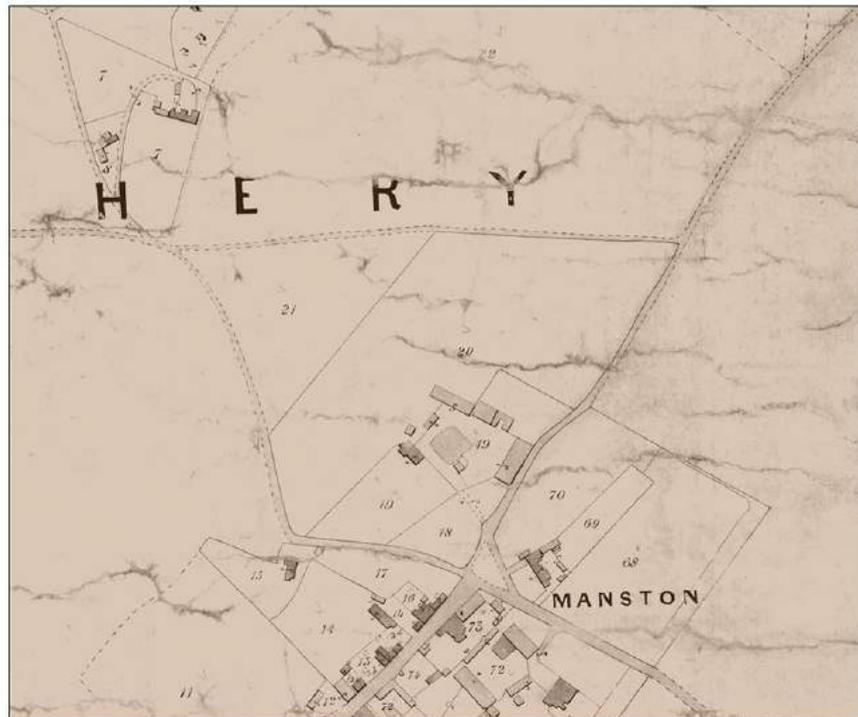


Land to the North of  
Manston Green Industries  
Manston  
Kent

NGR TR 34716 66316



## Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Trust for Thanet Archaeology

Land to the North of  
Manston Green Industries,  
Manston,  
Kent

NGR TR 34716 66316

**Archaeological Desk Based Assessment**

E. J. Boast

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Issue 1

Checked by G. A. Moody

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# **1. Introduction**

## **1.1 Introduction**

- 1.1.1 The Trust for Thanet Archaeology (TfTA) has been commissioned by Mr T. Montgomery of Montgomery and Partners LLP to carry out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) on Land to the North of Manston Green Industries (Figure 1, NGR TR 34716 66316). This DBA is to be used to support an outline planning application for a mixed community, residential and business development on the site.
- 1.1.2 The site of the proposed development is irregular in plan, measuring approximately 2.3 hectares in total. The northern side of the site is bordered by a hedge lined footpath, the eastern and western boundaries by Preston Road, and Manston Road and Jubilee Cottages respectively. The southern boundary is bordered by Manston Green Industries and Manston Green Farm.
- 1.1.3 To place the site in a wider archaeological context the DBA considers the archaeological data available for a Study Area within a radius of approximately 1km from the centre of the site, although a wider study area is considered (Figure 2 & 3). The site is located within the modern civil parish of Manston, administered by Manston Parish Council.
- 1.1.4 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office, Crown Copyright. Licence number AL100031917.

## **1.2 Methodology**

- 1.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which came into force in March 2012 requires that '*where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation*' (NPPF Paragraph 128).
- 1.2.2 In accordance with the NPPF, and other relevant local planning policies detailed in Section 2, the aim of this present section of the Desk Based Assessment is to characterise the historic landscape setting of the site and to identify any potential for Heritage Assets in the form of buried archaeological deposits to be located within the site which could be affected by any development proposal.
- 1.2.3 The DBA deals in general with the data that is available for the Designated and Non Designated Heritage Assets that have been identified in the Study Area and presents a chronology of Heritage Assets to provide direct information on the archaeological potential of the site.

## **1.3 Scope of the Report**

- 1.3.1 The aims of the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment will be achieved through the following actions
  - Examine the setting of the site in its historic landscape
  - Carry out a map regression analysis to characterise the development of the site.
  - Carry out a search of the relevant HER for archaeological data within a 1km study area of the site.
  - Summarise the archaeological potential of the site.
  - A report and summary of a site inspection.
  - Summarise the implications of the archaeological potential for the development of the site.

- Carry out an assessment of the potential impact of the proposed development on the heritage assets identified by the report.

#### **1.4 Structure of the Report**

- 1.4.1 Section 1 (this section) defines the scope, the aims and the structure of the report.
- 1.4.2 Section 2 summarises the planning policies and statutory legislation relevant to Heritage Assets in the Study Area.
- 1.4.3 Section 3 identifies and describes any formal Designated Heritage Assets within the Study Area and the site.
- 1.4.4 Section 4 summarises the historical background of the Study Area and the site.
- 1.4.5 Section 5 examines the non designated Heritage Assets recorded in the Study Area and on the site to determine its archaeological potential. This section also provides a general summary of the archaeology in its landscape context.
- 1.4.6 Section 6 describes the sequence of changes in land use within the Study Area and on the site using cartographic sources.
- 1.4.7 Section 7 describes the layout and condition of the site as result of a site inspection.
- 1.4.8 Section 8 assesses the impacts that previous land use has had on the site and discusses the potential effects that the development of the site may have on the archaeological resource in general terms.
- 1.4.9 Section 9 is a general summary and discussion of the results of the Desk Based Assessment.

## **2 Planning Context**

### **2.1 National Planning Policy Relating to Heritage**

2.1.1 In March 2012 a new National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted. Section 12 of the NPPF, Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment, replaces previous proscriptive planning policies on archaeology and the historic built environment (PPG 15 and PPG 16 and PPS5) with a more general principle of evaluating any Heritage Assets that may be present on a proposed development site and developing an appropriate response.

2.1.2 Heritage assets are given a broad definition in the NPPF and include both the physical remains and the historic character of a site. The NPPF requires an evaluation of Heritage Assets present on a development site and the development of strategies for mitigation of any impacts on those assets as part of the development process. The mitigation should enhance, preserve or record the Heritage assets and make the results available to the public.

### **2.2 Local Planning Framework**

#### *Local planning policies relating to heritage*

2.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) contains a set of planning principles intended to shape the development and adoption of the Local Plans which all local planning authorities are required to put in place. The Local Plans will replace Local Development Frameworks envisaged by earlier planning policies. Until a local planning authority completes a Local Plan, policies of the existing adopted Local Plans have been retained.

2.2.2 Thanet District Council is currently in the process of preparing a new Local Plan which will cover the District up to 2031 including among other policies a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) to identify potential sites for residential development. In February 2015 Thanet District Council issued their preferred option draft Local Plan for public consultation. The policies relating to Heritage within the preferred option draft Local Plan are policy HE01- Archaeology, HE02 – Development in a Conservation Area, HE03 – Local Heritage Assets, HE04 – Historic Parks and Gardens and HE05 – Works to a Heritage Asset to address climate change.

#### **2.2.3 Policy HE01-Archaeology**

*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.*

*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.*

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

*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:

(a) The character, significance, extent and condition of any archaeological deposits or structures within the application site;

(b) The likely impact of the proposed development on these features;

(c) The means of mitigating the effect of the proposed development.

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.

#### 2.2.4 Policy HE02 - Development in Conservation Areas

*Within conservation areas, development proposals which preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the area, and accord with other relevant policies of this Plan, will be permitted, provided that:*

*Proposals for New Buildings*

*1) they respond sympathetically to the historic settlement pattern, plot sizes and plot widths, open spaces, streetscape, trees and landscape features,*

*2) they respond sympathetically to their setting, context and the wider townscape, including views into and out of conservation areas*

*3) the proportions of features and design details should relate well to each other and to adjoining buildings,*

*4) walls, gates and fences are, as far as possible, of a kind traditionally used in the locality,*

*5) conserve or enhance the significance of all heritage assets, their setting and the wider townscape, including views into and out of conservation areas*

*6) demonstrate a clear understanding of the significance of heritage assets and of their wider context,*

*Proposals for Extensions*

*7) the character, scale and plan form of the original building are respected and the extension is subordinate to it and does not dominate principal elevations,*

*8) appropriate materials and detailing are proposed and the extension would not result in the loss of features that contribute to the character or appearance of the conservation area.*

*New development which would detract from the immediate or wider landscape setting of any part of a conservation area will not be permitted.*

#### 2.2.5 Policy HE03 - Local Heritage Assets

*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.*

#### 2.2.6 Policy HE04 - Historic Parks and Gardens

*Planning permission will not be granted for any development that will adversely affect the visual, historical or horticultural character of an historic park or garden or its setting, whether or not it is included on the statutory register*

#### 2.2.7 Policy HE05 - Works to a heritage asset to address climate change

*Proposals to enhance the environmental performance of heritage assets will be supported where a sensitive and hierarchical approach to design and specification*

*ensures that the significance of the asset is not compromised by inappropriate interventions.*

*Any works should be undertaken based on a thorough understanding of the building's performance.*

2.2.8 In this case the relevant policy from the Thanet draft preferred option Local Plan relating to Heritage is HE01 – Archaeology. However, the Draft Thanet Local Plan to 2031 is still in the consultation stage. The public consultation of the Draft Thanet Local Plan ran from 8th January to 6th March 2015 and responses from the consultation are currently being considered and a list of responses will be produced in due course.

2.2.9 As the Thanet Local Plan to 2031 has yet to be adopted Thanet District Council's planning policy towards heritage is retained from the Thanet Local Plan 2006. The two policies relating to archaeology are policy HE11 and HE12.

2.2.10 Policy HE11 - Archaeological Assessment

*In order to determine planning applications, the district council may require the developer/applicant to provide additional information, in the form of an assessment of the archaeological or historic importance of the site in question and the likely impact of development. In certain cases such assessment may involve fieldwork or an evaluation excavation.*

*Where the developer/applicant is not prepared to arrange such an assessment voluntarily, the district council will use its powers to direct that such information be supplied. Planning permission will be refused without adequate assessment of the archaeological implications.*

2.2.11 Policy HE12 - Archaeological Sites and Preservation

*Archaeological sites will be preserved and protected. On those archaeological sites where permanent preservation is not warranted, planning permission will only be granted if arrangements have been made by the developer to ensure that time and resources are available to allow satisfactory archaeological investigation and recording by an approved archaeological body to take place, in advance of and during development. No work shall take place until the specification and programme of work for archaeological investigation, including its relationship to the programme of development, has been submitted and approved.*

### **3 Designated Heritage Assets in the Study Area**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

3.1.1 There are seven Designated Heritage Assets located within the Study Area, all are Listed Buildings, and none are located on the site (Figure 2). There are no Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Protected Military Remains located within the Study Area.

#### **3.2 Listed Buildings**

3.2.1 There are seven Listed Buildings within the Study Area all located within 560 metres of the boundary of the site (Appendix 1). All of the buildings are Grade II Listed and date from the 13th to the early 19th century. The buildings are located in three clusters, three of the Listed Building Designations are located approximately 400 metres to the north west of the site at Manston Court (KHER TR 36 NW 22, KHER TR 36 NW 229, KHER TR 36 NW 1031), three are located to the south of the site within the core of the historic Manston village between 40 and 165 metres from the site boundary (KHER TR 36 NW 1015, KHER TR 36 NW 1012, KHER TR 36 NW 1018) and one outlier, a Barn (KHER TR 36 NE 2379), is located to the north east at Preston Farm.

3.2.2 The buildings located at Manston Court include a medieval two storied dwelling associated with the monastic grange and restored and converted into a granary in 1877, the early 19th century house of Manston Court and adjacent wall, and an 18th century timber framed granary. None of the Listed Buildings at Manston Court will be affected by the proposed development of the site.

3.2.3 The timber framed barn located at Preston Farm 560 metres to the north east dates to around 1700 and will not be affected by the proposed development on the site because of its distance from the site.

3.2.4 The buildings within the core of the village are much closer to the site boundary. The 17th century or earlier barn at Manston Green is located approximately 30 metres south of the site boundary, its eastern side fronts directly onto Preston Road and the barn itself is located within a small business park – Manston Green Industries. The proposed development of the site is likely to have a very limited effect on the setting of this Listed Building.

3.2.5 Old Forge House is mid 18th century in date and is located approximately 80 metres south of the site on the eastern side of Preston Road. It fronts onto Preston Road and is divided from the site by St Catherine’s Church. The development of the site will not affect the setting of the Listed Building.

3.2.6 Grove farmhouse and the associated walled front garden date from the early 19th century. The farmhouse is located approximately 165 metres south of the site on the southern side of Manston Road. The development of the site will have no effect on the setting of this Listed Building.

#### **3.3 Summary**

3.3.1 There are no Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Protected Military Remains within the Study Area.

3.3.2 There are seven listed buildings within the Study Area, all are located within 560 metres of the site. The closest listed buildings to the site are all located within the historic core of the village of Manston. The Barn at Manston Green is located approximately 30 metres from the site boundary, the barn fronts onto Preston Road and is set within a small business park located within former farm buildings. The proposed development of the site is unlikely to have an effect on the setting of this

Listed Building. None of the other Listed Buildings will be affected by the proposed development of the site due to their distance and separation from it.

## **4 An historical background of the site and the wider study area.**

### **4.1 Historical Background**

- 4.1.1 The framework of Thanet's medieval character was established in the period following the Norman Conquest. The Isle of Thanet constituted a single division in the Domesday Survey, the Hundred of Ringslow. Only three significant places on Thanet are named in Domesday; Minster, Monkton and Margate, of these places Minster appears to have been the most prosperous at the time of the survey with 242.5 households recorded paying 51.3 units in tax.
- 4.1.2 The land covered by the Study Area was part of the possessions of the Manor of Minster which also included the subordinate manors of Manston and Ozengell. The Manor of Minster was part of the possessions of the Abbot and Convent of St Augustine, Canterbury. The ecclesiastical parish of St Lawrence encompassed these manors. Following the Dissolution of the Monasteries the Church and parish of St Lawrence became entirely separated from that of Minster.
- 4.1.3 The site is located on the western edge of the parish of St Lawrence. Edward Hasted writing in the late 18th century (Hasted 1800, 378) describes the parish of St Lawrence as containing several small hamlets. Of the hamlets mentioned by Hasted Manston Green and Sprating (Spratling) Street are in the Study Area, the site being located within Manston Green.
- 4.1.4 Hasted describes the Manor of Manston, located to the north west of the site as lying on the western boundary of the parish of St Lawrence and taking its name from the de Manston family who were possessed of the Manor until the mid 15th century when it passed through the female lineage to the St Nicholas family of Thorne in Minster. Many of the Manston family are buried, according to Hasted, in St Laurence Church. The Manor passed, together with Pouces and Thorne, to John Roper Esq, later Lord Teynham and stayed in that family until 1709 when it was known as Manston –court and the site of the Manor of Manston, to Sir Henry Furness Bart. of Waldershare. The manor was alienated in 1790 to Mr Gibbon Rammel of Nash Court and Messrs, Smith and Wootton. Hasted states that the mansion had for a long time been converted into a farmhouse and was of picturesque appearance.
- 4.1.5 The Manor passed to the family of Foat and was owned and farmed by them until 1873 when they disposed of the property (Cotton 1895). In 1853 the old Mansion was pulled down and a new farmhouse was built, preserving only an old oak widow set in the garden wall from the old building (ibid, 67). At the time Cotton was writing Mr R. Philpott was the tenant.
- 4.1.6 According to Wallenburg (1931, 1934) and Glover (1982) Manston is first recorded as Manneston in 1254 and Mannestone in 1284 originally meaning ‘man’s farmstead’.
- 4.1.7 Spratling Street, situated on the north east of the site, takes its name from the family of Adam Spratlyng who is recorded in the assize rolls for Kent in 1292 (Glover 1982, Wallenberg 1931, 1934). Cotton indicates that it is known variously as Spreeding Street, Spritting Street, Spratinge Strett or Spratling Street. It was owned in the 16th Century by Sir Roger Manwood, Knight, formerly recorder of Sandwich and Lord Chief Baron of the exchequer. From 1620 the farm was in the possession of the Harnett family until 1765 when it was passed into the possession of Edward Wotton and his successors, until passing in 1845 to John Solly and then H.W. Britton (Cotton 1895).
- 4.1.8 Hasted writing in 1800 records that Ozengell Grange, which lies immediately to the east of the Study Area, was sometimes vulgarly being known as Ossenden Grange. The name Ozengell is derived from old English Ōsinga hyll the hill of Osa’s people.

Its name is recorded as Osingehull in 1240, Osingehelle in 1250, Osyngelle in 1357 and Osyngell Grang in 1535 (Wallenburg 1931, 1934 & Glover 1982). During the 13th Century the place name appears twice in the Register of St Augustine's Abbey among the names of persons paying Romescot suggesting that there was a substantial property at Ozengell at this date (Austin & Seary 2003).

- 4.1.9 Hasted indicates that the Grange was once part of the ancient possessions of the abbot and convent of St Augustine passing into the hands of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury following the dissolution and seems to have shared the tithes from St Lawrence parish with nearby Newland Grange each receiving a half of the produce. The barn located next to Ozengell Grange is a tithe barn and dates from the 15th Century (Austin and Seary 2003).
- 4.1.10 The village of Manston developed around the farm at Manston Green, with St Catherine's Church being constructed and opened in May 1874. The Manston Cottage homes were constructed in 1901 (Busson, 1985, 135).
- 4.1.11 During the First World War an operational military airfield developed in the farmland to the west of the site. The original airfield at Manston began as a Royal Naval Station in 1916 to the south-west of the site, outside the Study Area. A training school set up to instruct pilots in the use of the new Handley Page bombers was established and by the end of 1916 two units were stationed at Manston; the Operational War Flight Command under Squadron Commander Butler and the Handley Page Training School under the command of Flight Commander Thomson (Stockman 1986, 3-4). Between 1918 and 1919, the RAF took over responsibility for the airfield.
- 4.1.12 In the Second World War, during the Battle of Britain, Manston airfield was heavily bombed and after a particularly heavy raid on the 24th August 1940 it was effectively withdrawn from being a fighter airfield, becoming instead an emergency landing ground only (Ibid, 41).
- 4.1.13 Between 1950 and 1958, during the Cold War, the United States Air Force used Manston airfield as a Strategic Air Command base for fighter and fighter-bomber units. In 1958 the USAF closed Manston as an operational airfield and withdrew from Manston in 1960 (Ibid, 90). The airfield became a joint civilian and RAF airport with an RAF base. From 1989 the airfield became a civilian airport.

## **5 Archaeological Resources and Potential**

### **5.1 Geology and Topography**

- 5.1.1 The site is located on the north western side of the village of Manston, within an irregular shaped block of land standing on a relatively level plateau at an elevation of approximately 48 metres above Ordnance Datum. A number of dry valleys originate from the crest of the chalk plateau in the immediate area of the site. The site is located to the east of Preston Road, west of Manston Road and north of The Green. It is bounded on its northern side by a footpath leading between Manston Road and Preston Road and follows the boundary of Jubilee Cottages.
- 5.1.2 According to maps of the British Geological Survey (BGS) the bedrock geology of the site is chalk of the Margate member, which was formed in the Cretaceous Period approximately 71 to 86 million years ago. A superficial deposit of Head 2 clay and silt overlays the chalk bedrock.

### **5.2 Archaeological Introduction**

- 5.2.1 Archaeological fieldwork investigations in the Study Area have generally been undertaken in the last 30-40 years, mainly in response to planning applications associated with the construction of new housing, the expansion of Manston Airport and other infrastructure projects such as the construction of new roads, water pipelines and electricity supplies.
- 5.2.2 No archaeological investigations are recorded as having taken place on the site.

### **5.3 Non Designated Heritage Assets within the Study Area (Figure 2).**

The numbers in bold below refer to their location on Figure 2.

#### *Mesolithic and Neolithic*

- 5.3.1 Mesolithic or Neolithic worked flints and three fragments of a Neolithic polished flint axe were found in the subsoil during an evaluation at Spratling Court Farm in 1991, approximately 600 metres south east of the site (**1**).
- 5.3.2 An evaluation carried out by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology in 2003, on land adjacent to Preston Caravan Park approximately 360 metres north east of the site, exposed evidence of early Neolithic settlement activity (**2**). Ditches containing only worked flints may indicate the presence of a curvilinear enclosure and a pair of linear gullies may be associated with the same phase of site use. Three of the pits contained Early Neolithic pottery and worked flints.

#### *Bronze Age*

- 5.3.3 An early Bronze Age gully, possibly cutting an earlier Neolithic ditch, was also recorded during the same evaluation at Preston Caravan Park 380 metres north east of the site (**3**). Five sherds of pottery dating to 1700-1500 BC as well as seven flints and a flint core were also found.
- 5.3.4 Approximately 900 metres to the south of the site is a cropmark of a ring ditch which was investigated by trenching by the Isle of Thanet Archaeological Unit in 1985. Part of the inner surface and one segment of the ditch were excavated indicating that it was the remains of a plough damaged Bronze Age Barrow (**4**).
- 5.3.5 Eleven pieces of worked Bronze Age flint were recovered from later or undated features during excavations carried out by Museum of London Archaeology Service during work for an EDF substation approximately 650 metres north of the site (**5**).

### *Iron Age*

- 5.3.6 A Middle Iron Age chalk quarry pit along with a chalk cut cave was observed approximately 625 metres south of the site in the edge of a modern chalk quarry in 1996 (6). The pit was 20 metres long and between 1.5 and 2 metres deep with the base buried below 4 metres of colluvium. Worked flints of Neolithic and Bronze Age date were found in the fill of the pit as well as later prehistoric pottery. Carbon dates and OSL dates indicate that the pit was dug in the Middle Iron Age and the chalk cut cave infilled in the mid Roman period.
- 5.3.7 Late Iron Age and early Roman settlement was discovered approximately 560 metres south east of the site in 2004 following evaluation and excavation in advance of the construction of a new car park for Manston Airport (7). The excavation revealed an extensive multi-phase series of ditched enclosures suggesting that a late Iron Age/early Roman settlement was close by. This settlement included cremation burials, storage pits and two contemporary sunken featured buildings of a type not recorded previously in Britain. A rare in-situ pottery kiln was also discovered within the cut of a large quarry pit.

### *Prehistoric*

- 5.3.8 Six flint tools ranging in date from the Late Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age were recovered from the spoil during a Watching Brief carried out by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology during excavation of foundations for a new house at St Catherine's Grove in 2009 approximately 120 metres south east of the site (8). The tools included a notched/hollow scraper, a combined notched/side scraper, a possible piercer or awl and three flint flakes.
- 5.3.9 During archaeological evaluations carried out by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology at Manston Airport in 2000 approximately 730 metres west of the site, colluvial deposits containing a surface scatter of pottery dating from the early Iron Age to the 1st to 2nd centuries of the Roman period, as well as a single prehistoric blade flake were found in Area 2 of the site (9). Approximately 820 metres west of the site, within Area 3 of the same investigation project, a surface scatter of pottery dating from the Bronze Age and Iron Age were discovered (10).
- 5.3.10 A recent archaeological evaluation carried out on land to the east of the site as part of a planning application for a Solar Park exposed archaeological features containing pottery of prehistoric date. The features, located between 180 and 230 metres west of the site included plough marks and an overlying deposit that may indicate the presence of a surviving soil horizon (11).
- 5.3.11 Geophysical survey carried out by Headland Archaeology in March 2014 on the same proposed Solar Park site approximately 220 metres south west of the site identified two distinct ring ditches, probably archaeological in origin and various other enclosures or linear features. Some of the features could be chalk pits or natural geological phenomena (12).

### *Romano-British*

- 5.3.12 Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British activity was also identified during archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed construction of a Solar Park to the west of the site. Features of this date were found in trenches 1, 2, 18, 23, 37, 42 and 43 mainly comprising ditches and linear features. Two early Roman cremation burials were found within Trench 18 approximately 300 metres to the south west (13). The cremation burials comprised a vessel buried within an amphora and a cremation burial accompanied by three accessory vessels.
- 5.3.13 Approximately 660 metres to the south east of the site is an area of complex crop marks (14). Trenching in advance of development revealed a large pit with over 2

metres of fill, interpreted as a chalk quarry pit. Crop marks here also comprised a semi-circular ditch and pit features, as well as a rectangular ditched enclosure containing Romano British pottery sherds was sampled in 1982.

- 5.3.14 Approximately 600 metres to the north east of the site Romano British ditches were investigated by the Isle of Thanet Archaeological Unit at Lydden in 1978/9 (15). The site was discovered when ploughing brought quantities of oyster shells to the surface of the field and a short trench excavated in this area exposed midden material and many sherds of Roman pottery.
- 5.3.15 A scatter of Romano British material indicative of a small building was recorded to the south east of the site at Stanner Hill in 1985 (16). Subsequent geophysical survey and fieldwalking carried out in recent years has not identified any further features.
- 5.3.16 Three postholes of possible Roman date were recorded during archaeological evaluations carried out for an EDF electricity substation by Museum of London Archaeological Services in 2005 approximately 620 metres north of the site (17).
- 5.3.17 Approximately 880 metres to the north east of the site, a Late Iron Age/Early Roman rectilinear field system was recorded by Wessex Archaeology prior to the laying of a Water Pipeline in 2005/6 (18). The field system included a 5-6 metres wide thoroughfare running between the boundary ditches in an east west alignment with the enclosed fields measuring between 20-30 metres north south and 10-15 metres east west.
- 5.3.18 Within the same area, one of the field enclosures was later used to enclose an early Romano-British cemetery containing seven un-urned cremations buried in pits with accessory vessels. The cremation deposits were apparently deposited in a variety of ways, some in fabric bags and two possibly in metal caskets. A hollow way ran along the northern side of the boundary of the cemetery and appears to have been infilled during the medieval period.

#### *Anglo Saxon*

- 5.3.19 A very worn fragment from an Early Medieval Copper alloy Brooch dating between 450-575 AD was found by a metal detectorist approximately 600 metres south east of the site prior to 2005 (19).
- 5.3.20 A surface scatter of mid Saxon to medieval pottery was found on the surface of colluvial deposits within Area 3 of investigations carried out at Manston Airport by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology in 2000 (20).
- 5.3.21 A number of Anglo Saxon coins are recorded to have been found in the parish of Manston, although their exact location and circumstances of discovery are unknown. The coins include a 7th century gold shilling, six 8th century silver pennies or sceats and a 9th century copper alloy 'styca' (21).
- 5.3.22 Approximately 670 metres south west of the site an early 7th century silver penny or sceat and a 6th to 7th century Merovingian gold tremissis are recorded as being discovered although their exact location and circumstance of discovery are again unknown (22)

#### *Medieval*

- 5.3.23 Early medieval 11th to 12th century pottery was recovered from a single feature excavated within Trench 1 during archaeological evaluation carried out in advance of a proposed Solar Park to the west of the site. The medieval feature was located approximately 520 metres to the south east (23).
- 5.3.24 Two medieval gullies or shallow ditches were recorded during archaeological evaluation at Preston Caravan Park in 2003 approximately 340 metres north east of

the site (24). One gully contained sherds from a nearly complete vessel dating to around the 12th century.

- 5.3.25 A large medieval quarry pit containing pottery of 14th and early 15th century date was found by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology at Grove Farm in 2004 approximately 200 metres south of the site (25).
- 5.3.26 Approximately 750 metres south east of the site an area was investigated by trenching by the Isle of Thanet Archaeological Unit in 1980 revealing two rectangular enclosures with causewayed entrances. The larger enclosure framed a complex system of pits and possible sunken floored dwellings and contained pottery dating from the 12th to 14th centuries. Large foundations of rammed chalk, flints and sandstone were observed in the same area in 1988 (26).

#### *Post medieval*

- 5.3.27 Post medieval features were identified in trenches 28, 42, and 43, cut to evaluate the archaeological potential of the proposed Solar Farm to the west of the site. A large feature within Trench 42, located approximately 300 metres west of the site, may represent a quarry and two parallel features within Trench 43 nearby may represent trenches cut to rob a small building of building materials (27).
- 5.3.28 A post medieval cast copper alloy handle from a drawer or similar dating to the late 17th or early 18th century was discovered by a metal detectorist approximately 580 metres east of the site. An incomplete post medieval copper alloy dress hook dating from c. 1500-1600 AD was found in the same place along with a cast copper alloy mount of 17th century date (28).
- 5.3.29 In the 18th century, around 1740, a chalk mine known as Manston Caves was dug by William Troward so that chalk could be mixed with manure and used as fertilizer. The precise location of the caves are unknown but is believed to have been located to the west of Bush Farm approximately 530 metres south west of the site (29).
- 5.3.30 A 19th century chalk pit is recorded on Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition maps approximately 880 metres north east of the site at Coldswood Farm (30). A chalk pit is also located on the same Ordnance Survey maps approximately 700 metres east of the site at Spratling Court Farm (31) and a third at Haine, 750 metres north east of the site (32).

#### *Farmsteads*

- 5.3.31 In 2012 The Kent Farmsteads and Landscapes project was undertaken to map the historic character of farmsteads. This was achieved by comparing the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition maps of between 1890-1900 with modern maps and determining the degree of survival of the farmsteads. The 1890-1900 date was chosen because it marked the end of the period of traditional farmstead development. The results of the survey determined that the highest level of survival of farmsteads occurred within the Weald; and the North Kent Plain, Romney Marsh and the Thames Estuary had the highest level of alteration to farmstead layouts and their associated landscapes (Kent Downs 2012). Ten farmsteads are recorded in the Study Area as part of this survey, all were established c. 1800 AD.
- 5.3.32 Approximately 835 metres to the north of the site is the former location of Fleete Court farmstead. The farm was a rectangular courtyard farmstead located in an isolated position with a central farmhouse. The farmstead dates to around 1800 AD and has now been completely demolished (33).
- 5.3.33 Manston Court is located approximately 450 metres north west of the site and was a loose courtyard farmstead dating to around 1800 with buildings to four sides of the yard and located in an isolated position (34). The farmhouse was located in a central

position and the layout of the farmstead still survives although it has undergone alteration of less than 50% of its original form.

- 5.3.34 Wood Farm is located approximately 140 metres north of the site (35). It was a rectangular L shaped courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides with additional detached elements to the main plan. The Farmhouse was attached to an agricultural range and was established around 1800. A building recording survey carried out on the site in 2014 by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology indicated that farm house originally consisted of two rooms constructed in the late 18th or early 19th century with a cellar below. In the late 19th century the building was extended to the south adding two generous rooms. An Anderson Shelter dating from the Second World War remained in the front garden.
- 5.3.35 Foster's Folly is located approximately 470 metres west of the site and was a loose courtyard plan farmstead dating to around 1800 with buildings to two sides of the yard with a detached farmhouse (36). This isolated farmstead has since been completely demolished.
- 5.3.36 Manston Green Farmstead is located approximately 35 metres south of the site and is a loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to four sides of the yard and a farmhouse in a detached central position. The farmstead was established around 1800 and has undergone less than 50% alteration to its original form (37). Approximately 80 metres to the south of the site is the site of a Post Medieval Barn associated with Manston Green Farm dating between 1540 – 1900 AD.
- 5.3.37 Grove Farm, established around 1800 is located approximately 150 metres south of the site and was originally of loose courtyard plan with a detached centrally positioned farmhouse (38). Only the farmhouse now remains. Approximately 150 metres south of the site within Grove Farm was the location of an early 18th century barn, formerly a Grade II listed building, which was destroyed in the storm of 1989 although parts of the walls stood until c. 2004. The barn was dated 1702 and was constructed of flint with chalk blocks, Kentish rag and some bricks. The chalk blocks were arranged in a random chequer board fashion and were possibly robbed or reused from an earlier building.
- 5.3.38 Bush Farm, also established around 1800, is located approximately 420 metres south east of the site (39). It was originally of loose courtyard plan with a detached central farmhouse which is the only element of the original farmstead to survive.
- 5.3.39 Spratling Court Farm is located 670 metres to the east of the site and like the others, was established around 1800 (40). It was originally of dispersed multiyard plan with a detached centrally positioned farmhouse. The original farmstead has undergone more than 50% loss of its original form.
- 5.3.40 Preston Farm is located 560 metres north east of the site and the date of its establishment is unknown (41). It was originally of regular courtyard plan with additional detached elements and a central detached farmhouse. It has been altered from its original plan by less than 50%.
- 5.3.41 Only the farmhouse of Coldswood Farm, located 870 metres north east of the site survives (42). The farm was established around 1800 and was of regular courtyard plan with the farmhouse located detached and side on to the yard.

#### *World War II*

- 5.3.42 Seven pillboxes are located in the landscape around the site. The pill boxes were sited in strategic defensive positions in case of enemy invasion. A pillbox is located north west of Manston Court, approximately 660 metres north west of the site (43) and a second is recorded approximately 530 metres north west of the site, possibly part of the defences for RAF Manston (44). A third pillbox is recorded 600 metres north west

of the site (45) with a fourth approximately 700 metres south west of the site (46). A fifth pillbox is recorded south of Manston approximately 690 metres south west of the site (47) and two further pillboxes are recorded 630 metres south west of the site (48) and 780 metres south east of the site (49).

5.3.43 A deep underground chalk cut Second World War Air Raid shelter was recorded approximately 610 metres east of the site on the edge of Manston Airport; probably dug in 1940 (50).

5.3.44 The site of an Auxiliary Unit Operational Base in a chalk quarry approximately 650 metres north east of the site was used by Savoy Patrol members (51). The site was closed down and the unit base later moved to Nash Court Farm.

#### *Cropmarks of unknown date*

5.3.45 Two rectilinear enclosures located either side of a possible trackway are visible as cropmarks on the Google Earth image of 2003 approximately 770 metres northwest of the site (52).

5.3.46 A cropmark of a ring ditch of unknown date is also visible on the same Google Earth image approximately 680 metres northwest of the site (53). The cropmark of a ring ditch of unknown date is visible on Google earth images of 2007 approximately 810 metres south of the site (54). A third ring ditch, visible on the same image is located approximately 820 metres south of the site (55) while a fourth is located approximately 800 metres south (56).

5.3.47 A possible trackway; visible as a linear cropmark on the Google Earth images of 2007 and 2009; is recorded approximately 870 metres south of the site (57). The cropmark measures approximately 10 metres wide and 300 metres long.

5.3.48 A number of linear cropmarks of uncertain date and function have been identified north of Cliffsend, approximately 780 metres south of the site (58).

## **5.4 General Summary of the Archaeology in its Landscape Context**

5.4.1 Prehistoric archaeology is generally well represented in the Study Area and ranges in date from the Mesolithic/Neolithic to the Iron Age periods. Worked flint of Mesolithic/Neolithic date and fragments of a polished Neolithic Flint axe have been found to the south east of the site while evidence of early Neolithic settlement activity has been exposed during evaluation 360 metres to the north east. Flints of Late Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age date were recovered from spoil during a Watching Brief 120 metres to the east. Based on the general distribution of sites of this date in the Study area there is a **low potential** for Mesolithic/Neolithic archaeology to be present on the site.

5.4.2 Early Bronze Age activity is better represented in the Study Area. Evidence of early Bronze Age settlement has been found to the north east of the site and Bronze Age flint was recovered from later or undated features 650 metres to the north of the site. The cropmark of a ring ditch approximately 900 metres to the south of the site, was found on excavation to be a plough damaged Bronze Age Barrow. Four cropmarks of ring ditches have been identified in agricultural land between 680 and 820 metres from the site. Recent geophysical excavation carried out approximately 220 metres to the south west of the site identified two distinct ring ditches which may also represent Bronze Age Barrows. While the topographical position of the site on a flat plateau may not be the traditional location for Bronze Age barrows, the general distribution of sites in the landscape would suggest that there is a **high potential** for archaeology of this date to be present on the site.

5.4.3 Late Iron Age to early Roman archaeology is generally well represented within the Study Area however the early Iron Age is not represented and only one site of Middle

Iron Age date, a chalk quarry pit, found approximately 625 metres to the south is known within the Study Area. Late Iron Age to Early Roman settlement is known 560 metres to the south east at Manston Airport and features of this date have recently been found during evaluations in farmland approximately 300 metres to the south west, possibly representing field systems and settlement. A further rectilinear field system was recorded 880 metres to the north west. Based on the general distribution of archaeology of this date in the Study Area there is a **low potential** for Early and Middle Iron age archaeology to be present on the site and a **high potential** for Late Iron Age/Early Roman archaeology to be present.

- 5.4.4 Features described as being of prehistoric date have been found in evaluation trenches between approximately 180 and 230 metres west of the site and include plough marks and a possible surviving soil horizon. Overall there is a **high potential** for features of a general prehistoric date to be present in the Study Area.
- 5.4.5 Early Roman cremation burials have been identified 300 metres to the southwest of the site and further cremation burials have been identified during the construction of the car park at Manston Airport further west. An enclosed Romano British cremation cemetery containing seven burials in pits was recorded 880 metres to the north east. Roman burial is usually expected to take place along roads and trackways and these burials may be focused along roads, trackways or holloways crossing the chalk plateau. There is a **medium potential** for burials of this date to be present on the site.
- 5.4.6 Roman ditches forming an enclosure, as well as a chalk quarry pit and cave have been identified 660 metres to the south east of the site. Ditches indicating Roman settlement have been identified 600 metres to the north east and postholes, possibly of Roman date, were identified 620 metres to the north east. There is a **medium potential** for encountering features of Roman date within the site.
- 5.4.7 Anglo Saxon archaeology within the Study Area is restricted to chance finds and artefacts found during Metal detecting and mainly consist of coins, although a surface scatter of mid-Saxon to medieval pottery was found to the south west of the site on Manston Airfield and a fragment of a 5th-6th century brooch was found during metal detecting to the south east. The exact locations of discovery of nine of the coins recorded as being found in the Study Area are unknown. Based on the general distribution of artefacts found in the Study Area there is a **low potential** for features of this date to be found on the site.
- 5.4.8 Medieval features are better represented within the Study Area. A single 11th-12th century feature was excavated 500 metres to the south east during recent evaluation for a Solar Park. Gullies or shallow ditches of a similar date have been identified 340 metres to the north east. A large medieval quarry pit was identified at Grove Farm approximately 200 metres to the south west and two rectangular enclosures with causewayed entrances, pits and evidence of a building dating from the 12th to 14th century have been identified 750 metres to the south east. There is a **medium potential** for medieval features to be present on the site.
- 5.4.9 Post Medieval archaeology is well represented in the Study Area, quarry pits and a possible small robbed building have been identified 300 metres to the west and further chalk quarry pits dating from the 19th century are known to the south west, north east and east of the site. Farmsteads established around the beginning of the 19th century have been identified in the landscape surrounding the site and one is sited immediately adjacent; Manston Green Farm. There is generally a **high potential** for features of Post Medieval date associated with the adjacent farmstead to be present on the site; no 19th century chalk pits, identified through historic mapping are present on the site.

- 5.4.10 The site is located to the west of Manston Airport, formerly RAF Manston, which was heavily bombed during the Second World War. An underground air raid shelter associated with the airfield was found on the edge of the airport to the east. Seven World War II pillboxes are located in the landscape around the site set in strategic positions in case of enemy invasion and the site of an Auxiliary Unit operational base is recorded to the north east of the site. Although defensive features of this date are well represented in the landscape they tend to be placed in specific strategic positions and none are recorded on the site. There is **low potential** for features associated with the defence of the area to be present on the site.
- 5.4.11 In summary there is a low potential for features of Mesolithic/Neolithic date, features of Early and Middle Iron Age date, features of Anglo Saxon date and for features associated with World War II defence to be situated on the site. There is a medium potential for Roman burial archaeology and settlement features and for medieval archaeology to be present on the site. There is a high potential for general prehistoric archaeology, specifically Bronze Age archaeology and for Late Iron Age/Early Roman Archaeology to be present on the site. There is a high potential for late Post medieval features associated with Manston Green Farm. It is however, possible that archaeological features of any of the periods represented in the Study Area may be present on the site.

## 6 Land Development

### 6.1 Cartographic Evidence for the Development of the Site

6.1.1 Examination of available maps of the site and the study area has provided an indication of the development of the site and changes that have taken place between the 18th and the early 21st centuries.

6.1.2 *Andrews, Dury & Herbert Map East Kent Section 1769 2 inches to 1 mile. (Figure 4.1)*

This is the first map that attempts to depict the settlements, buildings, roads and trackways on the Isle of Thanet. The map is topographically questionable, but remains useful as a record of the relative level of development of Manston and the site.

The map shows Manston, labelled as Manston Green, laid out around the junction of three trackways or roads within three separate enclosures. To the east of Manston green is Spratling Street (Spratling Street), to the north east is Nut Land and to the south east is Oxenton (Ozengell). To the north west of Manston Green is Minster Mill, to the north west is Manston Court and Fleet and to the north, Colswood and Vincent.

The site can only be approximately located on this map but is situated within an area of open land on the northwest side of Manston Green. It is bounded by three trackways, one on the eastern side of the site which leads to open ground, presumably farm land, to the north and Great Cliffsend to the south. One trackway extends through Manston Green to the north west, following along the south western boundary from St Lawrence to the east, before intersecting with a trackway leading between Minster Mill and Manston Court to the west. A third trackway curves approximately east west along the northern border of the site leading to Spratling Street to the east. No features are shown on the site.

6.1.3 *Ordnance Survey Surveyors Field Drawing 1797 (Not illustrated)*

In this detailed small scale preliminary survey for the production of the Old Series one inch scale Ordnance Survey maps, the area around the site is drawn in accurate topographic detail.

In this map Manston Green is now labelled only as Manston, Manston Court is still shown to the north west and Spratling Street (Spratling Street) to the east. To the south east is Ozengell and Thorn is shown to the south west. There is a large area of open land located to the west of Manston bounded by Dunstrete, the main road leading from Sarre to Ramsgate to the south and a trackway which now extends along the southern border of the site all the way to Quex to the west.

Manston is shown in greater detail, the three main areas of settlement shown on the previous map exist on this map with a fourth area of settlement established at the south western corner of the confluence of trackways at the centre of Manston. Around the outer edges of the settlement are areas of woodland, possibly orchard.

The site itself is shown partly as open land on the western side of the site and partly as possibly pasture on the eastern side of the site. Part of the site encroaches on an area of woodland along the south western boundary.

6.1.4 *Ordnance Survey First Edition One Inch to One Mile (1:63360) 1816 Sheet 3 (Figure 4.2)*

The First Edition one inch to the mile Ordnance Survey shows the same information as the previous map but in less detail.

6.1.5 *Plan of the Parish of St Lawrence, in the Island of Thanet and County of Kent. Surveyed 1839, William Roberts. 3 chains to an inch. Signed 1842. Not to Scale (Figure 4.3).*

The layout of the title map does not differ significantly from the previous map, although it is shown at a larger scale and therefore in much greater detail.

Manston is located on the western side of the parish of St Lawrence, close to the boundary with the parish of Minster. The title map shows an area to the north west of the site labelled as Alland Court Tithery which appears to include apportionments 1-7 and 23 which includes Manston Court.

Manston is shown as an isolated hamlet or village concentrated around a cross roads with a small 'island' at the centre. The village includes two shops with a house and garden each (Apportionment 69 and 73), the Jolly Farmer Public House (Apportionment 16) and a house and garden and orchard (apportionment 71) and number of cottages and gardens (apportionments 13a-d, 14, 15, 17, 74) mostly owned by William Peake of Cliffsend. A number of farms or small holdings appear to be located within the village as there are a number of barns and yards recorded as separate land blocks (apportionment 12, 19 and 72). The agricultural land surrounding the village is a mixture of mostly pasture and arable, some in use as meadow.

The site itself covers two apportionments; 20 and 21, both owned by the Rt. Hon. Earl Cowper and occupied by Thomas Wootton. The smaller field located in the north west corner of the site is named Three Corner Field presumably named after its triangular shape, and is in use for arable (Apportionment 21). Apportionment 20 is named Pigeon House Green and is in use as pasture with a small square non domestic building shown near the boundary with the adjacent yard.

<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>Occupier</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Use</i>	<i>Size (A.R.P)</i>
2	Mary Foat	Daniel Foat	Forty Acres	Arable	39.3.24
3	Mary Foat	Daniel Foat	Homestead, Orchard and Garden	Garden	2.2.26
4	Mary Foat	Daniel Foat	Meadow	Pasture	7.1.15
5	Mary Foat	Daniel Foat	Wood piece	Arable	2.1.32
6	Mary Foat	Daniel Foat	Wood	-	1.1.4
7	William Peake of Manstone	Thomas Peak	House and Garden	Garden	1.1.17
9	William Peake of Manstone	Thomas Peak	Twelve Acres	Arable	12.0.9
11	William Peake Cliffsend	Himself	Close	Arable	3.0.1
12	William Peake Cliffsend	Himself	Barn& Yard	Barn & Yard	0.0.16
13a, b, c, d	William Peake of Manstone	Thomas Peak	Cottages and Gardens		0.0.30
14	William Peake Cliffsend	Himself	Cottage and Garden	Cottage and Garden	0.2.38
15	William Peake Cliffsend	Himself	Cottage and Garden	Cottage and Garden	0.1.22
16	Francis William Cobb and Son	William Eastland	The Jolly Farmer Public House and Garden		0.0.11
17	William Peake Cliffsend	Himself	Cottage and Garden	Cottage and Garden	0.1.24
18	Rt. Hon Earl Cowper	Thomas Wootton	Manstone Green	Pasture	0.1.23
19	Rt. Hon Earl Cowper	Thomas Wootton	-	Yard	1.2.15
<b>20</b>	<b>Rt. Hon Earl Cowper</b>	<b>Thomas Wootton</b>	<b>Pigeon House Green</b>	<b>Pasture</b>	<b>4.2.29</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>Rt. Hon Earl Cowper</b>	<b>Thomas Wootton</b>	<b>Three Corner Field</b>	<b>Arable</b>	<b>1.3.13</b>
22	Rt. Hon Earl Cowper	Thomas Wootton	Wood Close	-	15.0.37
23	Stephen Foat	Himself	Fleet Closes	Arable	27.1.1
68	Anne Day	Herself	Meadow	Pasture	1.3.36
69	William Jones	Himself	House, Shop and Garden	House, Shop and Garden	0.1.36
70	Rt. Hon Earl Cowper	Thomas Wootton	Twimans Green	Pasture	0.3.35
71	Anne Day	Herself	House, Garden and Orchard	House, Garden and Orchard	1.2.17
72	Anne Day	Henry Wootton	Barn and yard	Barn and Yard	0.3.4
73	Edward Gladish	Himself	House shop and garden	House Shop and Garden	0.1.6

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*Table 1. Detail of Tithe Apportionments St Lawrence Parish. Those in bold refer to the site.*

6.1.6 *First Edition Ordnance Survey County Series Sheet XXV.15 Published 1872 1:2500 (Figure 4.4).*

The area immediately around the site is largely unchanged from the detail shown on the Tithe map of 1839.

To the northwest of the site apportionments 7 and 8 are now labelled as Manstonwood and have been given land parcel number 8 and 9. To the east of the site apportionments 70, 69 and 68 are now labelled as Manston Green Farm and have been given land parcel numbers 13, 14 and 15. A smithy is labelled within land parcel 13. The Jolly Farmer Public House and a Sunday school are labelled to the south east of the site. Manston Grove is labelled to the south east of the cross roads. A saw pit is located on the southern side of the crossroads and a guide post is marked at the centre of the crossroads.

On the site itself, Three Corner Field is now chained together with a much larger field to the north of the northern boundary of the site. Trees are only shown lining the northern boundary of the field, known as Pigeon House Green, which is now labelled land parcel 10. A pathway or track crosses this field from the road which runs along the western border of the site and a medium sized, apparently agricultural building, is shown on the south eastern border of the site next to Manston Green farmyard.

6.1.7 *Second Edition Ordnance Survey County Series Sheet XXV.15 1898 1:2500 (Figure 4.5).*

There have been a few changes to the area around the site. Manstonwood is now labelled Wood Farm. Two pairs of semi-detached cottages have been constructed on the western border of the site, the label for Manstongreen Farm has been moved to cover the barns and yards to the south east of the site and a new school and church, St Catherine's Church, have been constructed on the eastern side of the crossroads.

Only minor changes have taken place on the site, Three Corner Field, part of which was used to construct the new dwellings is shown labelled as allotment gardens and given land parcel number 50. Pigeon House Green has been divided into two separate fields with a small rectangular strip along the eastern border of the site now labelled land parcel 53 and possibly in use as orchard. The remainder of Pigeon House Green is labelled land parcel 52 and is shown as open land with the trackway and building still present within it.

6.1.8 *Third Edition Ordnance Survey County Series Sheet XXV.15 1907 1:2500 (Figure 4.6).*

There have been a number of changes to the land immediately around the site when this map was surveyed. To the east of the site new buildings have been erected which are labelled Isle of Thanet Union Cottage Homes and a Hospital (infectious diseases) is labelled to the north east of the site. Further houses have been constructed to the east of the core of the main village. A new structure labelled Well House has been constructed within Manstongreen Farm.

The only change shown on the site is that the rectangular land parcel along the eastern boundary has been incorporated back into Pigeon House Green and labelled land parcel 52.

6.1.9 *Revision of 1939 Ordnance Survey County Series XXV.15 1:2500 (Figure 4.7)*

Only minor changes have taken place in the area around the site. Further properties have been constructed along Manston Road to the east of the site. A new hall has

been constructed adjacent to the north east corner of the site and may be associated with the former Isle of Thanet Union Cottage Homes which are now labelled as Manston Children's Home. Two new glasshouses are shown in Manstongreen Farm adjacent to the site.

No changes have taken place on the site.

6.1.10 *Ordnance Survey National Grid Edition of 1963 1:2500* (not illustrated).

Further properties have been constructed to the east of the village infilling along Manston Road and between the Old Forge and the edge of the village. The cottages on the western side of the site are now labelled Jubilee Cottages.

No changes have taken place on the site.

6.1.11 *Ordnance Survey National grid 1977. 1:2500* (Not illustrated)

New properties have been constructed on the southern side of Manstongreen Farm, adjacent to the southern side of the site including a house called Manston Green and seven properties located around a cul-de-sac called The Green. Manston Road has been widened at the bend on the south west corner of the street and now follows the present border of the site. A new street called St Catherine's Grove has been constructed east of St Catherine's Church.

No changes have taken place on site.

6.1.12 *Ordnance Survey National grid 1984-5. 1:2500* (Not illustrated)

Manston green farmyard is now labelled as 'Works'.

No changes have taken place on site.

6.1.13 *Ordnance Survey Digital Mastermap data 2015* (Not illustrated).

The only change that has taken place on the site is the demolition of the medium sized building on the south eastern border of the site adjacent to the farmyard.

## **6.2 Cartographic Summary**

6.2.1 The village of Manston appears to have developed around Manston Green Farm at the intersection of several crossing trackways. The early village or hamlet is labelled on maps in the 18th century as Manston Green, presumably after the farm, later the 'Green' suffix was dropped to become simply Manston.

6.2.2 The village of Manston is set within a rural landscape and is surrounded by isolated farmsteads, some of which still exist such as Spratling Court Farm. Other farmsteads have gradually gone of use although their names retained as place names such as Manston Court and Grove House.

6.2.3 Manston has undergone a relatively low level of residential development, only expanding gradually out from the core of the village to the east in the late 19th century as agricultural farmland was sold off. Manston Green Farm on the eastern side of the site was redeveloped into a small housing development in the 1960's/70's called The Green. The farmyard shown on the early maps to the east of the site boundary has remained relatively unchanged and is now a small industrial estate and labelled as 'Works'.

6.2.4 The boundaries of the site were largely set in the 18th century, following the edge of Manston Road on the western side, the trackway to the north of the site and Preston Road to the east. The trackway that exists leading into Manston Green Farm from Manston Road began as a field boundary on the 1839 Tithe map and had become a marked access route by the publication of the 1872 Ordnance Survey map. Jubilee Cottages were constructed in the late 19th century. The southern boundary gradually developed into its present layout when Manston Road was widened in the

1960's/1970's.

- 6.2.5 No changes to the general layout of the site appear to have taken place from the publication of the earliest maps to the present day, except for some changes in internal divisions. The land appears to have been open agricultural land used for arable and pasture, although an area in the north west corner had been used in the 1930's as allotments. A medium sized building, presumably agricultural in origin and first shown on the tithe maps of 1839, was demolished in the southern part of the site between 1984 and the present day.

## **7 The Site Inspection**

### **7.1 The Site Inspection**

- 7.1.1 An inspection was carried out Trust staff on 26th November 2015 to examine the present condition of the site. The weather conditions during the inspection were dry and reasonably bright. Photographs were taken around the site and all areas of the site were accessible for inspection.
- 7.1.2 The site is located within an irregularly shaped block of land which is divided into six separate areas; four separate fields; an area of cleared open land and a small open grassed area or garden. All areas of the site were relatively level.
- 7.1.3 Fields 1, 2, 3 and 4 were all open and currently in use as meadow or pasture. The northern border of Fields 1-3 was formed by a wire and post fence, beyond which was hedgerow lining the footpath which bordered the northern boundary of the site. The eastern border of field 1 was formed by trees and hedgerow along Preston Road. The western border of Field 3 was immediately adjacent to Manston Road although separated from it by a wire and post fence. Field 4 was located in the southern part of the site to the south of Jubilee Cottages and Field 2.
- 7.1.4 Field 1 was bordered to the south by a beech hedge and the yard and buildings of Manston Green Industries. It was separated from Field 2 on its western side by a wide fenced border enclosing a few trees and brambles or hedging. Outside the north east corner of the site within Field 1 was a tin and wood constructed barn or shed bordered with a wire fence and brambles. The Listed Barn located to the south of the site was visible from the field along the eastern edge of the site (Plate 1-3).
- 7.1.5 Field 2 was clear and open, with a patch of brambles visible within its interior. No other features were visible within the field (Plate 4).
- 7.1.6 Along the northern and southern boundary of Field 3 was a strip of brambles, undergrowth and trees beyond which, on the southern boundary, were Jubilee Cottages (Plate 5&6).
- 7.1.7 In the south west corner of Field 4, adjacent to the existing entrance on Manston Road, was a fenced off and well maintained area of grass. Within the interior of the field was an isolated post and wire fence line that had been used to subdivide the field. To the south of Field 4 was a concrete road, raised slightly above the level of the adjacent field, which is identifiable as an access route on historic mapping as early as 1872. The Listed Barn, which is roofed and clad in corrugated tin is directly visible from the interior of Field 4 (Plate 7&8).
- 7.1.8 To the south of the concrete road and west of Manston Green farmhouse and east of Manston Road was an open area of land that has recently been cleared of dense undergrowth. The eastern, western and southern edges of this piece of ground were bordered by a low modern brick wall and hedged along its northern side (Plate 9).
- 7.1.9 To the east of Manston Farmhouse and south of the concrete road was an open area of maintained lawn forming some of the landscaping for the area around the Manston Green Industries complex. A small barn or shed located on the 1839 Tithe map directly borders this part of the site (Plate 10).

### **7.2 Summary**

- 7.2.1 The site is formed by four open fields, currently in use as meadow or pasture, as well as a recently cleared block of open land bordered by a low brick wall and a maintained and cultivated area of grass forming part of the Manston Green Industries complex. The cleared area of land and open area of grass is divided from the rest of the site by a concrete road that follows the field boundaries identified on the 1839 tithe map and by the time of the publication of the 1872 Ordnance Survey map

became an access route into the Farmyard.

- 7.2.2 The Designated Listed Barn, located within a former farmyard, now a business park is visible across the site from Field 4 and the eastern edge of Field 1.
- 7.2.3 No additional Heritage Assets were identified above ground during the site inspection.

## 8 Impact Assessment

### 8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 Evidence of the previous and present use of the site has been gathered through analysis of historic mapping and topographical data. The impact of previous land use on potential archaeological remains has been assessed using two analytical categories: definitions of level of impact and impacts defined by the study area.

### 8.2 Definitions of Level of Impact

8.2.1 Areas of a site where any surviving archaeological remains can be assumed to have been destroyed through deep excavations such as chalk extraction are assessed to have had a **total impact** on those areas of the site.

8.2.2 Areas of a site where the reduction of ground levels into or below the surface of geological deposits by previous construction of buildings are assessed to have had a **high impact** on the archaeological resource.

8.2.3 Areas of a site where there have been irregular patterns of disturbance from previous land use, for example from the excavation of services, the location of temporary structures or use of a site as an orchard, allotments or long term agricultural use of a site where undisturbed archaeological deposits may survive in places, are assessed as having had a **medium impact** on the archaeological resource.

8.2.4 Areas of a site that appear to have been untouched by construction or where minimal landscaping, or agricultural cultivation has taken place are deemed to have had a **low impact** on the archaeological resource.

### 8.3 Impacts Defined by the Study

8.3.1 The topographic location of the site is on a relatively level plateau at an elevation of approximately 48 metres above Ordnance Datum, standing on the north western side of the Village of Manston. The geology of the site comprises Chalk overlaid with Head deposits. Cartographic sources suggest that the site has been agricultural land, in use as either arable or pasture, from at least the 18th century to the present day. This historic use suggests that the site will have undergone a degree of erosion through natural processes and also from general agricultural use, which is considered to have had a generally **low to medium impact** on the archaeological potential of the site in these areas.

8.3.2 Cartographic sources indicate that by the publication of the 1898 Ordnance Survey map, the northwest corner of the site was used as allotment gardens. There is no indication that this use continued beyond the subsequent editions of 1907 and 1939. The use of land for allotment gardening would be expected to have caused irregular patterns of disturbance through activities such as digging localised trenches for small scale crops. This land use is expected to have had a **medium impact** on the archaeological potential of the site.

8.3.3 No construction has been identified within the boundaries of the site except for a small farm building that was visible on the tithe map of 1839, which appears to have been demolished at some time after 1985. A concrete access road was also built from Manston Road. These construction activities are likely to have had a **localised medium to high impact** within their footprints. The small demolished agricultural building may be identifiable as a Heritage Asset below ground in its own right.

### 8.4 Potential Impact of Development of the site

8.4.1 A mixed community, residential and business development is proposed for the site comprising the construction of eight semi-detached cottages, nine detached dwellings, two bungalows and four Live/Work units, with accommodation and separate studios,

along with one combined studio and accommodation Live/Work Unit. It is also proposed to construct a community café and shop with an area of open space to the north, as well as general parking and landscaping across the site. Three new access routes into the site are proposed; at the north west corner of the site at Manston Road, on the eastern side of the site from Preston Road and from the existing access on the eastern side of Manston Green Industries.

- 8.4.2 In general, the development of a site for mixed use will have a **high** impact in areas where construction and installation of services is to take place, through the excavation of foundations, service trenches, access routes, landscaping and the general movement of plant over exposed surfaces.

## **8.5 Potential Effects of Construction on the Archaeological Resource.**

- 8.5.1 Taking the previous considerations into account, the potential effects of construction on the areas of development can be generally predicted. The highest potential for disturbance or loss of archaeological material would be during any reduction of the ground levels required in the development area. Damaging effects of the development are likely to involve:

- *General* The most likely impact is predicted to come from manoeuvring plant on exposed subsoil or archaeologically sensitive surfaces following any ground reduction that is carried out. Continual tracking over exposed surfaces could cause extensive damage to underlying archaeological deposits particularly in damp or wet conditions and have a **high impact** on the archaeological resource.
- *Removal of deposits to create construction terraces or platforms* will have a **high impact** on archaeological remains that may exist in these areas unless the deposits are removed under archaeological control.
- *Excavation of foundations for new buildings* will have a **high impact** on archaeological remains that may survive in these areas.
- *Excavation of new roads, access, services and drainage* across the site will have a **high impact** on archaeological remains that may survive in these areas through operations such as reduction of ground surfaces to the level of archaeology and manoeuvring of plant across exposed subsoil or archaeological surfaces.
- *General landscaping* may involve reduction of ground levels. The most likely impact is predicted to come from the manoeuvring of plant on exposed subsoil or archaeological surfaces. Continual tracking over exposed surfaces could cause extensive damage to underlying archaeological deposits particularly in damp or wet conditions.
- *Long term attrition of the site* through gardening, tree planting and localised improvements to residential properties will have a **medium** impact on any surviving archaeological remains on the site.

## 9 Summary and Discussion

- 9.1 The Desk Based Assessment has established that the site is located on a relatively level plateau on the north western side of the village of Manston at an elevation of between 48 metres above Ordnance Datum. The bedrock geology of the site is chalk of the Margate member overlaid by a superficial geological deposit of Head 2 clay and silt (Head Brickearth).
- 4.1.1 The DBA has identified seven Designated Heritage Assets located within 560 metres of the site, all Listed Buildings. The closest listed buildings to the site are all located within the historic core of the village of Manston. The Barn at Manston Green is located approximately 30 metres from the site boundary, fronts onto Preston Road and is set within a small Business Park. The proposed development of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the setting of this Listed Building. None of the other Listed Buildings will be affected by the proposed development of the site due to their distance from the site and separation from it.
- 9.2 The site lies within an area of **high archaeological potential** and 58 non Designated Heritage Assets have been identified within the Study Area ranging in date from the Mesolithic/Neolithic period to World War II. The non Designated Heritage Assets include sites identified by aerial photography as cropmarks, excavated archaeological sites, metal detecting finds, features associated with 19th century agricultural practices and 20th century military remains.
- 9.3 No Non Designated or Designated Heritage Assets have been identified on the site, but based on the general distribution of sites in the Study Area there is a high potential for archaeology of a general prehistoric date to be present on the site, specifically Bronze Age and Late Iron to Early Roman Archaeology. There is a high potential for Post medieval features associated with Manston Green Farm to be present on the site. There is a medium potential for Roman burial and settlement archaeology and medieval archaeology to be present on the site. There is a low potential for features of Mesolithic/Neolithic date, features of Early and Middle Iron Age date, features of Anglo Saxon date and for features associated with World War II defence to be situated on the site. It is, however, possible that archaeological features of any of the periods represented in the study area may be present.
- 9.4 Cartographic analysis has established that the village of Manston appears to have developed around Manston Green Farm at the intersection of crossing trackways. The early village or hamlet is labelled on maps in the 18th century as Manston Green, presumably after the farm, later dropping the Green and becoming simply Manston. The village is set within a rural landscape and surrounded by isolated farmsteads which developed in the late 18th to early 19th century; some, such as Spratling Court Farm, still exist, and others that have gradually gone of use are preserved in place names such as Manston Court and Grove House.
- 9.5 Manston has undergone a relatively low level of residential housing development, only gradually expanding out from the core of the village to the east in the late 19th century. Manston Green Farm on the eastern side of the site was partially redeveloped into a small housing development in the 1960's/70's called The Green. The farmyard shown on the early maps to the east of the site boundary has remained relatively unchanged and is now a small industrial estate and labelled as 'Works' on the maps and known as Manston Green Industries.
- 9.6 The boundaries of the site were largely set by the 18th century, following the edge of Manston Road on the western side, the trackway to the north of the site and Preston Road to the east. The trackway that exists leading into Manston Green Farm from Manston Road began as a field boundary on the 1839 Tithe map and had become a marked access route by the publication of the 1872 Ordnance Survey map. Jubilee

Cottages were constructed in the late 19th century. The southern boundary gradually developed to its present layout as Manston Road was widened in the 1960's/1970's.

- 9.7 No changes to the general layout of the site appear to have taken place from the publication of the earliest maps to the present day except for some changes in internal divisions. The land appears to have been open agricultural land in use for arable and pasture although an area in the north west corner had been used in the 1930's as allotments. A medium sized building, presumably agricultural in origin and first shown on the tithe maps of 1839, was demolished in the southern part of the site between 1984 and the present day.
- 9.8 The results of the site inspection support the details of the Cartographic analysis. The site remains mainly as open agricultural land apparently in use as pasture or meadow and no evidence of any buildings or other land use has been identified during the inspection and no additional Heritage Assets were identified.
- 9.9 The results of the DBA indicate that a survey of archaeological records and archives is sufficient to give a general assessment of the archaeological potential of the development site. The map regression and site inspection have established that the site is likely to have suffered a medium impact on the archaeological potential of the site through previous land although based on the data collated in the Kent HER, there is a **medium to high potential** for archaeological remains to be present on the site.
- 9.10 Further research in the form of targeted field evaluation would be required to establish a base line assessment of the archaeological potential, with the design of any field evaluation taking into account the potential direct impacts of the proposed residential development to formulate any further mitigation measures that may be necessary.

## 10 Acknowledgements

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The research and illustrations for the DBA were carried out by Emma Boast.

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<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

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TSMR- Thanet Sites and Monuments Register.

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Ordnance Survey County Series Revision of 1939. Published 1943. 1:2500. Sheet XXV.15

Ordnance Survey National Grid Edition of 1963 1:2500.

Ordnance Survey National Grid Edition of 1977 1:2500.

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## Appendix 1

### Listed Buildings within the Study Area

#### Buildings located at Manston Court

##### Remains of Monastic Building, Now Outbuilding

KHER TR 36 NW 22

Grade II

*The ancient building at Manston Court, generally described as a chapel, is really the ruined shell of a two-storied dwelling. The back of a medieval fireplace is still visible in one of the walls of the upper storey and below there are small medieval windows. It was restored and converted to a granary in 1877. The Manor house was demolished in 1853. "Manston Chapel" is a three-storied barn-cum-granary, of flint with stone dressings, generally as described by Canon Scott-Robertson. Although it is known locally as a former chapel there is no evidence in the building to support this identification; the 14th c. window and door dressings incorporated into the E. end and a 14th c. light in an outhouse adjoining probably came from the destroyed Manor house. GP AO/63/122/1. Medieval chapel at Manston Court. Site no. 134. (6) TR 343667. Ground floor of medieval chapel in use as farm outbuilding. Probable first floor hall, now outbuilding. Circa 1235 and extended C18. Flint with Caen stone dressings and with plain tiled roof extended with brick and plain tiled roof. Main building of 2 storeys, with parapet gables, stair turret and arched lights to east (right return), 2 large segmentally headed openings on first floor, and smaller casement with carriage doors to left on ground floor. Brick surround garret window on left return. The remains of a fireplace-back survive on the upper floor, making the traditional view of the building as a chapel unlikely, it is more probably a first-floor hall house associated with the monastic grange of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury. Single storey range added to left C18, with 2 boarded doors and wooden casement, and stack at end left. (See Archaeologia Cantiana, no. 12, p.376).*

##### Manston Court and Wall Adjacent

KHER TR 36 NW 229

Grade II

*House and wall. Early C19. Flint with brown brick dressings, with rear wings in brick. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys with hipped roof and stacks to rear left and to rear right. Three glazing bar sashes on first floor, the central set at lower level, all with segmental heads. Glazing bar sash to right on ground floor and lean-to extension to left. Gabled central porch with finial to moulded bargeboard and boarded door with skylight over. Attached to left a short stretch of wall, about 6 feet high, and set in it a small cusped lancet with iron grill, a remnant of the C13 monastic grange buildings at the site. The original Manston Court was demolished in 1853. It is shown on the Tithe Map of 1839 as an occupied structure abutting the medieval range to the northwest. It does not appear on the first edition OS mapping of the area though the listed structure does.*

##### Granary about 25 metres south of Manston Court Farmhouse

KHER TR 36 NW 1031

Grade II

*Granary. C18. Timber framed and clad with weatherboard, with plain tiled roof. Two bays by 1, on saddle stones (partly hidden by weatherboarding) with hipped roof. Boarded door in north face.*

## **Preston Farm**

### **Barn at Preston Farm (TR 3507 6686)**

KHER TR 36 NE 2379

Grade II

*Barn. Circa 1700. Timber framed and clad with weatherboard on flint base, with portion of flint walling. Corrugated half-hipped roof, with carriage opening on western elevation. Interior: 4 bays with aisles with quadrant braces and clasped purlin roof.*

## **Buildings within Manston Village**

### **Barn at Manston Green**

KHER TR 36 NW 1015

Grade II

*Manston Green Barn. C17 or earlier, partly rebuilt 1780. Timber framed on rendered and red brick base. Entrance front clad with corrugated plastic sheeting, weatherboarded to rear, corrugated roof. Hipped to right, half-hipped to left, with gabled mid-strey. Interior: 5 bays with aisles, the southern 2 bays with large scantling timbers and passing shores, the northern 3 bays, dated 1780, with quadrant braces (re-using much earlier timber). Clasped purlin roof.*

### **Old Forge House**

KHER TR 36 NW 1012

Grade II

*House. Dated 1743. Coursed and knapped flint with brick dressings and with plain tiled roof. Two storeys with stacks to rear. Three C20 cross windows on 1st floor and three C20 wooden casements on ground floor in rebuilt surrounds. Glazed door to left in raking porch with datestone over inscribed W. Included for group value. W 1743.*

### **Grove Farmhouse and Walled front Garden**

KHER TR 36 NW 1018

Grade II

*House. Early C19. Stock brick and plain tiled roof. Two storeys with parapet and parapet gables to double span roof, with stacks to end left and to end right. Regular fenestration of 3 glazing bar sashes on 1st floor and 2 on ground floor all with gauged heads. Central door of 6 panels with traceried semi-circular fanlight in gauged surround with keystone and imposts. Three  $\frac{3}{4}$  steps leading to garden with walls about 5 feet high, built of flint along walls adjacent to house, returned to road with flint and faced with brick, and of brick along road front.*

## Appendix 2

### Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites

Site No.	KHER, TSMR and other references	Period	Description
1	KHER TR 36 NE 634, TSMR 703	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Mesolithic or Neolithic worked flints and three fragments of a Neolithic polished flint axe were found in the subsoil during an evaluation at Spratling Court Farm in 1991.
2	KHER TR 36 NE 598, TSMR 890	Neolithic	An evaluation carried out in 2003 by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology on land adjacent to Preston Caravan Park exposed evidence of early Neolithic settlement activity. Ditches containing only worked flints may indicate the presence of a curvilinear enclosure and a pair of linear gullies may be associated with the same phase of site use. Three of the pits contained Early Neolithic pottery and worked flints.
3	KHER TR 36 NE 599, TSMR 890	Bronze Age	An early Bronze Age gully, possibly recutting an earlier Neolithic ditch, was also recorded during the same evaluation at Preston Caravan Park. Five sherds of pottery dating to 1700-1500 BC as well as seven flints and a flint core were also found.
4	TSMR 155, KHER TR 36 NE 54	Bronze Age	A cropmark of a ring ditch was investigated by trenching by the Isle of Thanet Archaeological Unit in 1985. Part of the inner surface and one segment of the ditch were excavated indicating that it was the remains of a plough damaged Bronze Age Barrow.
5	KHER TR 36 NW 487	Bronze Age	Eleven pieces of worked Bronze Age flint were recovered from later or undated features during excavations carried out by Museum of London Archaeology Service during work for an EDF substation.
6	KHER TR 36 NE 635, TR 36 NE 636, TR 36 NE 637, TSMR 864	Iron Age	A Middle Iron Age chalk quarry pit along with a chalk cut cave was observed in the edge of a modern chalk quarry in 1996. The pit was 20 metres long and between 1.5 and 2 metres deep with the base buried below 4 metres of colluvium. Worked flints of Neolithic and Bronze Age date were found in the fill of the pit as well as later prehistoric pottery. Carbon dates and OSL dates indicate that the pit was dug in the Middle Iron Age and the chalk cut cave infilled in the mid Roman period.
7	KHER TR 36 NW 1176, TSMR 913	Late Iron age/ Early Roman	Late Iron Age and early Roman settlement was discovered in 2004 following evaluation and excavation in advance of the construction of a new car park for Manston Airport. The excavation revealed an extensive multi-phase series of ditched enclosures suggesting that a late Iron Age/early Roman settlement was close by. This settlement included cremation burials, storage pits and two sunken featured buildings of this period of a type not known previously in Britain. A rare in-situ pottery kiln was also discovered in a large quarry pit.
8	KHER TR 36 NW 439	Prehistoric	Six flint tools ranging in date from the Late Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age were recovered from the spoil during a Watching Brief carried out by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology during excavation of foundations for a new house at St Catherine's Grove in 2009. The tools included a notched/hollow scraper, a combined notched/side scraper, a possible piercer or awl and three flint flakes.
9	KHER TR 36 NW 469	Prehistoric	During archaeological evaluations carried out by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology at Manston Airport in 2000 colluvial deposits containing a surface scatter of pottery dating from the early Iron Age to the first to second centuries of the Roman period as well as a single prehistoric blade flake were found in Area 2 of the site
10	KHER TR 36 NW 47	Prehistoric	During archaeological evaluations carried out within Area 3 by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology at Manston Airport in 2000 of the same investigations, a surface scatter of pottery dating from the Bronze Age and Iron Age were discovered
11	CAT 2015, 2	Prehistoric	Recent archaeological evaluation carried out on land to the east of the site as part of a planning application for a Solar farm exposed archaeological features containing pottery of prehistoric date. The features included plough marks and an overlying deposit that may indicate the presence of a surviving soil horizon
12	KHER TR 36 NW 547	Prehistoric	Geophysical survey carried out on the proposed Solar Farm site identified two distinct ring ditches, probably archaeological in origin and various other enclosures or linear features. Some of the features could be

			chalk pits or natural geological phenomena.
13	CAT 2015, 2	Late Iron age/Early Roman	Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British activity was also identified during archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed construction of a Solar Farm to the west of the site. Features of this date were found in trenches 1, 2, 18, 23, 37, 42 and 43 mainly comprising ditches and linear features. Two early Roman cremation burials were found within trench 18. The cremation burials comprised a vessel buried within an amphora and a cremation burial accompanied by three accessory vessels.
14	KHER NE 88, KHER NE 223, TSMR 407	Romano-British	To the south east of the site is an area showing complex crop marks. Trenching in advance of development revealed a large pit with over 2 metres of fill, interpreted as a chalk quarry pit. Crop marks here also comprised a semi-circular ditch and pit features, as well as a rectangular ditched enclosure containing Romano British pottery sherds which was sampled in 1982.
15	TSMR 135, KHER TR 36 NE 119	Romano-British	Romano British ditches were investigated by the Isle of Thanet Archaeological Unit at Lydden in 1978/9. The site was discovered by the plough bringing quantities of oyster shells to the surface of the field and a short trench excavated in this area exposed midden material and many sherds of Roman pottery.
16	KHER TR 36 NE 343, TSMR 587	Romano-British	A scatter of Romano British material indicative of a small building was recorded to the south east of the site at Stanner Hill in 1985. Subsequent geophysical survey and fieldwalking carried out in recent years has not identified any further features.
17	KHER TR 36 NW 488	Romano-British	Three postholes of possible Roman date were recorded during archaeological evaluations carried out for an EDF electricity substation by Museum of London Archaeological Services in 2005
18	KHER TR 36 NE 675, 676, Andrews et al 2009, 92-96	Late Iron Age/Romano-British	A Late Iron Age/Early Roman rectilinear field system was recorded by Wessex Archaeology prior to the laying of a Water Pipeline in 2005/6. The field system included a 5-6 metres wide thoroughfare running between the boundary ditches in an east west alignment with the enclosed fields measuring between 20-30 metres north south and 10-15 metres east west. Within the same area, one of the field enclosures was later used to enclose an early Romano-British cemetery containing seven unurned cremation burials buried in pits with accessory vessels. The cremation deposits were apparently deposited in a variety of ways, some in fabric bags and two possibly in metal caskets. A hollow way ran along the northern side of the boundary of the cemetery and appears to have been infilled during the medieval period.
19	KHER MKE74082	Anglo Saxon	A very worn fragment from an Early Medieval Copper alloy Brooch dating between 450-575 AD was found by a metal detectorist prior to 2005
20	KHER TR 36 NW 471, TSMR 728	Anglo Saxon	A surface scatter of mid saxon to medieval pottery was found on the surface of colluvial deposits within Area 3 of investigations carried out at Manston Airport by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology in 2000
21	KHER TR 36 NE 588, TR 36 NE 589, NE 590, NE 591, NE 592, NE 593, NE 595, NE 594	Anglo Saxon	A number of Anglo Saxon coins are recorded to have been found in the parish of Manston, although their exact location and circumstances of discovery are unknown. The coins include a 7th century gold shilling, six 8th century silver pennies or sceats and a 9th century copper alloy 'styca'.
22	KHER TR 36 NW 498, NW 499	Anglo Saxon	An early 7th century silver penny or sceat and a 6th to 7th century Merovingian gold tremissis are recorded as being discovered although their exact location and circumstance of discovery is again unknown.
23	CAT 2015, 3	Medieval	Early medieval eleventh to twelfth century pottery was recovered from a single feature excavated within trench 1 during archaeological evaluation carried out in advance of a proposed Solar Park to the west of the site.
24	KHER TR 36 NE 600	Medieval	Two medieval gullies or shallow ditches were recorded during archaeological evaluation at Preston Caravan Park in 2003. One gully contained sherds from a nearly complete vessel dating to around the 12th century.
25	KHER TR 36 NW 481	Medieval	A large medieval quarry pit containing pottery of 14th and early 15th century date was found by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology at Grove Farm in 2004.

26	TSMR 156, KHER TR 36 NE 121	Medieval	An area was investigated by trenching by the Isle of Thanet Archaeological Unit in 1980 revealing two rectangular enclosures with causewayed entrances. The larger enclosure framed a complex system of pits and possible sunken floored dwellings and contained pottery dating from the 12th to 14th centuries. Large foundations of rammed chalk, flints and sandstone were observed in the same area in 1988
27	CAT 2015, 3	Post Medieval	Post medieval features were identified in trenches 28, 42, and 43 cut to evaluate the archaeological potential of the proposed Solar Farm to the west of the site. A large feature within Trench 42 may represent a quarry and two parallel features within trench 43 nearby may represent trenches cut to rob a small building of building materials
28	MKE 97061, MKE97063, MKE97064	Post Medieval	A post medieval cast copper alloy handle from a drawer or similar dating to the late 17th or early 18th century was discovered by a metal detectorist. An incomplete post medieval copper alloy dress hook dating from c. 1500-1600 AD was found in the same place along with a cast copper alloy mount of 17th century date.
29	KHER TR 36 NW 437, Le Gear 2012, 10-12	Post Medieval	An 18th century chalk mine known as Manston Caves was dug by William Troward around 1740 so that chalk could be mixed with manure to be used as fertilizer. The precise location of the cave is unknown but is believed to have been located to the west of Bush Farm approximately (29).
30	KHER TR 36 NE 376	Post Medieval	A 19th century chalk pit is recorded on Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition maps at Coldswood Farm
31	KHER TR 36 NE 377	Post Medieval	A chalk pit is also located on the same Ordnance Survey maps at Spratling Court Farm
32	KHER TR 36 NE 378	Post Medieval	A chalk pit is located at Haine.
33	KHER MKE87017	Post Medieval	To the north of the site is the former location of Fleete Court farmstead. The farm was a rectangular courtyard farmstead located in an isolated position with a central farmhouse. The farmstead dates to around 1800 AD and has now been completely demolished.
34	KHER MKE87018	Post Medieval	Manston Court is located north west of the site and was a loose courtyard farmstead dating to around 1800 with buildings to four sides of the yard and located in an isolated position. The farmhouse was located in a central position and the layout of the farmstead still survives although it has undergone alteration of less than 50% of its original form.
35	KHER TR 36 NW 549; MKE87019	Post Medieval	Wood Farm was a rectangular L shaped courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides with additional detached elements to the main plan. The Farmhouse was attached to an agricultural range and was established around 1800. A building recording survey carried out on the site in 2014 by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology indicated that farm house originally consisted of two rooms constructed in the late 18th or early 19th century with a cellar below. In the late 19th century the building was extended to the south adding two generous rooms. An Anderson Shelter dating from the Second World War remained in the front garden.
36	KHER MKE87020	Post Medieval	Foster's Folly was a loose courtyard plan farmstead dating to around 1800 with buildings to two sides of the yard with a detached farmhouse. This isolated farmstead has since been completely demolished.
37	KHER MKE87021, TR 36 NW 228	Post Medieval	Manston Green Farmstead is a loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to four sides of the yard and a farmhouse in a detached central position. The farmstead was established around 1800 and has undergone less than 50% alteration to its original form. To the south of the site is the site of a Post Medieval Barn associated with Manston Green Farm dating between 1540 – 1900 AD.
38	KHER MKE87022, TR 36 NW 1017	Post Medieval	Grove Farm, established around 1800 was originally of loose courtyard plan with a detached centrally positioned farmhouse. Only the farmhouse now remains. Approximately 150 metres south of the site within Grove Farm was the location of an early 18th century barn, formerly a Grade II listed building, which was destroyed in the storm of 1989 although parts of the walls stood until c. 2004. The barn was dated 1702 and was constructed of flint with chalk blocks, Kentish rag and some bricks. The chalk blocks were arranged in a random chequer board fashion and were possibly robbed or reused from an earlier building.

39	KHER MKE87023	Post Medieval	Bush Farm, established around 1800 was originally of loose courtyard plan with a detached central farmhouse which is the only element of the original farmstead to survive.
40	KHER MKE87049	Post Medieval	Spratling Court Farm was established around 1800. It was originally of dispersed multiyard plan with a detached centrally positioned farmhouse. The original farmstead has undergone more than 50% loss of its original form.
41	KHER MKE87050	Post Medieval	The date of establishment of Preston Farm is unknown. It was originally of regular courtyard plan with additional detached elements and a central detached farmhouse. It has been altered from its original plan by less than 50%.
42	KHER MKE87051	Post Medieval	Only the farmhouse of Coldswood Farm, survives. The farm was established around 1800 and was of regular courtyard plan with the farmhouse located detached and side on to the yard.
43	KHER TR 36 NW 1076	WWII	Pill box
44	KHER TR 36 NW 1059	WWII	Pill box
45	KHER TR 36 NW 1041	WWII	Pill box
46	KHER TR 36 NW 1043	WWII	Pill box
47	KHER TR 36 NW 1047	WWII	Pill box
48	KHER TR 36 NW 1062	WWII	Pill box
49	KHER TR 36 NE 2171	WWII	Pill box
50	KHER TR 36 NW 518	WWII	A deep underground chalk cut Second World War Air Raid shelter was recorded on the edge of Manston Airport and was probably dug in 1940
51	KHER MKE93227	WWII	The site of an Auxillary Unit Operational Base in a chalk quarry was used by Savoy Patrol members north east of the site (51). The site was closed down and the unit base later moved to Nash Court Farm.
52	KHER TR 36 NW 447	Cropmarks unknown date	Two rectilinear enclosures located either side of a possible trackway are visible as cropmarks on the Google Earth image of 2003.
53	KHER TR 36 NW 448	Cropmarks unknown date	A cropmark of a ring ditch of unknown date is also visible on the same Google Earth image approximately 680 metres northwest of the site.
54	KHER TR 36 NW 543	Cropmarks unknown date	The cropmark of a ring ditch of unknown date is visible on Google earth images of 2007.
55	KHER TR 36 NW 544	Cropmarks unknown date	The cropmark of a ring ditch of unknown date is visible on Google earth images of 2007.
56	KHER TR 36 NW 545	Cropmarks unknown date	The cropmark of a ring ditch of unknown date is visible on Google earth images of 2007.
57	KHER TR 36 NE 282	Cropmarks unknown date	A possible trackway visible as a linear cropmark is recorded on the Google Earth images of 2007 and 2009. The cropmark measures approximately 10 metres wide and 300 metres long.
58	KHER TR 36 NW 1101	Cropmarks unknown date	A number of linear cropmarks of uncertain date and function have been identified north of Cliffsend.



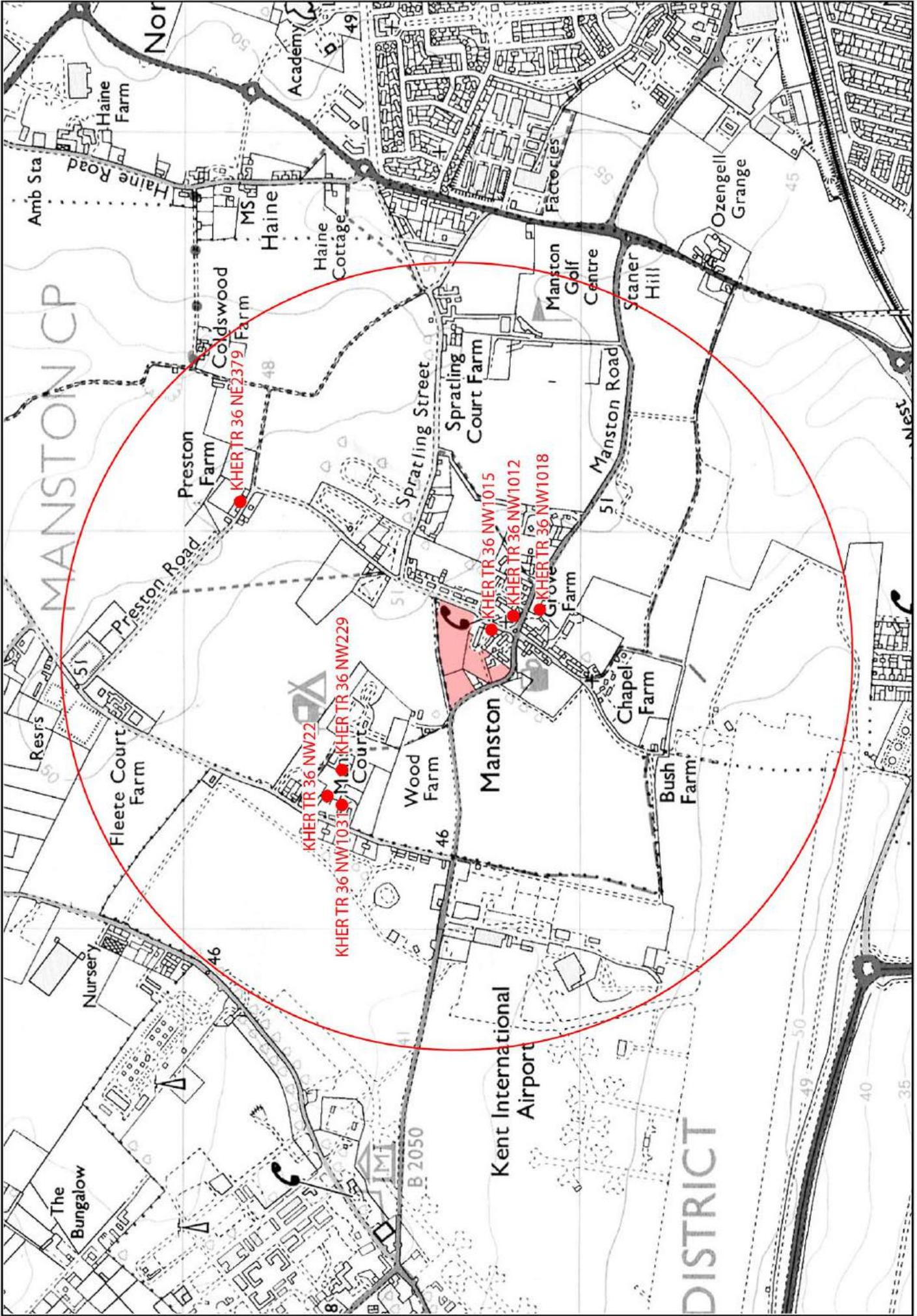


Figure 2. Designated Heritage Assets within the Study Area. Scale 1:12500. Enlarged from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map. Crown copyright 2013 reserved.



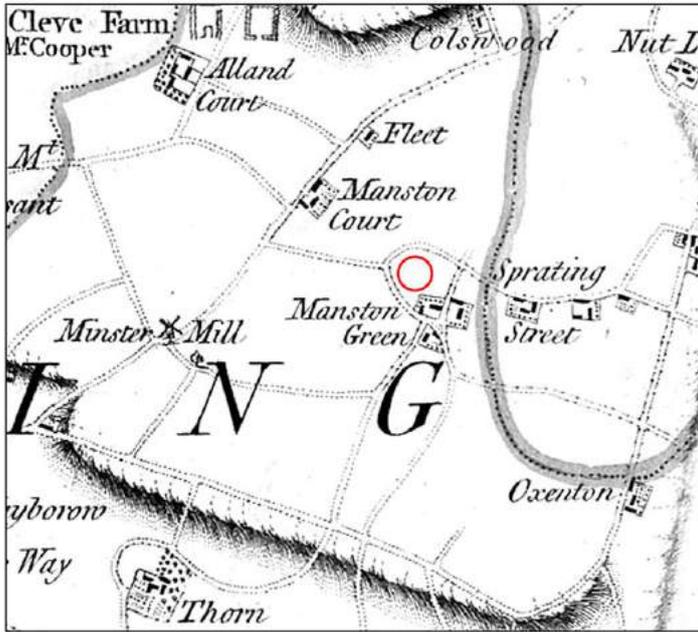


Figure 4.1. Extract from Andrews, Dury & Herbert Map 1769. Not to Scale.



Figure 4.2. Extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition 1 inch to 1 mile 1816 Sheet 3. Not to Scale.

This work is based on data provided through [www.visionofBritain.org.uk](http://www.visionofBritain.org.uk) and uses historical material which is copyright of the Great Britain Historical GIS Project and the University of Portsmouth.

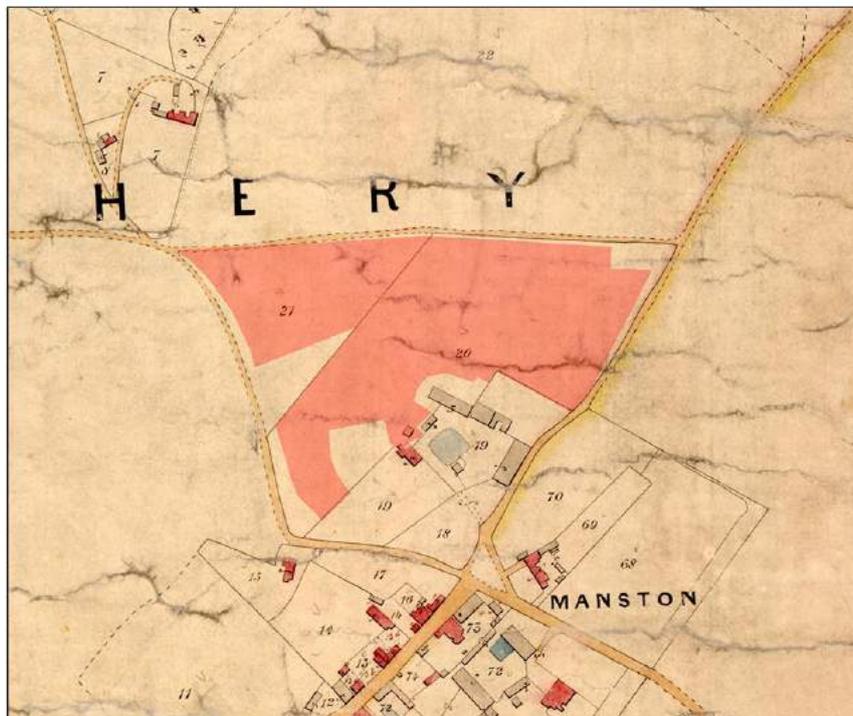


Figure 4.3. Extract from the Parish of St. Lawrence Tithe map 1839. Not to Scale.

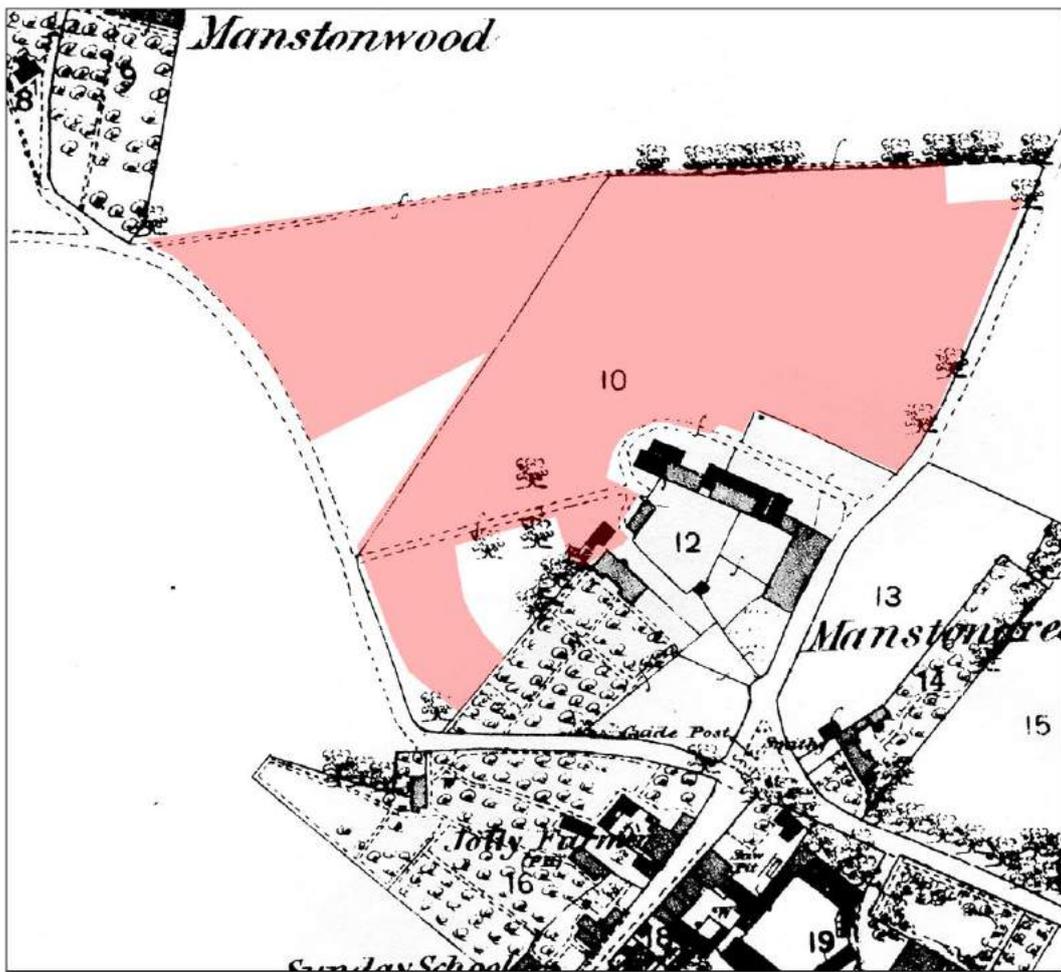


Figure 4.4. Extract from First Edition Ordnance Survey 1872 1:2500 map. Sheet XXV.15  
Not to scale.

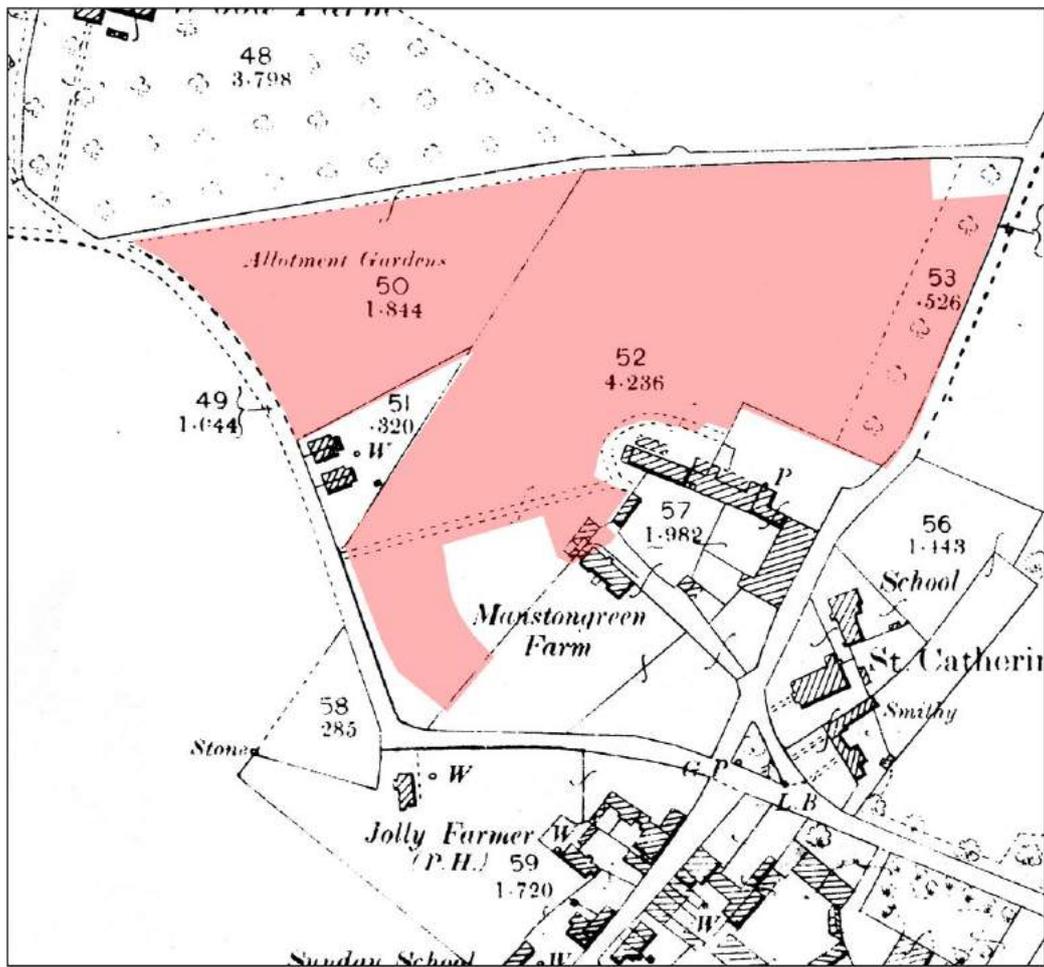


Figure 4.5. Extract from Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1898 1:2500 map. Sheet XXV.15  
Not to scale.

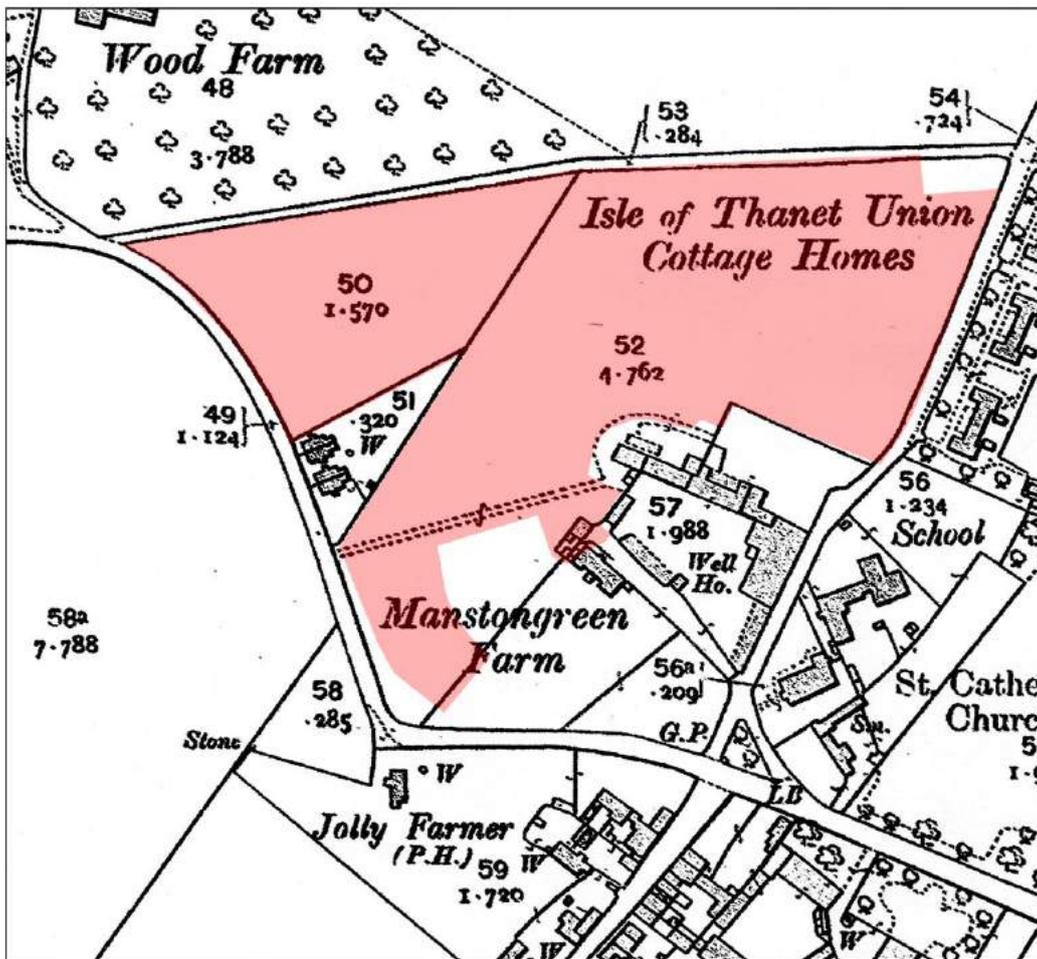


Figure 4.6. Extract from Third Edition of 1907 Sheet XXV.15 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map. Not to scale.

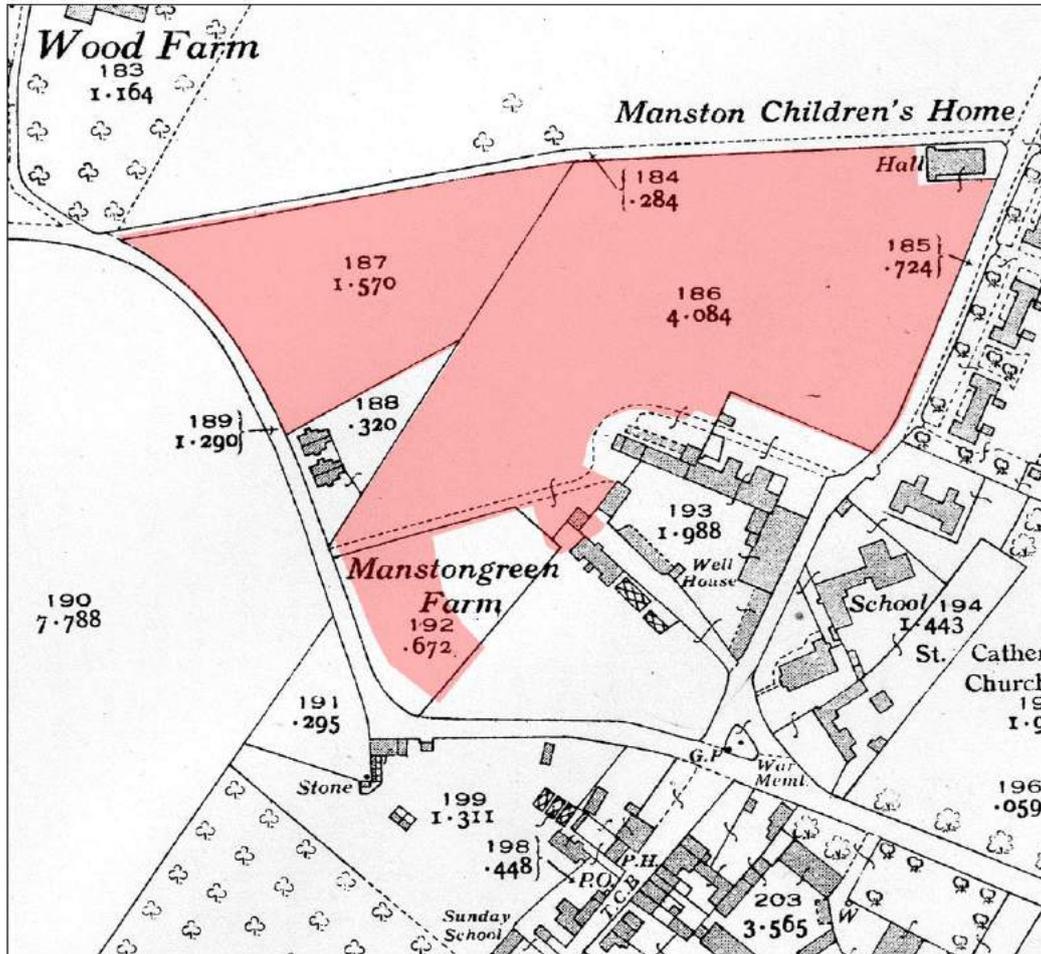


Figure 4.7. Extract from Revision of 1939 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map. Sheet XXV.15 Not to scale.





Plate 1. Field 1 showing eastern and southern boundary of site.  
Listed Barn is visible in background on left hand side.  
View facing south west.



Plate 2. Field 1 showing Tin Barn at north east corner of the site.  
View facing north.



Plate 3. Field 1 and border with Field 2.  
View facing north west.



Plate 4. Field 2 viewed from south east corner.  
View facing north west.



Plate 5. Field 3 viewed from south east corner.  
View facing north west.



Plate 6. Field 3 facing toward Jubilee Cottages.  
View facing south east.



Plate 7. Field 4 facing toward Manston Green Farmhouse.  
View facing south west.



Plate 8. Listed Barn viewed from edge of field 4.  
View facing south east.



Plate 9. Open area of cleared land fronting Manston Road.  
View facing south.



Plate 10. Open area of maintained lawn and small barn or shed.  
View facing east.