



Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd

Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm

Annex 7-1: Onshore Archaeology Desk-based Assessment

June, 2018, Revision A

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Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd

Onshore Archaeology Desk-based Assessment

Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm

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June, 2018

Drafted By:	Amec Foster Wheeler
Approved By:	Helen Jameson
Date of Approval	June 2018
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Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd

Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm

Onshore Archaeology Desk-based Assessment



June 2017

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment
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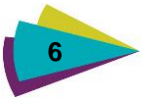
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1. Introduction

This report has been produced for the purpose of providing a baseline understanding of the potential presence and significance of archaeological remains within 500 m of the proposed Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm onshore cable route between Pegwell Bay and Richborough, and the proposed substation at Richborough, Kent.

This desk-based assessment considers the potential presence and significance of archaeological remains within the Area of Interest (Aoi) for the landfall and onshore cable route for the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm (Thanet Extension). Landfall will be made at Pegwell Bay, in proximity to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm export cable. This study is intended to provide a clear and detailed description of the existing baseline conditions which will form the basis for the assessment of effects within the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). This baseline will be reviewed and updated in the light of scheme design, consultation responses and changes to the available datasets before the production of the Environmental Statement.

The proposed offshore development would be located approximately 8 km to the north-east of Broadstairs, Kent. This part of Kent, which includes the towns of Margate, Broadstairs and Ramsgate is known as the Isle of Thanet. The proposed cable landfall, at Pegwell Bay, is approximately 3.5 km to the east of Ramsgate and will follow a route, to be determined, to the existing National Grid and UK Power Networks (UKPN) substation at Richborough, a further 2.5 km to the south-west.

Details of the cable installation are yet to be determined, but are likely to comprise a combination of direct burial and horizontal directional drilling techniques depending on site conditions, engineering feasibility, and environmental considerations.

The intention of this report is to collate the various information sources and to understand the specific archaeological potential of the land within the Onshore Aoi. As this area encompasses a variety of different historic landscape and archaeological contexts, it is also important to understand differences across them.

Data has been collated for a study area comprising the redline boundary and an area extending to 500 m from the redline boundary.

Source material referenced in this report includes:

- ▶ Material held in the Kent County Historic Environment Record (HER);
- ▶ Material held in the Archives Monuments Information England (AMIE), formerly the National Monuments Record (NMR);
- ▶ Historic England spatial datasets of designated heritage assets (the National Heritage List);
- ▶ Archival and cartographic material held at Kent History Centre;
- ▶ The Stour Basin Palaeolithic Characterisation Assessment (PCA); and
- ▶ Published secondary historical and archaeological information.

Substantial work has been carried out on the wider archaeological background, historic landscape and historic seascape character of the area, and reference has been made to the Kent Historic Landscape Characterisation (KCC 2001).

Reference has been made to the published Greater Thames Research Strategy, published by Essex County Council, the South-East Research Framework preliminary papers and the Dover District Heritage Strategy published by Dover District Council. The resource assessments of these documents have provided useful context for site-specific issues, and the Research Agendas have been used as a starting point for considering the informative potential of archaeological remains. Subsequent work may allow the stated research agenda to be refined and new avenues of research proposed.



The present state of knowledge of the archaeological potential of the proposed route is such that it is more appropriate to consider research and informative potential in very broad terms; more fully developed research aims should inform the development of any mitigation design.

2. Scope and Method

For the purposes of this report, and to achieve a more finely-grained understanding of the archaeological potential across a variety of historic landscape contexts, the proposed route has been divided into parcels. These parcels are based on historic landscape character areas as identified by the Kent Historic Landscape Characterisation.

This desk-based assessment was produced to consider the site boundary as defined at EIA scoping stage.

A search of the Kent HER and Historic England Spatial Datasets of designated and non-designated heritage assets was undertaken for all designated and previously recorded assets within a study area of 500 m radius from the proposed cable route and substation site boundary (see Figures 1 and 2). A review of available cartographic sources (historic mapping), previous archaeological investigations and aerial photographs was also undertaken.

Professional judgement has been used to assign a level of potential for the site to contain below ground archaeological remains as described according to the system described below.

- ▶ **High** – Archaeological features and finds can be demonstrated to be represented on the site;
- ▶ **Medium** – Archaeological features and finds are likely to be present;
- ▶ **Low** – There is no specific evidence for archaeological features within the site, but absence of such features has not been established; and
- ▶ **Negligible** – Absence of archaeological features can be demonstrated (either through prior disturbance or through previous investigation).

Where the potential for the presence of heritage assets is rated as low, medium or high, an assessment of the heritage significance of these assets has been undertaken. This assessment takes into account the potential heritage interests of the assets in addition to their likely preservation and distribution. Significance is rated on the scale below. This assessment of significance is based on professional judgement as informed by guidance contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and associated planning practice guidance, English Heritage (2010) PPS 5 Practice Guide and English Heritage (2008) Conservation Principles.

- ▶ **High** – Asset has significance for an outstanding level of archaeological, architectural, historic and/or artistic interest;
- ▶ **Medium** – Asset has significance for a high level of archaeological, architectural, historic and/or artistic interest; and
- ▶ **Low** – Asset has significance for elements of archaeological, architectural, historic or artistic interest.

It has been noted where a general potential for the presence of archaeological features is identified, but where there is insufficient information available to make an informed judgement on the likely significance of any features which may be present.

The valuation of heritage assets has been undertaken with regard to the published Dover District Heritage Strategy, the Greater Thames Research Framework and the various draft notes published by the South-East Research Framework.

A detailed assessment of whether individual hedgerows should be considered important for Hedgerow Regulations has not been undertaken. For the purposes of understanding the significance of historic landscape character, the completeness and legibility of any past field systems is more important in distinguishing between historic landscapes of low and medium significance, and this has been considered with reference to the development of the historic landscape as evidenced through cartographic sources and to the Kent Historic Landscape Characterisation. General comments on potentially important hedgerows along the proposed route are presented in the discussion of the relevant parcels.



The results of this exercise are presented at Section 4.

3. Archaeological and Historic Background

The Isle of Thanet is situated on a promontory, which was formerly separated from north Kent by the Wantsum Channel. The land generally slopes westwards from the chalk cliffs along the North Sea coast and southwards to the low lying marshland around Pegwell Bay. The south side of the Isle of Thanet features three low hills rising out of a flat plain of alluvium, including Ebbsfleet Hill and Cottington Hill. These hills formed a low peninsula known as the Ebbsfleet Peninsula during the active life of the Wantsum Channel.

There is substantial evidence for prehistoric occupation of Thanet, particularly of the land on the margins of the wetland of the Wantsum Channel, which has recently been enhanced by substantial excavations along the line of the East Kent Access Road and at Weatherlees Hill Water Treatment Works. These excavations have also produced evidence for Romano-British activity around Ebbsfleet, including potential evidence for the earliest Roman activity in England.

The proximity of Thanet to continental Europe and the apparent suitability of the coast around the Wantsum Channel for landing in the pre-modern period means that Ebbsfleet is also recorded as the initial landing place of the Anglo-Saxons in England and as the landing place of the Augustinian Mission. These claims are impossible to verify, and in the former case, almost certainly represent a literary simplification of a much more complex process, but attest to the significance of the low-lying coast of Thanet as a point of entry to England.

During the medieval period, natural change in the landscape resulting from the gradual silting of the Wantsum channel, and the continuing development of the Deal Spit, Stonar Bank and Sandown Spit, was accelerated by human reclamation of former marshland along the Wantsum Channel and the Thanet coast by sea walls and floodbanks, of which elements such as The Abbot's Wall and the Boarded Groin, survive. This landscape change also affected the fortunes of the towns of the area, resulting in the abandonment of Stonar after it was attacked by the French and subsequently inundated by the sea in the 14th Century.

The area appears to have been primarily agricultural during the post-medieval period, with the gradual decline of Sandwich resulting from changes to navigation and the size of vessels used, and a harbour more suitable for deep water vessels was built at Ramsgate in the mid-17th century.

During the First World War (WWI), the area became a major embarkation point for men and military materiel being transported to the Western Front, with the construction of a military port served by rail, at Richborough. This site was reused during the Second World War (WWII), and the suitability of this part of the Kent Coast as an invasion site led to the construction of substantial anti-invasion and anti-aircraft defences.

Modern development of the area has included the construction of the Richborough Power Station and other industrial development within the former Richborough port site, the rapid expansion of the former hamlet of Cliffsend, and the construction of golf courses between Stonelees and Cliffsend.



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4. Baseline

4.1 Results Overview

Characterisation

The study area can be divided into two principal zones.

The extreme northern part of the study area around Cliffsend is located on the southern side of the Isle of Thanet. This area is characterised by features associated with permanent human occupation from prehistory onwards, reflecting the presence of permanent dry land and the historic role of the area as a point of entry to Britain during the prehistoric, Romano-British and early-medieval periods. There are no records or indications of any formal port in this area, but it is likely that the shallow waters of the Wantsum Channel offered a number of favourable landing sites.

The rest of the study area is located on land reclaimed from the former Wantsum Channel. Before reclamation in the medieval period, this land would have comprised a mixture of estuarine marshland, tidal channels and varying sizes of islands. This type of wetland environment provided a rich resource for past societies, and there is extensive evidence of past occupation and exploitation of this landscape. This evidence is primarily focused on areas of higher ground, often identifiable by 'hill' place names. During reclamation, a number of flood banks and revetments were constructed, including some, such as the Abbot's Wall and the Boarded Groin, which still form important historic landscape features. These areas were predominantly in agricultural use until the early-twentieth century, when the military port at Richborough was built in the southern part of the study area. This area has subsequently formed the core of a larger industrial and utilities complex, including the former Richborough Power Station.

Parcels

Within the study area, a total of 19 parcels were identified. The potential presence and significance of heritage assets within these parcels is set out at Table 4.1 below.

Subsequent design iterations mean that parcels 18 and 19 are no longer located within the study area, and only very small areas of parcels 12 and 17 are within the study area. The present site boundary occupies land within parcels 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9 and 14.

Of the 19 parcels, eight were identified as having a High potential for the presence of near-surface archaeological remains; one parcel was identified as of Medium potential, five parcels as of Low potential and four parcels as of negligible potential. Fifteen parcels were identified as of Medium or High potential for the presence of deposits of geoarchaeological interest, with three identified as of low potential. One parcel was not assessed as it was located entirely below the high-water mark and will therefore fall within the offshore archaeological baseline description.

Of the eight parcels rated as of High or Medium potential, the likely significance of heritage assets thought to be present was rated as Low in two cases, Low to Medium in four cases, and High in two cases.

In some cases, the parcels rated as Low potential reflect evidence of a degree of prior disturbance which is likely to have harmed any archaeological remains. In other cases, this assessment reflects the absence of existing records of any archaeological features, which may suggest a genuine absence of archaeological material, but it is also possible that this absence reflects the lack of any prior investigation of these parcels and it is not possible to rule out the presence of archaeological remains at this stage.

In general, the areas of highest potential for the survival of archaeological remains can be summarised as:

- ▶ Deposits of palaeoenvironmental or geoarchaeological interest located within land reclaimed from the Wantsum Channel and associated estuarine marshes. These are likely to be of low significance where only silt deposits are identified, rising to medium where extensive or deep peat deposits preserving significant palaeoenvironmental material are present;

- ▶ Features associated with prehistoric exploitation of the estuarine wetlands of the Wantsum Channel. These could reflect seasonal occupation and activity sites within the marshland or more significant permanent occupation sites on the wetland fringes;
- ▶ Features associated with prehistoric occupation of Thanet;
- ▶ Features associated with Roman occupation of Thanet, particularly around Weatherlees and Richborough, where extensive remains have previously been observed;
- ▶ Features associated with Early Medieval settlement and associated funerary activity, primarily on higher ground around the coastline of Thanet. These features are likely to be of medium to high significance for archaeological interest;
- ▶ Features associated with medieval exploitation and reclamation of the saltmarsh in the former Wantsum Channel. These features are likely to be of low to medium significance for archaeological interest;
- ▶ Features associated with post-medieval agricultural settlement and activity, particularly in the former Wantsum channel. These features are likely to be of low significance for archaeological interest;
- ▶ WWI and WWII military features, particularly around the coastal marshes. These are likely to be of low to medium significance for historic and archaeological interest;
- ▶ Undated features evidenced by cropmarks. It is difficult to make an assessment of the potential significance of these features without further investigation, but it is likely that these features are of medium significance for archaeological interest; and
- ▶ Previously unrecorded archaeological features. The presence of features may be suggested by location of surface finds of archaeological material, although these records could also reflect chance loss and do not presuppose the presence of related archaeological features. While it is difficult to predict the extent and significance of these deposits, comparison with the remains observed elsewhere in the site boundary suggests that any such remains are likely to be relatively widely distributed and to be of low or medium significance for archaeological value.

Table 4.1 Summary Results

Parcel	Potential: near surface remains	Potential: Geoarchaeology	Significance	Rationale
Parcel 1	Low	High	Low-medium	Parcel comprises land reclaimed from the Wantsum Channel in the medieval period
Parcel 2	Low	High	Low-medium	Parcel comprises land reclaimed from the Wantsum Channel in the medieval period and has been disturbed by construction and demolition of Richborough port. Area appears to have been disturbed during the construction and operation of Richborough Power Station
Parcel 3	Negligible	Medium	Low-Medium	Near surface remains have been substantially disturbed by modern industrial use but more deeply buried deposits may be present.
Parcel 4	Negligible	Medium	Low-Medium	Near surface remains have been substantially disturbed by modern industrial use but more deeply buried deposits may be present.
Parcel 5	Medium	High	Low-Medium	Remains associated with past use of the River Stour may be present, and the parcel is located in the former Wantsum Channel.
Parcel 6	High	High	Low-Medium	There are recorded WWII remains in this parcel, which is also located in the former Wantsum Channel.

Parcel	Potential: near surface remains	Potential: Geoarchaeology	Significance	Rationale
Parcel 7	High	High	Low-Medium	There are recorded WWII remains in this parcel, which is also located in the former Wantsum Channel.
Parcel 8	Low	High	Low-Medium	Parcel comprises land reclaimed from the Wantsum Channel in the medieval period
Parcel 9	Low	High	Low -Medium	Parcel comprises land reclaimed from the Wantsum Channel in the medieval period with significant disturbance of the ground surface in the modern period.
Parcel 10	High	High	High	Remains of prehistoric and Romano-British activity have been observed at and around Weatherlees Hill. This parcel is in a transitional area between the Wantsum channel and an island or part of the Thanet Mainland, and geoarchaeological study is likely to inform understanding of the Romano-British site.
Parcel 11	Negligible	Negligible	n/a	Site has been subject to significant disturbance as a result of the waterworks construction, although significant archaeological remains were observed during the construction.
Parcel 12	High	High	Medium-High	Significant near-surface remains have been observed and the parcel is within the area of transition between the Wantsum Channel and the Thanet mainland.
Parcel 13	High	High	Low-Medium	Significant archaeological remains have been recorded and are likely to survive only in localised area in the west of this parcel around Ebbsfleet Farm. Other areas have been subject to significant modern disturbance during landscaping of the golf course.
Parcel 14	Negligible	Negligible	n/a	This parcel is former quarry and landfill.
Parcel 15	High	Medium	n/a	This parcel is wholly below the high water mark, although it is likely that deposits of geoarchaeological interest are present.
Parcel 16	High	High	Medium	Significant heritage assets are recorded in this parcel, although the extent of disturbance by landscaping of the golf course is uncertain.
Parcel 17	Low	Low	Low-Medium	Significant archaeological remains have been recorded in this parcel, but are unlikely to have survived the development of Cliffsend during the modern period. The parcel is located on higher ground away from the buried landscapes of the Wantsum Channel.
Parcel 18	High	Low-medium	High	This parcel contains the Grade II listed 53 and 55 Foad's Lane. It is now entirely outwith the study area.
Parcel 19	High	Low	Low-Medium	Chance finds of pre-modern material have been recorded along with WWII features and the former hoverport. The parcel is located on higher ground away from the buried landscapes of the Wantsum Channel. It is now entirely outwith the study area.

4.2 Parcel 1

Location and Description

The part of this parcel within the study area comprises arable land and pasture on the south side of the River Stour opposite the former Richborough Power Station.

Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)

The Kent HLC identifies this parcel as Small Rectilinear Enclosures.

Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets in this parcel.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Historic Environment Record

There is a recorded Roman Road between Canterbury and Richborough (MKE44573), which follows the ridge of higher ground to the south of the Stour to Richborough Castle (MKE 77052), well to the south of the study area; the Richborough Environs Project identified activity associated with the fort at Richborough, although this did not extend as far as the study area.

Post-medieval recorded non-designated heritage assets in this parcel within the study area primarily comprise features associated with the agricultural use of the Ash Level following its reclamation and drainage during the medieval period. These include a number of haystack stances (MWX 43360, MWX 43362, MWX 43365).

A haven is recorded (MKE14975) which relates to historic anchorage in the navigable channel of the Stour (AMIE 1341693).

The Deal Branch Railway is recorded in this parcel (AMIE 1350857).

There are also a large number of features associated with WWII, including a bomb crater (MWX 43374), gun emplacements and other defensive features including enhanced drainage (MWX 43337, MWX43478, MWX 43474).

Stour Basin Palaeolithic Characterisation Assessment (PCA)

The Stour Basin PCA identifies a low potential for high importance Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains to be present in this area as a result of the depth of cover of alluvial and estuarine deposits over deposits likely to contain early prehistoric material. The overall potential is recorded as moderate.

Previous Investigations

This parcel is within the study area of The English Heritage Richborough Environs Project (EKE 14473). An archaeological investigation of the Thanet Power supply line (EKE 14591), and a watching brief on geotechnical test pits on Kent Thanet Pipeline (KE 12958) was also recorded in this parcel.

Historic Mapping

Historic editions of the Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping to 1962 show this parcel and fields bounded by drainage ditches. By 1968, a pair of lagoons, presumably relating to the water supply for the Richborough Power Station had been constructed next to the Stour at the north of this parcel.

Site Visit

Access had not been granted to this parcel at the time of survey, and observations were made from the public access along the south side of the Stour. This parcel comprises pasture divided by ditches with gappy hedges. No features of specific interest were noted, other than the former lagoons associated with the former Richborough Power Station.

Potential and Significance

This parcel appears to comprise land which has been reclaimed from the Wantsum Channel during the medieval or early post-medieval period and which has been subsequently used for grazing. It is consequently unlikely that significant near-surface remains will be present, although the location within the Wantsum Channel provides a strong degree of potential geoarchaeological interest, particularly for more deeply buried deposits.

Where coherent hedgerows are present in this parcel, it is likely that they would be considered important as either being shown on historic mapping or relating to features recorded in the HER.

The parcel has been assessed as being of high archaeological potential for the presence of deposits of geoarchaeological interest, which are likely to be of low-medium significance. There is a low potential for near-surface archaeological remains to be present.

4.3 Parcel 2

Location and Description

This parcel comprises pasture on the west bank of the River Stour.

HLC

The Kent HLC identifies this parcel as an area of Rectilinear Enclosures.

Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets in this parcel.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Historic Environment Record

Other than a post-medieval sheep pen (MKE86959) and the Deal Branch Railway (MKE 56550), which lie within the Parcel, but outside the study area, the HER records in the Parcel relate almost entirely to the WWI and WWII supply depot at Richborough Port (MKE 42009, MWX 43487, MWX 43282, MKE 42004).

Stour Basin PCA

The Stour Basin PCA identifies a low potential for high importance Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains to be present in this area as a result of the depth of cover of alluvial and estuarine deposits over deposits likely to contain early prehistoric material. The overall potential is recorded as moderate.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

This parcel is within the study area of The English Heritage Richborough Environs Project (EKE 14473), a desk-based, aerial photographic and geophysical survey project aimed at better understanding the nature and extent of settlement around the Roman Fort and Amphitheatre at Richborough.

Historic Mapping

Early editions of the OS mapping show this parcel as rectilinear fields divided by deep ditches or channels. Identified features comprise sheepfolds, footbridges and a possible sea wall running from north to south. Later editions to 1968 record minor alterations to this layout, although the 1975 edition shows this area as a single area of stipple and Google Earth aerial photographs dated 1990 show this area as undergoing significant earthmoving activity. It is not clear whether this area was used for stockpiling spoil from the construction of the Power Station or whether it was used as an ash tip or stockpile.

Site Visit

Access had not been granted to this parcel at the time of survey, and observations were made from the public access along the south side of the Stour. This parcel comprises pasture divided by ditches with gappy hedges. No features of specific interest were noted.

Potential and Significance

This parcel appears to comprise land that was reclaimed from the Wantsum Channel during the medieval period and subsequently used for pasture. This use was continued into the modern period; while the site may have been within Richborough Port, there does not appear to have been any substantial infrastructure here. It is not clear what the post-1968 use of this parcel was, and it appears most likely that there has been substantial disturbance of any near-surface features that may have been present.

This parcel is located within an area of considerable geoarchaeological interest, with an understanding of the past landscape of the Wantsum Channel forming a key element in understanding settlement and land use during the pre-modern period.

Hedgerows in this parcel, are unlikely to be considered important as a result of the changes to landscape boundaries recorded on the Ordnance Survey mapping.

The parcel has been assessed as being of high archaeological potential for the presence of deposits of geoarchaeological interest, which are likely to be of low-medium significance. There is a low potential for near-surface archaeological remains to be present, although it seems likely that any such remains have been substantially disturbed; this potential may fall to negligible if it can be confirmed that this area was disturbed during the construction of Richborough Power Station.

4.4 Parcel 3

Location and Description

This parcel is dominated by the Richborough Substation.

HLC

The Kent HLC identifies this parcel as an area of Modern Large Scale Industry (power stations; oil terminals etc).

Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets in this parcel.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Historic Environment Record

HER records in this parcel relate entirely to 20th century activity, either as part of Richborough Port (MWX 43258, 43487, 43282, 42007, 43551) or Richborough Power Station (MKE 40263, AMIE 1235345).

Stour Basin PCA

The Stour Basin PCA identifies a low potential for high importance Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains to be present in this area as a result of the depth of cover of alluvial and estuarine deposits over deposits likely to contain early prehistoric material. The overall potential is recorded as moderate.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

A small number of previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the parcel, including a building survey at Richborough Power Station in 2007 (EKE 12472). Part of the watching brief on the Thanet Offshore Wind Farm (TOWF) onshore and intertidal zone cable installation (EKE 13265) also extended into the parcel.

Historic Mapping

Early editions of the OS mapping show this parcel as predominantly rectilinear fields divided by deep ditches or channels. The 1877 OS mapping identifies a sea wall running south-east to north-west across the southern part of the parcel. Later OS mapping editions from ca.1933 show a mineral railway running east to west at the northern edge of the parcel. From 1968 the Richborough Power Station appears on OS mapping.

Site Visit

Access had not been granted to this parcel at the time of survey.

Potential and Significance

This parcel predominantly comprises land that was used for the Richborough Power Station, and as such, much of it is likely to have been heavily disturbed during the construction and subsequent use.

It is not considered likely that this parcel includes any important hedgerows.

Consequently, this parcel has been assessed of being of negligible overall archaeological potential for near surface remains and medium potential for deposits of low-medium significance for geoarchaeological interest.

4.5 Parcel 4

Location and Description

This parcel is located to the east of the A256 East Kent Access Road, and comprises various industrial facilities and hard standings.

HLC

The Kent HLC identifies this parcel as Dockyards.

Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets in this parcel.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Historic Environment Record

The Kent HER identifies the location of the Boarded Groin (MKE 76084) running along the eastern edge of this parcel.

There are records of a small number of features associated with post-medieval agriculture, including a milestone (MKE 78209) and sheep pens (MKE 86977).

The majority of HER records relate to WWI and WWII military structures on the north side of the Stour (MWX 43195) and within the supply base at Richborough Port, comprising defensive features (MKE 43260) and infrastructure (MWX 43282, 43551, MKE 42008, AMIE 501847)).

The East Kent Light Railway (MKE 56634, AMIE 1358057) runs into the parcel from the south where it splits in smaller branches and terminates part way through the parcel.

Stour Basin PCA

The Stour Basin PCA identifies a low potential for high importance Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains to be present in this area as a result of the depth of cover of alluvial and marine/estuarine deposits over deposits likely to contain early prehistoric material. The overall potential is recorded as moderate.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

The Kent HER records several intrusive investigations in this area, including an archaeological watching brief at the former Astra Fireworks factory (EKE10566), a watching brief (EKE 11101) on the TOWF cable connection, and excavations along the Deal-Ramsgate pipeline route (EKE 11619), as well as a geoarchaeological borehole survey (EKE 12158).

Historic Mapping

Early editions of the OS mapping to 1907 show this parcel as enclosed land to the west of the Boarded Groin (MKE 76084). The 1938-40 OS mapping shows the presence of rail sidings comprising part of the wider Richborough Port complex. Subsequent editions trace the changing form of the buildings within Richborough Port.

Site Visit

This site has been entirely surfaced for use as a car park, and no features of historic or archaeological interest were observed.

Potential and Significance

This area appears to have been at least partially reclaimed from the Stour estuary in the medieval period and used as pasture land through the medieval and post-medieval period. The extent and depth of reclaimed land is uncertain, but are likely to become progressively deeper towards the east of this parcel. While any near surface remains are likely to have been substantially disturbed or removed entirely by the construction of Richborough Port and subsequent industrial development, it is possible that some remains may survive preserved below reclamation deposits.

It is not considered likely that this parcel includes any important hedgerows.

This parcel is located within an area of considerable geoarchaeological interest, with an understanding of the past landscape of Pegwell Bay and the Stour Estuary forming a key element in understanding settlement and land use during the pre-modern period.

This parcel is of negligible potential for near surface archaeological remains, but is of medium potential for deposits of geoarchaeological interest, which could be of low-medium significance.

4.6 Parcel 5

Location and Description

This parcel primarily comprises marshland along either side of the River Stour.

HLC

The Kent HLC identifies this parcel as an area of Creeks and Fleets.

Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets in this parcel.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Historic Environment Record

The HER records one medieval feature in this parcel, the Boarded Groin (MKE 76084), which roughly follows the west bank of the Stour.

Post-medieval features relate primarily to the exploitation of the saltmarshes and coastline, including salt pans (MWX 43724, MKE 8067) and the Stonar cut (MKE 15239), which cut across the large meander of the Stour at the narrowest point north of Stonar.

Other records refer to the navigable channel of the Stour (AMIE 1341693), the WWI and WWII supply depot at Richborough Port on the west bank of the Stour (MWX 43248, 43282, 43857, MKE 41998, 42004, 42008, 41999, 43852), WWII defensive features (MWX43159, 43196, 43183, 43268), or the training area at Sandwich Flats, on the east side of the Stour (MWX 43263).

Stour Basin PCA

The Stour Basin PCA identifies a low potential for high importance Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains to be present in this area as a result of the depth of cover of alluvial and estuarine deposits over deposits likely to contain early prehistoric material. The overall potential is recorded as moderate.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

There are no previous archaeological investigations recorded within the parcel.

Historic Mapping

Early editions of the OS mapping show the area as saltmarsh on either side of the Stour along Old Salthouse Reach, Long Reach and Buzer's Belly. The mapping shows the north end of Old Salthouse Reach as saltings, with the 'Ancient High Tide Line', presumably still surviving as an earthwork, which would have cut out the meander at Bloody Point. The 1877 OS mapping notes Bloody Point as 'Site of Battle between the Danes and the Men of Stonar and Sandwich, AD851'. The 1908 OS shows a minerals railway on the west bank of the Stour, servicing the gravel pits at Stonar. These early editions also show two cuts at Stonar, the well-recorded Stonar cut and a parallel cut approximately 100 m to the south. The 1938 OS shows the construction of Richborough Port and the extension of the railway along the west bank of the Stour. Later editions show detail changes in the configuration of structures and hardstandings at Richborough Port and the removal of the railway.

Site Visit

This area could not be accessed during the survey, and records were made from public access land as far as possible. No features of archaeological or historic interest were noted.

Potential and Significance

The river channel here appears likely to have changed significantly as a result of both natural and anthropogenic formation processes. It is possible that archaeological remains associated with former use and exploitation of the riverbanks, such as beach landing sites for early medieval ships, could be present, although erosive and accretive processes and well as human activity are likely to have disturbed any such remains.

The suggestion of the site of a battlefield is impossible to verify without extensive further work, and it is possible that it is an erroneous assumption, possibly based on association with a likely-sounding place

name. It is likely that this parcel was either sea or saltmarsh at the time of the supposed battle. Any identifiable remains of a battle would be of **high** significance.

It is not considered likely that this parcel includes any important hedgerows.

The parcel is therefore considered to be of medium archaeological potential for near-surface remains which are likely to be of low-medium significance, with high potential for deposits of geoarchaeological interest which could be of low-medium significance.

4.7 Parcel 6

Location and Description

This parcel comprises scrubby land on the south side of the mouth of the River Stour.

HLC

The Kent HLC identifies this parcel as an area of former Common Marsh.

Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets in this parcel.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Historic Environment Record

HER records in this parcel comprise WWII military remains, including gun pits and other structures (MWX43196, 43197, 43198) and the former training area at Sandwich Flats (MWE 43263, 43264).

Stour Basin PCA

The Stour Basin PCA identifies a low potential for high importance Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains to be present in this area as a result of the depth of cover of alluvial and estuarine deposits over deposits likely to contain early prehistoric material. The overall potential is recorded as moderate.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

There are no previous archaeological investigations recorded within the parcel.

Historic Mapping

Early editions of the OS mapping to 1908 show this area as saltings in marsh and marshy islands and divided by Flagstaff Reach, the meandering channel of the River Stour. The modern course of the River Stour is first shown on the 1938 OS, and derives from rationalisation of the river entrance carried out to form a navigable port entrance at Richborough. There has been minimal change in this parcel since the mid-20th century.

Site Visit

Access to this area had not be granted at the time of survey.

Potential and Significance

The present land surface derives from early 20th-century reconfiguration of the mouth of the River Stour, and near surface features are likely to be restricted to the recorded WWII defensive structures.

Understanding the formation and development of this part of the Stour Estuary is crucial to understanding the historic landscape of this part of East Kent, and gravel and shingle deposits in this area are potentially of substantial geoarchaeological interest.

It is not considered likely that this parcel includes any important hedgerows.

The parcel is therefore considered to be of high potential for the presence of elements of WWII anti-invasion defences, with any remains found likely to be of low-medium significance. This parcel is of high potential for deposits of geoarchaeological interest which are likely to be of low to medium significance.

4.8 Parcel 7

Location and Description

The parcel comprises the River Stour and low lying land either side.

HLC

The Kent HLC identifies this parcel as an area of Coastal Wetlands.

Designated Heritage Assets

This parcel contains a single listed building entry (LBII 1413803) WWII anti-tank pimples and cylinders and associated pillbox at Pegwell Bay, which comprises a large number of discrete structures stretching along the edge of the saltmarsh from north to south.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Historic Environment Record

Records of medieval activity in this parcel include a possible medieval farmstead at Ebbsfleet Farm (MKE15892) and the line of the Boarded Groin (MKE 76084, AMIE 469523).

Post medieval and modern records comprise the former saltworks at Ebbsfleet (MKE 15880), the navigable channel of the River Stour (AMIE 1341693) and features associated with Richborough Port (MWX 43487, MKE 4200) or with the WWII anti-invasion defences (MWX 43182 MWX 43183, MWX 43195, MWX 43203).

Stour Basin PCA

The Stour Basin PCA identifies a low potential for high importance Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains to be present in this area as a result of the depth of cover of alluvial and estuarine deposits over deposits likely to contain early prehistoric material. The overall potential is recorded as moderate.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

The HER records one previous excavation at the very northern tip of the parcel. An excavation was undertaken along the route of pipeline between Deal and Ramsgate (EKE 11619).

Historic Mapping

Early editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping to 1908 show this area as sand and mud, and as part of Pegwell Bay, to the north-west of the meandering channel of the River Stour. The modern course of the River Stour is first shown on the 1938 mapping, and derives from rationalisation of the river entrance carried out to form a navigable port entrance at Richborough. The area within parcel 7 becomes marshland rather than sand and mud by the mid-1950s, and there has been minimal change in this parcel since the mid-20th century.

Site Visit

This parcel could not be accessed at the time of survey and notes were made from adjoining land at Baypoint Sports Club, and the Sandwich and Pegwell Bay National Nature Reserve.

Potential and Significance

It is not considered likely that this parcel includes any important hedgerows.

This parcel forms part of the foreshore of the estuary, with a small area of pasture on the northern tip of the reclaimed land. The recorded presence of designated WWII military remains means the potential for near-surface archaeological remains of high significance is high. The parcel is of high potential for deposits of geoarchaeological interest which are likely to be of low-medium significance.

4.9 Parcel 8

Location and Description

This parcel comprises scrubby ground, presently within the Sandwich and Pegwell Bay National Nature Reserve.

HLC

The Kent HLC identifies this parcel as an area of former Common Marsh.

Designated Heritage Assets

This parcel contains a single listed building entry, WWII anti-tank pimples and cylinders and associated pillbox at Pegwell Bay (LBII 1413803), Within this parcel, this asset is represented by a small number of surviving anti-tank cylinders close to the eastern edge of the parcel, what appears to be the foundations of a pillbox and a large concrete block with a steel loop set in it, possibly part of a former roadblock.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Historic Environment Record

The HER records the Boarded Groin along the east side of this parcel (MKE 76084, AMIE 469423). Other records relate to the WWI and WWII supply depot at Richborough Port (MWX 43487, MKE 42006) or defences around Pegwell Bay (MWX 43232, MWX 43195, MWX 43203, MWX 43204, MWX 43185).

Stour Basin PCA

The Stour Basin PCA identifies a low potential for high importance Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains to be present in this area as a result of the depth of cover of alluvial and estuarine deposits over deposits likely to contain early prehistoric material. The overall potential is recorded as moderate.

Previous Archaeological Investigation

The HER records a single investigation in this parcel, a watching brief on the TOWF cable connection (EKE 11101).

Historic Mapping

Early editions of the Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping show the site as an irregular field bounded to east and north by the Boarded Groin. The 1946 edition no longer shows the line of the Boarded Groin to the north, instead showing a boundary that appears to be a continuation of the line of the Boarded Groin running north-

west across the parcel. The 1960 and 1964 OS editions show land to the north of this boundary as marsh, although by 1982, this area is shown as scrub.

Site Visit

The ground surface in this parcel is very uneven, with a large number of mounds and hollows which appear not to have any coherent pattern. These earthworks are raised significantly higher than the surrounding marsh and appear to be anthropogenic rather than natural. These are suggestive of significant disturbance, but this cannot be confirmed on the basis of the site visit.

The designated line of anti-tank obstacles was visible, primarily as anti-tank pimples, or concrete columns along the shoreline, although further concrete structures may relate to a roadblock or opening in the line and a pill-box foundation.

Potential and Significance

This parcel appears to comprise land reclaimed from the Wantsum Channel in the medieval period. The extent of change in the modern period is unclear, as this parcel appears to have been outside the main activity areas of Richborough Port. There are, however, indications on Ordnance Survey mapping of significant change in the northern part of the Parcel during the 1960s.

It is not considered likely that this parcel includes any important hedgerows.

This parcel was part of the foreshore of the estuary until the mid-20th century, under sand and mud of the estuary, and remains in that use. The parcel is therefore considered to be of low potential for near-surface archaeological remains and high potential for deposits of geoarchaeological interest which are likely to be of low-medium significance.

4.10 Parcel 9

Location and Description

This parcel comprises land at Baypoint Sports Club and the former farmsteads on Ebbsfleet Lane.

HLC

The Kent HLC identifies this parcel as an area of Post 1810 settlement.

Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets in this parcel.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Historic Environment Record

The Kent HER identifies the location of the Boarded Groin (MKE 76084), a medieval reclamation structure that stretches along the south-east coast of Thanet, along the south-eastern edge of this parcel.

Post-medieval farms (MKE 86975, 88973) are recorded in the west of this parcel, at Ebbsfleet Lane, but the majority of HER records relate to WWII anti-invasion defences at Pegwell Bay (MWX 43159, MWX 43231, MWX 43195, MWX 43487, MWX 43204), a searchlight battery (AMIE 1561216), the RAF Salvage Yard (MKE 42006) and Weatherlees Siding (MWX 43282), which comprised part of the wider military establishment at Richborough Port.

Stour Basin PCA

The Stour Basin PCA identifies a low potential for high importance Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains to be present in this area as a result of the depth of cover of alluvial and marine/estuarine deposits over deposits likely to contain early prehistoric material. The overall potential is recorded as moderate.

Previous Archaeological Investigation

Previous archaeological investigations include a watching brief on TOWF cable connection (EKE 11101) and the NemoLink cabling (watching brief ongoing).

Historic Mapping

Early editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping to 1907 show this parcel as enclosed land to the west of the Boarded Groin, with a farmstead at the north-west Corner. The 1938-40 edition of the Ordnance Survey mapping shows the presence of rail sidings comprising part of the wider Richborough Port complex, with Ebbsfleet House surrounded by an orchard. Subsequent editions show the construction of the Bayview Sports Club between 1960 and 1968.

Site Visit

Baypoint Sports club comprises a collection of modern buildings with hardstanding and sports pitches. The buildings around Ebbsfleet Lane were a mix of 20th-century structures, including one in apparent industrial use. No features of archaeological interest were observed.

Potential and Significance

This area appears to have been at least partially reclaimed from the Stour estuary in the medieval period and used as pasture land through the medieval and post-medieval period. The extent and depth of reclaimed land is uncertain, but are likely to become progressively deeper towards the south-east of this parcel.

While any near surface remains are likely to have been substantially disturbed or removed entirely by the construction of Richborough Port and subsequent industrial development, it is possible that some remains may survive preserved below reclamation deposits. It is also possible that near surface remains are present around Ebbsfleet House, outside the area disturbed by Richborough Port.

The construction of the rail sidings and the Bayview Sports Club is likely to have significantly disturbed any near-surface archaeological remains to the south-east of Sandwich Road. There is a greater potential for near surface archaeological remains around Ebbsfleet Lane, although the extent of modern construction means that it is likely that any remains survive in localise areas of lesser disturbance.

It is not considered likely that this parcel includes any important hedgerows.

This parcel is located within an area of considerable geoarchaeological interest, with an understanding of the past landscape of Pegwell Bay and the Stour Estuary forming a key element in understanding settlement and land use during the pre-modern period.

The parcel is considered to be of low potential for near-surface archaeological remains and high potential for deposits of geoarchaeological interest which are likely to be of low-medium significance.

4.11 Parcel 10

Location and Description

This is a large parcel which includes the Thanet Solar Farm, parts of the former Richborough Power Station and a small area of agricultural land. The parcel extends into agricultural land to the west.

HLC

The Kent HLC identifies this parcel as Rectilinear Enclosures.

Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets in this parcel.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Historic Environment Record

There is a large number of HER records within this parcel, ranging from the prehistoric period through to the 20th century. This is largely the result of the extensive archaeological investigations in advance of the East Kent Access Road and Sandwich Bay (Weatherlees Hill) Waste Water Treatment Scheme, which produced significant evidence for past activity in the area. Prehistoric pits and ditches have been recorded at Richborough (MKE 97458), while evidence of Neolithic (MKE98155, MKE 97608), Bronze Age (MKE 98158, MKE 97608) and Iron Age (MKE 74355, 74453, 91863) activity has been observed.

Romano-British finds (MKE 73972) and features (MKE 97609, MKE 91852) are also recorded, including a substantial enclosure of early Romano-British date that is considered likely to be of equivalent significance to a scheduled monument.

Medieval activity appears to have been primarily related to reclamation of the former estuary, with the Abbots Wall (MKE 76083, AMIE 469526) and related floodbanks (MWX43373) forming key historic landscape features, although the survival of these features as earthworks is primarily outwith the study area. A number of former settlements have also been identified (MKE 97610, MKE 91850, MKE 91861).

Later remains relate to agricultural occupation (MKE 86923), the navigable channel of the River Stour (AMIE 1341693), railways (MKE 56547, MKE 56550, AMIE 1358057) or WWII military activity. This latter activity comprises both defences (MWX4337, MWX 4338, MWX 4326) and the supply depot at Richborough Port (MWX 4355, MWX 4348).

There are also a large number of undated features of archaeological interest, including both anthropogenic features such as earthworks (MKE 8107) or identified from aerial photography (MKE 9181, MKE 4332) and palaeochannels, or infilled river channels (MKE 91793).

Stour Basin PCA

The Stour Basin PCA identifies a low potential for high importance Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains to be present in this area as a result of the depth of cover of alluvial and estuarine deposits over deposits likely to contain early prehistoric material. The overall potential is recorded as moderate.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

The Kent HER records numerous archaeological investigations in this area, including evaluation (EKE 11609), augering (EKE 11610) and metal detecting survey (EKE 11614) on the site of the Sandwich Way Waste Water Treatment Scheme, archaeological watching brief at Ebbsfleet Farm (EKE15665), excavations along the route of the East Kent Access Route (EKE 13407), excavation in advance of the Broadstairs-Margate pipeline (EKE 13336) and watching brief on geotechnical test pits on Kent Thanet Pipeline (EKE 125980).

Historic Mapping

Early editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping to 1938 show this parcel as an area of rectilinear enclosed fields on the north bank of the Stour. A sea wall is shown as an antiquity, running parallel to the Stour, approximately 30 m to the north. The 1938 edition of the Ordnance Survey shows the location of Richborough Port, and notes the loss of the majority of the former sea wall, which is not visible on the 1968 edition mapping, which shows sidings within Richborough Power Station in its place. The 1958 1:2500

mapping shows a second sea wall, closer to the Stour, as an antiquity, but this feature is first visible on the 1938 edition mapping and appears to be a replacement flood defence built when the medieval sea wall was removed during the construction of Richborough Port.

Site Visit

Access to this part of the site was not available at the time of survey.

Potential and Significance

This parcel also appears to mainly comprise land reclaimed from marshes to either side of the Stour in the medieval period. Any pre-medieval deposits in the south-west of the parcel are likely to be buried beneath silts deposited during natural accumulation and anthropogenic reclamation, although the depth of cover is likely to be less around higher ground to the north and at Weatherlees Hill, immediately to the north-west of the study area. The presence of prehistoric and Romano-British features and material, particularly in the north-west of the parcel is, however, indicative of past preferences for activity sites on the fringes of wetlands and even on small areas of elevated ground or 'hills' within wetlands.

The area occupied by the former power station site will have been significantly disturbed during the construction, operation and demolition of this site, and consequently it is unlikely that pre-modern remains will survive in this area, but the Thanet Solar Farm and the agricultural land to the north-west are less disturbed and there is a high potential for archaeological remains to be present. Any identified remains would fit into an increasingly-well understood pattern of past settlement in this area and are potentially of high significance.

This parcel is located within an area of considerable geoarchaeological interest, with an understanding of the past landscape of the Wantsum Channel forming a key element in understanding settlement and land use during the pre-modern period. Understanding the relationship of palaeochannels with the main Wantsum channel is particularly important in this context.

The parcel is therefore considered to be of high archaeological potential for near surface remains and deposits of geoarchaeological interest, with remains potentially of high importance.

4.12 Parcel 11

Location and Description

This parcel comprises the site of the Weatherlees Hill Waste Water Treatment Works.

HLC

The Kent HLC identifies this parcel as Reservoirs and Water Treatment.

Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets in this parcel.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Historic Environment Record

Prehistoric pits and ditches are recorded at Richborough (MKE 97458), and a late Iron Age and Romano-British site has been observed at Weatherlees Hill (MKE 15319).

Recorded post medieval remains comprise haystack stances (MWX43389), and a possible WWII stop line is recorded between St Augustine's Well and Ebbsfleet (MWX43387).

Stour Basin PCA

The Stour Basin PCA identifies a low potential for high importance Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains to be present in this area as a result of the depth of cover of alluvial and estuarine deposits over deposits likely to contain early prehistoric material. The overall potential is recorded as moderate.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

The HER records Augering (EKE 11610) and Evaluation (EKE 11609) for the Sandwich Bay Waste Water Treatment Scheme (also AMIE 915903).

Historic Mapping

Historic editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping to 1990 show this parcel as a field bounded by ditches.

Site Visit

Access to this parcel was not available at the time of survey.

Potential and Significance

While significant archaeological remains have been found in this parcel, it is unlikely that any have survived the construction of the water treatment works. It is likely, however, that associated remains are present on adjacent land.

It is not considered likely that this parcel includes any important hedgerows.

The parcel is therefore considered to be of negligible overall archaeological potential as a result of prior disturbance, although this disturbance would be restricted to the waterworks site itself.

4.13 Parcel 12

Location and Description

This parcel comprises a large area of agricultural land area, most of which is located to the north and west of the study area. The area of this parcel within the study area comprise agricultural land and north-west of Ebbsfleet.

HLC

The Kent HLC identifies this parcel as an area of fields, predominantly bounded by tracks, roads and other rights of way.

Designated Heritage Assets

This parcel contain numerous listed buildings, all of which are outwith the 500 m study area.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Historic Environment Record

This parcel contains a very large number of HER Records, almost all of which are outwith the study area. South of Cliffsend, however, there is a dense concentration of features, which comprises mostly Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement activity observed on and near the Oaklands Nursery site (MKE 78368, 78374, 98884, 98895, 98886, 98893, 98904) as well as Iron Age to Romano-British features (MKE 98902, 98903, 98887), and further settlement activity (MKE 9899). There are also records of early-medieval features (MKE 78369) and the medieval Boarded Groin (MKE 78370).

A possible WWII stopline follows the south-eastern boundary of parcel 12 north-west of Ebbsfleet farm (MWX 43387, AMIE 469616) and further records of WWII defences are present further north (AMIE 1428744). There are also a number of HER records of pre-modern features. The majority of these records follow the line of the East Kent Access Road and were identified in archaeological investigations during the road construction. These include prehistoric features and artefacts (MKE91913, MKE 91957, MKE 91958, AMIE 469546, AMIE 469539), Iron Age features and artefacts (MKE 91959, MKE 91960, AMIE 858792, AMIE 858795, AMIE 858796, AMIE 898799, AMIE 858800, AMIE 858802, AMIE 858805), Romano-British features and cemetery (MKE 21075, MKE 91961, MKE 91971, AMIE 469624, AMIE 469428, AMIE 469542) and Anglo-Saxon features (MKE 91962).

Stour Basin PCA

The Stour Basin PCA identifies a low potential for high importance Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains to be present in this area as a result of the depth of cover of alluvial and estuarine deposits over deposits likely to contain early prehistoric material. The overall potential is recorded as moderate.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

Significant archaeological work has been undertaken in this parcel, most notably excavations along the East Kent Access Road (EKE11566) and excavation (EKE 11567) at Oaklands Nursery, Evaluations are recorded at land south of Canterbury Road West (EKE 15607, AMIE 1234349) the East Kent Access Route (EKE 13407) and at Ebbsfleet Farm (AMIE 1071471) and Fieldwalking at Cottington Hill (EKE 13321). The results of these investigations are reflected in the distribution of known heritage assets.

Historic Mapping

The 1877 edition of the Ordnance Survey mapping shows the area south of Cliffsend as irregular fields, and the Site of St Augustine's Oak is noted as an antiquity, immediately outwith the study area subsequent Ordnance Survey mapping to 1990 show minimal change.

The 1877 edition of the Ordnance Survey shows the area north-west of Ebbsfleet as land bounded to the north-west by Cottington Lane and to the south-east by a drainage ditch. The 1877 edition mapping notes the location of Ebbsfleet 'Supposed site of the landings of St Augustine and the Christian Missionaries AD 597 also of the Saxons AD 449'. Subsequent editions to 1990 show little change.

Site Visit

Both areas comprised arable land under cultivation and no features of specific archaeological interest were observed.

Potential and Significance

Parcel 12a demonstrably contains a number of significant non-designated heritage assets, some of which have previously been excavated. The extent and range of archaeological features and material recorded here suggests the presence of further remains of all dates from the prehistoric through to the medieval period. The presence of prehistoric remains is suggestive of this area having been dry land on the margins of the Wantsum Channel, making it particularly favourable past activity related to the use and exploitation of the channel and wetlands. These remains could be of high significance.

In Parcel 12b, the presence of significant remains along the East Kent Access Road is indicative of the presence of further remains in the immediate vicinity, and further remains at Cottington Hill and the presence of this parcel within the liminal area between higher ground suited for permanent settlement and the margins of the Wantsum are suggestive of the presence of past activity related to the use and exploitation of the channel and wetlands.

The parcel is therefore considered to be of high archaeological potential for near-surface remains and deposits of geoarchaeological interest, with any remains observed potentially of medium-high importance.

4.14 Parcel 13

Location and Description

Parcel 13 comprises Stonelees golf course and part of St Augustine's Golf Course as well as an area of more recent development at the southern extent of the parcel.

HLC

The Kent HLC identifies this parcel as an area of Small Rectilinear Enclosures.

Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets within the parcel.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Historic Environment Record

This parcel contains a large number of records of archaeological features and material from the Prehistoric period onwards. Prehistoric pits and ditches are recorded at Richborough (MKE 97458), along with a late Bronze Age field system, enclosures, structures and cremation burials (MKE 91866) at Ebbsfleet Farm, where a Bronze Age founder's hoard was also recorded (MKE 8059). Neolithic to Bronze Age remains were also observed along the line of the Margate- Broadstairs pipeline (MKE 97610, AMIE 469623). A Middle Bronze Age ditch (MKE 90453) and possible ring ditch (MKE 91794) was recorded at Stonelees Golf Course, and late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age activity (MKE 78763, 78734), including an animal burial (MKE 78432) was recorded at Weatherlees Waste Water Treatment Works. Prehistoric Midden material was recorded at Cottington Hill (MKE 15875) and further prehistoric remains were observed at Ebbsfleet Farm (MKE 21078).

The Romano-British period is represented by ditches (MKE 91877), a coin (MKE 78445) and structural remains found at Weatherlees Waste Water Treatment Plant (MKE 17382).

Ebbsfleet is generally believed to have been the landing site both for the first Saxons to arrive in Kent and for the Augustinian mission to the Saxons (MKE 8057, AMIE 469535). Anglo-Saxon features were observed on the line of the Margate-Broadstairs pipeline (MKE 97610).

This parcel also includes parts of the line of the Boarded Groin (MKE 76084, AMIE 469523), medieval ditches and pits were observed at Weatherlees Hill Waste Water Treatment Works (MKE 78433, 78435), with an associated field system (MKE 91882). A medieval ditch and metalled trackway were observed at Ebbsfleet Farm (MWX 43848).

Later records relate to the Supply depot at Richborough Port (MWX 43487, MKE 42006) and to WWII defences (MWX 43194, MWX 43203, MWX 43387).

Stour Basin PCA

The Stour Basin PCA identifies a low potential for high importance Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains to be present in this area as a result of the depth of cover of alluvial and estuarine deposits over deposits likely to contain early prehistoric material. The overall potential is recorded as moderate.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

A large number of archaeological investigations have taken place within the parcel, many of them towards the south-western corner of the parcel.

The Kent HER records an evaluation (EKE 11604) on the site of the Sandwich Bay Waste Water Treatment Scheme and Watching brief on WWII defences next to Deal Road (EKE 13091).

A watching brief on TOWF cable connection (EKE 11101) extends into the southern extent of the parcel.

In addition, the HER includes records for the excavations along the route of pipeline between Deal and Ramsgate (EKE 11619); an excavation at Wetherlees Hill (EKE 13630); excavation of area prior to pipe installation, Margate – Broadstairs (EKE 13336); an evaluation for Sandwich Bay Waste Water Treatment Scheme (EKE 11609); Evaluation at Wetherlees WWTW (EKE 12022); and evaluations at Stonelees Golf Centre EKE 12866, EKE 12360, AMIE 1604596) and a watching brief which observed a number of anti-tank ‘pimples and pipework for a flame fougasse (AMIE 1600274).

Historic Mapping

Historic ordnance mapping dating to the 1870s depicts the parcel as rectilinear fields divided by drains, with the Boarded Groin running north to south in the eastern half of the parcel. Text recording “*Ebbsfleet, supposed site of the landing of St Augustine and Christian Missionaries AD597. Also of The Saxons A.D. 449*” is marked on the south-east field within the parcel. There is little change to the parcel until the 1982 and 1990 OS mapping, when the number of drains decreasing and the fields are more open.

Google Earth photography shows the change from fields to golf course and small areas of quarrying and landfill through the 1990s and 2000s.

Site Visit

Parts of Stonelees Golf Course were in process of being landscaped. The extent of modern change was clearly substantial, with significant areas of made ground on the site, comprising what appeared to be imported soil mixed with rubble. Exposures in drainage ditches in lower-lying parts of the golf course suggested that the ground level had been made up by at least 1m, and there were areas where mounds had been built up to approximately 8m above the surrounding ground level. It is not clear whether areas had been stripped or dug out, or whether change derived solely from deposition of imported material.

Land within St Augustine’s Golf Course, along the eastern edge of the parcel, appeared not to have been significantly disturbed, although local disturbance from landscaping and bunkers is likely.

The land to the east of Ebbsfleet Lane is crossed by the substantial embankment for the A256 Richborough Way, with substantial ponds or lagoons further to the west.

Potential and Significance

There is a documented presence of archaeological remains within this parcel, which suggests that the potential for near surface remains of medium to high significance in undisturbed areas is high. However, the extent of disturbance means that there are substantial parts of this parcel which are of negligible potential for near-surface remains, although the potential for deposits of low-medium significance for geoarchaeological interest is high.

4.15 Parcel 14

Location and Description

This area comprises the Pegwell Bay Country Park, which is an area of restored landfill on the south-east side of Sandwich Road.

HLC

The Kent HLC identifies this parcel as an area of Dunes.

Designated Heritage Assets

The pillbox on Sandwich Road (AMIE 1416978) is part of the listed stopline noted in parcel 8 (LB II 1413803).

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Historic Environment Record

The HER records the presence of the 14th-century sea wall (MKE 8053) and the Boarded Groin (MKE 76084). Other records relate to WWII defences (MKE39115, MWX43203, MWX 43204, MWX 43182, MWX 43183, MWX 43185, MWX 43232, MWX 43195, AMIE 1416978) or to Richborough Port (MWX 43487, MKE 42006).

Stour PCA

The Stour Basin PCA identifies a low potential for high importance Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains to be present in this area as a result of the depth of cover of alluvial and estuarine deposits over deposits likely to contain early prehistoric material. The overall potential is recorded as moderate. The presence of a former landfill, however, significantly modifies this potential and it is considered unlikely that development would encounter deposits containing Palaeolithic or Mesolithic material.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

The Kent HER records a single investigation in this area, excavations along the route of pipeline between Deal and Ramsgate (EKE 11619).

Historic Mapping

Early editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping to 1960 this area as saltings on the east side of the Boarded Groin. The parcel is crossed from south-west to north-east by a sea wall or bank. The 1960 mapping shows this area as marsh, with a large area of what appears to be quarry or sandpit along the north-western edge of the parcel. This area had expanded to the north-east by 1968. By 1982, this parcel is shown as scrub.

Site Visit

This parcel comprises scrubby grassland crossed by tracks. No features of archaeological interest were observed.

Potential and Significance

The former presence of quarrying and landfill means that it is not considered likely that any archaeological remains are present in this parcel and consequently the potential for near surface remains to be present is assessed as negligible and the potential significance of remains is also considered to be negligible.

It is not considered likely that this parcel includes any important hedgerows.

4.16 Parcel 15

Location and Description

This parcel comprises mudflats on the north side of the River Stour at Pegwell and Cliffsend. The entire parcel is below the Mean High Water line.

HLC

The Kent HLC identifies this parcel as an area of Mud Flats.

Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets in this parcel.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Historic Environment Record

HER records in this parcel include a large number of recorded wrecks of historic vessels, which are located outwith the study area, although locations of these remains are uncertain. There are also several records of pre-modern activity, including chance finds of Romano-British material (MKE 8006, MKE 8009, MKE 8015, AMIE 464465), and a possible Romano-British settlement site (MKE 8039).

An early-medieval shell midden (MKE 90963) is a survival of what appears likely to have been extensive settlement along the coast of Thanet during this period.

Other recorded features comprise either chance finds of post-medieval material or recorded WWII anti-invasion features, primarily barbed wire entanglements along the beach (MWX 43173, MWX 43183).

Stour Basin PCA

This parcel lies outside the area covered by the characterisation of potential for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

There are no previously recorded intrusive archaeological investigations in this area.

Historic Mapping

Early editions of the Ordnance survey mapping show this parcel as mudflats on the north side of the River Stour. Two rifle ranges are shown, one at Cliffsend with the targets to the south (MWX43720), and one at Pegwell, with targets to the south-west (MWX43749). The Cliffsend rifle range is shown as 'disused' by 1908, when the Pegwell Rifle range is last shown. The 1968-690 edition mapping shows the encroachment of salt marsh onto the former foreshore at the southern end of this parcel, with the construction of the hoverport in the neighbouring parcel being the only change shown on the 1990 edition of the mapping.

Site Visit

This parcel could not be accessed at the time of survey, and survey was undertaken from accessible points in adjacent parcels. No features of archaeological interest were observed.

Potential and Significance

This area comprises mudflats below the Mean High Water Mark. Other than WWII beach entanglements, recorded features and finds are located outwith the 500 m study area. The presence of archaeological remains, including a possible medieval wall (MKE 8041) and possible Romano-British occupation site and associated finds in the intertidal zone south of Pegwell is a reminder of the mobility of elements of the East Kent coast, and is suggestive of the potential presence of further remains.

The whole parcel is within the intertidal zone, and notwithstanding the terrestrial nature of some identified potential heritage assets, any assessment of potential presence and significance of these remains is best considered in the context of marine archaeological surveys carried out as part of the assessment of the offshore cable route.

This parcel is located within an area of considerable geoarchaeological interest, with an understanding of the past landscape of Pegwell Bay and the Stour Estuary forming a key element in understanding settlement and land use during the pre-modern period.

This parcel is located within the intertidal zone and would be considered in more detail as part of the offshore assessment for remains of marine archaeology, such as wrecks or buried land surfaces. However, there is evidence for the potential presence of heritage assets of a specifically on-shore nature which may need to be considered as part of the on-shore assessment, namely the medieval wall, Romano-British occupation site

and WWII coastal defences. There is a high potential for the presence of these types of remains, which are likely to be of medium significance.

4.17 Parcel 16

Location and Description

This parcel comprises St Augustine's Golf Course.

HLC

The Kent HLC identifies this parcel as Golf Courses.

Designated Heritage Assets

This parcel contains the Grade II listed Saint Augustine's Cross (LB 1266551), which is 75 m west of the study area.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Historic Environment Record

The HER records features of late Iron Age and Romano-British date, including ditches and inhumation burials (MKE 21076).

There are records of early-medieval activity in or adjacent to this parcel, including chance finds of artefactual material (MKE 76498) and cut features (MKE 97610). St Augustine's Well (AMIE 469536) may date from this period, or may result from a later, medieval, tradition.

The line of the Boarded Groin (MKE 76084) also passes along the eastern side of this parcel.

St Augustine's Cross (AMIE 469595) was erected to the north of the present Golf Course in 1884. There are a number of records of WWII defensive features, including a pillbox (AMIE 1428748), stop line (MWX43387), an anti-aircraft battery (MWX 43192) and a barbed wire entanglement (MWX43188).

There are also records of undated linear earthworks (HER 91586) close to St Augustine's Well.

Stour Basin PCA

The Stour Basin PCA identifies a low potential for high importance Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains to be present in the southern half of the parcel as a result of the depth of cover of alluvial and estuarine deposits over deposits likely to contain early prehistoric material. The overall potential in the southern half of the parcel is recorded as moderate.

The PCA identifies a Low potential for High importance Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains to be present in the northern part of the parcel. The overall potential for Palaeolithic remains in the northern part of the parcel is recorded as moderate with horizons towards the base of the brickearth as being of greatest potential.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

The Historic Environment Record records a watching brief on geotechnical test pits (EKE 12316), Evaluation at land south of Canterbury Road West (EKE 15607) and Fieldwalking at Cottington Hill (EKE 13321).

Historic Mapping

The 1877 edition of the Ordnance Survey mapping shows this parcel as irregular fields. By 1898, the area was shown as St Augustine's Links Golf Course, and few further changes are recorded to 1990.

Site Visit

The site is in active use as a golf course, and has been subject to a degree of landscaping, although this seems insufficient to have given rise to extensive disturbance of near surface features. Some localised disturbance from landscaping and the construction of bunkers and other obstacle is likely.

Potential and Significance

Remains of prehistoric and early-medieval activity have been recorded within this parcel and are likely, given the absence of extensive prior investigation, to represent partial elements of more extensive remains which have not yet been observed. These remains are likely to relate to settlement and activity of the margins of the Wantsum Channel and depending on their nature and preservation, could be of high significance.

The location of this parcel on the fringes of the Wantsum Channel means that it is potentially of a high level of geoarchaeological interest.

The parcel is therefore considered to be of high archaeological potential for near surface remains and deposits of geoarchaeological interest, with any remains found likely to be of medium importance.

4.18 Parcel 17

Location and Description

The parcel predominantly consists of housing and the Marjorie Chapman Meadow, an area of open public recreation land, towards the centre of the parcel. The vast majority of this parcel is located to the north and north-east of the study area. That part of this parcel which is within the study area comprises the Pegwell Bay service Station, the Sportsman Public House and the semi-detached houses to the west side of Sandwich Road.

HLC

The Kent HLC identifies this parcel as Post 1810 settlement (general).

Designated Heritage Assets

This parcel contains a single listed building entry, The Grade II listed 53 and 55, Foad's Lane (LBII 1085409).

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Historic Environment Record

This parcel contains a large number of HER Records, many of which are outwith the study area.

There is a significant concentration of recorded prehistoric remains at Cliffs End Farm. This includes Mesolithic and Neolithic material (MKE 92417), six early-Bronze Age barrows (MKE 41621), late Bronze Age enclosures (MKE 80269, MKE 92424, MKE 92427), Bronze Age Ingots (MKE 74252, MKE 72453), and Iron Age burial contents (MKE 74256, AMIE 469564), forming a possible late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age mortuary site (MKE 90479).

There is also significant evidence for early-medieval activity on this site, comprising a possible cemetery and feasting site (MKE 80268).

Further records in the study area in this parcel relate to the expansion of Cliffsend during the 19th and 20th centuries (MKE 80270) and WWII defensive features (MKE39399, AMIE 1428573).

Stour Basin PCA

The Stour Basin PCA identifies a low potential for high importance Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains to be present in this area as a result of the depth of cover of alluvial and estuarine deposits over deposits likely to contain early prehistoric material. The overall potential is recorded as moderate.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

The Kent HER records a number of previous archaeological investigations within the area including an evaluation (EKE 11604) on the site of the Sandwich Bay Waste Water Treatment Scheme. Other investigations within the area include an Evaluation at land south of Canterbury Road West (EKE 15607), and evaluation at Cliffs End Farm (EKE 13915, AMIE 1484534); excavation at Cliffs End Farm (EKE 9955, AMIE 1528279); an evaluation at Oakland's Nursery (EKE11566, AMIE 1328995); a watching brief at land adjacent to 111 Sandwich Road (EKE 8891); and evaluation at Mount Green Farm (AMIE 1523916). The number of previous archaeological investigations is reflected in the number of heritage assets recorded within the parcel.

Historic Mapping

Historic mapping dating to the late-19th century shows the area of Cliffsend as a small number of buildings including Bethlehem Farm, open fields and The Hall with associated planted gardens and orchards, with the Ashford and Ramsgate Branch of the railway running north-east to south-west across the centre of the parcel. To the north of the Cliffsend Crossing of the railway, the 1872 mapping depicts an old chalk pit.

By 1908 historic mapping show the start of development in the northern part of the parcel to the north of the old chalk pit, with roads such as Claremont Road and Sea View Road visible, although with few buildings present. Historic mapping shows gradual development of housing across the parcel through the mid-1900s and up to the present day. With The Hall disappearing from mapping by the early-1980s.

Site Visit

This parcel comprises mostly modern housing, with very limited areas of open space.

Potential and Significance

The parcel is considered to be of generally negligible-low overall archaeological potential for near-surface remains, although the few undisturbed areas are of medium potential. There is a low potential for deposits of geoarchaeological interest which would be of low-medium significance.

4.19 Parcel 18

Location and Description

This parcel comprises the historic centre of Cliffsend, and is presently a residential area.

HLC

The Kent HLC identifies this parcel as an area of Village/Hamlet 1810 Extent.

Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets in this parcel but the Grade II listed 53 and 55 Foad's Lane (LB 1085409) is located immediately adjacent to the eastern edge of this parcel.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Historic Environment Record

There are no HER records within this parcel. However, the small size of the parcel and its origins as an early settlement suggest that this absence derives from a lack of prior archaeological investigation rather than any necessary absence of archaeological remains.

Stour Basin PCA

The Stour Basin PCA identifies a low potential for high importance Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains to be present in this area as a result of the depth of cover of alluvial and estuarine deposits over deposits likely to contain early prehistoric material. The overall potential is recorded as moderate.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

The Kent HER does not record any archaeological investigations in this parcel.

Historic Mapping

Early editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping to 1938 show the hamlet of Cliffsend, with a small cluster of buildings surrounded by gardens and orchards at the junction of Foad's Lane and Cottington Road, with Cliffsend Hall to the north-west of the junction, in the area now occupied by Primrose Way. By 1960, there had been some development along Foad's Lane to the south, and by 1982, the Hall had been demolished and replaced with a number of smaller houses, extending northwards and westwards.

Site Visit

This parcel comprises the historic centre of Cliffsend, and while the former Hall site is now occupied by modern houses, the overall character of this area is discernibly that of a historic settlement, with some older buildings.

Potential and Significance

The location of a hamlet which may have medieval origins and which is located in close proximity to recorded prehistoric and early medieval activity is suggestive of the presence of archaeological remains of pre-modern settlement activity. The extent of modern residential development is likely to have caused significant disturbance to any archaeological deposits, however, and it is likely that where archaeological remains are present, they would survive only in localised areas. The potential for the presence of archaeological remains in this parcel is high, although any surviving remains are likely to have been disturbed to a degree by past development and are likely to be of low-medium significance.

It is not considered likely that this parcel includes any important hedgerows.

4.20 Parcel 19

Location and Description

The parcel lies at the north eastern edge of the study area. The area comprises partly park and part remains of the old Hoverport, with agricultural fields to the north of the parcel.

HLC

The Kent HLC identifies this parcel as a former Hoverport.

Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets within the parcel.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Historic Environment Record

There are a number of chance finds of Roman and Iron Age coins from this parcel (e.g. MKE 74507, MKE74508, MKE74510; MKE74511), and Romano-British features have been observed at Cliffsend (MKE 78441). There are also some later finds, a medieval brooch (MKE 74000) and mace (MKE 74068).

WWII coastal defences include gun emplacements (MWX43184, AMIE 1485781), beach scaffolding and obstacles (MWX 43173, 43230), pillboxes (MKE 39669, 39312, AMIE 1423864), slit trenches (AMIE 469492) and a rifle range (MWX43720). After WWII, this parcel was used as a hoverport (MKE 90799) until 1987.

Stour Basin PCA

The Stour Basin PCA identifies a low potential for high importance Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains to be present in this area as a result of the depth of cover of alluvial and estuarine deposits over deposits likely to contain early prehistoric material. The overall potential is recorded as moderate.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

The HER records excavations along the route of pipeline between Deal and Ramsgate (EKE 11619).

Historic Mapping

Early editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping to 1946 show the area of the now abandoned hoverport as being part of the sea with occasional sand banks, with the land to the north, now a park and fields, shown as open land.

By 1973 mapping, the Ramsgate International Hoverport is shown on the mapping with the land to the north and east of the main hoverport area show as a built up road leading in to the hoverport itself. The park with a replica Viking ship and car park lies to the north-west part of the parcel in its current layout.

Site Visit

This parcel comprises two distinct areas; the park at the clifftop comprises maintained grassland with some scrub, and is the site of the Viking Ship and associated stone memorial. The former hoverport survives as an area of overgrown hardstanding at the base of the cliff, with former roads, building outlines and parking spaces visible as scars on the existing surface.

Potential and Significance

Much of the parcel lies in what used to be part of the foreshore until the construction of the hoverport. The potential for archaeological remains to be present within the parcel is likely to have been reduced through disturbance during the construction of the hoverport, although deeper geoarchaeological remains may be present.

WWII military remains are present further in land, along with chance Iron Age, Romano-British and medieval finds.

Consequently, the overall archaeological potential of the parcel is considered to be high, with any remains found being of low-medium archaeological significance. The clifftop location of the park means that the potential for deposits of geoarchaeological interest is negligible in the existing grassland, although these deposits may be present to the east in the former hoverport site.



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Appendix A

Dover District Heritage Strategy, Greater Thames Research Agenda and South-East Research Framework Draft Research Agenda

Archaeological Interest	Greater Thames Research Framework	South-East Research Framework	Dover District Heritage Strategy
<p>Deposits of palaeoenvironmental or geoarchaeological interest.</p>	<p>1A.SO1 – Developing further the framework for, and our understanding of, environmental and climatic change during the Pleistocene. 1A. SO2 - Developing knowledge of the evolution of the Thames and Medway drainage systems in the Pleistocene, initially at a local and regional level, then placing their development within a national and international context. 1A.SO3 - Developing appreciation of human interaction with this environment through identifying key areas where primary context sites might be preserved and where evidence relating to current research objectives might be located. 1B.SO2 - To carry out field investigation of sites which previous studies have identified as having high potential (for example, Fenn Creek, Essex). 1C.SO1 - Characterising key stratigraphic units and establishing the vertical sequence of buried land-surfaces and other deposits throughout the estuary. 1C.SO2 - Developing understanding of coastline and sea-level change in the estuary through time. 1C.SO3 - Developing models for environmental change related to the evolution of the estuary's geometry. 1C.SO4 - Developing appreciation of human interaction with this environment, particularly with regard to the exploitation and management of woodland and marshes. 1C.AR1 - Development of palaeogeographic maps illustrating the physical evolution of the coastline in relation to sea-level change. 1C.AR5 - Detailed investigation of selected areas by means of palynological, soil micro-morphological, molluscan and plant macrofossil analyses.</p>	<p><i>Draft research agenda 2013 – 7</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Improved mapping, longitudinal correlation and dating of terrace systems within major river valley and tributary systems (Lower Thames, Stour, Medway, Arun, Rother eastern Solent Basin, Wealden rivers). 	<p><i>Theme 1 – Coastal Processes and Landscapes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Evidential value of deposits and features within the former Wantsum Channel; ▶ Landscape of the former Wantsum channel is illustrative of process of inking and influence of monastic land management from Canterbury; ▶ Associative links with Roman and Early Medieval invasions/migration; ▶ Former Wantsum channel has potential communal value which is presently poorly realised.



Archaeological Interest	Greater Thames Research Framework	South-East Research Framework	Dover District Heritage Strategy
<p>Features associated with prehistoric exploitation of estuarine wetlands.</p>	<p>1C.SO4 - Developing appreciation of human interaction with this environment, particularly with regard to the exploitation and management of woodland and marshes.</p>		<p><i>Theme 1 – Coastal Processes and Landscapes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Evidential value of deposits and features within the former Wantsum Channel.
<p>Features associated with prehistoric occupation of Thanet.</p>	<p>1A.SO3 – Developing appreciation of human interaction with this environment through identifying key areas where primary context sites might be preserved and where evidence relating to current research objectives might be located. 4A.SO1 - Analysing the adaptation and evolution of settlement patterns in response to coastal change. 4A.SO9 - Analysing the pattern of settlements of all types through time as evidence of the social, economic and political evolution of the study area.</p>	<p><i>Discussion notes from the South-East Research Framework Public Seminar on the Neolithic to early Bronze Age (08/12/07):</i></p> <p><i>SERF Research Agenda conference discussion points for the Upper Palaeolithic/Mesolithic:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Colonisation and occupation issues: To what degree is the region a crossroads or a backwater in terms of UP and early Mesolithic occupation patterns. <p><i>SERF Research Agenda conference discussion points for the Middle Bronze Age/Iron Age:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The evolution of settlement: despite (or because of) the rapid accumulation of new evidence, there are major problems such as the long-term history of the land divisions laid out in the MBA/LBA; the problem of MIA settlements; the hiatus between earlier sites and those of the LIA; ▶ The transition to the Late Iron Age: how are we to understand the important changes from MIA to LIA, including the emergence of a southern kingdom centred on west Sussex? What was the role of Kent and Surrey with regard to the emerging political structure of South-East England? 	<p><i>Theme 8 – Settlement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Understanding changing settlement patterns; ▶ Understanding past settlements.
<p>Features associated with Roman occupation of the</p>	<p>4A.SO4 - Examining the impact of the Roman Conquest on settlement patterns and the social,</p>	<p><i>SERF Research Agenda conference discussion points for the Roman period:</i></p>	<p><i>Theme 1 – Coastal Processes and Landscapes:</i></p>

Archaeological Interest	Greater Thames Research Framework	South-East Research Framework	Dover District Heritage Strategy
Thanet.	<p>economic and political articulations of the landscape. 4A.SO8 - Examining the role of the town from the Roman period onwards.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clarification of the characteristics of the lesser nucleated settlements, and hence of their role in relationship to surrounding rural settlements. ▶ The relationship of villa and non-villa settlements to each other and to the landscape, in a number of ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The physical layout of the landscape; ▶ Does absence of villas relate to soil type? Are there genuine empty spaces? ▶ Land tenure; ▶ Other social characteristics; ▶ What is the relationship between society and environment? <p><i>SERF Research Agenda conference discussion points for the Urban Theme:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ What were the origins of the major urban centres and how did they evolve? ▶ What were the origins of the minor urban centres and how did they evolve? ▶ How did towns act as a melting-pot for Roman and indigenous social and economic interaction? ▶ How did towns relate to their hinterland? Do towns have a separate, distinctive role? ▶ How, when and why did towns cease to function? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Associative links with Roman and Early Medieval invasions/migration. <p><i>Theme 3.1 – The Roman Gateway:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Evidence for Iron Age-Roman and Roman – Early Medieval transitions; ▶ Evidence for Roman navigation practices; ▶ Associative links with past landscape. <p><i>Theme 8 – Settlement</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Understanding changing settlement patterns; ▶ Understanding past settlements.
<p>Features associated with early-medieval settlement and funerary activity.</p>	<p>4A.SO1 - Examining the impact of the church on the historic landscape in medieval times. 4A.SO5 - Examining the chronology of the Anglo-Saxon migrations into the areas surrounding the</p>	<p><i>Draft research agenda for Anglo-Saxon period 2013:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Address a lack of knowledge on the process 	<p><i>Theme 1 – Coastal Processes and Landscapes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Associative links with Roman and Early



Archaeological Interest	Greater Thames Research Framework	South-East Research Framework	Dover District Heritage Strategy
	<p>Thames Estuary and the impact on existing settlement and material culture. 4A.SO6 - Examining the development in the Anglo-Saxon period of new organisational and administrative frameworks based on secular and ecclesiastical estates and "territories". 4A.SO9 - Analysing the pattern of settlements of all types through time as evidence of the social, economic and political evolution of the study area.</p>	<p>of village formation. More information is needed on the chronology and process of village formation across the region backed up by detailed studies of individual settlement biographies. The possibility of Early Medieval occupation surviving within the footprint of modern rural settlements is high. Strict archaeological conditions should be placed on infill development within village cores to recover vital evidence for their origins and incipient phases;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Broaden an understanding of settlement hierarchy and patterns of dependency between settlements. Single site investigations need to be counterbalanced by wider parish and multi-parish surveys, preferably taking in contrasting zones of dispersed and nucleated settlement, along the lines of the Whittlewood Project (Jones and Page 2006). 	<p>Medieval invasions/migration.</p> <p><i>Theme 3.2 – Arrival of the Saxons:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Understanding transition from Roman Britain to Saxon England; ▶ Understanding the context and form of rural settlement; ▶ Burial remains illustrative of changing culture; ▶ Associative links with Augustinian mission. <p><i>Theme 8 – Settlement</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Understanding changing settlement patterns; ▶ Understanding past settlements.
<p>Features associated with medieval exploitation and reclamation of estuarine wetlands.</p>	<p>1C.SO4 - Developing appreciation of human interaction with this environment, particularly with regard to the exploitation and management of woodland and marshes.</p>		<p><i>Theme 1 – Coastal Processes and Landscapes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Landscape of the former Wantsum channel is illustrative of process of inning and influence of monastic land management from Canterbury. <p><i>Theme 9 – agriculture and Farmsteads:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Understanding historic farming; ▶ Understanding the origins of the agricultural landscape; ▶ Associations with existing farmsteads; ▶ Association with agricultural traditions of Kent; ▶ Contribution to local distinctiveness.
<p>Features associated with post-medieval agricultural settlement</p>	<p>4A.SO9 - Analysing the pattern of settlements of all types through time as evidence of the social,</p>	<p><i>SERF Research Agenda conference discussion points for the Post-medieval and Modern period and</i></p>	<p><i>Theme 8 – Settlement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Understanding changing settlement patterns;

Archaeological Interest	Greater Thames Research Framework	South-East Research Framework	Dover District Heritage Strategy
and activity.	economic and political evolution of the study area.	<p><i>Industrial theme:</i></p> <p>Rural landscape and settlement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ An understanding of the multifaceted landscape; ▶ The ecology of hedgerows and woods (i.e. to shed light on the original planting schemes); ▶ The chronology and typology of farm buildings and other lesser noticed post-medieval agricultural features, such as dew ponds and sheepfolds; ▶ The impact of houses of the royalty/gentry had on the local landscape, economy and social structure; ▶ The impact the Dissolution had on the region's landscape and society; ▶ The development of the village in the post-medieval period; ▶ Social aspects of rural housing and material culture, especially for the poor from the 16th to mid-20th centuries. More isolated rural sites need to be excavated; ▶ Temporary accommodation/ shanty towns of the poor, from squatters and iron workers to navvies. <p>Agriculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ To what extent did farms change/specialise over time? How does this vary with the underlying geology? ▶ Environmental evidence has an important role in the study of improved animal husbandry and the introduction of new plants; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Understanding past settlements; ▶ Theme 9 – agriculture and Farmsteads; ▶ Understanding historic farming; ▶ Understanding the origins of the agricultural landscape; ▶ Associations with existing farmsteads; ▶ Association with agricultural traditions of Kent; ▶ Contribution to local distinctiveness; ▶ Aesthetic congruity; ▶ Contribution to rural economy.



Archaeological Interest	Greater Thames Research Framework	South-East Research Framework	Dover District Heritage Strategy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ More hop-pickers huts to be studied archaeologically;▶ Excavation of early oast and malt houses;▶ Archaeological study of different mill types.	
WWI and WWII military features	<p>6A.SO1 - Examining the impact of changes in military technology and tactical and strategic approaches on individual defence sites and defence systems.</p> <p>6A.SO2 - Developing understanding of the evolution of the estuary's defences in relation to political change.</p> <p>6A.SO3 - Developing interpretations of these defences integrated with wider patterns of settlement, commerce and landscape.</p>	<p><i>Research signposts from conference:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Possible extension of the KCC Defence of Kent 'research, search and record' Project to the whole of the region, to establish the pattern of the whole militarised landscape;▶ Understand more fully provision for Operation Overlord and British Fortitude deception plan;▶ Determining scope of post-WWII anti-aircraft gun defence and survival of sites (especially new ones).	<p><i>Theme 3.6 – The Great War:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Associative values of assets. <p><i>Theme 3.7 – WWII Defences:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Understanding military and civil defence of Kent;▶ Association with invasion scare. Battle of Britain.
Undated features evidenced by cropmarks.	<p>4A.SO9 - Analysing the pattern of settlements of all types through time as evidence of the social, economic and political evolution of the study area.</p>		<p><i>Theme 8 – Settlement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Understanding changing settlement patterns;▶ Understanding past settlements.

Appendix B

South East Research Framework Documents Consulted

General Documents

Project Design produced by East Sussex County Council, Kent County Council, Surrey County Council and West Sussex County Council, March 2007:

An Historic Environment Research Framework for East Sussex, Kent, Surrey and West Sussex:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-project-design.pdf>

The South East Research Framework Seminar 2007

General Information

List of Chairpersons for SERF Seminars:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-agendas/list-of-chairpersons-for-seminars.pdf>

Agendas

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-agendas/agenda-for-anglo-saxon-and-medieval.pdf>

Environment and Environmental Archaeology:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-agendas/agenda-for-environment-and-environmental-archaeology.pdf>

Historic Rural and Urban Landscapes:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-agendas/agenda-for-historic-rural-and-urban-landscapes.pdf>

Maritime and Defence themes:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-agendas/agenda-for-maritime-and-defence-themes.pdf>

Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-agendas/agenda-for-middle-bronze-age-to-iron-age.pdf>

Neolithic and Early Bronze Age:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-agendas/agenda-for-neolithic-and-early-bronze-age.pdf>

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-agendas/agenda-for-palaeolithic-and-mesolithic.pdf>

Post-medieval and Modern:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-agendas/agenda-for-post-medieval-and-modern.pdf>



Roman:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-agendas/agenda-for-roman.pdf>

Notes on the South-East Research Framework Public Seminar

Defence:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-notes/defence.pdf>

The Environment theme:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-notes/environment.pdf>

Historic Landscapes:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-notes/historic-landscapes.pdf>

The Lower and Middle Palaeolithic:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-notes/lower-and-middle-paleolithic.pdf>

The Maritime theme:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-notes/maritime.pdf>

The middle Bronze Age and Iron Age:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-notes/middle-bronze-age-to-iron-age.pdf>

The Neolithic to early Bronze Age:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-notes/neolithic-and-early-bronze-age.pdf>

The Post-medieval and Modern periods, and Industry:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-notes/post-medieval-and-modern.pdf>

The Anglo-Saxon period:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-notes/the-anglo-saxon-period.pdf>

The medieval period:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-notes/the-medieval-period.pdf>

The Roman period:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-notes/the-roman-period.pdf>

The Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-notes/upper-paleolithic-and-mesolithic.pdf>

The Urban Theme:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-notes/urban-landscapes.pdf>



Serf Seminar Papers on the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age

Ceramics of the south-east: new directions - Alistair Barclay:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-papers-neolithic-and-early-bronze-age/alistair-barclay.pdf>

White Horse Stone and the earliest Neolithic in the South East - Chris Hayden:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-papers-neolithic-and-early-bronze-age/chris-hayden.pdf>

Neolithic Geography and La Manche - David Field:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-papers-neolithic-and-early-bronze-age/david-field.pdf>

Causewayed enclosures and the Early Neolithic: the chronology and character of monument building and settlement in Kent, Surrey and Sussex in the early to mid-4th millennium cal BC - Frances Healy:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-papers-neolithic-and-early-bronze-age/frances-healy.pdf>

Lithics - Julie Gardiner and adapted from seminar notes by Jake Weekes:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-papers-neolithic-and-early-bronze-age/julie-gardiner.pdf>

Ringlemere - Keith Parfitt:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-papers-neolithic-and-early-bronze-age/keith-parfitt.pdf>

Metal in the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age - Martyn Barber:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-papers-neolithic-and-early-bronze-age/martyn-barber.pdf>

Neolithic and Early Bronze Age lithics in South East England: some preliminary notes - Matt Leivers:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-papers-neolithic-and-early-bronze-age/matt-leivers.pdf>

Environment and landscape during the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age - Michael J. Allen:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-papers-neolithic-and-early-bronze-age/mike-allen.pdf>

Landscapes, monuments and social practices in the late 4th and 3rd millennia BC: a survey - Paul Garwood:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-papers-neolithic-and-early-bronze-age/paul-garwood.pdf>

Late Neolithic and Bronze Age connections with Europe - Stuart Needham:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-seminar-papers-neolithic-and-early-bronze-age/stuart-needham.pdf>

SERF Research Agenda Conference 2008

Promotional Posters

The South East Research Framework Research Agenda Conference – Saturday April 26 2008:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-research-agenda-conference/serf-agenda-poster.pdf>

Programme and Notes

SERF Research Agenda Conference Programme:



- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-research-agenda-conference/serf-research-agenda-conference-programme.pdf>

Notes from the South-East Research Framework Research Agenda Conference:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-research-agenda-conference/serf-conference-notes-summary.pdf>

SERF Research Agenda Conference Discussion Points

For the Anglo-Saxon Period:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-research-agenda-conference/serf-conference-topic-anglo-saxon.pdf>

For the Defence Theme:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-research-agenda-conference/serf-conference-topic-defence.pdf>

For the Historic Landscapes Theme:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-research-agenda-conference/serf-conference-topic-historic-landscapes.pdf>

For the Lower/Middle Palaeolithic:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-research-agenda-conference/serf-conference-topic-lower-paleolithic.pdf>

For the Maritime Theme:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-research-agenda-conference/serf-conference-topic-maritime.pdf>

For the Medieval Period:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-research-agenda-conference/serf-conference-topic-medieval.pdf>

For the Middle Bronze Age/Iron Age:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-research-agenda-conference/serf-conference-topic-middle-bronze-age.pdf>

For the Post-Medieval and Modern Period and Industrial Theme – From an agenda proposed by Luke Barber:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-research-agenda-conference/serf-conference-topic-post-medieval-and-modern.pdf>

For the Roman Period:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-research-agenda-conference/serf-conference-topic-roman.pdf>

For the Upper Palaeolithic/Mesolithic:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-research-agenda-conference/serf-conference-topic-upper-paleolithic-and-mesolithic.pdf>

For the Urban Theme:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-research-agenda-conference/serf-conference-topic-urban.pdf>

South East Research Framework Consultation Drafts

Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for Defence since the application of gunpowder: 1380-2000 - Victor Smith, 2012:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/SERF%20Defence.pdf>



Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for the Medieval Period - Jake Weekes, 2012:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/SERF%20Medieval.pdf>

Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for Urban Landscapes - John H Williams, 2012:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/SERF%20Urban.pdf>

Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for the Anglo-Saxon period - Gabor Thomas, 2013:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/SERF%20Anglo-Saxon.pdf>

Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for Post-medieval/Modern and Industrial periods - Luke Barber, 2013:

- ▶ <https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/leisure-and-culture/heritage/SERF%20Post-medieval%20to%20Modern%20and%20Industrial.pdf>

