

# Historic Building Recording at St Lawrence College, College Road, Ramsgate, Kent

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Science Building c.1890

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# Historic Building Recording at St Lawrence College, College Road, Ramsgate in Kent

## Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned to carry out a programme of phased historic building recording on part of the College estate which has planning permission for demolition/redevelopment.

The site is currently occupied by a number of buildings associated with the sites use as a College.

The site is of some significance due to its age, interesting features and historic development.

It was therefore required that a detailed record be made of some of the buildings on the site, prior to their redevelopment or demolition. This would serve to mitigate the negative effects of the redevelopment/demolition of the buildings by 'preservation by record'.

The following buildings and structures have been identified for recording in the SWAT Building Recording Specification issued in 2021:

2. Design Technology Building
3. Biology Department Building
4. Science Building
5. Grounds and Maintenance Building
6. No.36 College Road
9. Grounds Store
11. Store
12. No.38 (Upper and Lower) College Road



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 SWAT Archaeology was commissioned by St Lawrence College to carry out a programme of historic building recording at St Lawrence College which is centred on National Grid Reference TR 38063 66142 (hereafter 'the Site' or 'PDA').

1.1.2 The Site (Figure 1) is currently occupied by a wide range of buildings and structures, areas of hard-standing and grassland. The buildings on the Site were constructed in various phases and materials in association with the school, and more recently a maintenance, training and support facility for St Lawrence College.

The Site is situated on a Proposed Development Area (PDA) for a housing development and is triangular in shape and covers about 4 hectares. The northern side of the PDA is bounded by the Ramsgate to Broadstairs Railway line which is carried on an earth embankment. The southern border of the PDA is College Road, the west border by tennis courts and the east by the adjacent playing fields of Newlands School.

1.1.3 The development proposals for the Site, for which planning permission has been granted on 20<sup>th</sup> January 2017 by Thanet District Council (TH/15/1303) are for:

*The erection of 166 no. dwellings with associated open space and parking provision following the demolition of the existing buildings.*

Two conditions of archaeological works were attached to the Planning Decision Notice and they were:

*(21) No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of:*

*(i) archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has first been submitted and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority; and*

*(ii) following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and*

*recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

#### **GROUND**

*To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded in accordance with the advice contained within the National Planning Policy Framework.*

Condition (22) has also been attached to the permission requiring that a programme of building recording be undertaken in advance of any site works.

*(22) No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of building recording in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.*

*Reason: To ensure that historic building features are properly examined and recorded.*

1.1.4 The Site is situated about 600 metres to the north of the Ramsgate Conservation Area. There are sixty six Listed Building Designations within 1km of the PDA and they range from Early Post Medieval to Modern in date and include breweries, flour mill and gas works. The nearest listed building to the PDA is located about 90m to the SW on the opposite side of College Road (TR 36 NE 2122) and is the Grade II listed Chapel and Library of St Lawrence College built as a Gothic Style War Memorial building in 1926 to the Old Boys killed in WW1. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or sites of Protected Military Remains within the PDA (Figure 2).

1.1.5 A Level 2/3 recording has been requested in line with Historic England published guidance: Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England 2016) and Kent County Council Part C: Historic Building Recording Requirements (Appendix A) and the SWAT Archaeology Historic Building Recording St Lawrence College Specification dated 10/02/2021 requires:

- Research the history of the site as appropriate using documentary sources to establish its use as a college and if there is any internal features to be recorded.
- Access available historic mapping and production of map regression (Appendix 3)

- Provide a basic description of materials and construction and where appropriate fixtures and fittings of interest
- Provide a basic description of the use of the buildings
- Provide a sequence of photographs documenting the external elevations (where accessible) and internal spaces to include a visible scale datum (ranging pole or scale)
- Provide photographs (and where applicable) sketches of features of special significance such as trusses, joinery details, fixtures and later changes.
- Provide a photograph of the surrounding context as appropriate
- Provide annotated versions of the existing architect's plans and elevations to identify the location of photographic views and features of significance
- Where applicable provide annotated versions of the existing architect's plans and elevations to identify phase changes in construction

## **2 THE SITE**

### **2.1 Site location and description**

2.1.1 The site itself (PDA) is located south of the railway line and south of West Dumpton and east of St Lawrence (Figure 1).

In 1879 South-Eastern College was founded by the South Eastern Clerical and Lay Alliance as an Evangelical Church of England School with its first premises in Dane Park, Ramsgate at Dane Park House. Three of the founders were Reverend Robert Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury; John Deacon Esq. chairman of Deacon Bank and Reverend John Bradford Whiting, Vicar of the St Luke's Church. The first Headmaster of the College was Mr Emile Cornet d'Auquier (Hallett 2000a, 42). The school opened in 1879 with five pupils in the first term, expanding to 30 within the first year. The college moved to the purpose built College Road site in 1884 and was later renamed St Lawrence College in 1906.

In 1931, the North Gate to the school was constructed in College Lane and was surrounded by an ornamental wall with railings. College Lane was widened becoming College Road. The widening of the road necessitated the demolition of buildings fronting College Road on the southern side of the site within the former yard area and the alteration of the frontage of the building that occupied the Lower School site. The newly widened road can be seen on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1933 and 1939.

Reverend R. Perfect became the new headmaster in 1937. Between the publication of the Ordnance Survey 1933 edition map and the Revision of 1939 new tennis courts forming the western boundary of the site were constructed. At the outbreak of the Second World War the school was evacuated to Seaford College in 1940 staying there for two terms before moving to Courteenhall Hall, Northampton. When the school returned in January 1946; the school grounds had suffered bomb damage and the playing fields had been ploughed for the dig for Victory campaign.

### 3. Historical Background



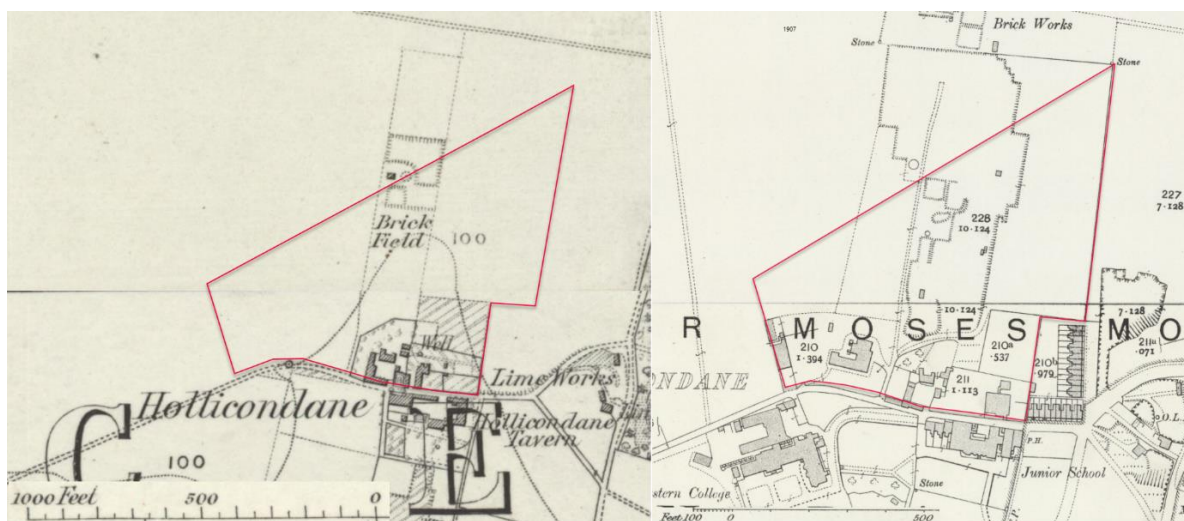
Figure 1: Clockwise from top left: Andrews and Dury, 1869; Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797; Mudge, 1801; St Lawrence Tithes 1840.

Historical mapping shows the PDA on the northern side of a trackway labelled Howling Lane and Hallogen Den, to the east of Hereson. There are already three buildings located on the PDA set within a rectangular enclosure.

The area is one of small scattered hamlets with the main settlement area of St Lawrence to the south west and the harbour at Ramsgate to the south. The Ordnance Surveyors Drawing shows three buildings still within the site on the northern side of the road. There

are now also buildings on the southern side of the road opposite. The area around is still sparsely populated and the map also shows a field boundary to the east.

The Mudge Map shows little additional information. The tithes shows far greater detail. The buildings fall within an area designated 693 and recorded as 'buildings' and owned and occupied by William Goodson. They appear to be arranged around a yard with buildings on all four sides and are likely to be barns or other outbuildings. It does not appear that there are any residential buildings in this portion. To the east of the yard is a small area designated 691 owned and occupied by Henry Gisby and is a cottage and garden. To the north is a larger area designated 692 also belonging to William Goodson that is a meadow used for pasture. To the north of all these areas is a larger field designated 494 and 495 also owned and occupied by William Goodson that are arable fields. On the southern side of the road are the buildings designated 690 which is referred to as a homestead for Captain Henry Hodges and occupied by Henry Gisby.



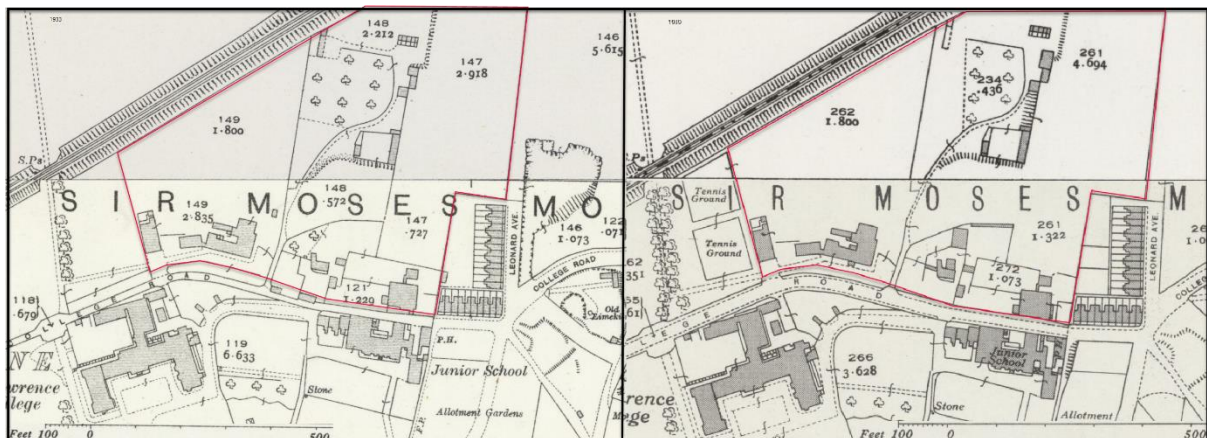
*Figure 2: Historical OS Map 1872-73 (left) and 1907 (right).*

The 1872-73 historical OS map shows that the hamlet is referred to as Hollicondane. The buildings arranged around a yard appears little changed except for a well that is annotated. The area to the north that was arable fields is now showing within a narrow strip, brickworks with a single buildings and a couple of quarry areas. Either side of this appears to be open land still. To the east are now limeworks at the junction of College Road and Dumpton Park Lane. The homestead and outbuildings to the south are unchanged except on



the western side where there are now new buildings fronting the road. To the east of these is now Hollicondane Tavern.

The 1907 map shows that a college has been built to the south east on the southern side of College Road. South of the PDA a junior school has taken the place of the homestead with three terraced houses immediately west with the public house to the east. At the PDA itself, there have been a number of changes. A number of outbuildings still remain around the yard area but in what was then the tithe area 691. To the east is now a larger square building with an extension on the northern side. To the west of the yard area is also another new large building and west of this on the western boundary of the PDA are two additional rectangular buildings, the northern one of which is open on its eastern side. There is an entranceway between the yard and the new building to the west that divides into three. The area to the north still shows earthworks from the brickearth quarrying which now covers a larger extent of that area. With a trackway on a north-south axis through the quarried area.

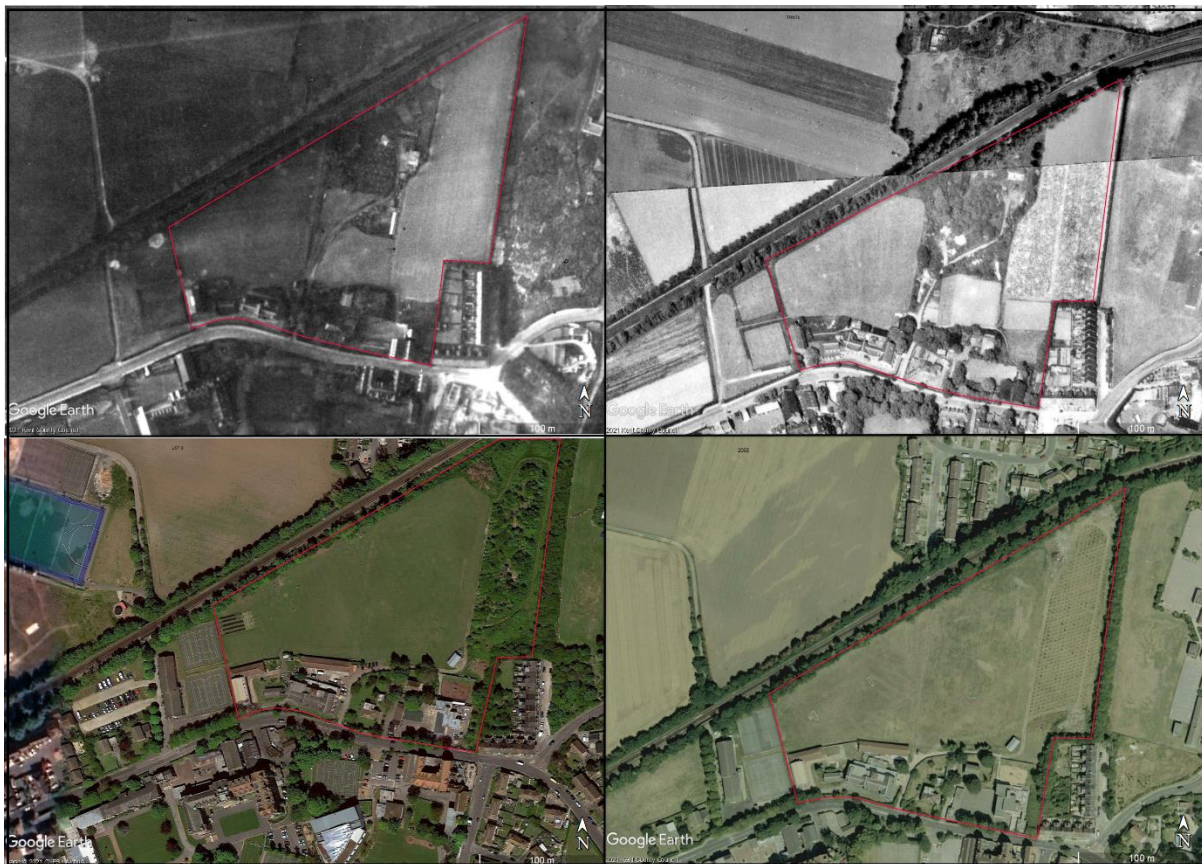


*Figure3: Historical OS Map, 1933 (left) and 1939 (right)*

In the 1933 historical map, we can see that there have been significant changes. The railway line has been built and forms the north western boundary on a raised embankment. Many of the outbuildings that were around the yard area have been demolished, particularly those facing the road, although a number do still remain. The large building to the west has been extended on the western side and the building on the western boundary is now shown as one suggesting the northern open sided building has been demolished. Adjoining the boundary on the south eastern side are two blocks of terraced housing, one facing College

Road and the other block facing Dumpton Road. The area to the north is no longer associated with the brickworks and is now an orchard with a number of outbuildings aside a trackway.

By 1939, College Road has been widened. One of the buildings located on the old yard area has been extended on its northern side. Adjacent to the western boundary are now two tennis courts. On the easternmost building within the PDA, there appears to be a small extension.



*Figure 4: Aerial photographs, clockwise from top left 1940s, 1960s, 2003 and 2019 (Google Earth)*

The 1940s photograph shows the main school buildings to the west of the trackway. A single building is located alongside the western boundary and to the north are playing fields. Eastern of the trackway can be seen two buildings. A larger one facing the road in what appears to be gardens and a smaller one to the rear. In the south eastern corner is a square building with two pitched roofs. The central trackway leads northwards towards an orchard area.

In 1960, to the north of the main building are now a number of smaller buildings. A hedge surrounds this area along the boundary with the road. The square building in the south eastern corner with two pitched roofs is now surrounded by lawn and mature trees.

By 2003, there have been a number of changes to the school buildings. The smaller buildings at the rear of the main building have been replaced by a single rectangular building. In addition, the main building has been extended on the northern side. There is another new building in the north western corner. In the central portion, the building facing the road has been replaced but the building at the rear has disappeared. Only a small building to the east is from the original pre-school period. In the south eastern corner, the building with the pitched roofs has been replaced entirely by a new flat roofed building on the western side of which is a playground. Just north of the playground is a new detached building.



*Figure 5: 1923 Aerial photograph (Britain from Above)*

This photograph provides a clear shot of the school on both sides of College Road before it was widened. On the northern side from the western end can be seen the existing school building from 1898, with a low shed to the rear (since demolished). To the east of this is the main school building, comprising of a building of different heights, roofs, pitches as well as a tall chimney. This stands alone surrounded by vegetable fields. East of this building is the trackway that travels northwards towards what appears to be an agricultural area. East of



the trackway is a large building that appears to be an old house, which is no longer in existence. Immediately east of this is a small two storey building. To the far east of the photograph is a building with a double pitch roof, also since demolished

#### **4. Geology and Topography**

Located approximately 0.5 kilometres north of the boundary of the town of Ramsgate, south of Dumpton and west of Hereson, the site spans a north south orientated, steep sided dry valley, whose head is located near Orchard House to the north, at an elevation of approximately 45 metres aOD. The valley slopes down to the south to join with a north east – south west aligned valley, which is broadly followed by the route of St Luke's Avenue at an elevation of approximately 25 metres. The St Luke's Avenue valley feeds into the basin at Ramsgate Harbour to the south east.

The site itself is located at an elevation of between approximately 38-40 metres on its eastern edge and 32-35 metres above Ordnance Datum on its western edge. The base of the valley falls from an elevation of approximately 32.5 metres at the northern end down to an elevation of 26 metres on the southern side of the site (Figure 2).

The site is bordered by a railway line on an embankment to the north, tennis courts within the St Lawrence College grounds to the west, College Road to the south and Newlands Primary School playing fields and residential properties fronting Leonards Avenue and College Road to the east.

According to maps of the British Geological Survey (BGS) the bedrock geology of the site is chalk of the Margate member, formed approximately 71 to 86 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. A linear stripe at the base of the dry valley, of Head 1 clay and silt (formerly known as brickearth) measuring approximately 100 metres wide stretches, in a north south direction, across the centre of the site.

#### **5. Brickearth extraction 1932-1977**

The OS map of 1932 (below) shows brickearth extraction to the north of the College buildings in an area that is now (April 2021) turfed playing fields.



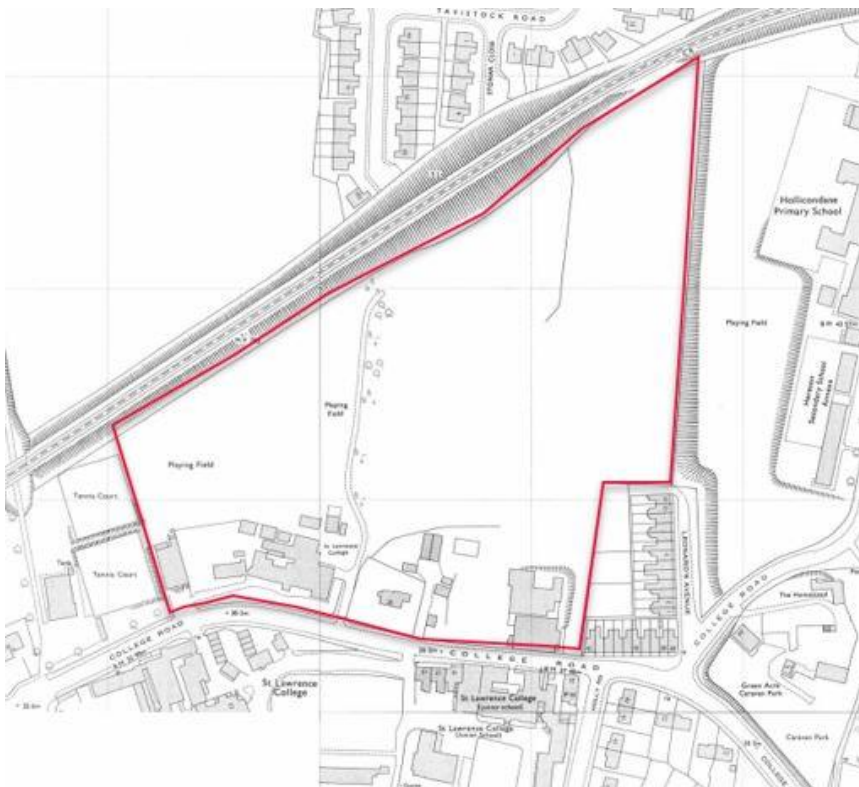
The OS map of 1932



The OS map of 1939 shows more of the orchard has been taken for brickearth extraction.



The OS map of 1955 shows that more of the site has had brickearth extracted



The OS map of 1977 shows that brickearth extraction has now finished

## **6. Methods**

### **6.1 Introduction**

6.1.1 The aim of the programme of historic building recording was to make a permanent record of the selected buildings on the Site prior to any redevelopment/demolition works. This would serve to mitigate the negative effects of the redevelopment/demolition of the buildings by 'preservation by record'. This is Phase 1 of the archaeological programme to enable a phased development to proceed.

6.1.2 This recording programme was achieved through a combination of photographic, measured and drawn survey, written record and documentary research. Particular attention was paid to any evidence for functional details or machinery associated with the use of the site as a school and the recording works have attempted to detail how the buildings developed and altered over time. In addition the report '*Land at College Road, St Lawrence College, Ramsgate, Kent. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment. Trust for Thanet Archaeology 2015*' was of invaluable use and has been credited.

6.1.3 The recording programme included detailed description and analysis, high-quality digital and film photographic record and drawn record taken from the original measured survey of the buildings. In addition a comprehensive drone survey was undertaken and can be viewed here: <https://youtu.be/U865DMMVggE>

## **7. Documentary Research**

7.1 A search of relevant primary and secondary sources was carried out in the following repositories/locations:

- Kent History and Library Centre, Maidstone
- Kent Historic Environment Record (HER)
- St Lawrence College archives

In addition to the above-mentioned repositories, a search for information was also carried out via SWAT Archaeology's own library and via the internet.

## 7.2 Site visits

7.2.1 The Site was visited from March and April 2021 by a team of surveyors and buildings archaeologists from SWAT Archaeology during which the buildings were subject to drone data gathering, measured survey, analysis and photography.

7.2.2 The buildings were recorded to Level 2/3, as described in the document *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2016). In addition the recording was carried out in accordance with the Manual of Specification for the Site (Parts A & B) issued by SWAT Archaeology and Kent County Council (KCC 2014) and guidance given by the Chartered Institute for Archaeology's Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures (IfA 1996, revised 2017).

7.2.3 During the site visits, some 21 black & white and 148 colour digital photographs were taken using analogue SLR camera equipped with Zeiss optics. In addition 112 high-quality digital images were taken using a Nikon digital SLR camera (with 50 mega-pixel capability) and a further set taken with a high-grade full frame DSLR camera equipped with a 22.3 mega-pixel sensor.

7.2.4 Due to varying lighting conditions encountered during the site visits (due to time of day or poorly lit interiors), some of the buildings were digitally photographed a number of times, with varying timed exposure ratings (bracketed shots). A metric photographic scale has been included in all detailed shots and the buildings photographed within their setting to further explain the layout of the site.

7.2.5 All photographic views were recorded on photographic registers which give the direction of the view and a brief description of the subject.

7.2.6 A selection of the digital photographic record has been used to illustrate this report (**Plates 1 - 55**). Plans showing the location of photographic plates used to illustrate the report are included as figures in the report. **Figures (2b-2c)**.

7.2.7 The plans, cross-sections and elevations produced from the metric surveys are presented in the report as **Figures 4-7**.

## 8. BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

### Design Technology Building (2)



The Design and Technology Building (above) comprises a rectangular-shaped structure which measures 23.75m in length and 10.80m in width and is orientated NNW along its long axis (Figures 4a-4f).

The building is located on the western side of the PDA and is adjacent to the tennis courts which are set on a raised terrace to the west of the building. The original Design Technology Building was completed in 1897 as commemorated by a date stone above the entrance (Plate 16) but is also shown on the 1896 Historic Ordnance Survey mapping of the Site.

The building is constructed of soft red brick laid in an English Bond with smooth jointing and has a gambrel roof with terracotta finials at each end with a row of roof lights either side (Plate 17). On the north gable end is a circular window whilst on the south gable is the inset carved date stone with a circular window above and two casement windows- both the same dimensions and built with a cambered rubbed brick and gauged lintel with central key stone and two larger arch stones (Plate 15, HP 1). The front access towards College Road is through a single storey extension with steps and a double door (Plates 1, 2, 3, 4).

The elevations to the east and west are the same design with a plinth topped with a dark grey stringer course of Staffordshire Blue plinth bricks, The six windows on the west side are set within brick arcading and embellished by a double course of Staffordshire Blue plinth bricks to frame the aperture and the window set on Staffordshire Blue bull-nose single course of a brick cill. The window arch is of a cambered rubbed and gauged soft red bricks



(Plates 3, 4, 5, 6). The elevation to the east has two doorways with a double door and fanlight (Plates 9, 10).

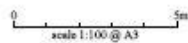
The building has been extended relatively recently to the rear and the combined building forms an L shape. The additional building measures 18.30m by 7.85m (Plates 7, 8, 13, 14, 18) with a tiled hip roof and a doorway on the east elevation and four windows on both the north and south elevations (Plates 14, 18).

### **Interior**

The extended building is on the ground floor a large open space (Room 2) with modern school furnishings (Plates 54, 55. Figure 4a). Rooms 3, 5, 6, 7 are storerooms and connecting corridor (Plates 56, 57, 58, 60, 62) and Room 4 a modern bathroom (Plate 59). Room 7 is the entrance hall with a double door with fanlight (Plate 61).

Room 8 is the main ground floor hall in the main building (Plates 63, 64, 65, 66) with a steel framework painted yellow (Plate 68) and the main entrance situated at the south end of the building is located within a entrance hall (Plate 69). A modern staircase (Plates 70, 71) leads to an upper space (Room 15, 16) with modern partitions and the original timber roof (Plates 72-81).





## 9. Biology Department Building (3) and Science Building (4)

### Biology Department Building (3)

The Biology Department Building (above) is rectangular and measures 11.60m in length and 6.50m in width with a slate roof (Figure 5. Plate 24). The elevations to the north and south are the same design with a plinth topped with brick stringer course. The four windows on the north and south sides are set within brick external buttress arcading and embellished by a double course of bricks to frame the window set on red brick bull-nose single course brick cill. The window arch is of a cambered rubbed and gauged soft red bricks and the bricks are laid in English Bond with smooth jointing (Plates 24, 25). The elevation to the west has a single external Gothic door set off centre and modern greenhouse attached (Plate 25).

### Interior

The main room (1) is open plan and holds modern science equipment (Figure 5. Plate 82) with three windows on each of the two outside walls (Plates 83, 84). Room 2 situated in the SW corner of the building is fitted out with modern bookshelves and desk (Plate 86). The adjoining room to the north is again fitted out with modern bookshelves and an original Gothic exterior door (Plate 87). Access to the adjacent Science Building (4) is through a corridor and stairs (Plates 89, 90).





### **Science Building (4)**

To the east of the Biology Department Building (3) is the Science Building (4) which is two storeys high with a hipped slate roof. The building comprises a rectangular-shaped structure which measures 39.75m in length and 18.40m in width and is orientated NW along its long axis (Figure 5. Plates 19-23). The Science Building (4) is constructed of red brown brick laid in the English Bond with stone dressings (above). The frontage of the Science Building (4) incorporates a single storey brick built vestibule with a crenelated roof, two Gothic windows on the south elevation and a Gothic double door on the west elevation (Plates 19, 23, 27). The south and east elevations have 14 brick external brick buttresses capped with a double slope capstone (Plates 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 29). To the rear of the building the elevation of the original Well House Tower can be identified (Plates 26, 28, 29, HP4).

At the eastern end of the building an original entrance has been blocked (Plate 29) but an original Gothic style timber door is situated on the south elevation (Plates 30, 31).

Evidence of further, more recent, extensions to the rear of the main building (Plate 21) are also visible including the Grounds and Maintenance Building (5). The main Science Block was constructed in the 1890's as indicated by the OS historic mapping with the extension to the west -Biology Department Building (3)-constructed in 1929 (HP 3, 4. Drawings 3, 4, 5, 6)

### **Interior**

The main access to the building is through the Gothic style timber double doors situated on the west frontage of the single storey brick built vestibule (Room 8. Plates 19, 96). The interior of the vestibule houses the electric supply boxes (Plate 96) and access to the interior of the building through a set of half glazed white painted Gothic style doors (Plates 97, 98) into a corridor with staircase (Room 9. Plates 98, 99, 100). The corridor turns right (10) and

the far door on the right (Plate 101) leads into Room 11 which is furnished with modern school desks and green baize pin boards (Plates 102, 103).

The adjacent room to the east (Figure 5. Room 12) is also furnished with modern school desks (Plates 104, 105) and to the north and accessed from Room 12 a small store cupboard (Room 13. Plate 106).

Room 14 to the right is a modern washroom (Plate 107) and to the left (Plate 108) the staircase leading to the first floor (Figure 7b). Room 23 is another large classroom fitted out with modern tables (Plates 109, 110). The adjacent classroom (Room 24) is another classroom (Plates 111, 1120 and Room 25 next door is fitted out with sofa's and bookshelves (Plate 113). Room 22 is the corridor (Plate 114) which leads to Room 20 which is fitted out as a lecture theatre (Plates 117,118).

Rooms 18 and 19 are joined with a large double opening and fitted out with modern school chairs and desks (Plates 120-124). Room 29 is the top of the original Well Tower (Plates 125-127).

## **10. Grounds and Maintenance Building (5)**

To the east of the Science Building (4) is a steeply sloping access into the site along the western edge of which is a substantial concrete retaining wall (Plate 28). This access can be traced on OS Historic mapping at least as early as the 1890's when it was also used to access the brickfields located in the rear area of the site. The access leads to the playing fields to the rear of the Science Building and also to a yard area and a 20<sup>th</sup> century built single story yellow brick workshop which is used by the college maintenance staff. The Grounds and Maintenance Building is constructed on sloping ground and on a concrete plinth that levelled the footprint of the building. Built of red brick in two phases (Plate 33) the first phase with a gable concrete tiled roof and the second phase a single storey flat roofed extension (Plate 34). Windows and doors are modern and the building has little architectural significance (Figure 2b).

### **11. No.36 College Road (6)**

36 College Road is constructed of yellow brick with a small first floor balcony and is located at the end of the driveway within an open plot (Plates 35, 36). Its appearance suggests that it was constructed sometime around the mid to late 1970's although its footprint appears to have been laid out on the OS map of 1973/4 and is now divided into two flats (Figure 2b).

### **12. Garage- No.36 College Road (8)**

To the south of 36 College Road, on the western side of the driveway is a block of relatively recently constructed red brick garages (Figure 2b).

### **13. Grounds Store (9) and Garage Block (10)**

To the north-east of 36 College Road and to the west of 38 College Road is a two bay single storey timber outbuilding (9) which first appears on the 1956 maps of the site and is now used to store mowing tractors and associated machinery (Plate 37). The garage block (10) of six bays is of 20<sup>th</sup> century build (Plate 38).

### **14. The Store (11)**

Close to the entrance from College Road on the eastern side of the driveway is a small brick building which is identified on the 1898 historic mapping of the site (Plates 39-41). The single storey building is constructed of yellow stock bricks and originally had small rectangular openings on the upper parts of both gable ends. A blocked window opening is visible on the northern gable end (Plate 40) and tiles set on end have been used to infill narrow gaps on the southern, western and eastern faces of the building (Plate 40). The pitch of the original roof has been raised at some time in the past (Plates 40, 41). The building is currently in use as a store accessed from the SLC Pre-Prep School playground via a new doorway and concrete ramp and metal railings (Plate 39).

### **15. No.38 (Upper and Lower) College Road (12)**

This building (Plate 43) is situated on the eastern side of the school and is divided from the school areas by a wooden panelled fence. 38 College Road is a two storey house built for Master's accommodation, set in open gardens with a garage and greenhouse to the rear

roughly in the centre of a curvilinear plot. The boundaries of the plot can be traced on OS Historic Mapping from at least the Tithe map of 1839. Access to the property is gained via a wooden gate on College Road and a driveway leading to the garage on the eastern side of the plot. This driveway appears to have developed from an access into a yard area that can be traced on historic mapping from at least the first Edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1872/3. The 20<sup>th</sup> century building is a two storey gable roofed building with part of the ground floor rendered and painted white (Plate 42).

### **16. SLC Pre-Prep School Building (13)**

The Lower School or Infants school is constructed on the eastern side of the site. This building was probably constructed around the same time, in the 1970's, as 38 College Road, as similar building materials have been used in its construction (Plate 44). The building is mainly of two storeys, with a single story projection on its southern side, facing on to College Road (Plate 46). This single storey building is raised on a platform above the playground level by approximately 1.3 metres and is retained by a brick wall approximately 1.3 metres high. The platform is accessed from the playground (Plate 48) by a set of steps next to the main building entrance. The single storey building incorporates a cellared element which may lead to the subway tunnel which links the Junior School to the Lower School.

The Lower School building has been constructed on a level platform which has been cut into the sloping site on the eastern and northern sides of the building. This platform appears to have originally been cut for the earlier Lower School building which occupied the site to the south of the existing building and fronted College Road from at least the late 1890's. The heavily overgrown bank which remains on the eastern side of the building, dividing the site from the properties to the east is retained by a brick wall to the south and the bank appears to have been partly graded to the north east (Plate 49).

The playground area to the east of the building is relatively level and has been tarmacked. There is a multi-use games surface laid on the western part of the playground (Plate 48). To the north of the lower school building the ground levels rise in a series of terraces cut to accommodate the natural sloping ground of the site and incorporate gardens and play equipment areas (Plate 47).

## **17. Store and Archery Shed (14)**

To the west of the bank is a gently sloping playing field, falling from the north western corner of the site down towards the base of the valley to the south east. The north eastern corner of the site is occupied by an area of cricket practice nets with the rest of the site in use as open playing fields. A metalled trackway extends from the access from College Road around the southern and eastern edges of the playing field (Plate 52). At the corner of the bend on the eastern side of the site is a painted breeze block constructed store-archery shed with a modern truss gable roof (Plates 51, 52, 53)

## **18. Discussion**

The Site is made up of a mixture of buildings which spans a north south aligned dry valley. Construction of the Design Technology (2), Science Building (4) and Biology Department Building (3) has involved partly terracing into the natural topography of the site along the western and northern edges and raising the ground levels at the eastern end of the Science Building (4) to form a level platform for their construction.

36 and 38 College Road are relatively recent constructions from the 1960's/1970's and have been constructed on the lower parts of the site at the base of the valley within the boundaries of land blocks that can be traced at least to the publication of the 1839 Tithe map. The land block in which 36 College Road was constructed was previously occupied by buildings that can be traced as early as the 1839 tithe map.

The land in which 38 College Road was constructed was previously unoccupied.

A small single storey brick building, now used as a Store (11) for the Lower School, which dates from the period between the 1870's and 1890's is the only building that survives that may be associated with the pre-college use of the site.

The current SLC Pre-Prep Building (13) is constructed on a flat platform that has been terraced into the eastern valley side which was originally formed for the construction of an earlier Lower School building, now demolished which was constructed in the late 19th century and was located further to the south fronting onto College Road.

The playground area occupies part of this flat platform. The subway which links the Junior School to the Lower School beneath College Road is still in use on the site.

The eastern side of the valley forms a steep bank along the eastern side of the site and may have been partially excavated either during brick earth extraction in the 19th and early 20th centuries or during the construction of the railway embankment in the 1920's.

A north south aligned depression is visible in the centre of the playing fields at the base of the valley indicating the location of the 19th/20th century brickfields.

Discussion information from: *Land at College Road, St Lawrence College, Ramsgate, Kent. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment. Trust for Thanet Archaeology 2015).*

## **19. ARCHIVE**

### **19.1 Preparation and Deposition**

19.1.1 The Site archive, to include all project records, will be prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990). On completion of the project SWAT Archaeology will arrange for the archive to be deposited with the appropriate repository (to be advised). Any alternative arrangements will be agreed with the County Archaeologist and the Local Planning Authority.

19.1.2 The historic building record archive will include:

- hard copy of the report
- pdf copy of the report
- full photographic record with photographic registers
- hard copies of the floor plans at 1:100 (or other appropriate scale)
- hard copies of any sections and any elevations at 1:100
- field notes and sketches

19.1.3 Following approval of the report, SWAT Archaeology will provide the Kent Historic Environment Record (HER) with copies of all reports in both hard copy and digital format.

19.1.4 Upon completion of the on-site programme of historic building recording SWAT Archaeology will supply the Kent HER with a completed HER form.

## **20. Copyright**

20.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by SWAT Archaeology under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The designated repository, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-on-profit making, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

## **21. References**

Trust for Thanet Archaeology: *Land at College Road, St Lawrence College, Ramsgate, Kent. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment. Trust for Thanet Archaeology 2015*

Historic England, 2017: *Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice*, English Heritage

Kent County Council, 2014, *Mitigation - Historic Building Recording Requirements*, Manual of Specifications Part B

## **22. Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by Turner Jackson + Day and SWAT Archaeology is grateful to Andrea Risvold in this regard. SWAT Archaeology would also like to thank Simon Mason (Principal Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council) and the staffs of the Kent History and Library Centre and National Monuments Record Centre for their assistance.

On site survey and photography was carried out by Peter and Bartek Cichy. Documentary research, building analysis and additional photography was carried out by Paul Wilkinson. The illustrations were produced by B Cichy.





Plate 1. Design Technology Building front entrance (looking north)



Plate 2. Close up of front entrance (looking north)





Plate 3. Front and west elevation (looking NE)



Plate 4. West elevation south end (looking NE)





Plate 5. West elevation (looking NE)



Plate 6. West elevation window detail





Plate 7. North and west elevation (looking SE)



Plate 8. North elevation (looking south)





Plate 9. East elevation north end (looking west)



Plate 10. Door detail east elevation (looking west)





Plate 11. Window detail east elevation (looking west)



Plate 12. Door, window and roof detail (looking west)





Plate 13. Aerial view with Design Technology Building on right



Plate 14. Aerial view south elevation (looking north)





Plate 15. Upper storey south elevation



Plate 16. Foundation stone dated 1897





Plate 17. East elevation (looking west)

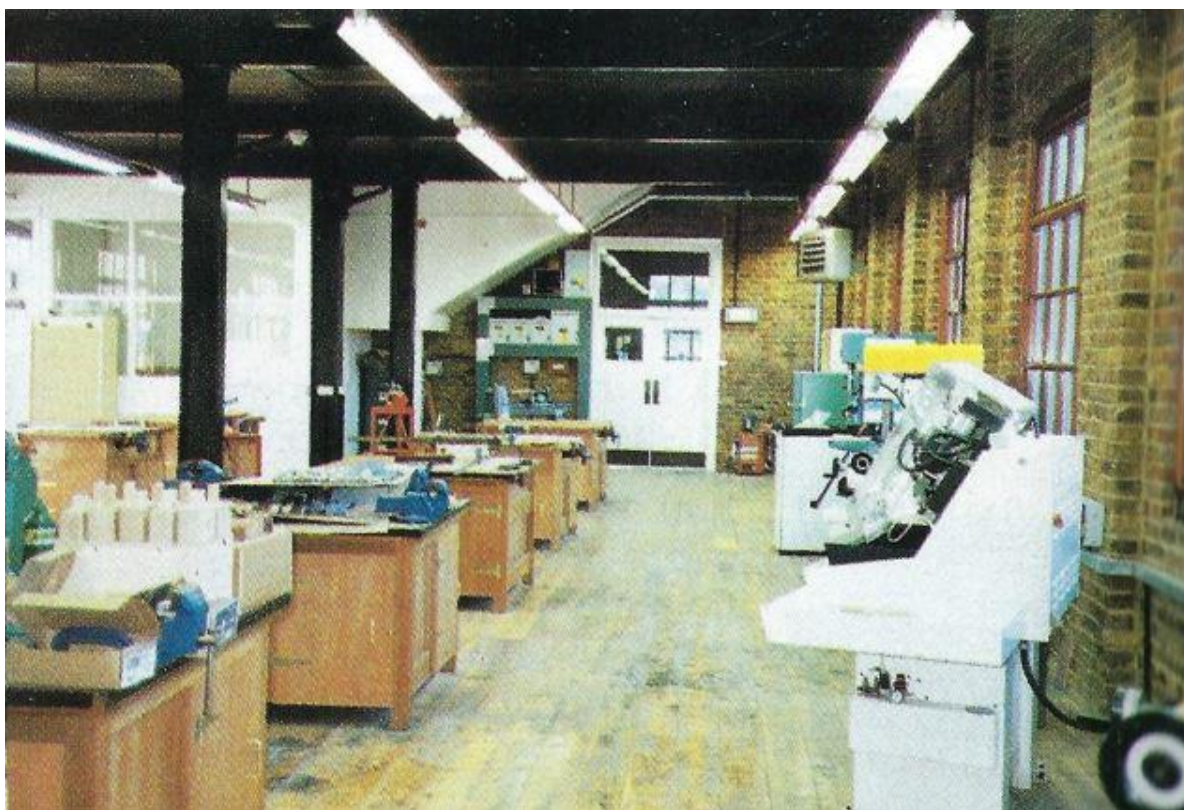


Plate 18. View looking west



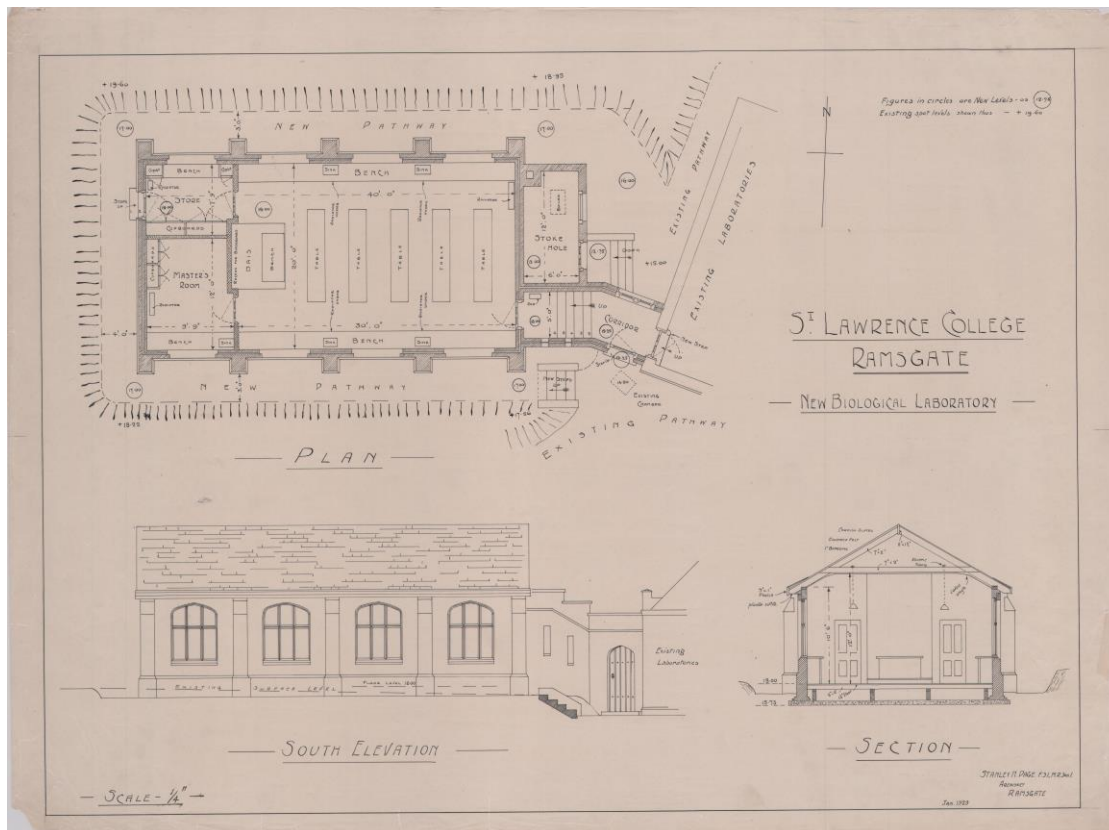


HP 1. Original build east elevation

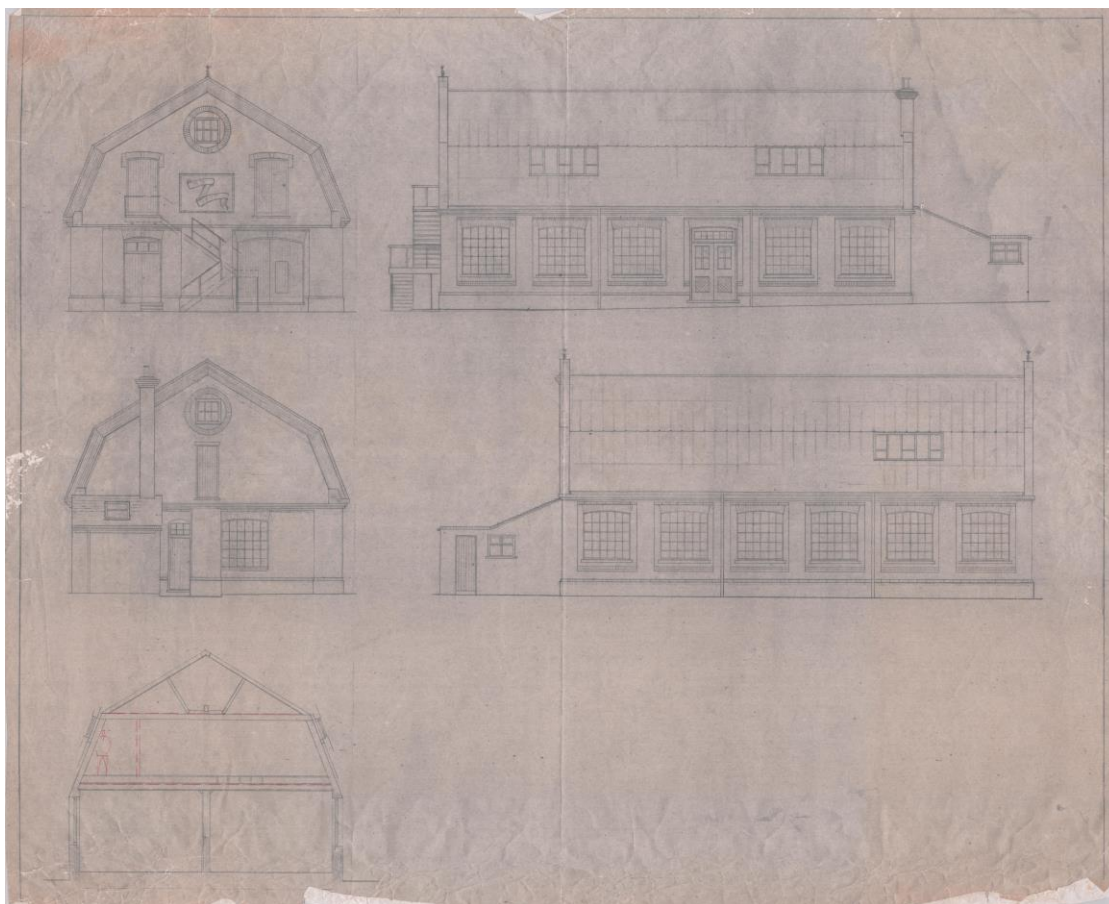


HP 2. Internal view





Drawing 1. Plan with south elevation and section dated January 1929



Drawing 2. Elevations dated January 1929

PLATES: SCIENCE BUILDING (4)



Plate 18. View of Science Building (looking NE)



Plate 19. View of Science Building (looking NE)





Plate 20. Aerial view (looking NE)



Plate 21. Aerial view of south elevation and Well House tower (looking north)





Plate 22. Front and east elevation (looking north)



Plate 23. South elevation and porch (looking north)





Plate 24. West wing south elevation (3) looking north



Plate 25. West wing west and north elevation (looking east)





Plate 26. North elevation and Well House tower (looking south)



Plate 27. Front vestibule south elevation (looking east)



Plate 28. Rear of Science building (4) with Grounds Building (5) in foreground and beyond looking west is (2)



Plate 29. East elevation and rear (looking west)





Plate 30. South elevation door (looking north)



Plate 31. Door furniture south elevation door (above)

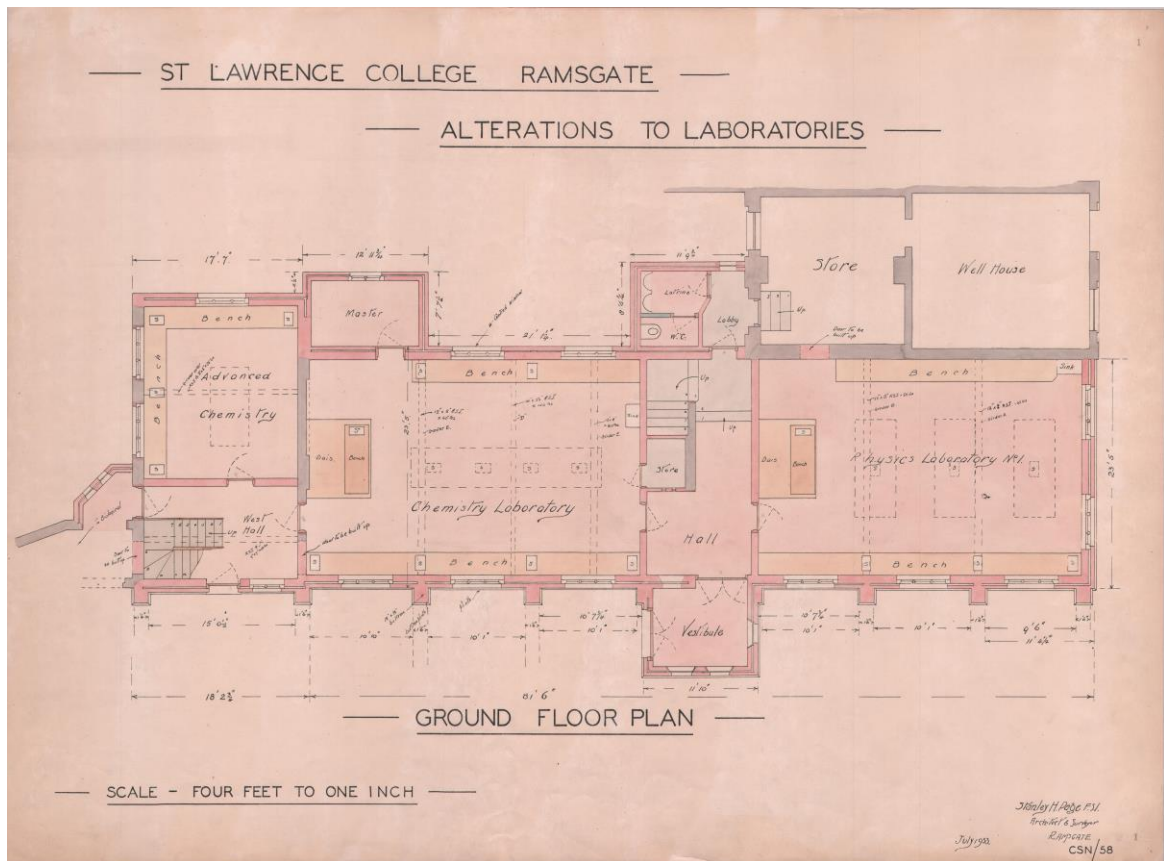




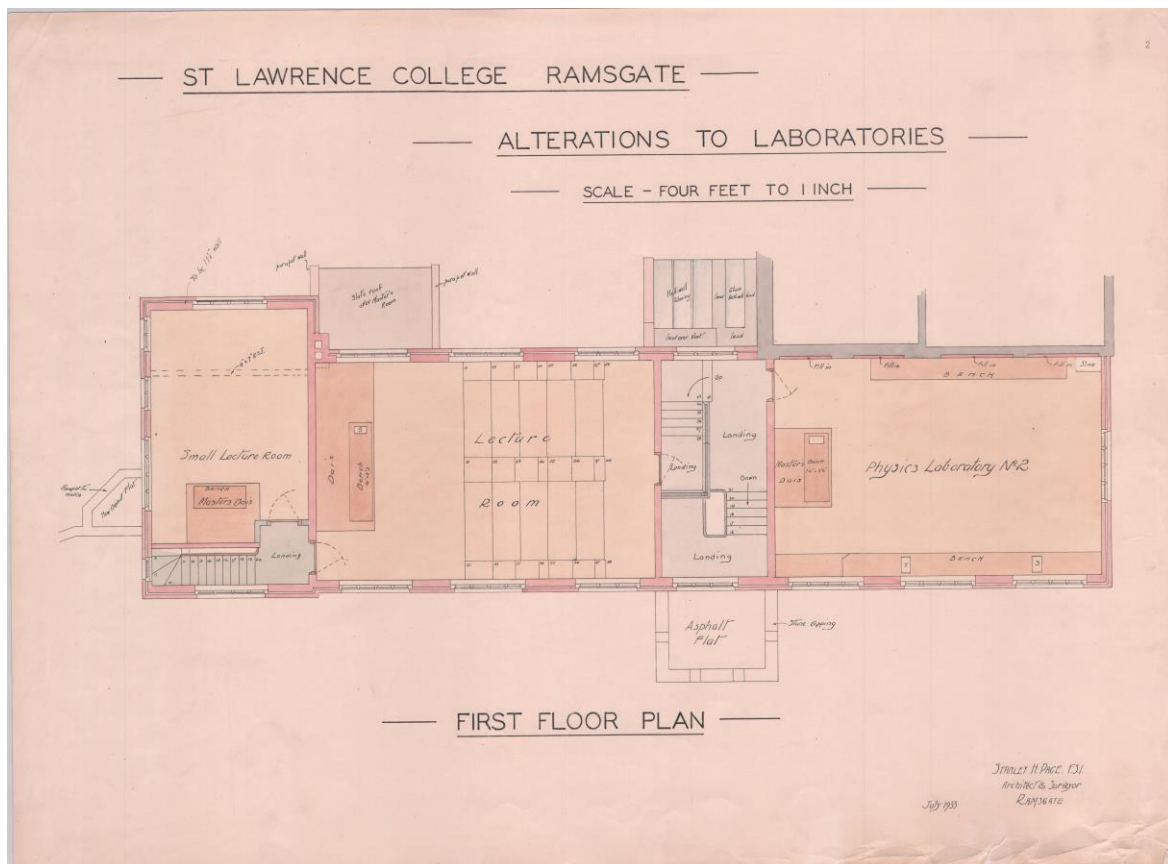
HP 3. Science Building being constructed



HP 4. Science Building as completed

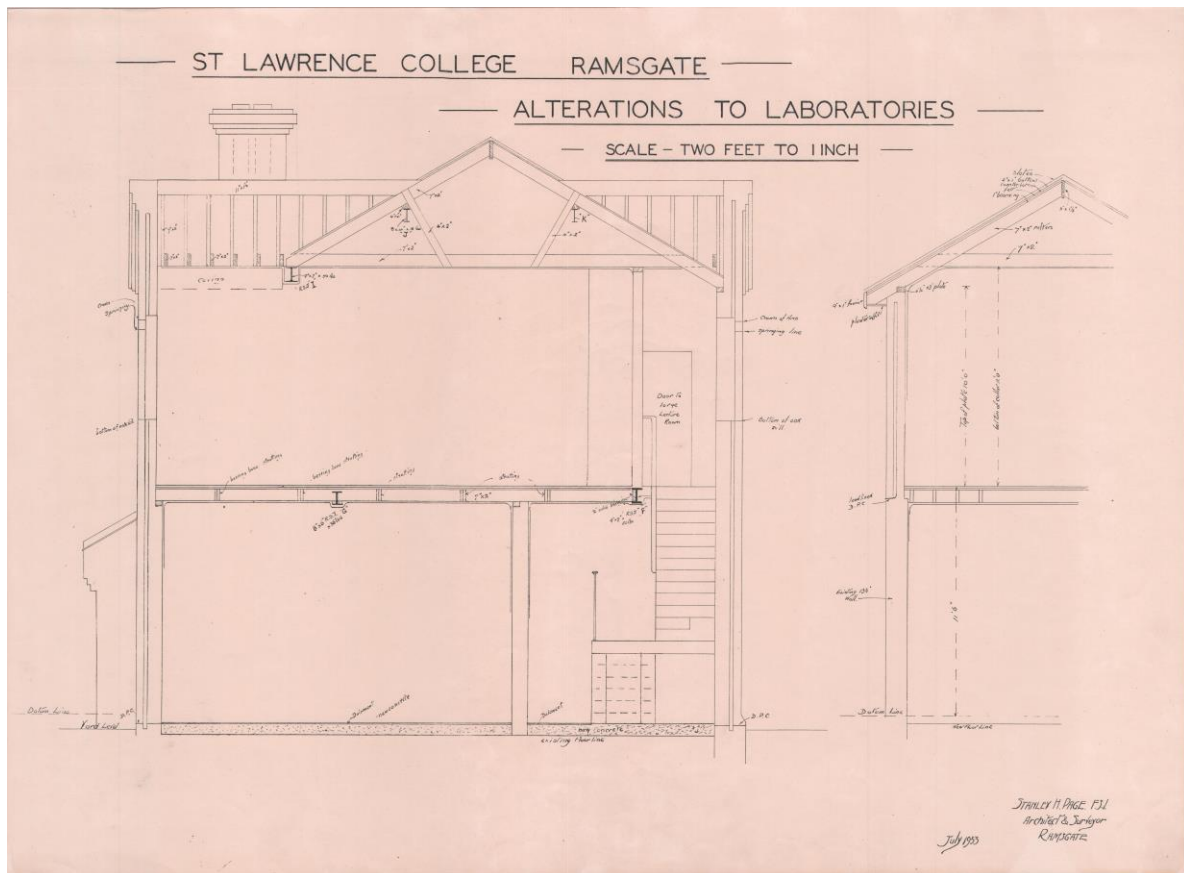


Drawing 3. Drawn by Stanley Page FSI and dated July 1933

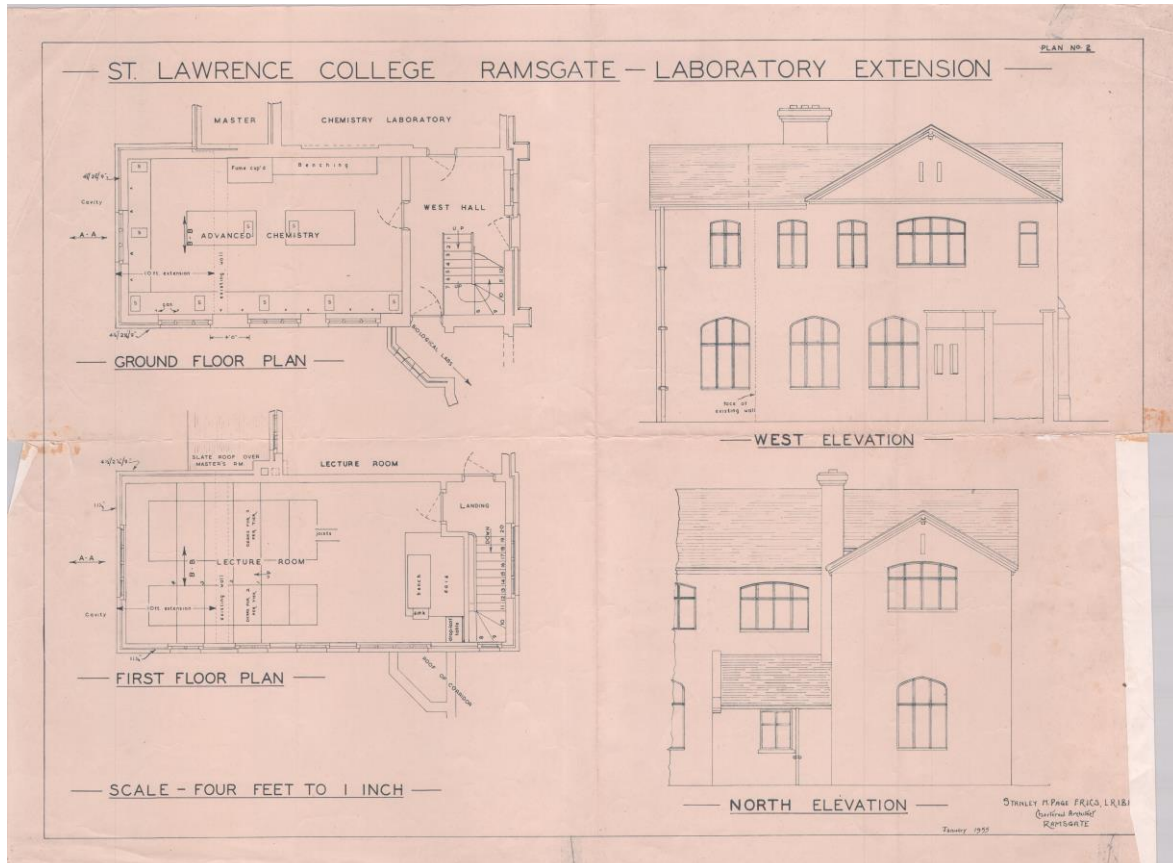


Drawing 4. Drawn by Stanley Page FSI and dated July 1933.





Drawing 5. Drawn by Stanley Page FSI and dated July 1933.



Drawing 6. Drawn by Stanley Page FSI and dated July 1933.





Plate 32. View of Grounds and Maintenance Building (5)



Plate 33. View of south elevation (looking north)





Plate 34. View of south elevation



Plate 35. No.36 College Road (6) view of south elevation





Plate 36. No.36 College Road (6) view of south elevation



Plate 37. Grounds Store (9)





Plate 38. Garage Block (10)



Plate 39. Store (11) east elevation (looking west)





Plate 40. Store (11) west elevation (looking east)



Plate 41. Store (11) east elevation (looking NW)





Plate 42. No.38 (Upper and Lower) College Road (12) looking south



Plate 43. No.38 (Upper and Lower) College Road (12) looking NW





Plate 44. SLC Pre-Prep Building (13) looking SW



Plate 45. SLC Pre-Prep Building (13) looking south





Plate 46. SLC Pre-Prep Building (13) looking NE



Plate 47. SLC Pre-Prep Building (13) looking SE





Plate 48. SLC Pre-Prep Building (13) looking east



Plate 49. SLC Pre-Prep Building (13) looking west





Plate 50. Archery Shed (14) NW elevation looking SE



Plate 51. Archery Shed (14) SW elevation looking NE





Plate 52. Archery Shed (14) SE elevation looking NW



Plate 53. Archery Shed (14) interior





Plate 54: Building 2 – Room 2; looking west-south-west.

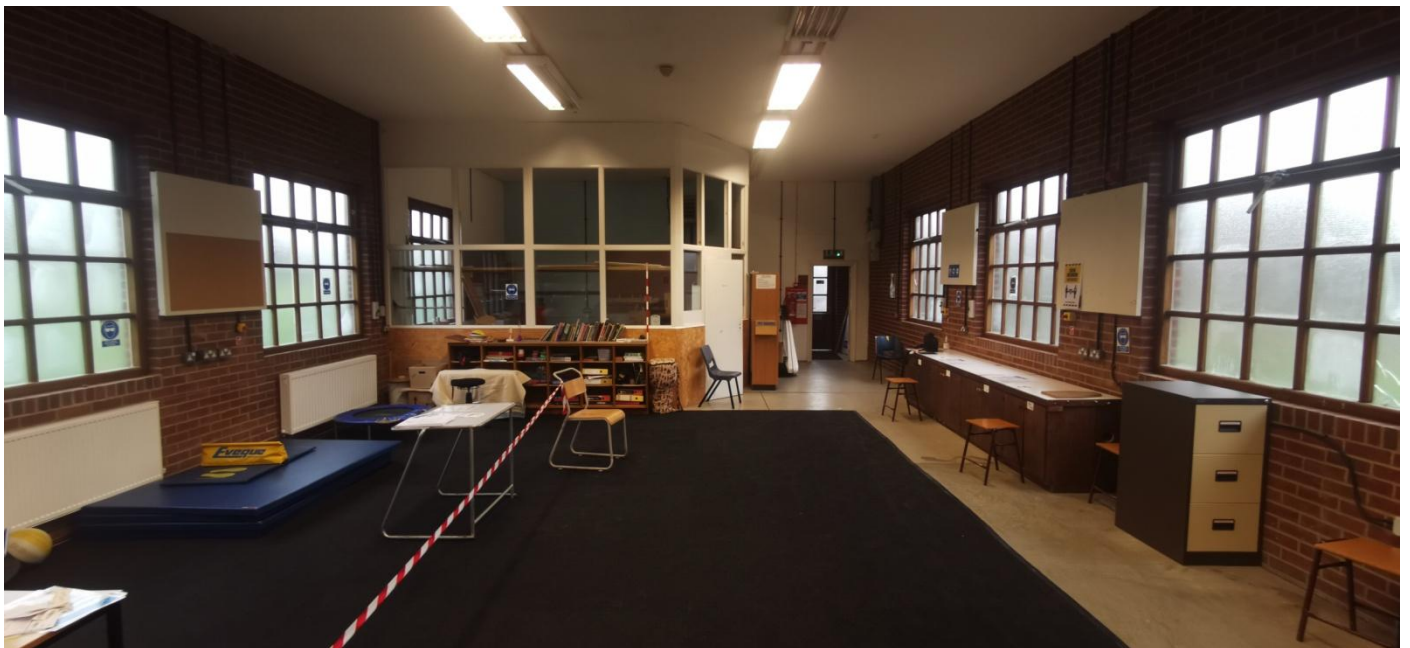


Plate 55: Building 2 – Room 2; looking east-north-east.





Plate 56: Building 2 – Room 2a; looking north-east.



Plate 57: Building 2 – Room 3; looking west-south-west.

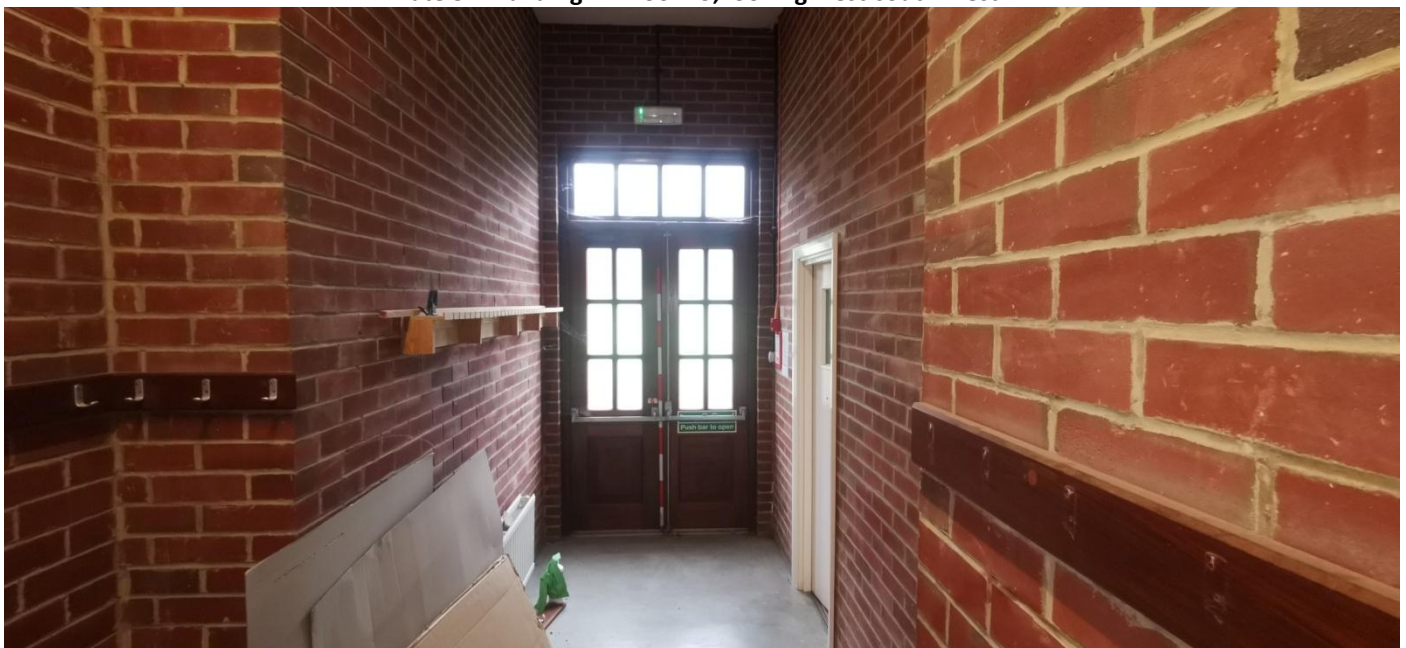


Plate 58: Building 2 – Room 5; looking north-north-east.





Plate 59: Building 2 – Room 4; looking east-north-east.

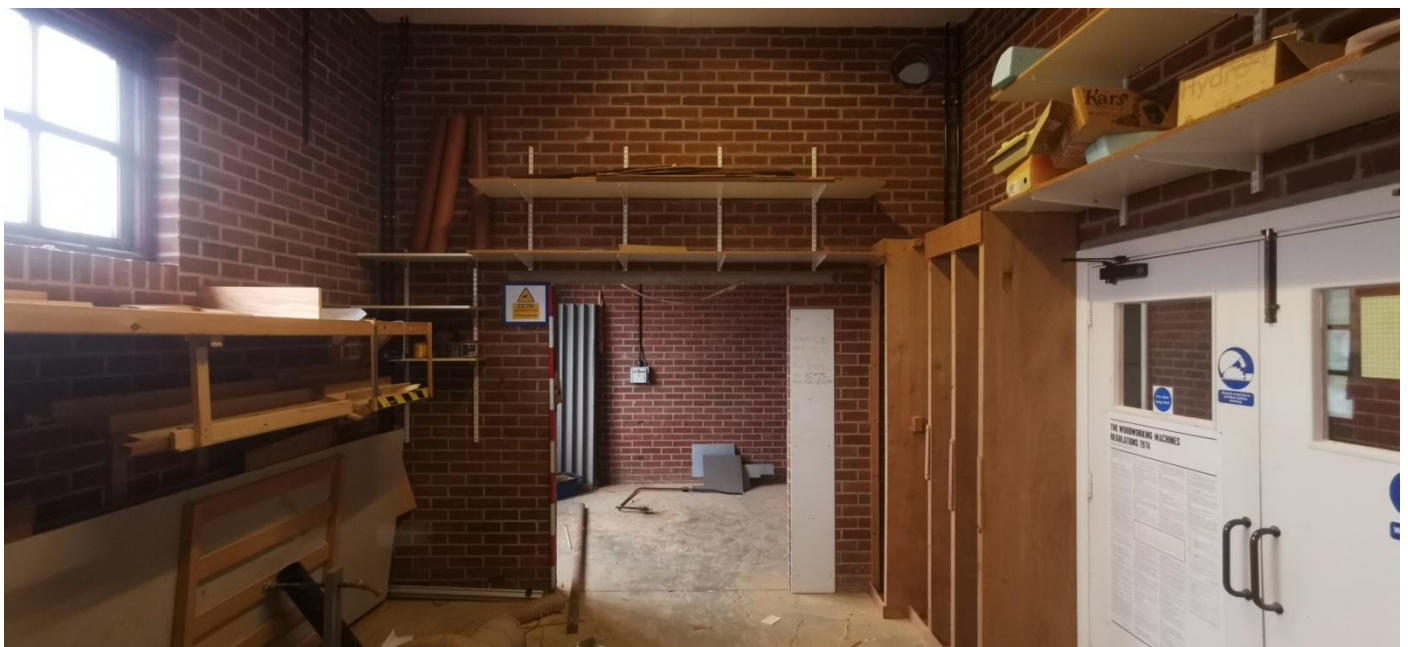


Plate 60: Building 2 – Room 6; looking north-north-west.





Plate 61: Building 2 – Room 7; looking west-south-west.



Plate 62: Building 2 – Room 6; looking south-south-east.



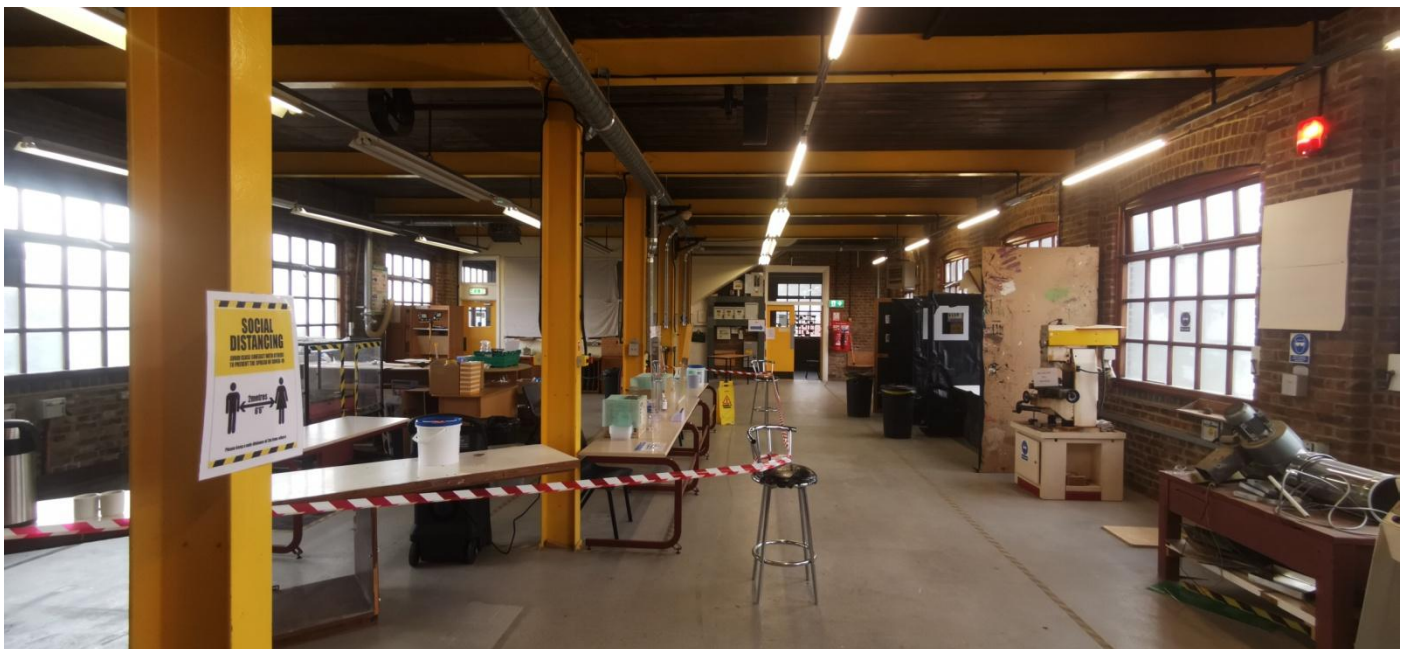


Plate 63: Building 2 – Room 8; looking south-south-east.



Plate 64: Building 2 – Room 8; looking north-north-west.

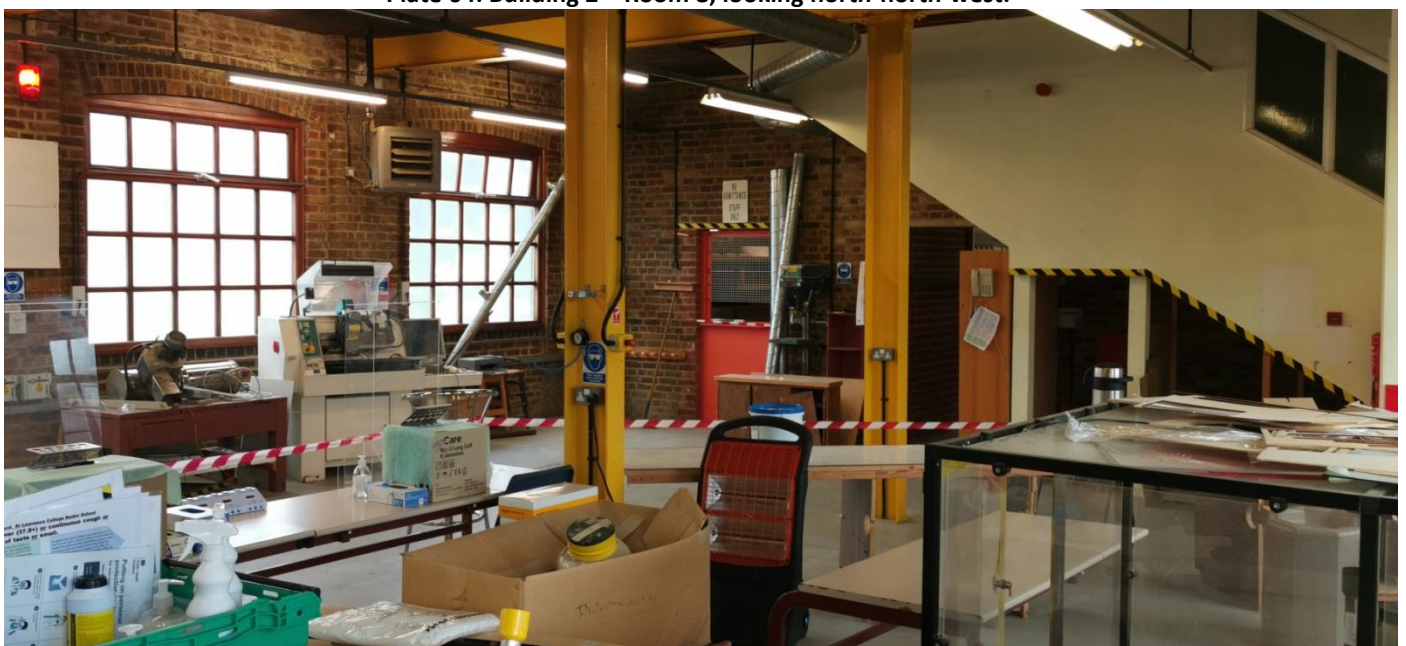


Plate 65: Building 2 – Room 8; looking north-west.





Plate 66: Building 2 – Room 8; looking west-south-west.



Plate 67: Building 2 – Room 8; looking east-north-east.



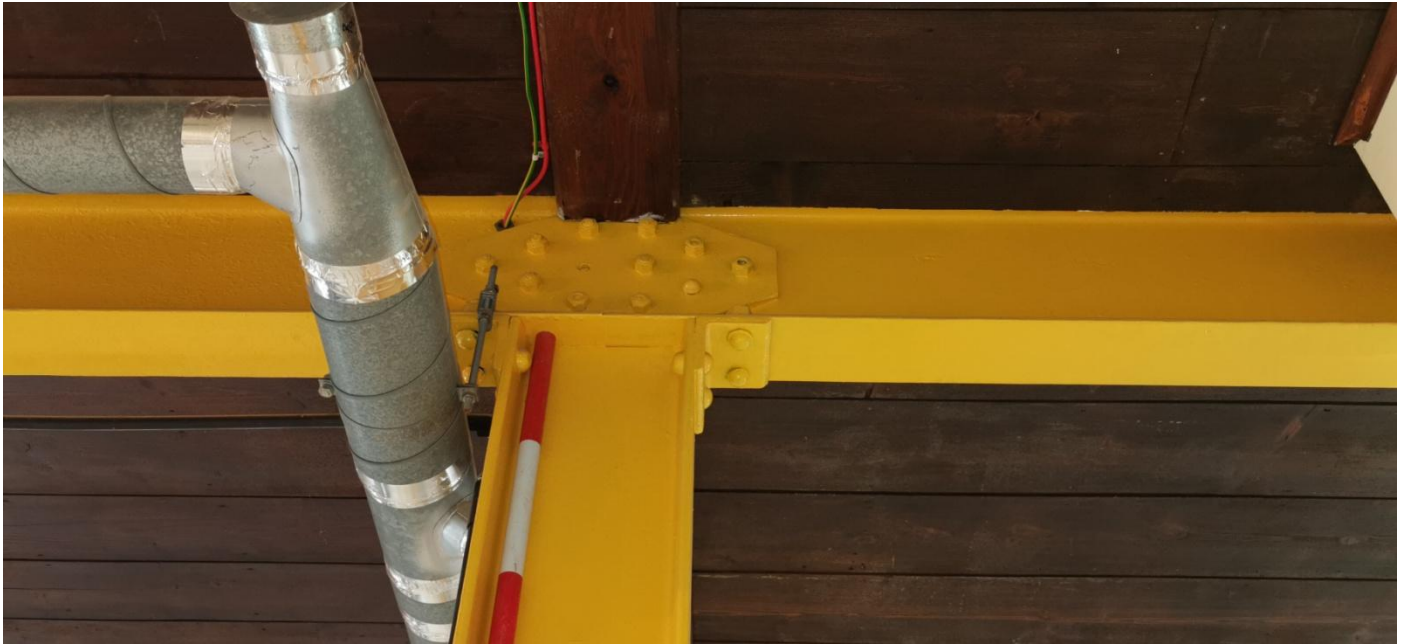


Plate 68: Building 2 – Room 8; looking north-west-north.



Plate 69: Building 2 – Room 12; looking east-north-east.

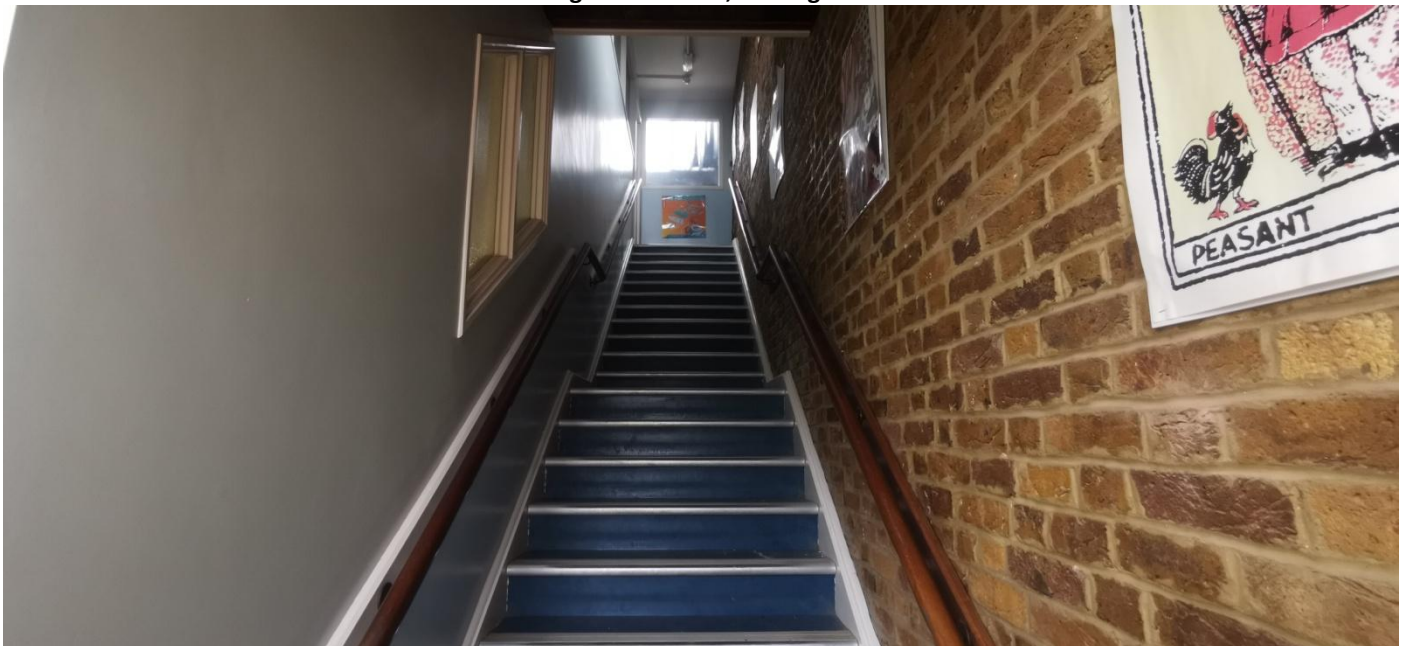


Plate 70: Building 2 – Room 13; looking west-south-west.





**Plate 71: Building 2 – Room 13; looking east-north-east.**



**Plate 72: Building 2 – Room 15; looking south-south-east.**



**Plate 73: Building 2 – Room 15; looking east-north-east.**





Plate 74: Building 2 – Room 15; looking west-south-west.



Plate 75: Building 2 – Room 15; looking north-north-west.

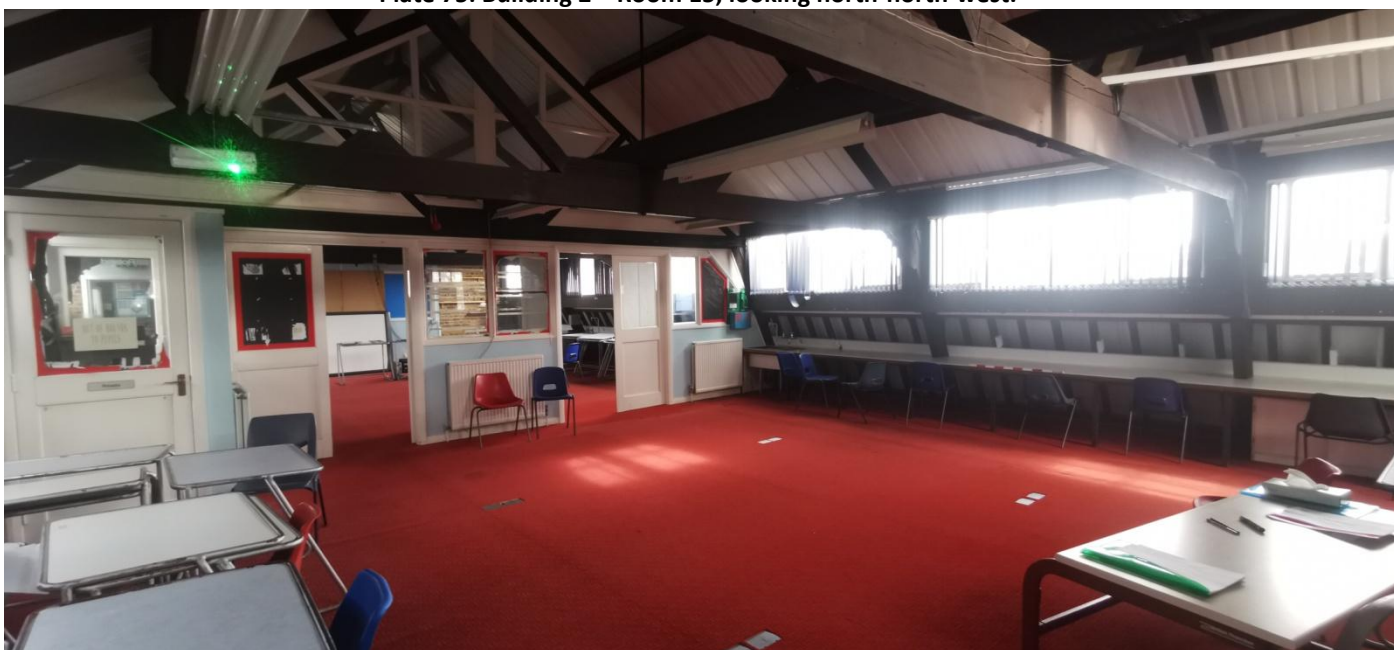


Plate 76: Building 2 – Room 16; looking north-east.



**Plate 77: Building 2 – Room 16; looking south-west.**



**Plate 78: Building 2 – Room 16; looking south-south-east.**



**Plate 79: Building 2 – Room 16; looking south-east.**





**Plate 80: Building 2 – Room 16; looking south-east.**



**Plate 81: Building 2 – Room 16; looking north.**



Plate 82: Building 3 – Room 1; looking west-south-west.



Plate 83: Building 3 – Room 1; looking south-south-east.



Plate 84: Building 3 – Room 1; looking south-south-east.

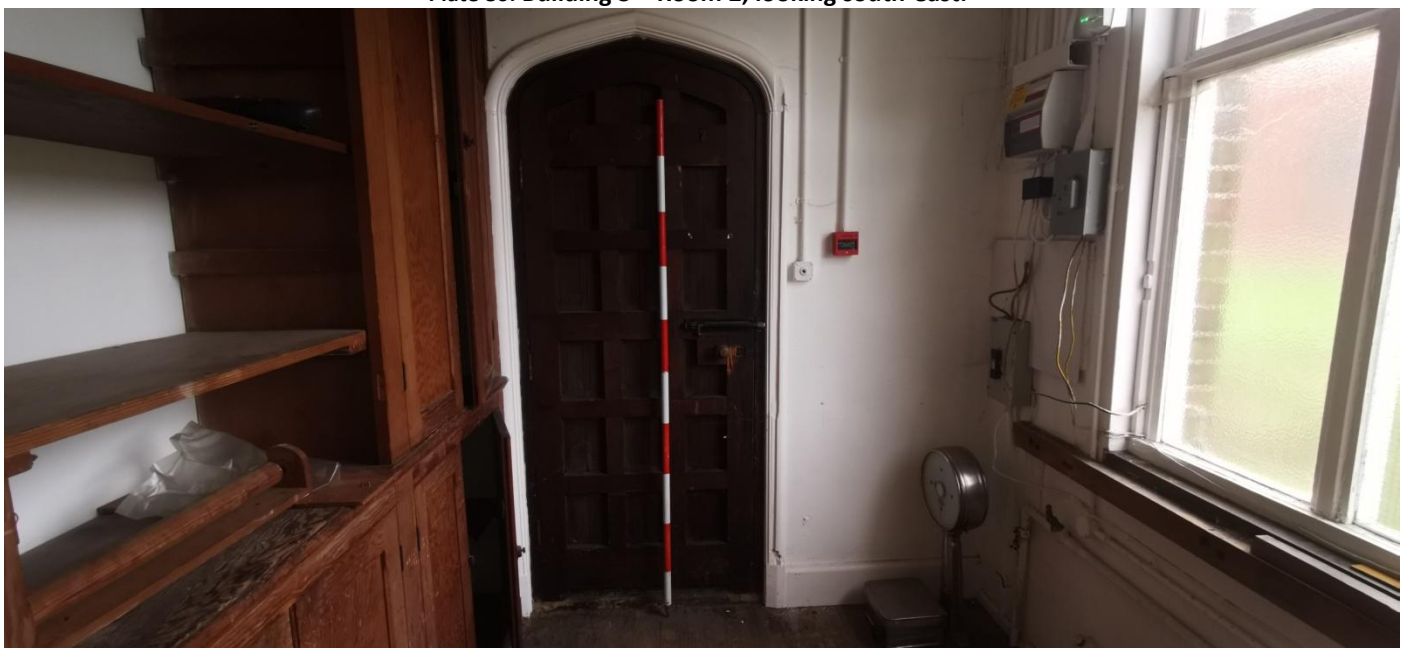




**Plate 85: Building 3 – Room 1; looking south-south-east.**



**Plate 86: Building 3 – Room 2; looking south-east.**



**Plate 87: Building 3 – Room 3; looking west-south-west.**



Plate 88: Building 3 – Room 4; looking east-north-east.



Plate 89: Building 3 – Room 1; looking south-south-west.



Plate 90: Building 3 – Room 1; looking north-north-east.





Plate 91: Building 4 – Room 1; looking west.



Plate 92: Building 4 – Room 2; looking north-north-west.

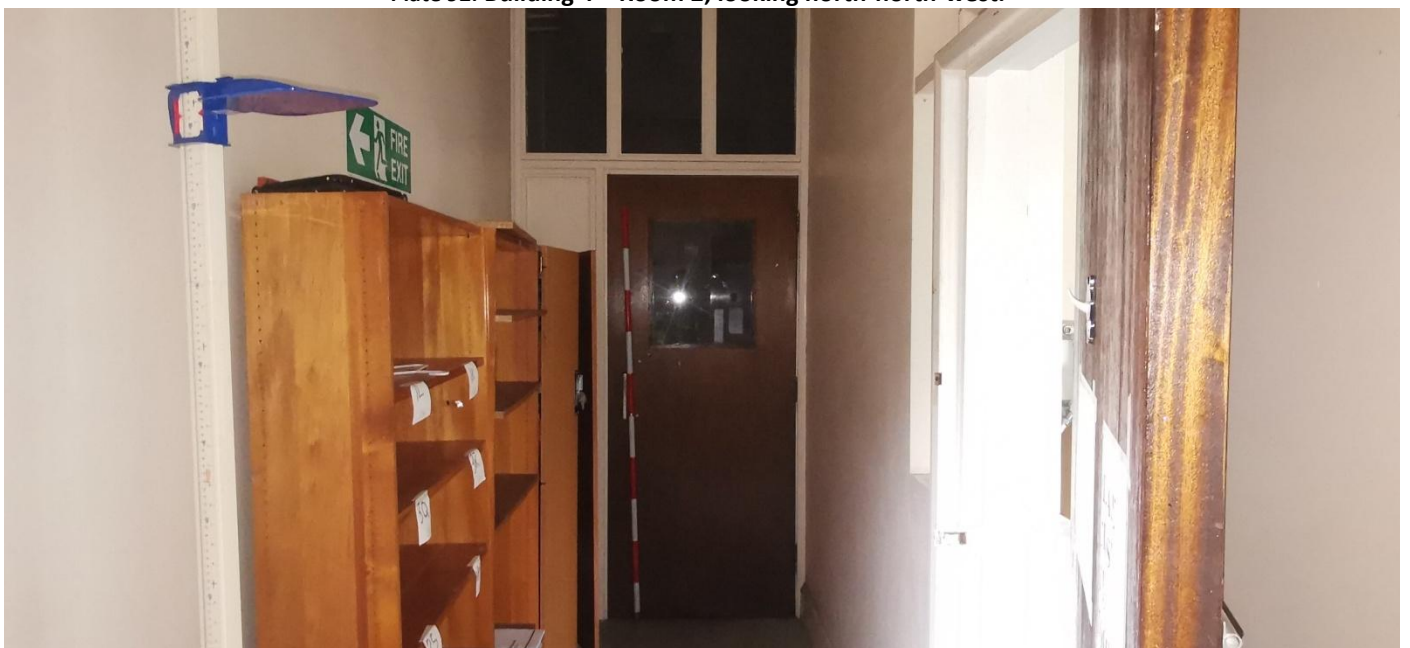


Plate 93: Building 4 – Room 3; looking east-south-east.



Plate 94: Building 4 – Room 4; looking east.



Plate 95: Building 4 – Room 4; looking west-north-west.

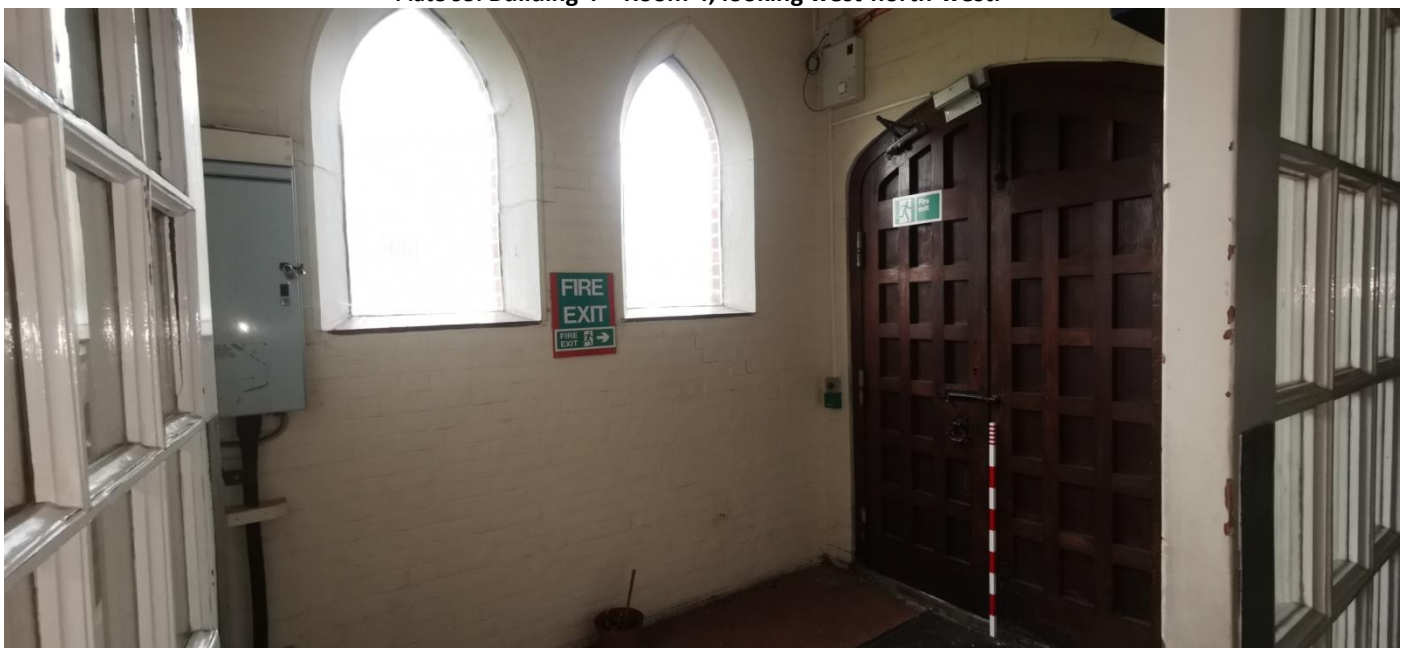


Plate 96: Building 4 – Room 8; looking south-west.





Plate 97: Building 4 – Room 8; looking north-east.



Plate 98: Building 4 – Room 9; looking south-south-west.



Plate 99: Building 4 – Room 9; looking north-north-east.

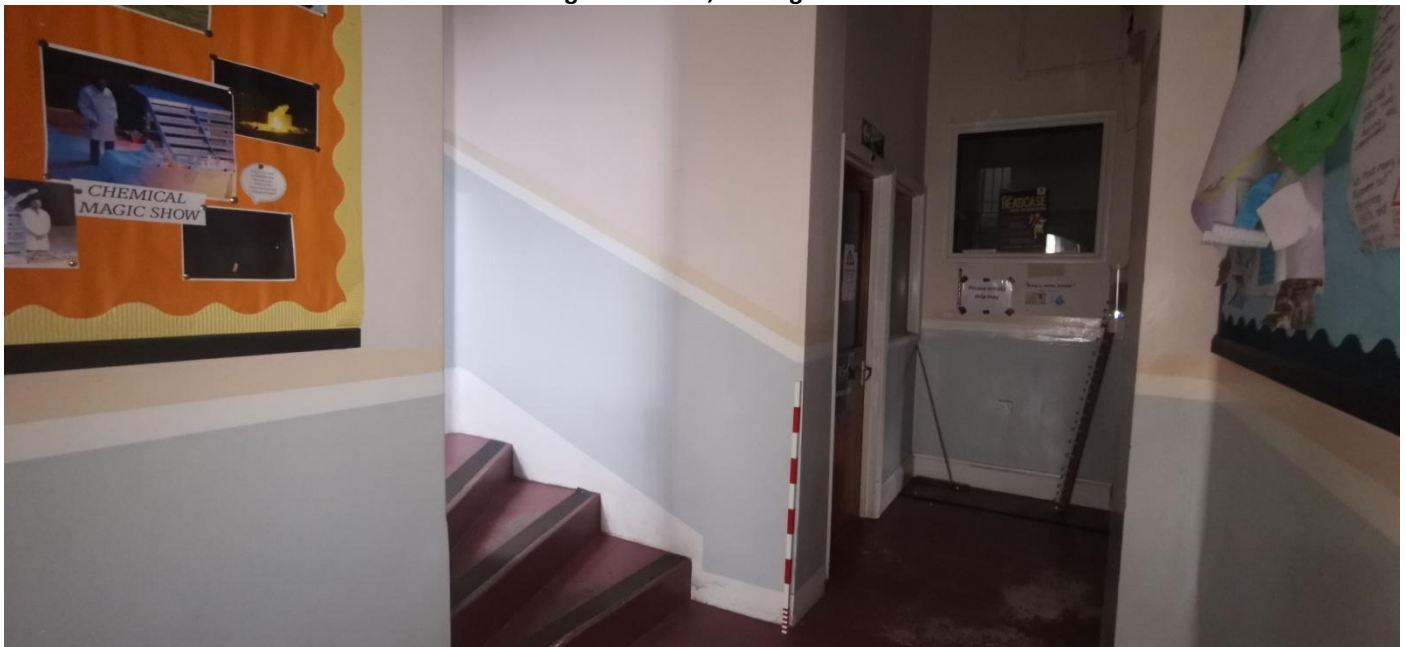


Plate 100: Building 4 – Room 9; looking north.



Plate 101: Building 4 – Room 10; looking east-south-east.





Plate 102: Building 4 – Room 11; looking west-south-west.



Plate 103: Building 4 – Room 11; looking east-north-east.



Plate 104: Building 4 – Room 12; looking south-south-east.



Plate 105: Building 4 – Room 12; looking north-north-east.



Plate 106: Building 4 – Room 13; looking north-north-west.



Plate 107: Building 4 – Room 14; looking east.





Plate 108: Building 4 – Room 21; looking north-east.



Plate 109: Building 4 – Room 23; looking east-south-east.



Plate 110: Building 4 – Room 23; looking west-north-west.



Plate 111: Building 4 – Room 24; looking south-south-west.





**Plate 112: Building 4 – Room 24; looking north.**



**Plate 113: Building 4 – Room 25; looking east-south-east.**



Plate 114: Building 4 – Room 22; looking west-north-west.

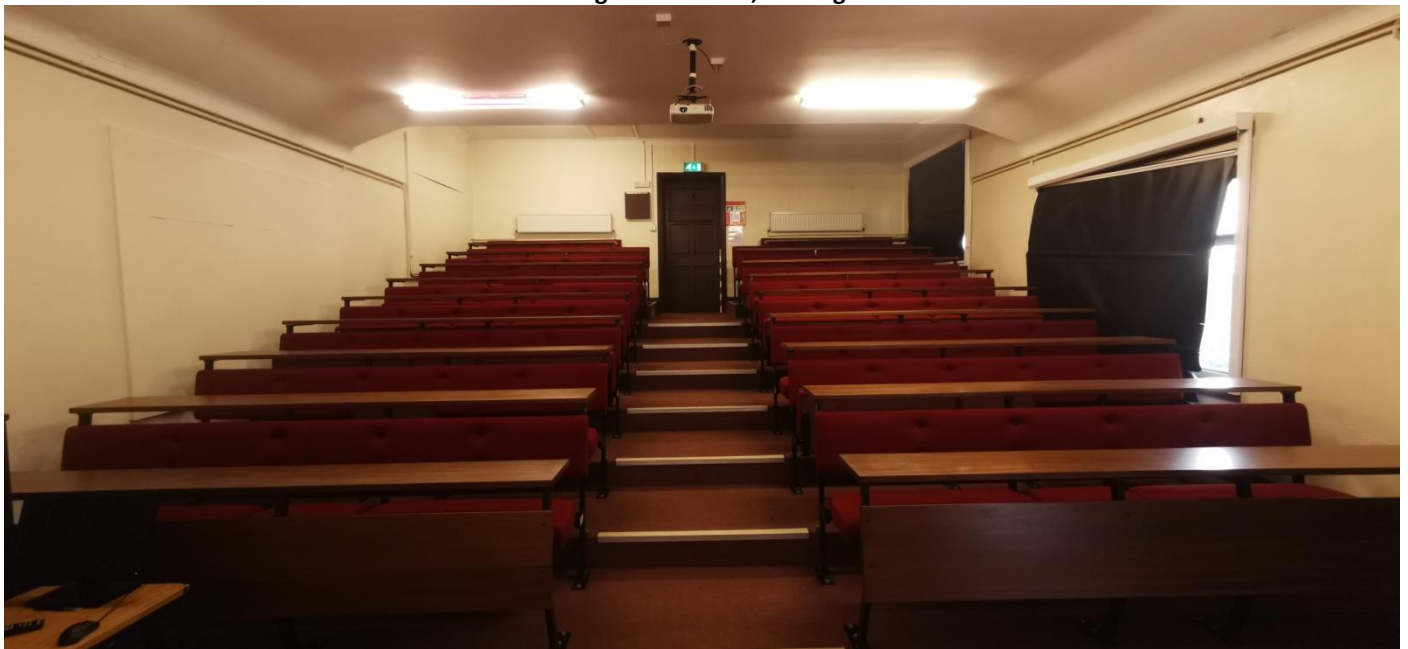




Plate 115: Building 4 – Room 26; looking north-west.



**Plate 116: Building 4 – Room 21; looking south-west.**



**Plate 117: Building 4 – Room 20; looking west-north-west.**





Plate 118: Building 4 – Room 20; looking east-south-east.



Plate 119: Building 4 – Room 17; looking west-north-west.



**Plate 120: Building 4 – Room 18; looking north-east.**



**Plate 121: Building 4 – Room 18; looking south-south-west.**



**Plate 122: Building 4 – Room 18; looking east-south-east.**



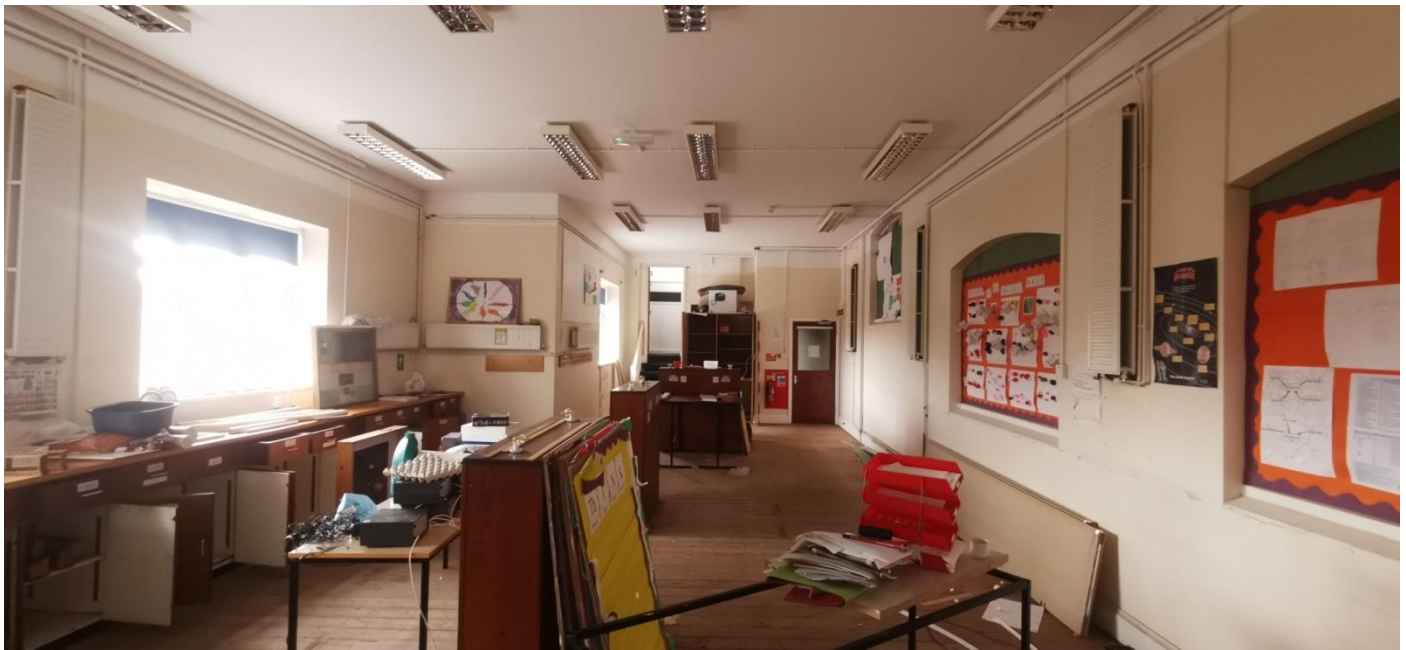


Plate 123: Building 4 – Room 19; looking east-south-east.



Plate 124: Building 4 – Room 19; looking north-west.

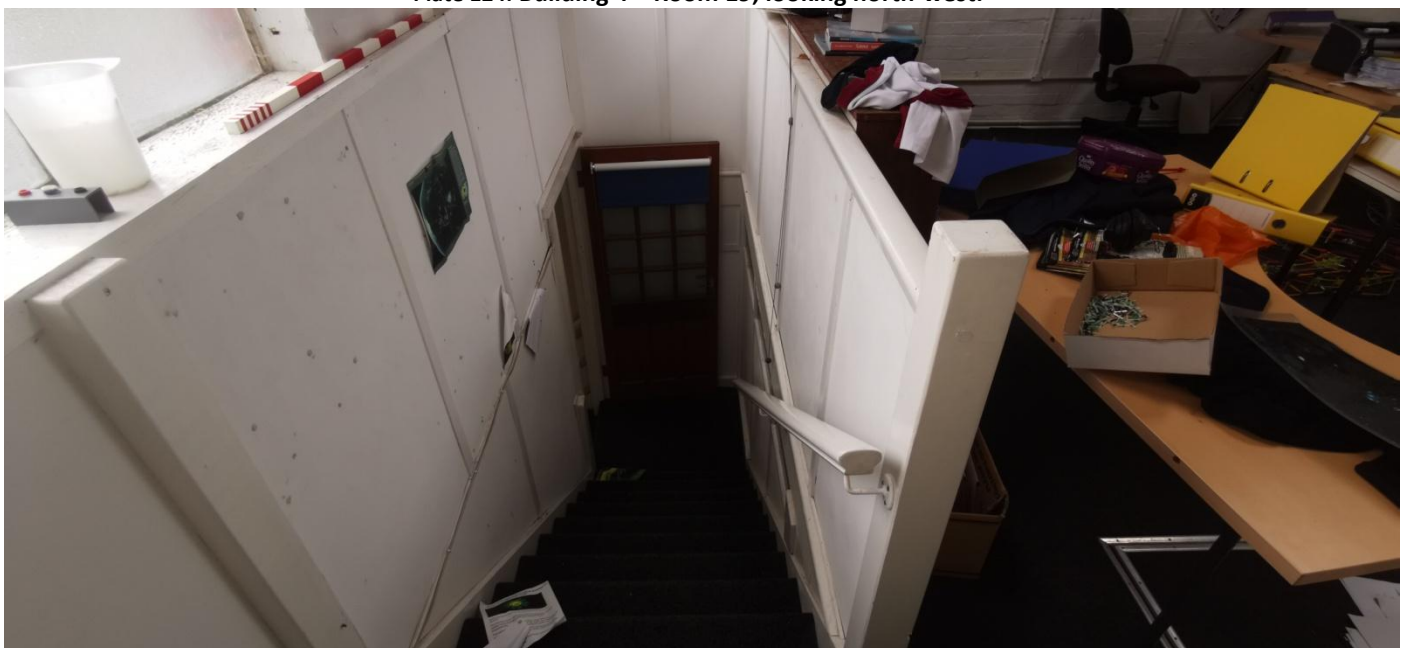


Plate 125: Building 4 – Room 29; looking north-east-north.



**Plate 126: Building 4 – Room 29; looking north-east.**



**Plate 127: Building 4 – Room 29; looking north-east-north.**



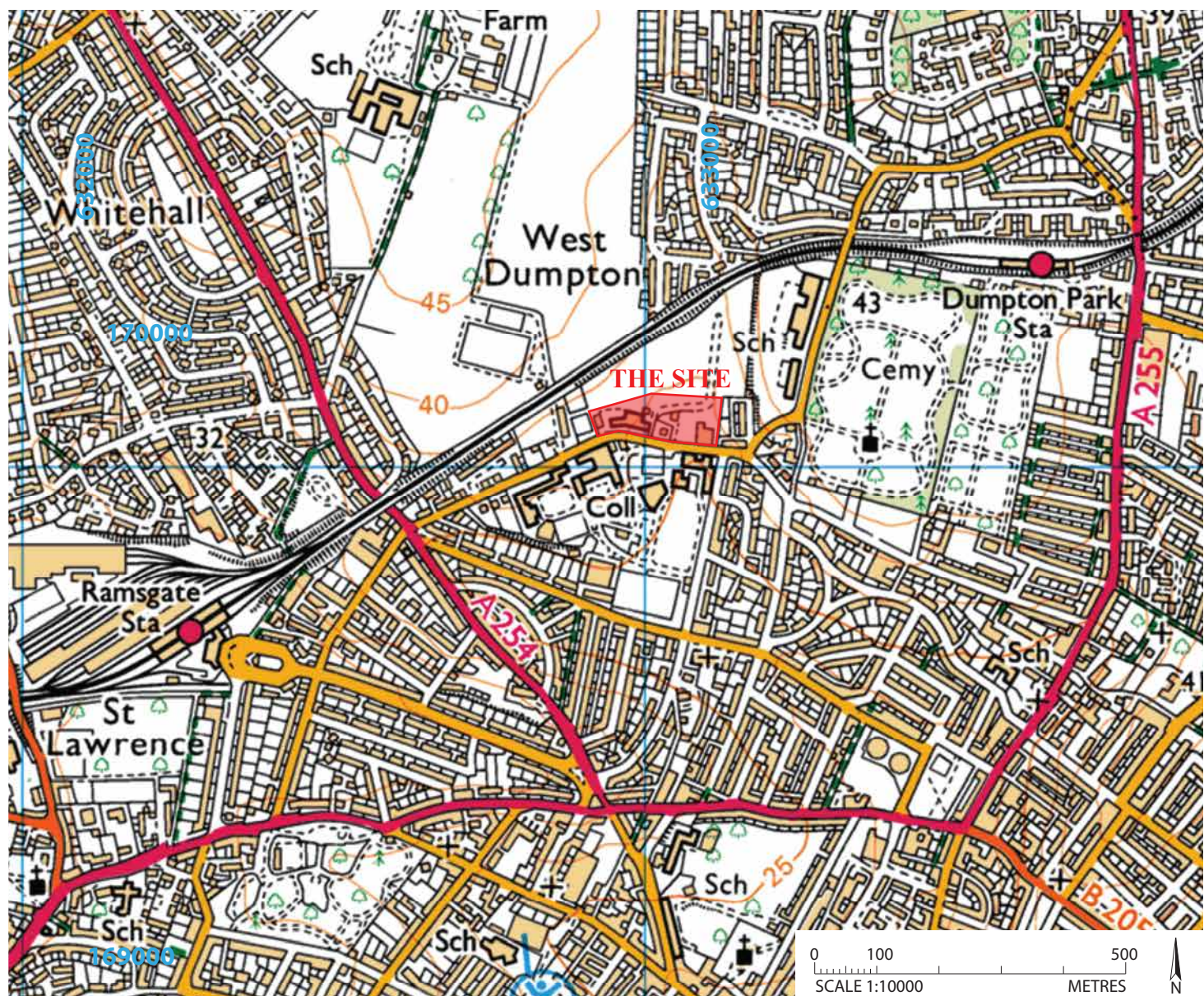
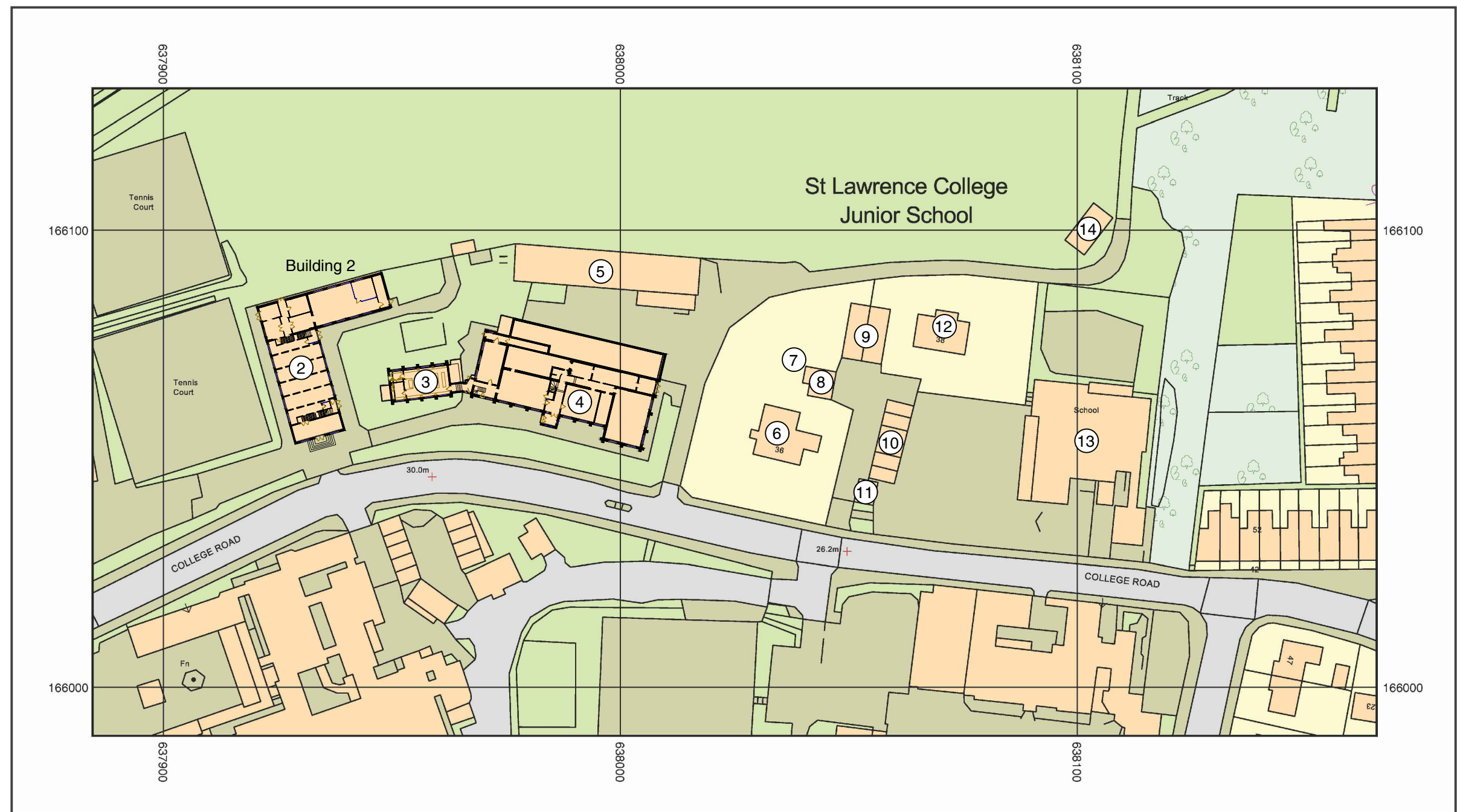
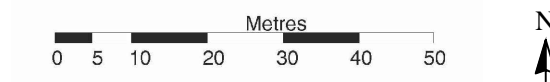


Figure 1: Site location map, scale 1:10000.





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KEY:

② Building number

Figure 2: Building location in relation to OS map





Figure 2b: Building and plate location in relation to OS map



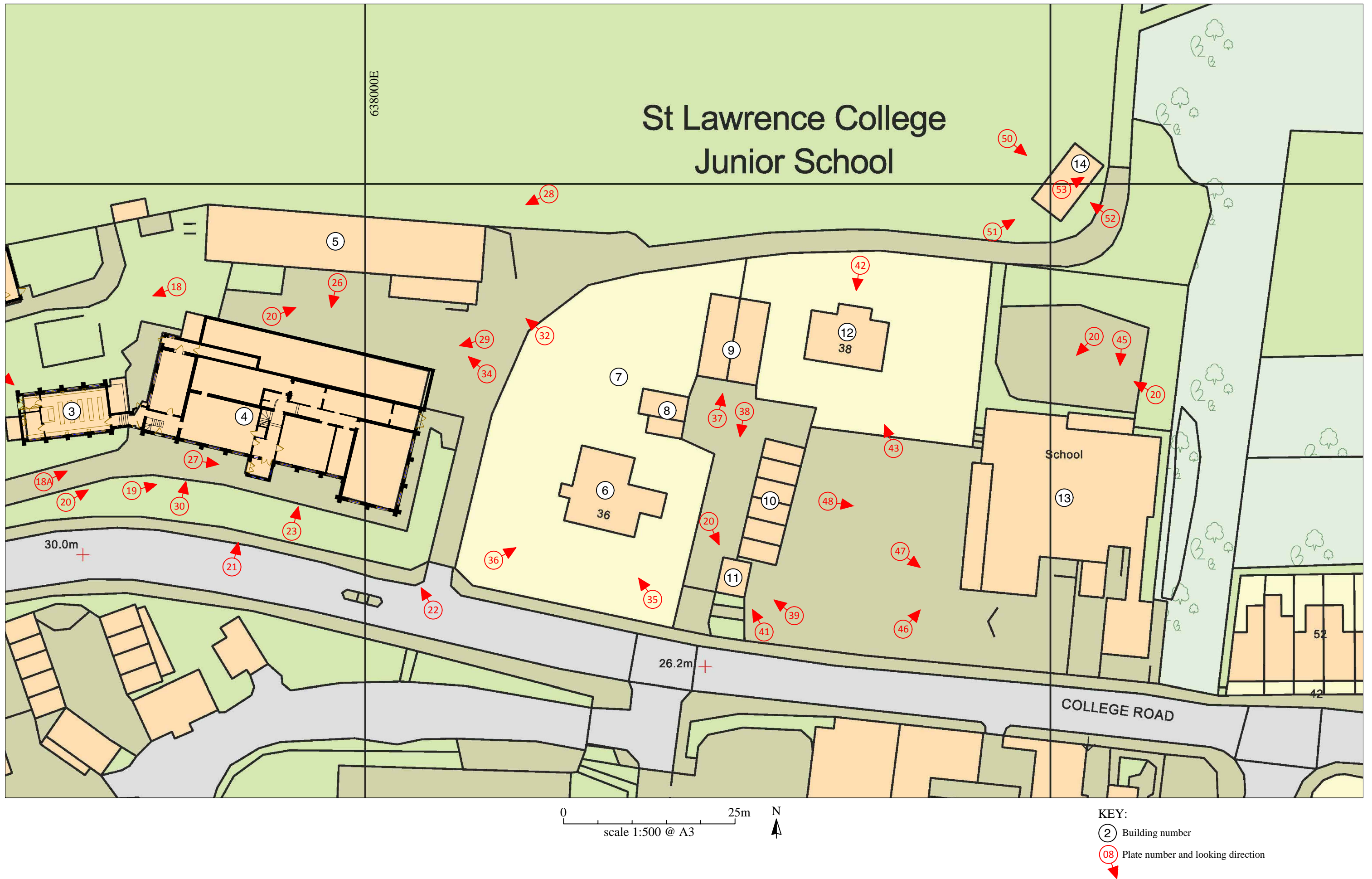


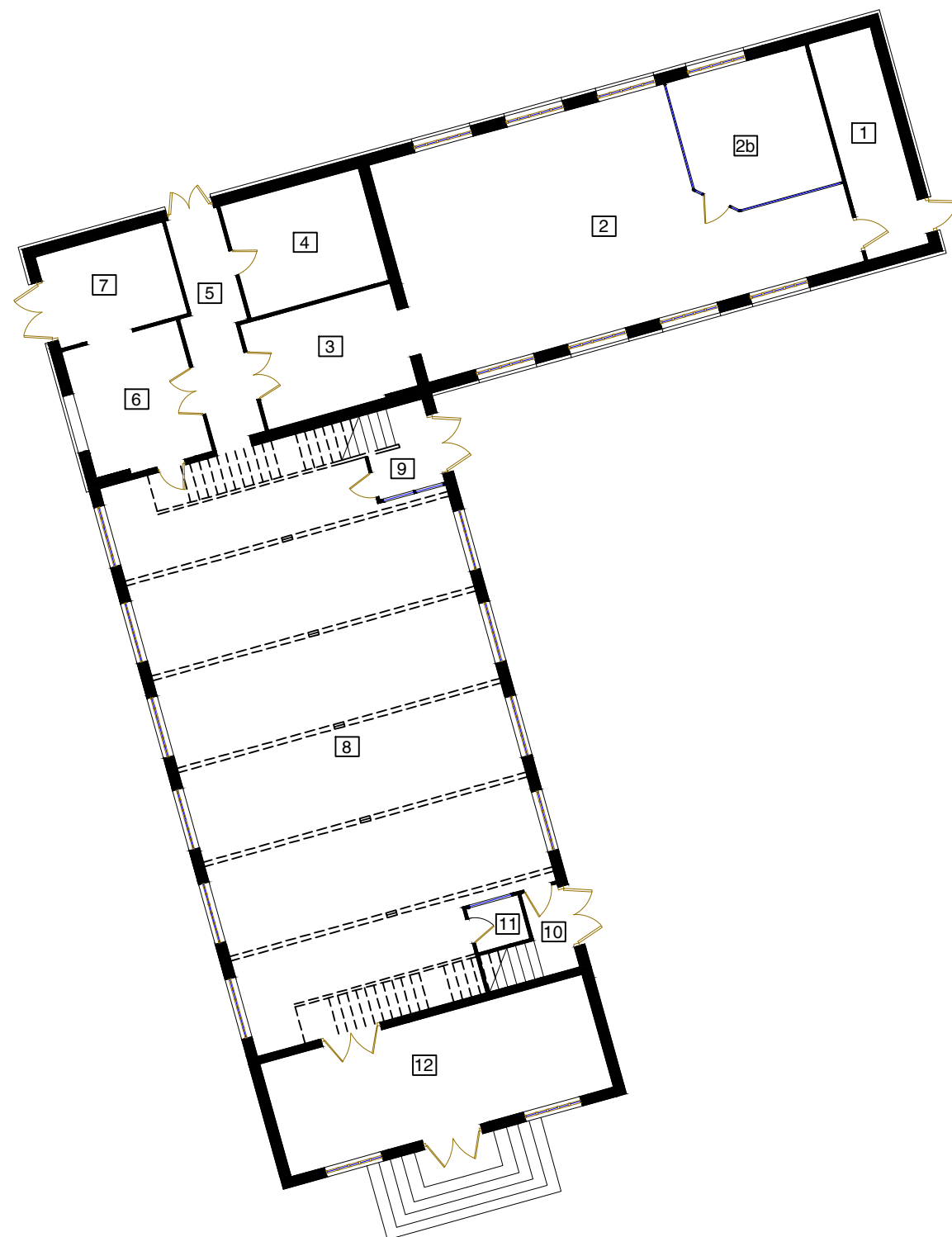
Figure 2c: Building and plate location in relation to OS map





Figure 3: Building location in relation to St Lawrence College estate

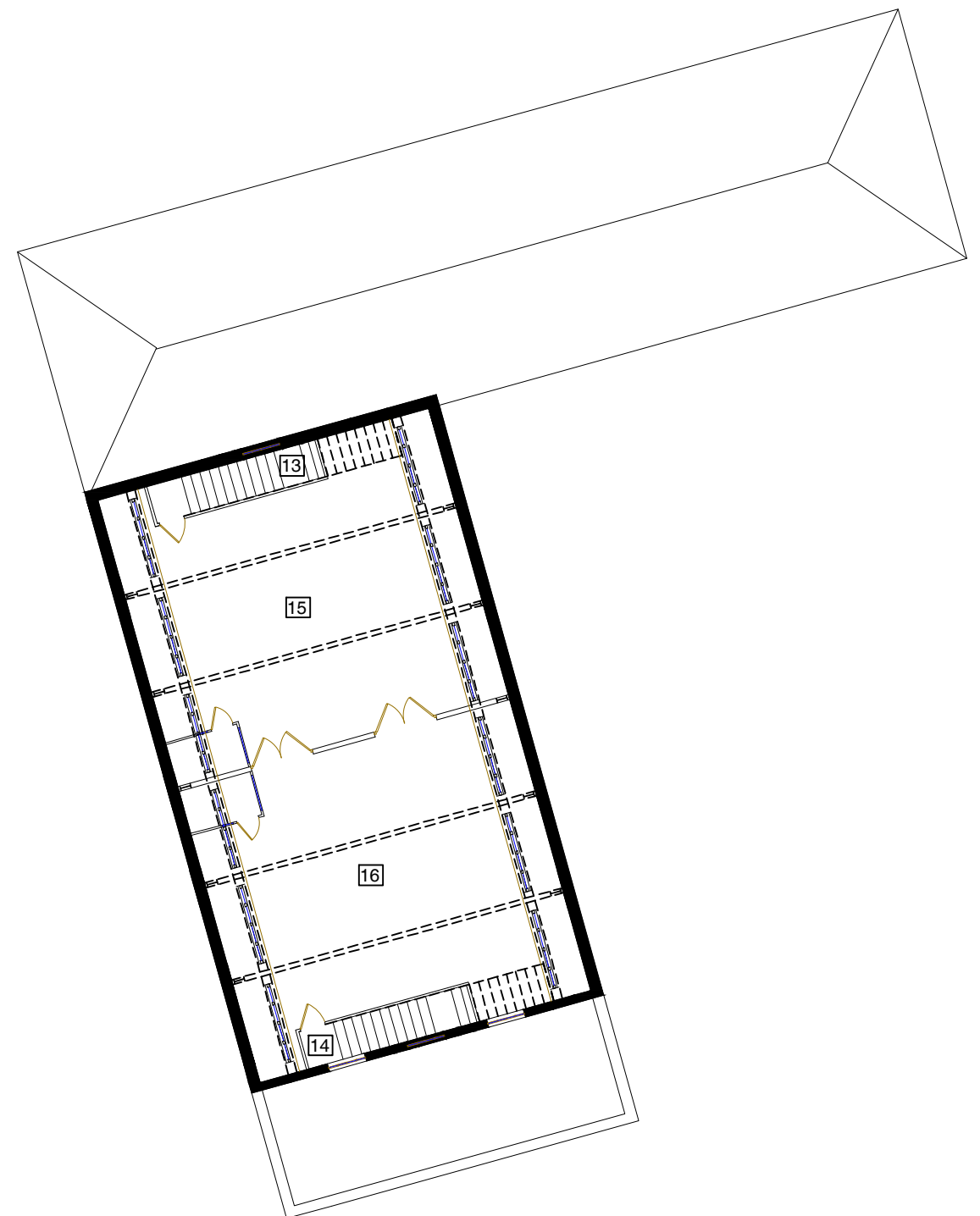




KEY:  
 [1] Room number



Figure 4a: Building 2 - ground floor plan



KEY:  
 [1] Room number

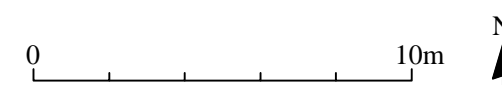


Figure 4b: Building 2 - first floor plan



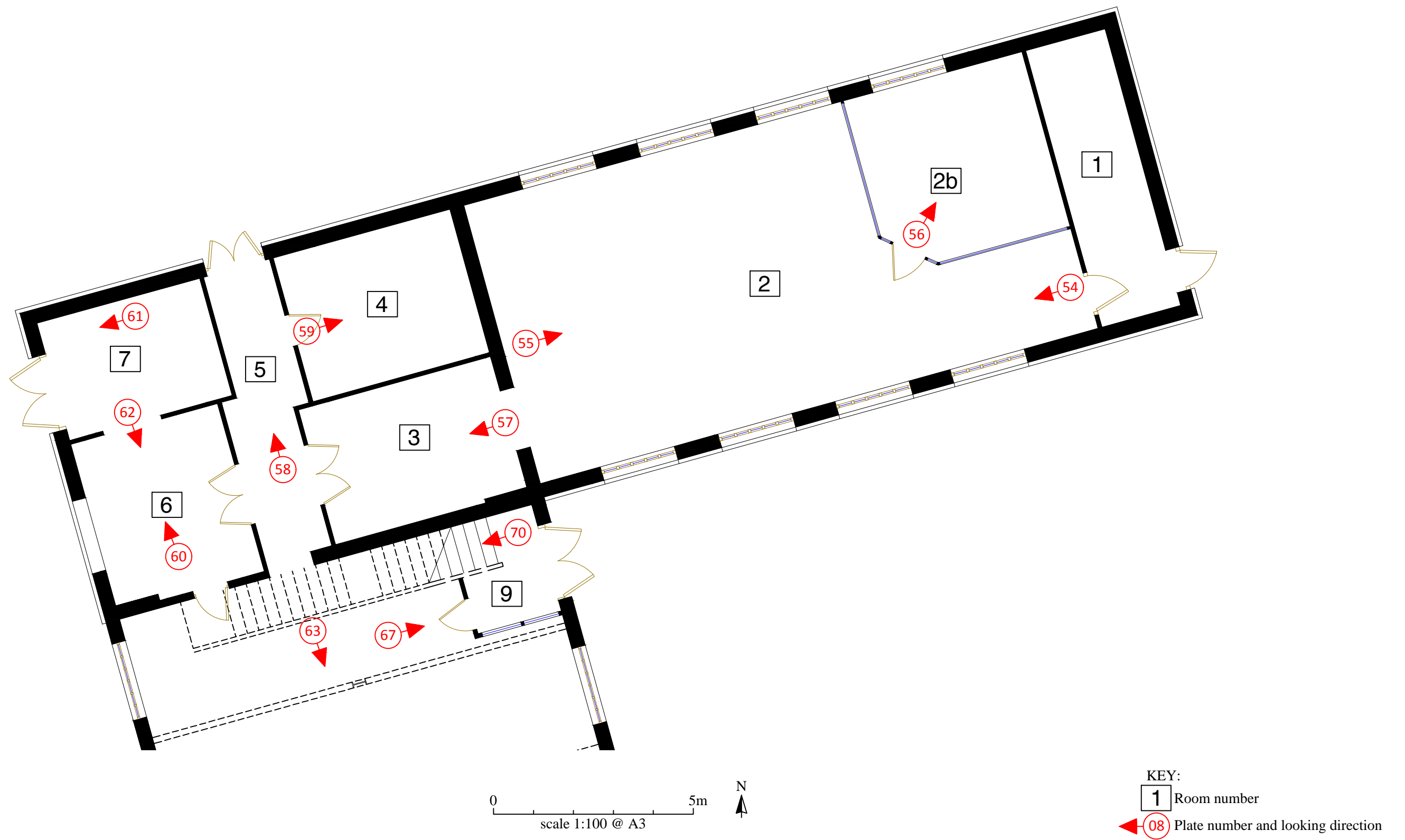
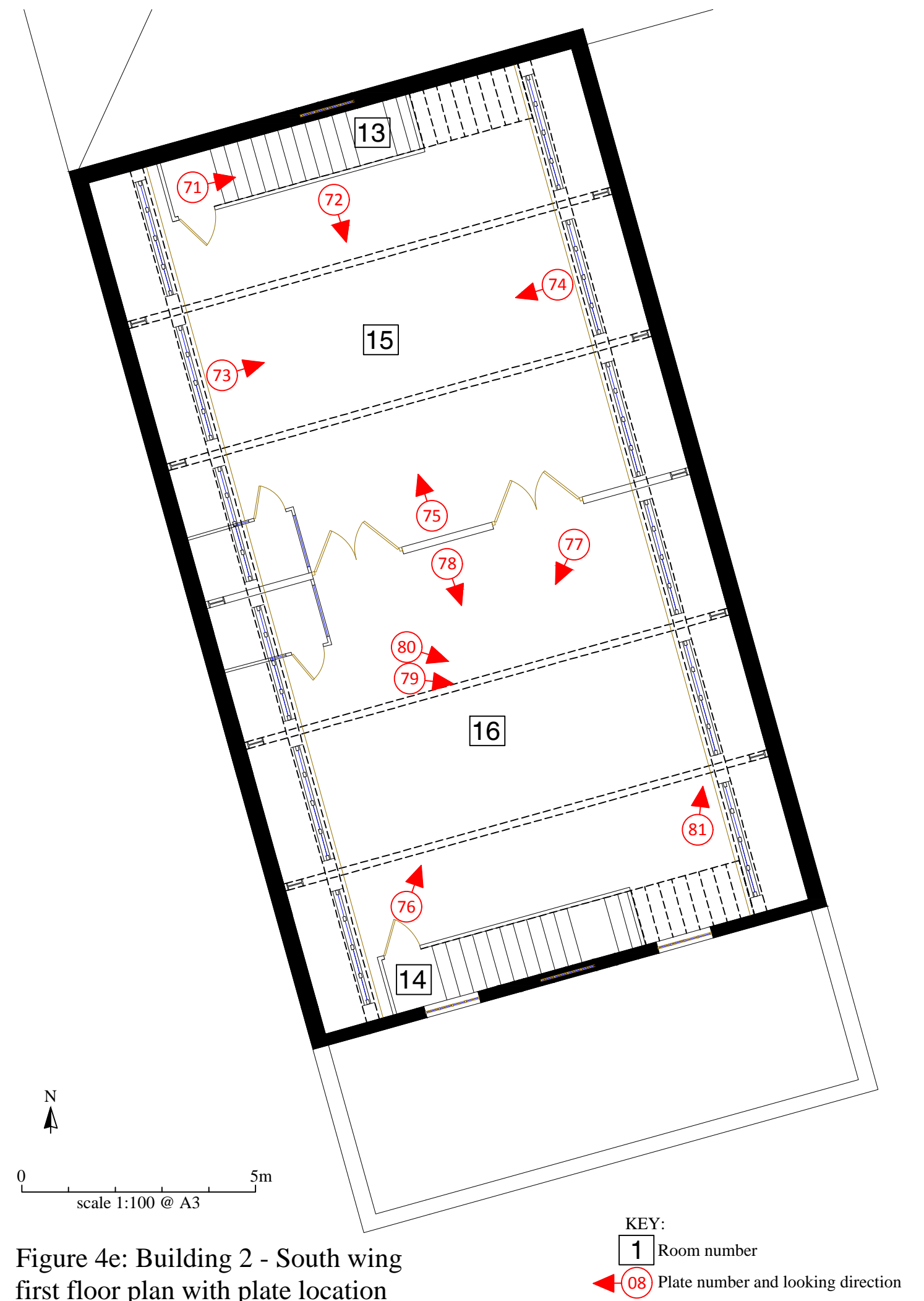
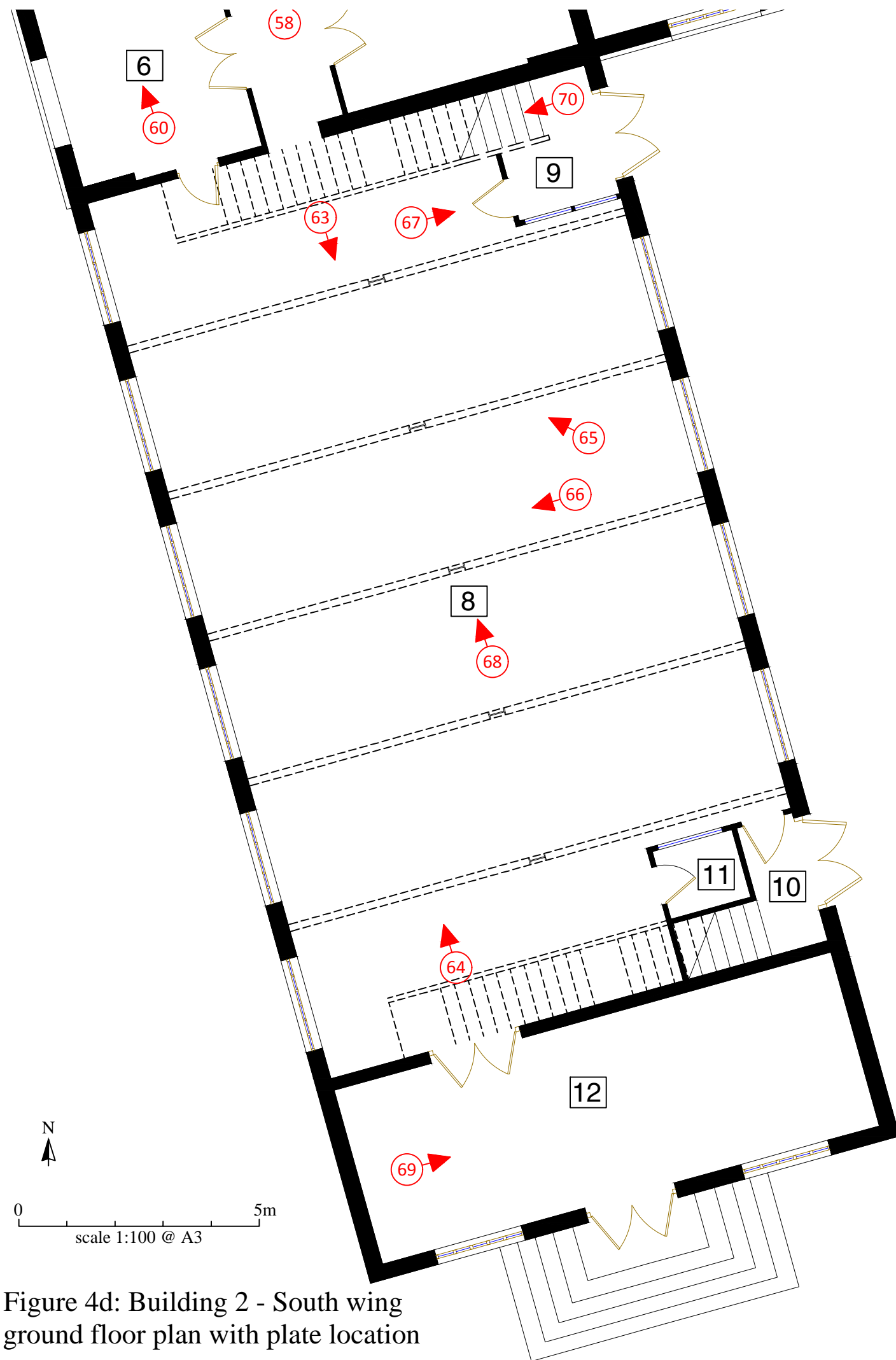


Figure 4c: Building 2 - North wing ground floor plan

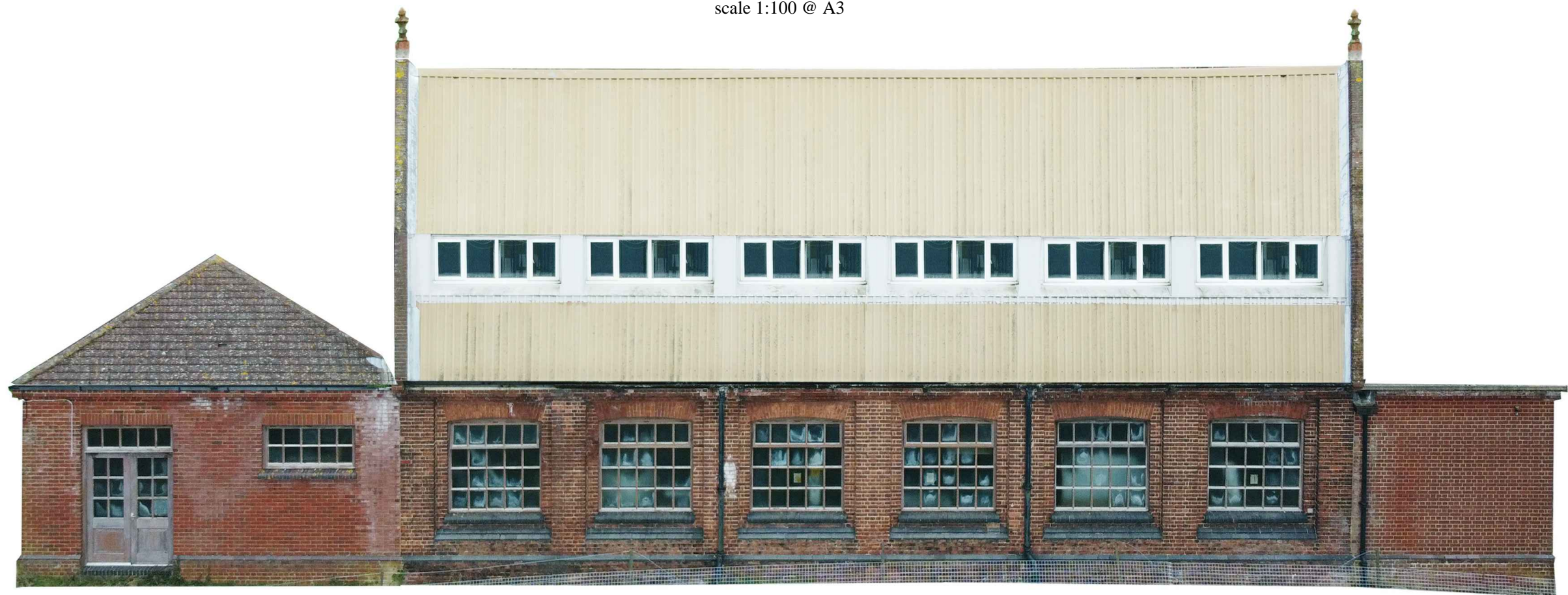






SOUTH ELEVATION

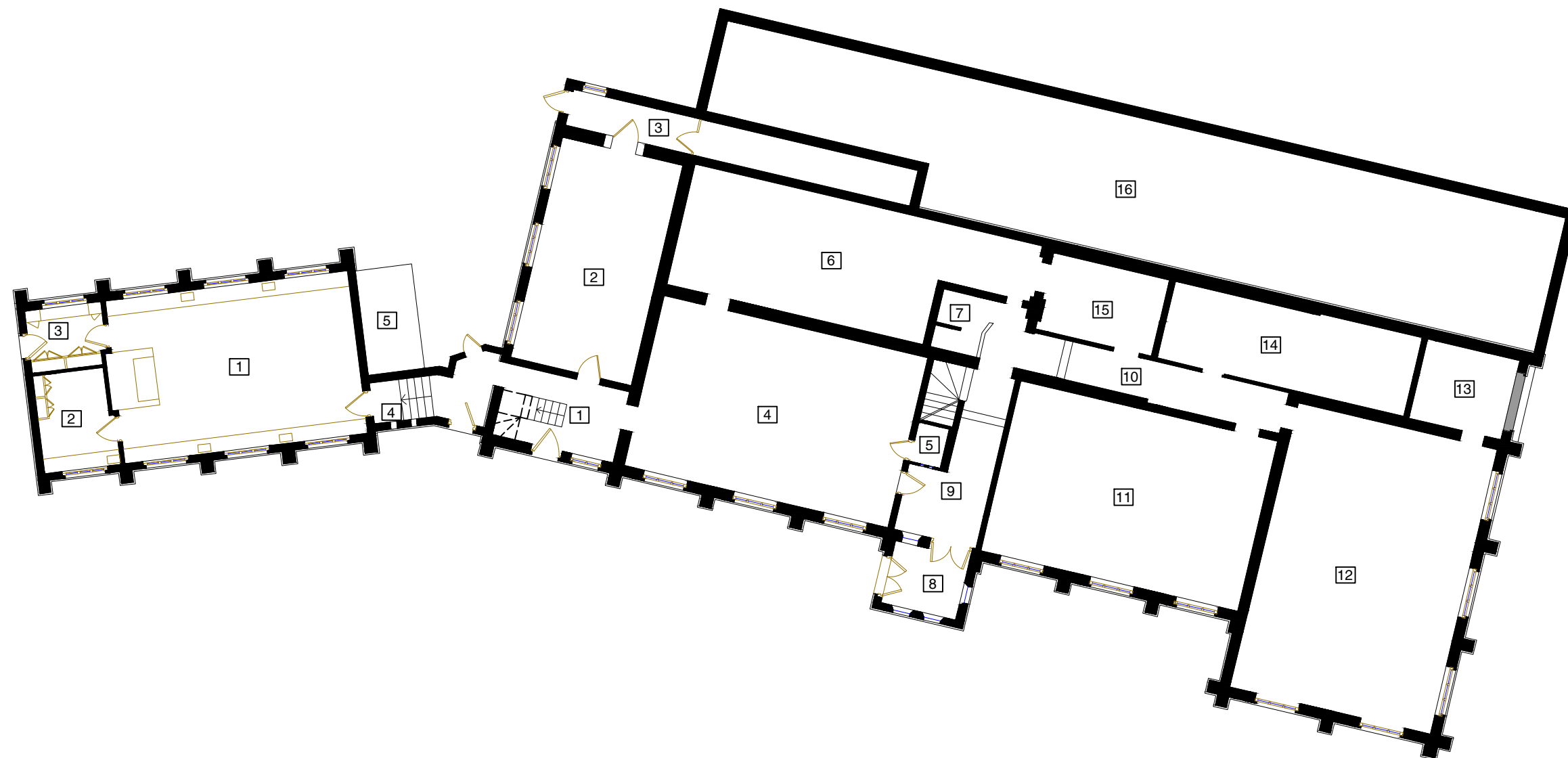
0 5m  
scale 1:100 @ A3



EAST ELEVATION

Figure 4f: Building 2 - East and south elevation





KEY:  
[1] Room number



Figure 5: Plan of building 3 and 4



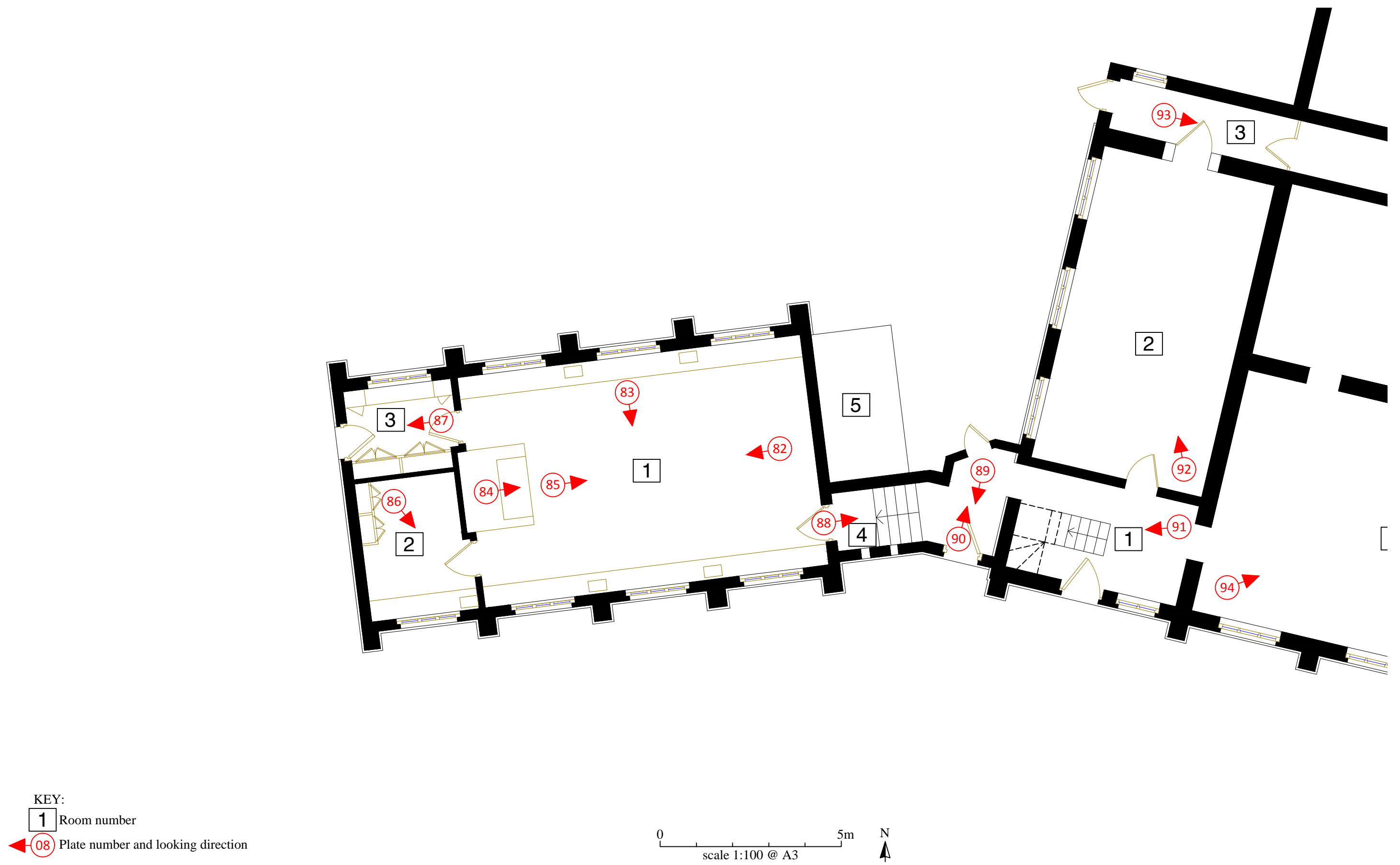


Figure 6: Ground floor plan of building 3

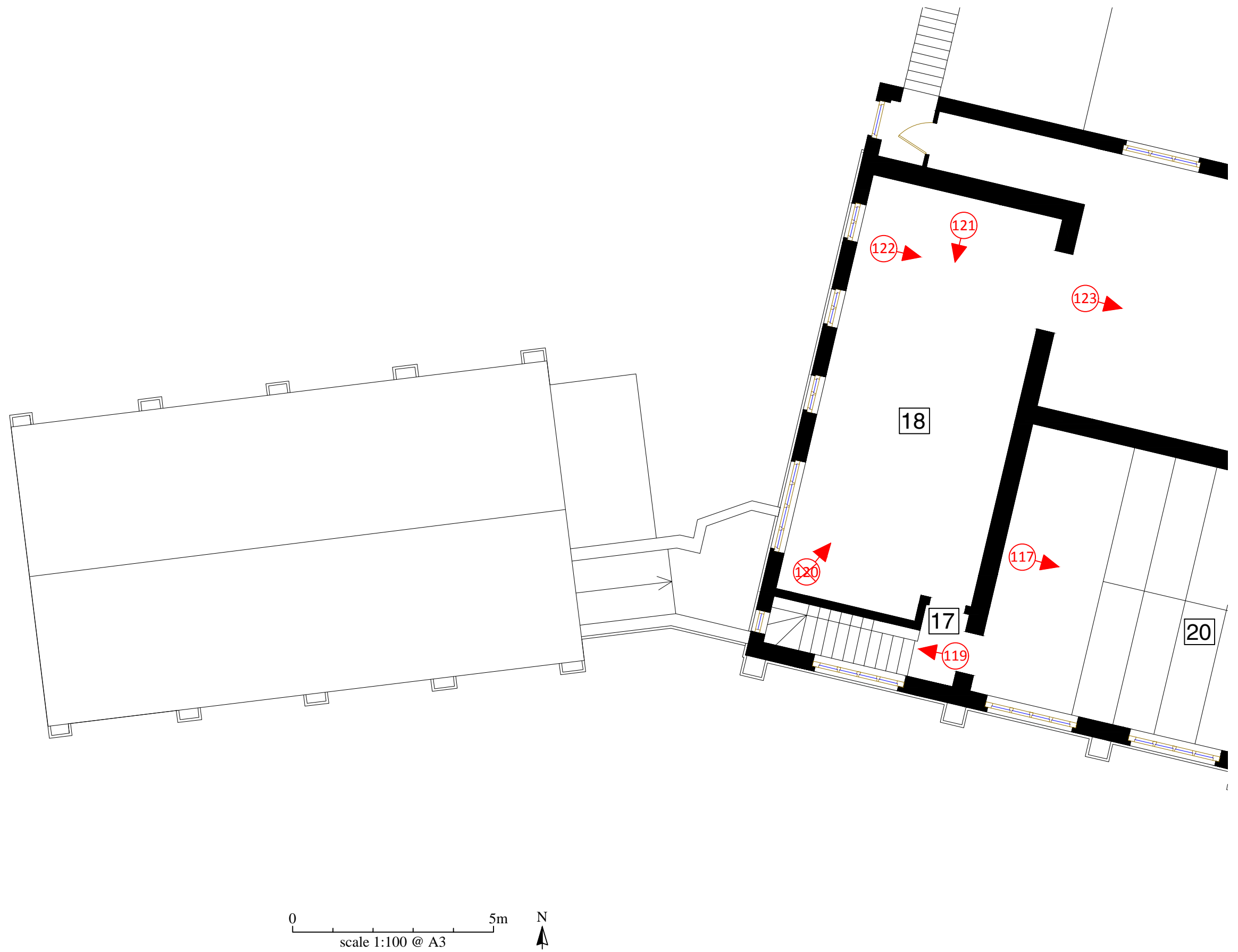


Figure 6b: Roof plan of building 3





0 5m  
scale 1:100 @ A3

Figure 6c: Building 3 - South elevation



Figure 7a: Ground floor plan of building 4



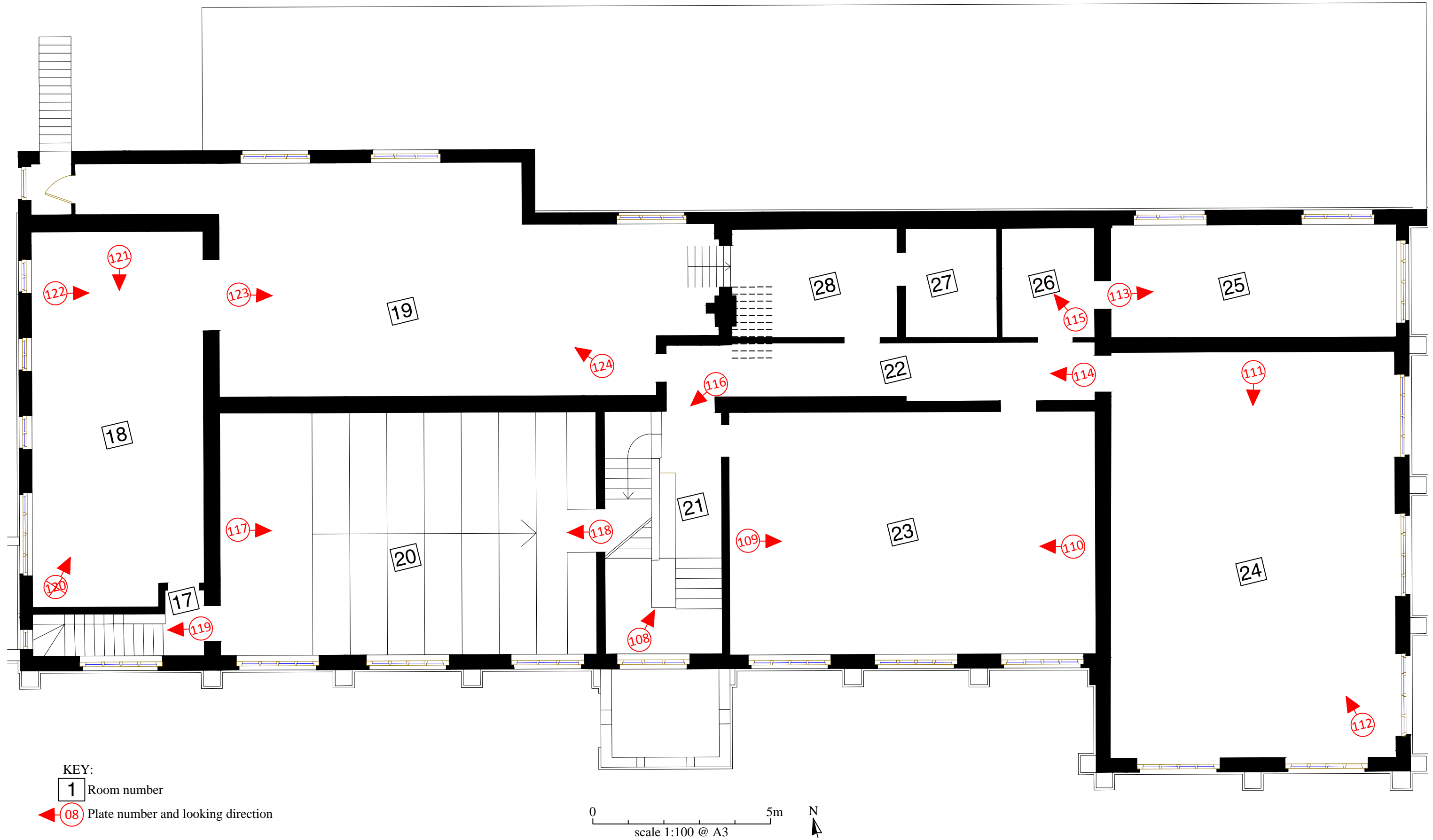
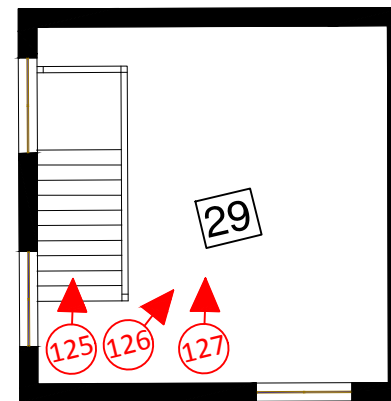


Figure 7b: First floor plan of building 4



KEY:  
 1 Room number  
 08 Plate number and looking direction

0 5m  
 scale 1:100 @ A3  
 N

Figure 7c: Second floor (tower) plan of building 4





SOUTH ELEVATION

0 5m  
scale 1:100 @ A3



EAST ELEVATION

Figure 7d: Building 4 - South and east elevation