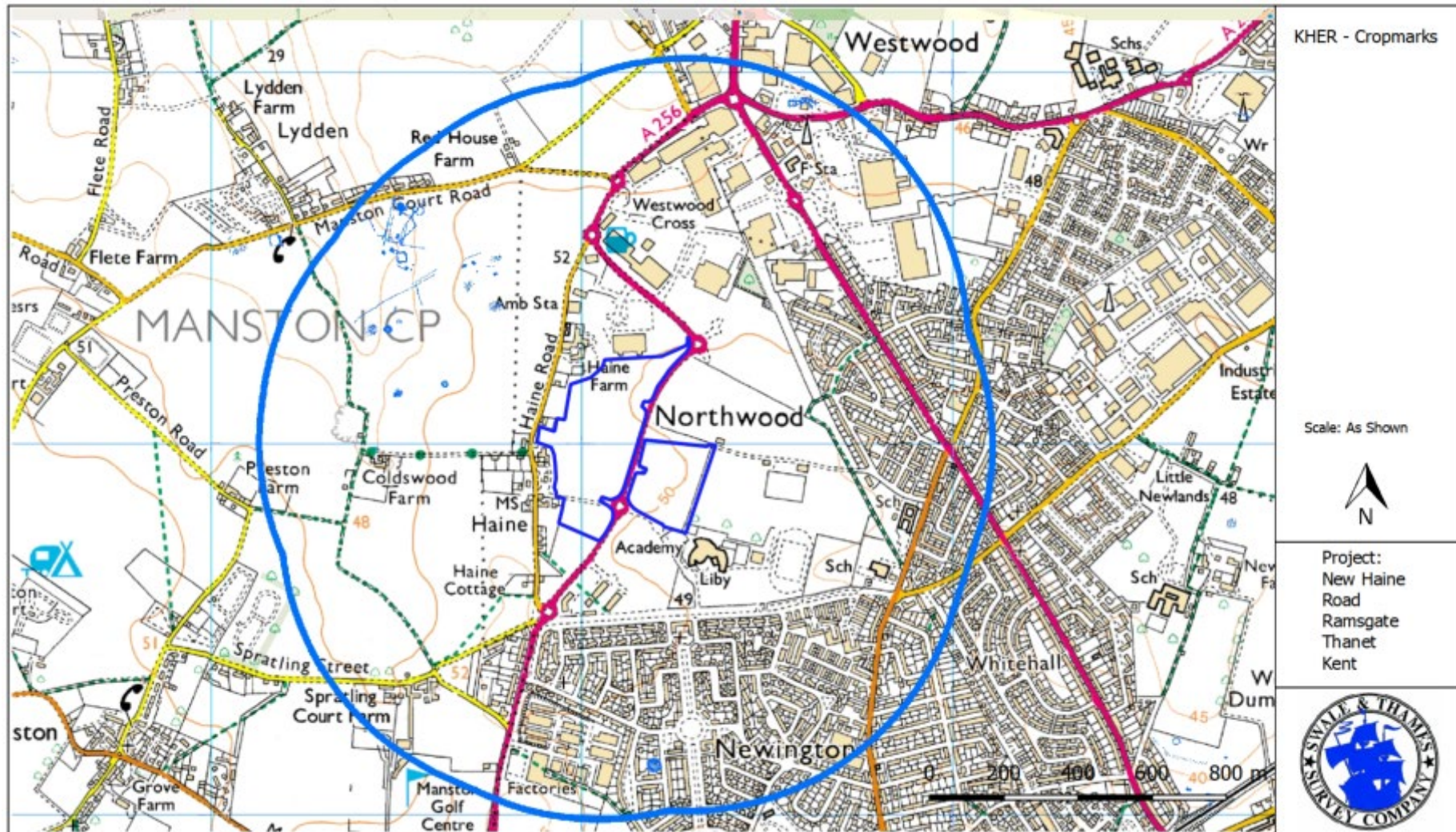


Figure 27: KHER Cropmarks

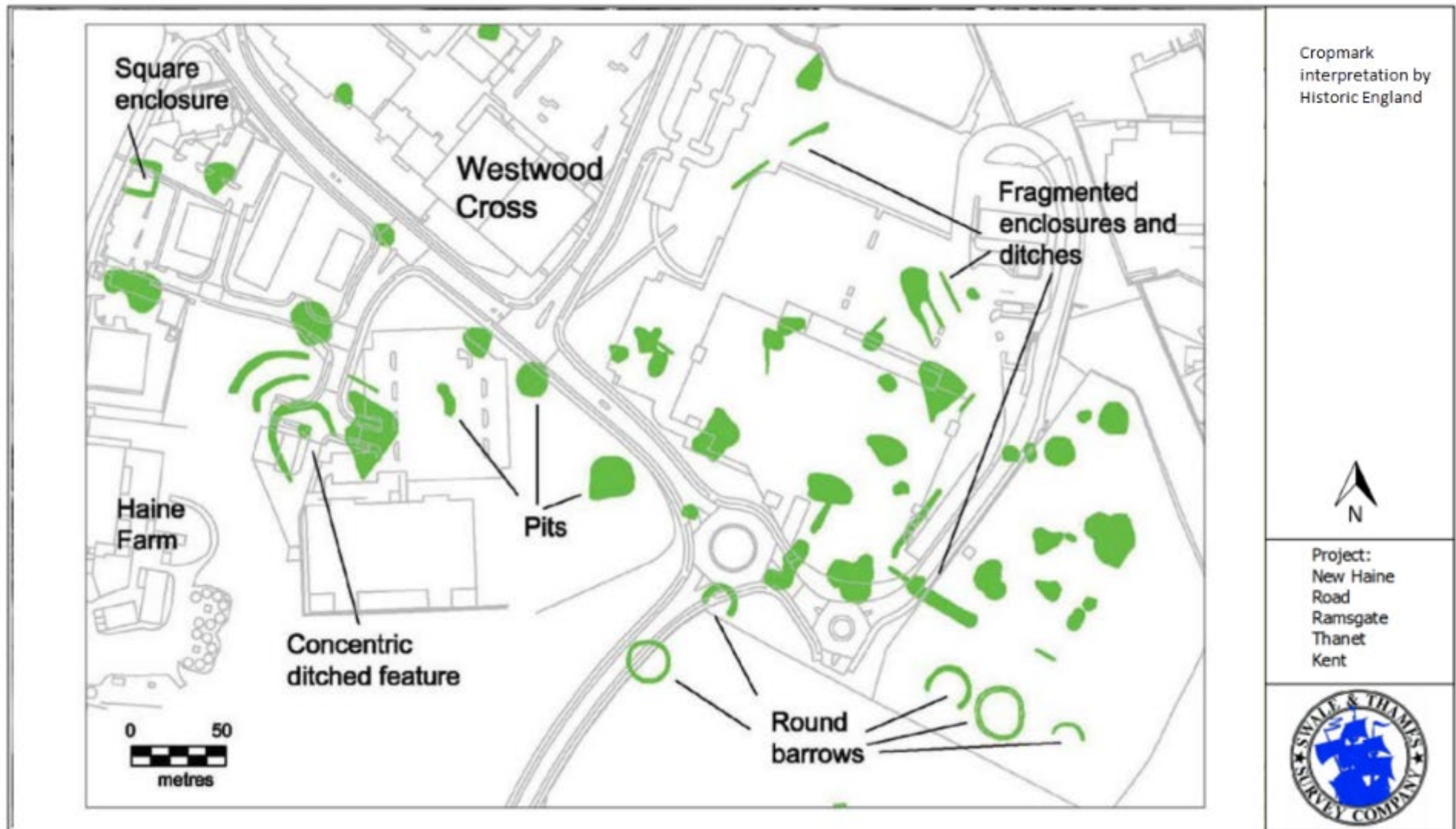


Figure 28: Cropmark interpretation by Historic England

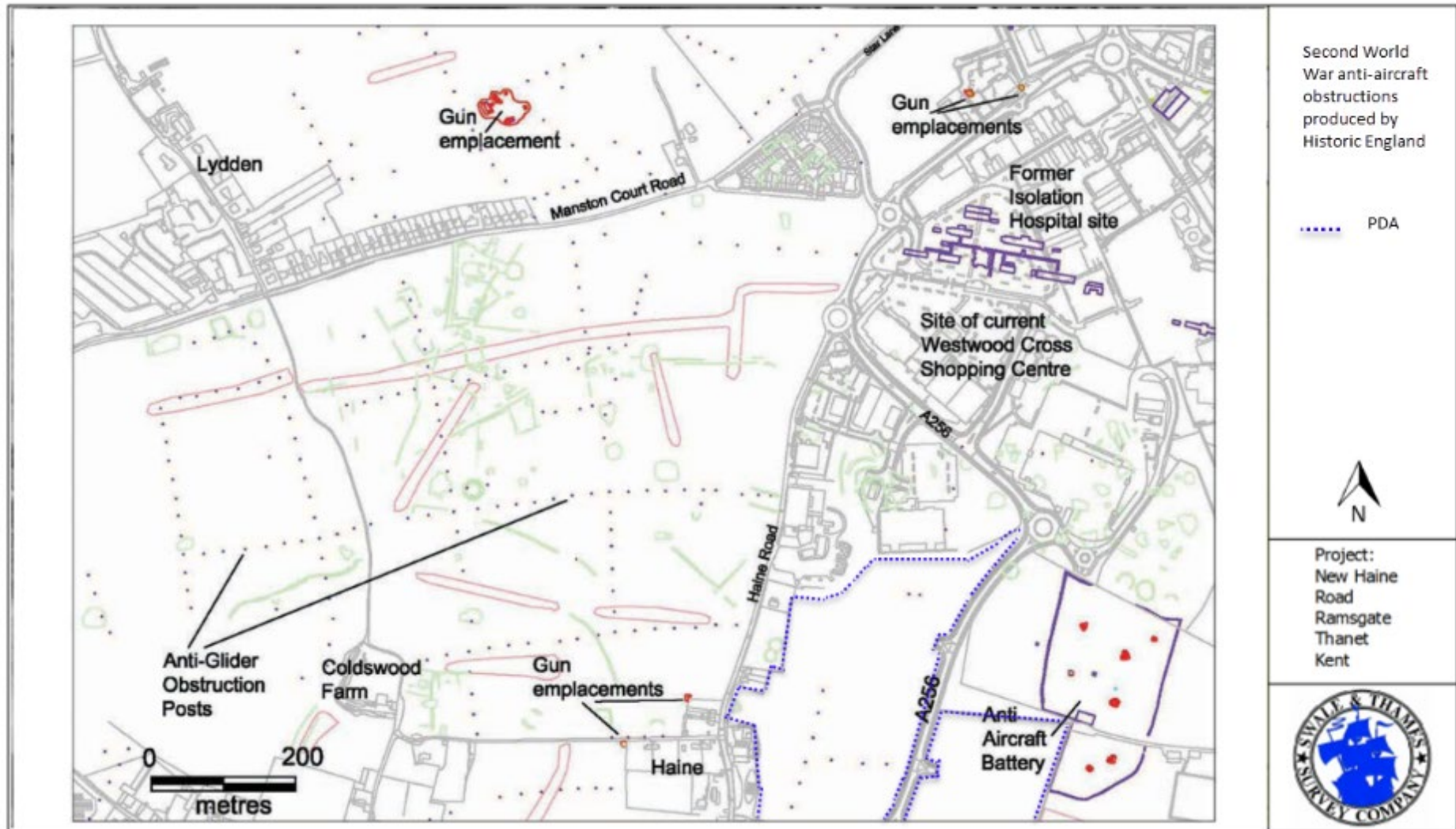


Figure 29: Anti-aircraft obstructions in the Second World War



Plate 1: Aerial photograph from 1934



Plate 2: 1941 Aerial Photograph.



Plate 3: Aerial Photograph, 1947

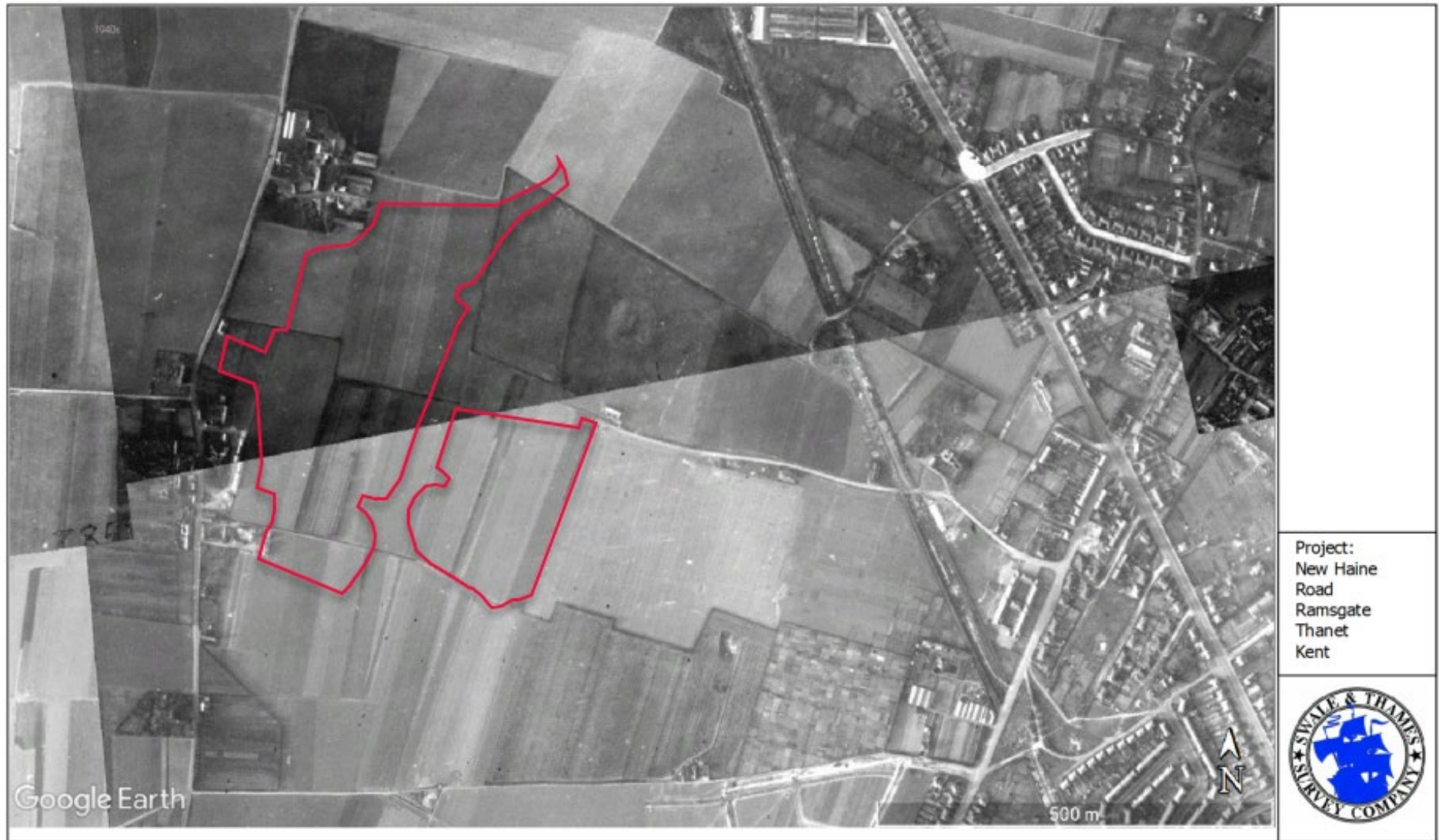


Plate 4: 1940s. (Google Earth).



Plate 5: 1960s (Google Earth)

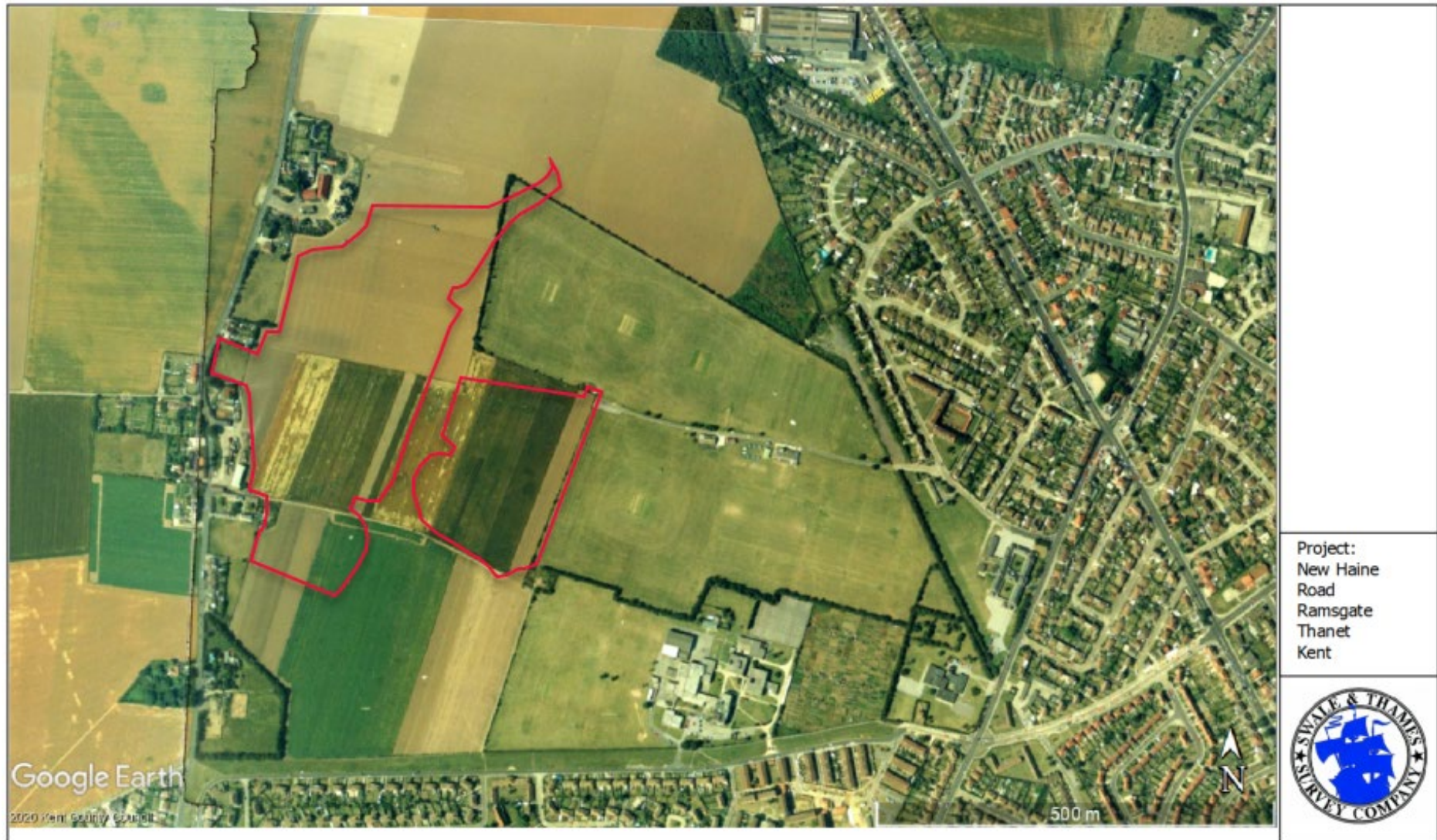


Plate 6: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 7: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 8: 2007 (Google Earth)



Plate 9: 2009 (Google Earth)



Plate 10: 2019 (Google Earth)



Plate 11: Northern half of Area 1 (facing NE)



Plate 12: Southern half of Area 1 (facing SE)



Plate 13: Extreme western portion of Area 1 (facing NW)



Plate 14: Area 1 from the north western corner (facing SSE)



Project:
New Haine
Road
Ramsgate
Thanet
Kent



Plate 15: Area 1 from the north eastern corner (facing SSW)



Plate 16: Northern and central part of Area 1 (facing NNW)



Plate 17: Northern and central part of Area 1 (facing NNE)



Plate 18: Southern part of Area 1 (facing SSW)



Plate 19: Southern part of Area 1 (facing NW)



Plate 20: Area 2 from the south western corner (facing NE)



Plate 21: Area 2 from the south eastern corner (facing NW)



Plate 22: Area 2 from the north eastern corner (facing SW).



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Plate 23: Area 2 northern boundary (facing WSW)



Plate 24: Area 2 from the north western corner (facing SE)



Plate 25: Plate Locations