

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [Manston Airport](#); [Manston Airport](#)  
**Subject:** Submission Deadline 7a  
**Date:** 31 May 2019 11:43:05  
**Attachments:** [Ramsgate Historic Gems Gain Listed Status - Historic England.pdf](#)

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Dear Sirs

Please be so kind as to ask the Examining Authority to accept this email and attachment as a late submission for Deadline 7a. There have been a further 9 listings to Ramsgate announced by Historic England on 30 May 2019.

The listings are part of [Ramsgate's Heritage Action Zone](#). The project aims to bring together Ramsgate's rich maritime heritage and architecture with new investment and development to boost the economy for the local community and support the town's regeneration.

The town was one of the first places in the country to be given [Heritage Action Zone](#) status – a scheme led by Historic England that is breathing new life into old places that are rich in heritage, unlocking their potential and making them more attractive to residents, businesses, visitors and investors.



Historic England

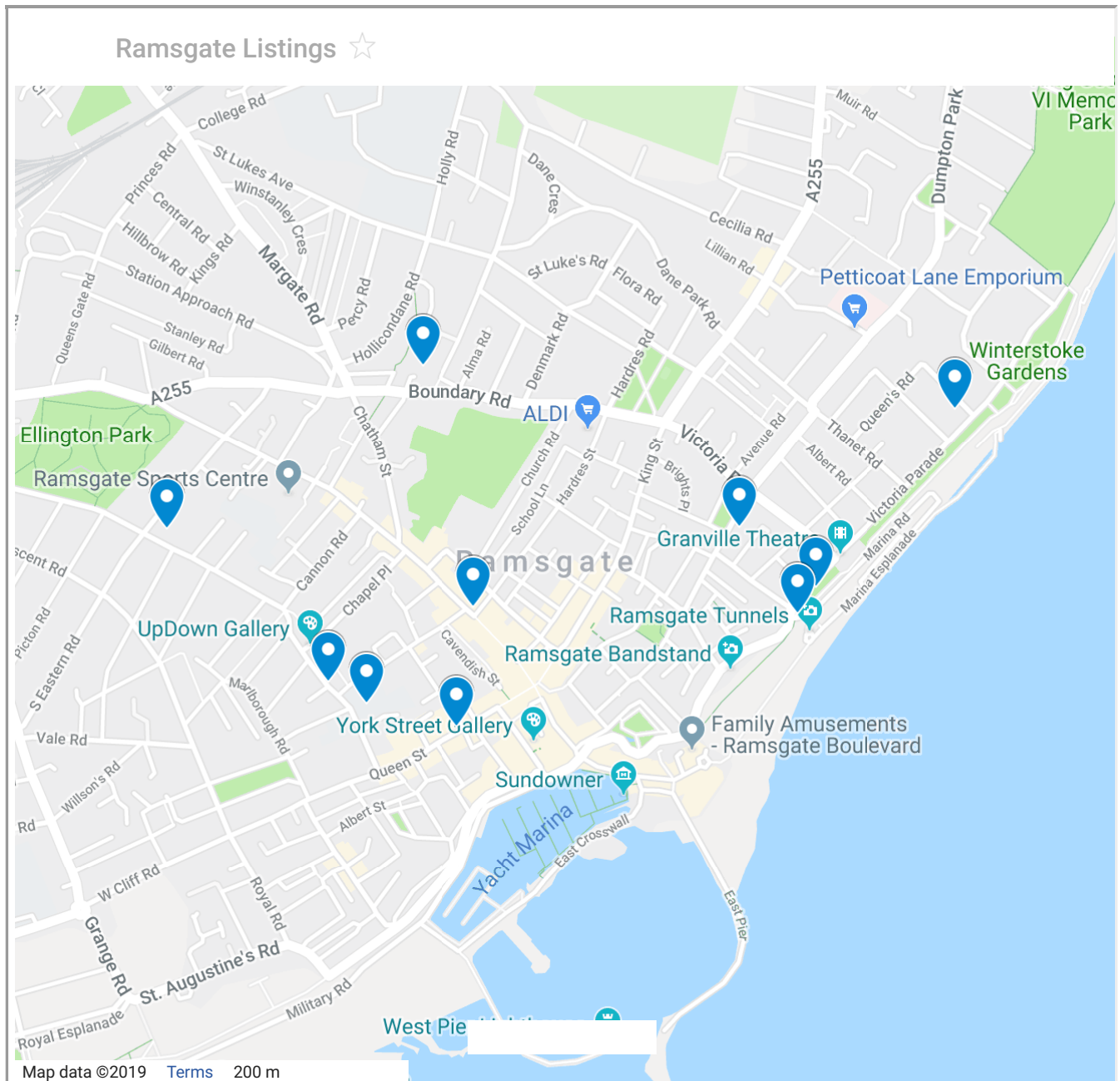


This octagonal seafront kiosk in Victoria Gardens, Ramsgate, was built c.1876 in a picturesque Gothic style © Historic England DP247204

# Ramsgate Historic Gems Gain Listed Status

🕒 Published 30 May 2019

Nine of Ramsgate's historic gems - from a 1950s Festival of Britain fountain to an octagonal seafront kiosk and a former wine merchants - have been granted listed status as part of the Ramsgate Heritage Action Zone.



These buildings have all been listed by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) on the advice of Historic England and can be found on the [Historic England Buildings List](#).

## New listings

The fountain on Victoria Parade, near the former Granville hotel, is the sole survivor of three fountains built as part of the Festival of Britain celebrations in Ramsgate in 1951. The Festival of Britain inspired activities and events around the country, including a 'Festival of Light' in Ramsgate. A central fountain in the inner harbour threw a jet of water 70ft into the air, illuminated by hanging coloured spotlights and floodlights, and two smaller fountains stood either side. The fountain is made from concrete and its dramatic outline was designed to reflect the spirit of the festival and to look to a brighter future.



Festival of Britain Fountain, Victoria Parade, Grade II © Historic England DP251105

This octagonal seafront kiosk in Victoria Gardens, close to the former Granville Hotel, was built c.1876 in a picturesque Gothic style. Originally it was used as a ticket booth for visitors to the formal gardens and entertainments within the then enclosed Victoria Gardens – there was a small fee to enter. The private gardens concept was relatively short-lived and by 1900 the perimeter railings had been removed. By 1920 the kiosk was used to sell postcards and newspapers, a use that continued into the 21st century. Its change of use reflects the creation of today's impressive seaside promenade from a series of formerly private spaces along the cliff tops.





Victoria Gardens Kiosk, Grade II © Historic England DP251113

The stone gateway to the Barber's Almshouses is now Grade II listed. Built in 1899, the Barber's Almshouses were endowed and dedicated to the poor by the will of Frances Barber, who had lived in Ramsgate for many years. Mrs Barber died aged 82, and was respected for her philanthropic endeavours towards the poor and her generosity towards charitable institutions. The building – constructed in the memory of her husband, Francis Charles Barber and her son, William Charles Barber – accommodated 12 elderly people (ten women and two men) who received 7 shillings alms weekly.

Almshouses were powerful emblems of corporate status and private philanthropy in the 19th and 20th centuries. They were created to support those in need of welfare.



Gateway to Barber's Almshouses, Elms Avenue, Grade II © Historic England DP247309

Clarendon House was purpose-built as a school in 1908-1909 at a cost of £11,222. It was one of more than 700 secondary schools built nationally following the 1902 Education Act, which transferred the responsibility for schools to local councils. It was established as a 'dual school', combining the Ramsgate County School for Girls and the newly formed Boys equivalent. The school grew rapidly after the First World War to become the largest public secondary school in Kent by 1921.

Clarendon House is a neo-Georgian red brick building with many original features surviving inside. There is a network of chalk-hewn tunnels beneath the school which were extended in the lead up to the Second World War to provide air raid shelter.



Clarendon House - Upper School For Chatham & Clarendon Grammar School, Clarendon Gardens, Grade II. © Historic England

This former purpose-built boarding school has an unusual design because it integrated accommodation for the staff and students to make it feel more like a home. Aberdeen House was built for the Reverend George Simmers, a licensed preacher. He continued to be its headmaster until his death in 1918. Records show that 'The instructions given to the architect were to provide a school house so thoroughly domesticated in its arrangements that the dominant ideas to the boys should be that of a comfortable home with all its accessories.' The building was converted to a Registry Office in 1936 and is still in use.





Aberdeen House, 68 Ellington Road, Grade II © Historic England DP247310

Augusta Villa on Bellevue Road is a Neo-Classical style house thought to have been designed around 1840 by George Gutch. Listed at Grade II, much of the original design and materials remain today.

Augusta Villa was an early part of the Mount Albion Estate development. The land was bought at auction by John M Gutch in 1838 and it is believed that he entrusted the design of this and two other villas to his brother George. Augusta Villa was formerly flanked by houses of a similar size and the three houses formed an impressive grouping along the eastern side of Arklow Square.



Augusta Villa, Bellevue Road, Grade II © Historic England

Castle Cottage dates from the 17th or 18th century. It is a rare surviving example of the agricultural nature of the land surrounding the port of Ramsgate. The cottage is largely made from flint with brick. The tile roof would once have been thatched. The name appears to have come from a large house called Townley Castle, which stood on a site nearby. Sadly, Townley Castle was bombed in the First World War and demolished as a result.





Castle Cottage, Upper Dumpton Park Road, Grade II © Historic England

51 Queen Street, on the corner of Effingham Street, was built for wine and spirit merchants Gwyn and Co in 1898. It has high quality stone detailing across the façade and has decorative grapes and vines around the ground-floor windows. A stone shield can be found above the side door with '1778 JC 1898', referring to the establishment of a wine business in Ramsgate by John Curling in 1778, helped by Ramsgate's large 'Royal' harbour and nearness to France. The building has a prominent clock supported by a carved medieval-style figure.



Former Wine and Spirit Merchants: 51 Queen Street, Grade II © Historic England DP251089

The NatWest Bank on the High Street was built in 1910-1911. Twentieth-century banks such as this were designed to be prominent on the high street, embodying solidity and respectability. Inside, the main entrance opens into the double-height banking hall. The ceiling retains two original, octagonal decorative plasterwork mouldings with fruit and foliage designs. A memorial plaque commemorates the members of staff who lost their lives during the First World War.





NatWest Bank, 53 High Street, Grade II © Historic England DP247284

## Upgraded

East Court in Brockenhurst Road is a grand villa, built in 1889-1890 for wealthy international businessman, Sir William Henry Wills and his wife. It has been upgraded to Grade II\* because of its striking and original appearance, and a number of the original features of the building survive. The house was carefully designed as a holiday home, and its original layout as well as fixtures and fittings remain.

The house was owned by the Wills family until 1932, when it was inherited by Dame Janet Stancomb-Wills – the first female mayor of Ramsgate. She was also the patron of polar explorer Sir Ernest Shackleton who was a frequent visitor to the house.



East Court, Brockenhurst Road, upgraded to Grade II\* (from Grade II) © Historic England DP251111

## Relistings

The following places in Ramsgate have been ‘relisted’ to fully understand and record their significance. Extended descriptions and histories have been added to their entries on the National Heritage List for England. Their grades have not changed. They are:

- , Effingham Street
- The former on Victoria Parade
- The
- 
- A series of five Pulhamite structures (artificial large-scale rock formations) which are spaced along the seafront at Ramsgate - built between 1893 and 1936





Ramsgate Fire Station, Effingham Street, Grade II © Historic England DP247223

The listings are part of

. The project aims to bring together Ramsgate's rich maritime heritage and architecture with new investment and development to boost the economy for the local community and support the town's regeneration.

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status – a scheme led by Historic England that is breathing new life into old places that are rich in heritage, unlocking their potential and making them more attractive to residents, businesses, visitors and investors.

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