

**A desk-based  
Archaeological Assessment  
of land at  
Manston Business Park  
Isle of Thanet, Kent**



**CANTERBURY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
TRUST LP**  
A REGISTERED CHARITY

# Manston Business Park Manston Isle of Thanet Kent

Desk-based archaeological assessment

Project Code: MBP-DA-10

Planning Ref: n/a

NGR: 631705 166560

Report No: 2010/31

Archive No: 2794

March 2010

## Document Record

This report has been issued and amended as follows:

Version	Prepared by	Position	Date	Approved by
01	Jake Weekes	Research Officer	31/03/10	

### ©Canterbury Archaeological Trust Limited

92a Broad Street · Canterbury · Kent · CT1 2LU

Tel +44 (0)1227 462062 · Fax +44 (0)1227 784724 · email: [admin@canterburytrust.co.uk](mailto:admin@canterburytrust.co.uk)

[www.canterburytrust.co.uk](http://www.canterburytrust.co.uk)



All rights including translation, reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior written permission of Canterbury Archaeological Trust Limited

## ***Summary***

*A desk-based archaeological assessment of land at Manston Business Park, Thanet, Kent (centred NGR 631705 166560) was commissioned by Clague LLP on behalf of Cohline (UK) Ltd in February 2010, in view of proposed development of the site. The proposed development area is encircled by sites of archaeological evaluations and excavations that have located significant archaeological remains, and among a host of well known cropmarks and landscape features relating to human activity in the immediate vicinity dating from the prehistoric period until the Second World War and beyond.*

*The results of this desk-based assessment suggest that buried prehistoric (particularly Bronze Age and/or late Iron Age) and medieval remains are perhaps most likely to be encountered within the area of proposed development, along with above ground remnants of the more recent use of the site for aircraft dispersal. The aerodrome features should be fully recorded if they are not to be preserved within the new development. A more detailed assessment (including digital mapping) of aerodrome related features, followed by archaeological evaluation trenching, is therefore recommended.*

## Contents

List of figures	4
Introduction	5
Site location, topography and geology	5
Previous investigations at Kent International Business Park	6
Methodology	6
Historical and Archaeological analysis	7
<i>Prehistoric</i>	7
<i>Romano-British</i>	8
<i>Anglo-Saxon and medieval</i>	9
<i>Post-medieval</i>	10
<i>Modern</i>	11
<i>Undated cropmarks and earthworks</i>	11
Recommendations	12
Bibliography	13
Appendix: Gazetteer of Historic Environment Records of sites within a 500m radius of the proposed development by period (centred NGR 631705 166560)	14
<i>Prehistoric</i>	14
<i>Romano-British</i>	17
<i>Anglo-Saxon</i>	18
<i>Medieval</i>	18
<i>Post-medieval/modern/uncertain</i>	19
<i>Cropmarks and earthworks</i>	22

## List of figures

1. Proposed development site location and parish boundaries.
2. Proposed development site boundaries.
3. Angled Google Earth view looking north-west from the west end of Kent International Airport runway, showing location of proposed development site on the upper edge of a shallow valley curving towards Acol.
4. Detail of Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 274.
5. Proposed development site in relation to Kent International Business Park cropmark survey.
6. Proposed development site in relation to Kent International Business Park evaluation 1996–8.
7. Map plotting locations referred to by Historic Environment Records (HER) within a 1km radius of the proposed development site (see Gazetteer).
8. Google Earth extract showing recent satellite image and locations of cropmarks neither included in the Kent International Business Park cropmark survey nor the HER.
9. Diversion of Ermenburga's tame doe, apparently crystallized in the erratic north-east boundary of Monkton parish, 'running through' the proposed development site, from a reproduction of a map (AD 1414) by Thomas of Elmham.
10. Extracts from Symondson's map of Kent (1596, as published by Stent, about 1650) and John Speed's map of 1612.
11. Detail of Herbert, Andrews and Drury map of 1769 with approximate site location.
12. Detail of 1<sup>st</sup> ed. of the Ordnance Survey 1 inch map (1889, Sheet 81, based on Mudge map of 1819) with approximate site location.
13. Detail of 1840 Tithe Map for Monkton Parish, with approximate site location marked at parish boundaries with Minster and Acol.
14. Detail of 1898 edition of the Ordnance Survey 1 inch map with approximate site boundaries.
15. Detail of 1946 Ordnance Survey map with approximate site boundaries.
16. Annotated 1939 Luftwaffe aerial reconnaissance photo of Manston Aerodrome.
17. Site visit photograph of concrete hard standing, the tarmac road and grassland forming the proposed development area, looking north-east.

## **Introduction, aims and objectives**

This desk-based archaeological assessment of land at Manston Business Park, Thanet, Kent (centred NGR 631705 166560) was commissioned by Clague LLP (Clague ref: GM/16832E/143895) on behalf of Cohline (UK) Ltd in February 2010, in view of proposed development of the site.

The report was directly requested of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust by the client to form part of a planning submission, and prepared in accordance with *Institute of Field Archaeologists* (IFA) guidelines. The overall objective, verbally agreed with the client, was to view existing archaeological and documentary evidence in order to gauge the likelihood of significant archaeological remains being encountered through groundworks within the proposed development area.

## **Site location, topography and geology**

The proposed development site lies *c.* 450m to the north-west of the western end of the runway of Kent International Airport, Manston, which occupies a ridge of high ground on the Isle of Thanet, above the 50m contour (Fig 1). The area proposed for development comprises an almost rectangular plot covering approximately 5.5 acres (just over 160m by just under 150m at its greatest extents) within Manston Business Park (Fig 2). The land generally slopes gently both north and westwards from the end of the Manston runway, and the 45m contour crosses the proposed development plot at its southern end.

The site lies on the upper eastern side of a shallow valley curving towards Acol (Fig 3), the area mainly covered with tussocky grass and currently strewn with litter. The southern end of the plot is characterized by landscaping and made ground relating to a tarmac access road and rectangular areas of twentieth-century concrete hard standing respectively. The latter clearly relate to the late and post-war Manston Aerodrome dispersal area, of which the 'Loop', a curving road ('Merlin Way'), now partly covered and incomplete but forming the boundary of the Manston Business Park, is a survival.

In the grassed area of the proposed development site the ground is uneven within the vicinity of the tarmac and concrete but less so towards the northern boundaries. The area is bounded to north and east by large buildings and attendant car parks etc (that to the east a former hangar), to the west by the looping access road, and to the south by another field, evidently more recently used for crops. Within the last few years (too recently to appear on satellite images dated 2006–7: see Fig 3) a large new building has been constructed at the southern boundary of this southern field.

The British Geological Survey (Sheet 274) predicts deposits of Younger Brickearth overlying Upper Chalk in the shallow valley immediately to the west of the proposed development and Older Brickearth in the site area (lying on the upper east side of that valley: Fig 4). It should be noted however that Perkins *et al* (1998), reporting on Kent International Business Park evaluation and excavation in an extensive area of the valley to the west, reported a more complex configuration of local drift geology, including occasional Clay-with-Flints (1998, 218–20), known to be a potential find context for

Palaeolithic material. Moreover, recent work some 200m to the north of the proposed development encountered an upper Palaeolithic buried soil from which a number of artefacts were recovered (Allen and Green 2003, see below). The possibility of such complications being encountered within the proposed development site should be borne in mind, therefore.

### **Previous investigations at Kent International Business Park and Manston Business Park**

As noted above, a large area immediately to the east and south of the proposed development site was extensively evaluated in the 1990s ahead of Kent International Business Park development (Perkins *et al* 1998, 218), and further archaeological evaluation and excavation have taken place more recently in plots immediately to the north and east of the proposed development area (Allen and Green 2003 and Boast 2002, respectively), and less than 250m to the south-east (Adam Single, pers comm). It is immediately clear therefore that much of the hinterland of the proposed development has already been archaeologically examined, affording a rare degree of detailed evidence on which to base an assessment; these investigations are prioritised in synthesis with other evidence, below.

### **Methodology**

Along with reference to the previous work in the immediate vicinity, and in order to provide further context, a search of Kent County Council Historic Environment Records has been commissioned for a survey area comprising a radius of 1km around the proposed development site centred on NGR 631705 166560. A chronologically phased gazetteer of the many find spots and monuments (along with occasional listed buildings) produced by this data query is presented at the end of this report and referred to throughout (see appendix); a map indicating locations referred to by Historic Environment Records in relation to the site (adapted from that provided by Kent County Council) is also provided (Fig 7).

In terms of documentary evidence, while a survey of relevant secondary sources and available maps has been undertaken, it has been considered beyond the means of this project to pursue detailed questions requiring an in-depth study of primary sources. Along with map regression, recent satellite imagery has been checked in comparison with the results of a number of aerial photographic surveys undertaken during the twentieth century, reflected by the synthetic survey forming part of the Kent International Business Park project (Perkins *et al* 1998; see Fig 6) along with the numerous cropmark entries in Historic Environment Records. All the results of analyses are presented in synthesis and in order of chronology.

## Historical and archaeological analysis

### *Prehistoric*

Unsurprisingly for Thanet, the prehistoric period is well represented locally (see Appendix: Gazetteer Nos 1–15 and 39–60; Fig 7). As noted above, a probable Palaeolithic soil (overlain by the Brickearth) was recently recorded approximately 200m to the north of the proposed development, eighteen flint flakes and three artefacts being recovered from its surface (Allen and Green 2003, 5). Another Palaeolithic implement was reportedly found near the site at the end of the nineteenth century (Gazetteer No. 1), and Clay-with-Flints has also been noted in the vicinity (Perkins *et al* 1998, 18–20) suggesting that further finds are not out of the question within the development area itself. Other than the suggestion of a potential cross-over between upper Palaeolithic flints recovered from just to the north of the site with early Mesolithic types (Allen and Green 2003, 5), evidence of the Mesolithic in the area of the site appears to be absent.

Neolithic (Gazetteer Nos 2–4 and 39) and/or early Bronze Age (Gazetteer Nos 2–4; 40–60) features are known or suspected in the vicinity of the site. A late Neolithic/early Bronze Age enclosure has been excavated at Laundry Road, Minster (Gazetteer No. 3), less than 1km to the south of the proposed development, and occasional discrete features as well as residual flint artefacts were noted in the 1990s excavation of a much later enclosure (see below) approximately 500m to the north-east (Perkins *et al* 1998, 228; Fig 6, Site 14). The main evidence for these periods comes from copious cropmarks in the locality, however (Gazetteer Nos 39–59).

Some caution should be exercised with this sort of evidence, with ring-ditch cropmarks occasionally proving to denote features either too ephemeral to be investigated at subsoil level or even non-existent when it comes to excavation. No archaeological evidence relating to a potential Neolithic long barrow previously identified from a cropmark feature immediately to the east of the proposed development (Gazetteer No. 39, Fig 7) was seen during a recent evaluation at the adjacent Hangar (Boast 2002), for example, although this is inconclusive. The 1990s evaluation and excavation to the west of the site failed to produce hard evidence for a ring-ditch cropmark (along with some other features) perceived in the pre-excavation survey (Perkins *et al* 1998, 225; cf. Figs 5 and 6).

Having said this, ring-ditch cropmarks in the area (generally associated with the latest Neolithic/early Bronze Age but also having implications for potential Anglo-Saxon funerary and other activity, see below) are generally good indicators of substantial archaeological features, and are legion (Gazetteer Nos 40–59). The majority cluster to the south of the A253 in a well known barrow cemetery on the southern slopes of Telegraph Hill, but others have been located to the north of the road and ridge, in the vicinity of the Manston ‘Loop’. Ring-ditches have been recorded between approximately 200 and 600m further down the slope to the north of the proposed development site, for example (Perkins *et al* 1998, sites 20–2; see Figs 5 and 6), and approximately 500m to the north-east near Cheeseman’s Farm (Gazetteer No.44). At least two further ring-ditch cropmarks (i.e. apparently not recorded by Perkins *et al* 1998 or in Historic Environment Records) are visible in a recent Google Earth Satellite



image (Fig 8). One, just beyond the northern boundary of the Kent International Business Park, would seem to lie just to the north of one of the ring-ditches annotated in the 1990s survey (Perkins *et al* 1998, 225: site 20), approximately 500m to the north-west of the proposed development. Another lies some 600m to the west. The presence of such features on all sides, and at both higher and lower elevations, raises the possibility that at least one early Bronze Age ring-ditch might be encountered within the area of the proposed development (where ground cover is not conducive for cropmark formation).

The last ring-ditch cropmark referred to above would also appear to lie adjacent to parallel ditches that would suggest a droveway of perhaps mid to late Bronze Age date. This period is better represented in the archaeological evidence than in cropmarks, however (see Gazetteer, Nos 5–8), with the 1990s evaluations to the west of the proposed development locating various scattered features containing pottery of this date (in one instance a cremation urn *in situ*) and other artefacts including single bronze spearhead and socketed axe fragments (Perkins *et al* 1998, 224–5). Later prehistoric pottery was a fragmentary presence in a few discrete features noted in evaluation 200m to the north of the proposed development (Allen and Green 2003), and further features of this approximate date, comprising a substantial ditch and several post-holes were located in evaluations at the Hangar immediately to the east of the site (Boast 2002). This evidence has recently been augmented by evaluation and excavation of the plot to the south of the site, which has located and investigated a mid to late Bronze Age enclosure and associated field system (Adam Single, pers comm). The proposed development would therefore appear to lie within the hinterland of a nodal point of a local mid to late Bronze Age landscape, and may well contain evidence of further elements of it.

In keeping with the general picture for south-east England, local evidence for early and middle Iron Age occupation is relatively sparse. While sporadic and not closely dated flint-tempered potsherds reported from the 2003 evaluation *c.*200m to the north of the proposed development (Allen and Green 2003) might suggest a nearby focus of activity at this time, the only site more securely dating to this period (Gazetteer No.9) lies almost 800m to the east of the site. On the basis of existing evidence, it is more likely to be late Iron Age activity that has left its mark within the proposed development area (Gazetteer No's 10–15). The 1990s work in advance of the Kent International Business Park located and investigated a major late Iron Age enclosure a little over 150m to the north-west of the site (Perkins *et al* 1998, 225: site 15; see Fig 6), along with other features in the general area of the evaluation. A small number of discrete features located 200m to the north of the site also contained distinctive grog-tempered potsherds of this date (Allen and Green 2003), and further finds, including late Iron Age coinage, have been made in the more general vicinity.

### ***Romano-British***

Occupation during the Romano-British period (Gazetteer Nos 16–21) is less in evidence near the proposed development site. The line of medieval Dunstrete (the route of the modern A253 but of probable Roman origin, as further evidenced to the west by the Monkton/Mount Pleasant excavations in the 1990s: Bennett *et al* 2008) passes just

under 750m to the south of the site, and a Roman period coin hoard was ploughed up just a little further to the south of the road in the seventeenth century (Gazetteer No. 16). Sporadic findspots and partly investigated features form part of the general halo of sites of different periods surrounding the proposed development site (Fig 7), suggesting the possibility of further finds within the development area itself. More particularly, an occupation/industrial site apparently found when the Manston aerodrome was expanded during and after the Second World War (Gazetteer No. 19) is of interest, given that these expansions chiefly occurred in the vicinity of the proposed development (see below).

### *Anglo-Saxon and medieval*

The fact that the earliest Anglo-Saxons in the area might have focused funerary and other activity on any extant round barrows remaining within the proposed development plot (as seen to the south of the A253: Gazetteer No. 59) should be borne in mind. Archaeological finds of early Anglo-Saxon origin in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development are scarce and comprise apparently stray finds (e.g. Gazetteer No. 23). The proposed development site was probably located in ancient woodland during the early medieval period, as local place names like Acol (OE *āc* “oak” + *holt* “wood”) and Woodchurch Farm suggest (Wallenberg 1934, 594; see also Moody 2008, 171–2).

Actually the Anglo-Saxon period is potentially more of indirect historical and topographical relevance to the site than archaeological. It would appear that a legend concerning the division of local land tenure between the Abbey at Minster and that of St. Augustine’s of Canterbury is in some way reflected by the later irregular parish boundaries of Monkton, Minster and Acol (all three parishes lie within the Ringslow hundred: Wallenberg 1934, 593ff).

According to the legend, the later seventh-century first Abbess of Minster, Ermenburga (alias ‘Dompneva’ or Domneva’) came to a compensatory agreement with Egbert, the then king of Kent, that she could annex as much of Thanet ‘as her tame doe (*cerva sua domestica*) could traverse in a single rush...’ (Crawford 1933, 92; see Hasted 1800, 268-70; Davis [trans.] 1934, lv–vii). This ‘*cursus*’, as depicted on a map by Thomas of Elmham (c. AD 1414: see Fig 9) not only seems to indicate ancient boundaries taking in field formations (probably of the early fifteenth century), but, in the vicinity of ‘Clyue’ (later Cleve Court), a detour in the course of the deer that roughly approximates to the north-eastern extension of Monkton parish (cf. Fig 9 and later maps).

According to Hasted (1800, 270):

*This tract or course of the deer, which included above ten thousand acres of some of the best lands in Kent, is said to have been marked out by the broad bank, or lynch, across the island, since called St. Mildred's Lynch, thrown up in remembrance of it; but notwithstanding this well-invented story of Thorn, it is more probable that this lynch was made to divide the two capital manors of Minster and Monkton, before this gift to Domneva.*

On the other hand, according to Crawford (1933, 92), the Thomas of Elmham map more likely reflects a fifteenth-century boundary dispute relating to the parishes of Garlinge and Acol, and not an early medieval division. It should be said, moreover, that the meeting of the three modern parish boundaries within the proposed development plot might even reflect a much later extension of the Monkton boundary (see below: Fig 13).

Anglo-Norman and later medieval activity (Gazetteer Nos 24–5) close to the proposed development is a significant factor, once again brought to light as a result of 1990s excavations in advance of the Kent International Business Park. Typically dispersed settlement, from the close of the Anglo-Saxon period and continuing throughout much of the later medieval period, is attested by two excavated farmsteads (Perkins *et al* 1998, Sites 14 [= ‘Site 4/5 Medieval] and 18; cf. Figs 5 and 6), between 200 and 500m to the north-west of the proposed development. While these were more likely focused on the road from Dunstrete to Acol, further related activity within the proposed development area, perhaps focused on the line of Dunstrete itself, cannot be ruled out.

Certainly ‘Clyue’ (Cleve Court, less than 500m to the west-south-west) was an important enough establishment to be annotated as a landmark on Thomas of Elmham’s map in the early fifteenth century, as was the entry ‘aldelande’ (OE “Old lands”), at least one of which seems to refer to Alland Grange, another extant farmstead just over 200m to the south-east of the site. Perkins *et al* (1998, 223) noted that medieval strip lynchets could still be discerned to the north of Alland Grange in the mid 1990s.

Undated earthworks (Gazetteer No. 60) that existed until recently to the south of Cheeseman’s farm (‘Cheeseman’s Camp’, 600m to the north-east of the development site), are reported as are probably medieval. The northern part of the earthwork complex as depicted on a mid twentieth-century Ordnance Survey map (Fig 15) does indeed resemble a ‘moated site’, of which many examples are known from the period throughout south-east England. However, while only this complex is shown on recent Ordnance Survey maps (Figs 1 and 15) and was included in the 1990s survey by Perkins *et al* (1998: Site 26; recent obliteration through the construction of a paddock was reported: *ibid*, 220) two earthwork features are in fact depicted on the Herbert, Andrews and Drury map (1769; Fig 11). The other unidentified landscape feature on the Herbert, Andrews and Drury map, to the north of ‘Alland Court’ (Alland Grange) and much nearer to the proposed development, is briefly considered below.

The accumulated evidence for the medieval period as a whole suggests that the vicinity of the proposed development was increasingly an agricultural landscape rather than woodland, and that some evidence of this rural change could exist within the proposed development area itself.

### ***Post-medieval***

‘Cleeve’ or ‘Cleue’ also appears on sixteenth- and seventeenth-century general maps of Kent (Fig 10), and eighteenth- and nineteenth-century maps (Figs 11–14) depict the general area of the proposed development as open farmland. William Cobbett (1853: cited by Perkins *et al* 1998, 223) described the locale as consisting entirely of cornfields without hedgerows in 1823, and Historic Environment Records (Gazetteer Nos 26–34)

add to a picture of continued dispersed rural settlement in the area (largely based on medieval foundations). These data include listed seventeenth- and eighteenth-century building at both Cleve Court and Cheeseman's Farm, and two stray coin finds (Elizabeth I and Charles I) near Cheeseman's Farm. A number of 'caves' reported in Historic Environment Records and annotated on early Ordnance Survey maps, either probably or certainly chalk quarries, further characterize the rural landscape at this time.

Interestingly, the 1840 Tithe map for Monkton parish shows a slightly variant north-eastern parish boundary to that depicted on later maps (see Fig 13, with later boundary superimposed for comparison). If this discrepancy does not simply result from a surveying inaccuracy, it would either mean that the meeting of boundaries within the proposed development area actually results from a nineteenth-century change in parish extents: this after all had been 'disputed' territory since relative antiquity.

### *Modern*

The modern period at Manston is of course characterized by the development of the aerodrome, initially as a Royal Naval Air Service field and then a Royal Air Force bomber base in the First World War (Perkins *et al* 1998, 223). This first aerodrome was much smaller and focused to the south-east of the proposed development site; pre-Second World War maps (the Land Utilisation Survey of Britain: <http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/maps/> : not reproduced here and Ordnance Survey 1936–9 [1946]: Fig 15) indicate an orchard immediately to the north-west and slightly encroaching on the proposed development site along the Monkton parish boundary (cf. the more angled boundary on the 1842 Tithe map: Fig 13).

The fact that the aerodrome was not extended into the proposed development area until late in the Second World War is clearly demonstrated by a Luftwaffe air reconnaissance photograph taken in 1939 ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RAF\\_Manston](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RAF_Manston): Fig 16), which indicates the boundary of the field well to the east of its current location, a little over 1km to the south-east of the proposed development site. Unsurprisingly, finds more possibly related to earlier wartime use/action have been made in the area (see Gazetteer Nos 35–7 in particular), but RAF Manston was extended later in the war, and the Loop created as part of a dispersal area, probably connected with the new Gloucester Meteor jet fighters reportedly stationed here in 1944 (Perkins *et al* 1998, 223).

An early post-war aerial photograph (<http://www.ukaerialphotos.com/viewer/> [Neighbourhood Level Post War Photo]: not reproduced here) shows the Loop constructed as well as the hangar immediately to the east of the proposed development site. This photograph does not show, however, the extant internal features of the loop including a degraded tarmac road and areas of concrete slab hard standing witnessed during the site visit (Fig 17). It would seem then that this layout within the loop is more recent, but could still be early enough to be associated with Strategic Air Command use of the loop during the 1950s ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RAF\\_Manston](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RAF_Manston)).

### ***Undated cropmarks and earthworks***

Undated cropmarks of rectilinear enclosures and other potential boundaries local to the proposed development (see Fig 8), but not recorded either in the Kent International Business Park or in Historic Environment Records, could relate to prehistoric, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon or later medieval activity, on the basis of morphology.

A north-east/south-west aligned linear feature with a few trees, less than 250m to the east of the proposed development site, is visible on a recent OS map (Fig 1) and the satellite image (Fig 8). The nature of this feature, which is at least 50m long and 10m wide, is unknowable without further investigation, but it appears to lie on the same alignment as a linear cropmark (probably a defunct field boundary). It is also situated in approximately the same place as the westerly of two earthworks depicted on the Herbert, Andrews and Drury map of 1769 (Fig 11), noted earlier, and may be the earthwork on the north side of the road to Cheeseman's Farm noted in the Historic Environment Record which mainly deals with the 'Cheeseman's Camp' earthwork to the south of the road (Gazetteer No. 60: see above).

Only further investigation and/or excavation of any such features would bring understanding of their respective nature and chronology, but the fact that they are to be found within a few hundred metres of the proposed development of course has implications for the level of archaeological activity that could exist within the development area.

### **Recommendations**

From the foregoing it is clear that archaeological remains of many different periods might be encountered within the proposed development area. Early Bronze Age ring-ditches (perhaps with attendant early Anglo-Saxon burials) are a possibility on the basis of cropmark evidence. Also, while bearing the apparent potential for Palaeolithic finds or even contexts in mind, later prehistoric activity (mid to late Bronze Age and late Iron Age), especially prevalent in the archaeology of adjacent areas, should be considered a most likely find, while later medieval dispersed settlement features could also be encountered.

Modern aerodrome features are extant within the proposed development area and should be expertly assessed and planned, as they are likely to be damaged (considering their dilapidated condition) or perhaps even completely removed during development of the site. Following appropriate recording of those surface features apparently relating to the late and post-war expansion of Manston aerodrome, the proposed development area should be archaeologically evaluated via strategically positioned trenches.

## Bibliography

- Allen, T. and Green, C. 2003. 'An assessment of archaeological works on land north-west of the 'Loop', Manston, the Isle of Thanet, Kent. Unpublished Canterbury Archaeological Trust report.'
- Bennett, P., Clark, C. Hicks, A., Rady, J., and Riddler, I. 2008. *At the Great Crossroads: Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval Discoveries on the Isle of Thanet, 1994–95*. Canterbury Archaeological Trust Occasional Paper No. 4. Canterbury.
- Boast, E.J. 2002. 'The Hangar, The Loop, Manston, Kent. Archaeological Evaluation.' Unpublished Trust for Thanet Archaeology report.
- Crawford, O.G.S. 1933. 'Thunor's Pit. ' *Antiquity* vii (1933). 92–4.
- Davis, A.H. (trans.) 1934. *William Thorne's Chronicle of Saint Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury*. Oxford.
- Hasted, E. 1800. *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, vol X. Canterbury.
- Moody, G. 2008. *The Isle of Thanet from Prehistory to the Norman Conquest*. Stroud.
- Perkins, D.R.J., Boast, E., Wilson, T. and Macpherson-Grant, N. 1998. Kent International Business Park, Manston: excavations and evaluations 1994–1997. *Archaeologia Cantiana* cxviii. 217–55.
- Wallenberg, J.K. 1934, *The Place-Names of Kent*. Uppsala.

## Websites

<http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/maps/>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RAF\\_Manston](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RAF_Manston)

<http://www.ukaerialphotos.com/viewer/>

Appendix: Gazetteer of Historic Environment Records of sites within a 500m radius of the proposed development (centred NGR 631705 166560) by period<sup>1</sup>

## Prehistoric

**1) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 55 - MKE7833  
**Record Type** Find Spot  
**Site Name** Palaeolithic flint implement, Telegraph Hill, minster

**Description**

A small pointed palaeolithic implement was found at Minster in 1899 by J Romilly Allen. (1) The Paleolithic implement was found on Telegraph Hill, about one mile north of Minster Church, on the road that leads from Ramsgate to Sarre, and on what is considered to be the highest ground in the island (marked on the one inch Ordnance Map as being 178 feet above sea level. This point is only about six miles east south east from the well known bed of drift-gravel near Reculver where many Paleolithic implements have been found. (2) [Telegraph Hill, Minster is situated at TR 31456585 at a height of about 30m O.D. near to the A253 and the B2190 roads].

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3147 6586 (point)

**2) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 395 - Mke20150  
**Record Type** Monument  
**Site Name** Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age features, **Kent International Business Park, Acol**

**Description**

A number of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pits were found during excavations in advance of development at Kent International Business Park. Amongst the finds removed from the fill of these pits were a number of pottery sherds, struck flint flakes and a scraper. The pits were located within an Iron Age enclosure (TR 36 NW 359).

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3134 6674 (point)

**3) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 177 - MKE7955  
**Record Type** Monument  
**Site Name** Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age ditched enclosure, Laundry Road, Minster

**Description**

Site identified during transcription of features recorded on air photographs. Evaluation trenching Laundry Rd. Minster, 1995. A single subcircular ditch with pit features. Finds from the main enclosure feature included worked and waste flints (including a tanged and barbed arrowhead), sherds of decorated and plain beaker pottery and animal bones. The pottery has been tentatively identified as either late Neolithic or middle Bronze Age in date. The location of the site does not tie-in with plotted RCHME photos which seen to be out by 30m to the north-west. Also found close to the site were, to the north, a pit containing early to mid Iron Age pottery and, to the south, at least one early medieval burial.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3167 6557 (point)

**4) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 397 - Mke20152  
**Record Type** Monument  
**Site Name** Possible Neolithic/early Bronze Age site, Manston, Acol

**Description**

In 1996-7 a medieval farm compound was excavated during work in advance of development at the **Kent International Business Park** (see TR 36 NW 246). A number of features, a length of ditch and a pit were

---

<sup>1</sup> Adapted from a data report supplied by Kent County Council Heritage Conservation Group, March 2010.

found. Also found at the site were shells within the pit as well as a layer of ash, and waste flint flakes and hammerstones were recovered from ditch fills across the site. These finds and features suggest that there was earlier activity on the site dating to the Neolithic/early Bronze Age. Activity during this period was also recorded during this phase of work, some 600m to the north (see TR 36 NW 395 and TR 36 NW 396).

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3145 6618 (point)

**5) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 396 - Mke20151

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Middle Bronze Age ditch and pit, **Kent International Business Park**, Acol

**Description**

A short length of ditch and a pit were found during archaeological investigations in advance of development at Kent International Business Park. Pottery found in the fill of the ditch was identified as of Deverel Rimbury type dating it to the middle Bronze Age, c.1200BC. The function of the features was unclear, but the ditch was filled with midden material shortly after it was cut. The pit contained shell, bone fragments and the sherds of a single pottery vessel: it had been partly cut by an Iron Age enclosure ditch (see TR 36 NW 359).

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3132 6672 (point)

**6) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 389 - Mke20118

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Prehistoric pits, near Cleve Court, Manston

**Description**

Two pits were found during an archaeological evaluation in 1994 prior to development at the **Kent International Business Park**. The two pits contained fragments of prehistoric flint-tempered pottery and the fill of one revealed hundreds of mussel shells. It is thought that the pit containing only 20 sherds of pottery may be the remains of a cremation burial pit that has been damaged by ploughing.

**National Grid Reference**

Centroid TR 31272 66357 (MBR: 65m by 172m)

**7) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 390 - Mke20119

**Record Type** Find Spot

**Site Name** Bronze Age spearhead, near Cleve Court, Manston

**Description**

A Bronze Age spearhead was found during a metal detecting survey in 1994 prior to development at the **Kent International Business Park**. This spearhead was found in two fragments some 3m apart, and appeared to originally have been of a socketed type. It is not known where this artefact is now located.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 31246 66466 (point)

**8) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 391 - Mke20120

**Record Type** Find Spot

**Site Name** Bronze Age axehead, near Cleve Court, Manston

**Description**

The top half of a Bronze Age axehead was found during archaeological excavations in 1994 prior to development at the **Kent International Business Park**. The axehead was identified as of a transitional type between flanged axes and palstaves. The artefact is thought to date from the middle to late Bronze Age. A Bronze Age spearhead was found in close proximity to this find during a metal detecting survey (see TR 36 NW 390).

**National Grid Reference**

TR 31294 66490 (point)

**9) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 368 - MKE15445

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Iron Age pits at Manston

**Description**

Two pits found, the fills rich in burnt daub and midden material, especially oyster shells. Pottery consisted of small sherds of flint-tempered local fabric of early to mid Iron Age in date.



**National Grid Reference**

TR 3256 6656 (point)

**10) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 219 - MKE7996

**Record Type** Find Spot

**Site Name** Late Iron Age (Belgic) pottery, Acol

**Description**

Late Iron Age pottery sherds were found to the east of Acol during work to lay a pipeline trench in 1971. These finds were found in the fill of a ditch, and at the time identified as of Belgic type. The pottery is now lost and no further information about its discovery could be found.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 310 672 (point)

**11) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 224 - MKE8001

**Record Type** Find Spot

**Site Name** Celtic coin, Acol

**Description**

A British inscribed coin of Celtic type was reportedly found near Acol. This find is reported in a Gazetteer of findspots for Celtic Coins in Britain, published in 1978. The precise location of this findspot is uncertain and no further information about its discovery was available. It is not known where this coin is now located.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 31 67 (point)

**12) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 225 - MKE15256

**Record Type** Find Spot

**Site Name** Iron Age pottery, near Cleve Court, Monkton parish

**Description**

A scatter of late Iron Age pottery was previously found during work to lay a pipeline near Cleve Court in 1987. These artefacts were discovered during a search after topsoil had been removed over a 200m strip in the area.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 314 662 (point)

**13) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 259 - MKE15704

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Iron Age ditch and pit, Manston.

**Description**

A length of ditch was discovered during an archaeological evaluation in advance of construction works at **Kent International Business Park**. Removed from the fill of this feature were late Iron Age pottery sherds, c.100 BC. A bowl-shaped pit was also uncovered and was found to contain Iron Age pottery and a metallic object.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3110 6680 (point)

**14) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 359 - MKe17246

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Iron Age enclosure at **Kent International Business Park**, Acol

**Description**

A rectangular Iron Age, ditched enclosure was discovered and excavated in advance of development at Kent International Business Park. The site was found to have a causewayed entrance on the eastern side and an internal dividing ditch, or palisade trench. Amongst the finds found in the fill of these features was a large quantity of late Iron Age pottery, midden material, potin coins dating to c.100BC, and a possible brooch. On the basis of the finds assemblage the main period of occupation at the site is thought to be the late Iron Age, c.50BC.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3137 6673 (point)

**15) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 393 - Mke20122

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Iron Age features, near Cleve Court, Manston

**Description**

Features of Iron Age date were recorded during an archaeological evaluation in 1994 prior to construction of the **Kent International Business Park at Manston**. A small bowl-shaped pit containing sherds of *Iron Age* pottery and an unidentified metal object was discovered. The other feature was a ditch 0.8 - 1.5m in diameter which ran on a north south alignment for c. 25 metres. Amongst the finds removed from the fill of this ditch were c.200 Iron Age pottery sherds, including a patera-like vessel with a "whey-strainer", dating to around 100 BC, as well as animal bones and burnt flint. It is suspected that these features may be part of an Iron Age settlement (TR 36 NW 359) found just to the north in 1996.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 31400 66640 (point)

## Romano-British

**16) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 28 - MKE7806

**Record Type** Find Spot

**Site Name** Roman coin hoard, Mount Pleasant, Minster

**Description**

A hoard of Roman silver coins in an urn was ploughed up about 1630 near the site of a windmill on King William's Mount at Mount Pleasant or Telegraph Hill, Minster. More coins, thought to belong to this hoard, were found at later dates. TR 315658 (accurate to within 50m only) Romano British remains found here. Site no. 153. TR 31566585. Anglo-Saxon coins are recorded in the Isle of Thanet S.M.A. and in Medieval Archaeology. It would appear that either the grid reference is wrong or that the coins, which are Roman have been misinterpreted.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 315 657 (point)

**17) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 212 - MKE7989

**Record Type** Find Spot

**Site Name** Romano-British pottery, Cleve Court, Monkton

**Description**

TR 311662 Romano-British pottery. During work on the Calcott to Manston water main in 1987 a quantity of 1st century Romano British sherds were encountered at this point, though not in the pipe trench itself. This material may have arrived by downhill drift from a site on Telegraph Hill nearby.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 311 662 (point)

**18) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 370 - MKE15447

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Ditch near Manston Airport, Acol

**Description**

A V-shaped ditch was found near Manston Airport during a watching brief for work to lay a water pipeline in 1989. Field-walking had revealed RB pot sherds in this area and pipeline trench located a ditch aligned roughly east-west.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3220 6723 (point)

**19) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 209 - MKE7986

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Roman industrial/occupation site, Minster

**Description**

A Roman industrial and occupation site was reportedly found near Manston Airport during the expansion of the airfield. Further evidence of this was sighted when later additions were made to the runway. This site was recorded in the Isle of Thanet Sites and Monuments Archive. Evidence of iron working was found at the site, but it is uncertain if any further materials were recovered.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3186 6579 (point)

**20) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 369 - MKE15446

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Romano-British or later pits at Manston

**Description**

Two large pits found, the fills containing fragments of oyster and land snail (*Helix aspersa*) shells. The latter indicates excavation of the pits during or after the Roman period, as the species is a Roman import.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3257 6653 (point)

**21) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 386 - Mke19927

**Record Type** Find Spot

**Site Name** Romano-British pottery sherds and tile fragments,  
near Manston Park, Minster parish

**Description**

Fragments of tile and small sherds of Romano-British pottery were found during work to lay a pipeline in 1989. The pottery was identified as Canterbury sandy-ware.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3218 6653 (point)

## Anglo-Saxon

**22) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 392 - Mke20121

**Record Type** Find Spot

**Site Name** Early medieval beads, near Cleve Court, Manston

**Description**

Two beads were found during a fieldwalking survey prior to construction of the **Kent International Business Park at Manston**. These finds were reportedly of 'Jutish' type: one was made of yellow glass or paste and the other was a cane bead, of red, white and dark blue glass. It is not known where these artefacts are now located.

**National Grid Reference**

Centroid TR 3130 6636 (MBR: 320m by 240m)

**23) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 216 - MKE7993

**Record Type** Find Spot

**Site Name** Early-medieval bead and iron knife, near A253,  
Minster

**Description**

Anglo Saxon bead and iron knife. During work on the Monkton-Ramsgate gas pipe line a cane bead and an iron knife were found, both of the late 7th century Anglo-Saxon type.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 315 657 (point)

## Medieval

**24) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 246 - MKE15683

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Medieval Farmstead, Manston, Thanet

**Description**

Evidence of a medieval farmstead was found during archaeological investigations in advance of development at **Kent International Business Park**. Two types of structure were identified; huts with rammed chalk floors and silt beam-slots, and larger timber-framed buildings. Less midden material was

found than the size of site would suggest: it was suggested that this may have been due to domestic refuse being spread across fields with manure. The site seems to have been occupied from the 12th to 14th centuries.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3145 6618 (point)

**25) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 254 - MKE15699

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Medieval farmstead enclosure, **Kent International Business Park**, Acol

**Description**

In 1996 evaluation work located the site, which seems to have been previously mis-plotted by about 50m. The eastern half, of what is believed to have been an elongated sub-rectangular site, was examined. In 1997 further work uncovered more of the site. The site seems to have been a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure measuring about 25 x 55m with internal features. Among these features included a stone build edifice and at least one outbuilding segregated from the stone building by a ditch. This outbuilding had a sunken floor and a hearth. It is believed that the building was not domestic, and that the hearth was used for industrial purposes. Ceramic evidence suggests that the period of occupation was from the late 12th to mid 13th century. This is of a similar date to the medieval farming compound TR 36 NW 246).

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3135 6691 (point)

## Post-medieval/modern/uncertain

**26) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 385 - Mke19926

**Record Type** Find Spot

**Site Name** Elizabethan coin found near Cheeseman's Farm, Minster

**Description**

During pipeline trenching for Southern Water in 1989 a metal detectorist found two coins. A silver threepence piece of Elizabeth I (cut in half) and a copper rose farthing of Charles I.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3261 6620 (point) TR36NW Point

**27) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 1060 - MKE34998

**Record Type** Listed Building

**Site Name** CHEESEMAN'S FARM

**Description**

Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1600 to 1866. Painted brick with plain tiled roof. Lobby entry plan. Two storeys and attic on plinth with 1 flat roofed dormer to right, stacks to centre left, rear centre right and kneelered parapet gables. Irregular fenestration of 2 paired sashes to right and a small wooden casement between on first floor, and two 3 light wooden casements with cornice heads on ground floor. Half-glazed door to centre left with porch obscured by creepers. Large C19 bargeboarded gabled wings to rear.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3234 6690 (point)

**28) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 54 - MKE7832

**Record Type** Listed Building

**Site Name** Cleve Court (18th c and later)

**Description**

Cleve Court and Cleve Lodge 11-10-63 II\* House and service range, now also house. C17 or earlier, main range built between 1723 and 1748 for John Rucke, banker of London. Plum brick with red brick dressings and plain tiled roofs. Two storeys with moulded plinth, rendered plat band and cornice to parapet. Stacks to left and to right. Regular fenestration of 4 glazing bar sashes with gauged and keyed segmental heads on each floor, with central Venetian window on first floor, and double doors each of 3 raised and fielded panels on ground floor at head of flight of 3 steps, and with moulded cornice on brackets. Left return: 3 blank segmental window spaces on each floor. Right and right return: irregular lower service wing of red

brick in part in English Bond, with plain tiled roof. Two storeys, hipped with returned hip right. Irregular fenestration of 5 wooden casements and sashes. Possibly a framed building. Interior: of main range, early C18 stair on dog-leg plan with turned balusters and ramped handrail. Occupied for many years by Lord Carson (1854-1935) who died here. (See Hasted, vol X, p.256; see also B.O.E. Kent II, 1983, 396.) Cleve Court. 18th century plum brick with red brick dressings. Parapet. Keystones and segmental heads for the windows, and a central one that is Venetian.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3114 6633 (point)

**29) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 15 - MKE7793

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Caves of uncertain origin, Cheeseman's Farm and Alland Grange, Acol and Minster

**Description**

[TR 32106636] Caves [NR] [TR 32426697] Caves [NR] (1) Probably the last remnants of deneholes. (2) In the vicinity of Cheesemans Farm and Alland Grange are two disused chalk pits which together contain some 14 artificial caves. These area bout 3.0m in height and breadth and lead horizontally off the quarry floor into the chalk. Most of them are collapsed or partially blocked but one is traceable for about 60.0 m; some were brick revetted in the 1914-18 war for use as shelters, and those at Cheesemans Farm are now used as cowsheds. Their original purpose is obscure. Their regular appearance suggests they were constructed as tunnels, and their position leading off the quarry floor indicates an adaption of the quarry rather than a part of it. They are certainly not deneholes but information on them, apart from a local tradition connecting them with smuggling, is lacking. However, they do not appear to be of any great age. Two other disused chalk-pits nearby, at TR 31076582 and TR 32926801 have similar caves but they are in very poor conditon. (3).

**National Grid Reference**

Centroid TR 3226 6666 (MBR: 320m by 610m)

**30) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 258 - MKE15703

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Possible Kiln base, Cleve Court, Monkton parish

**Description**

During an archaeological evaluation at **Kent International Business Park** in 1994 a possible kiln base of unknown date was revealed. A feature of oval plan was discovered and in the edges of this appeared to be the remains of a pottery/ceramic like substance. This is seen as possibly indicating this to be the remains of the base of a pottery kiln, although no associated artefacts were recovered and little else is known about the find.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3140 6630 (point)

**31) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 324 - MKE16085

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Post medieval Icehouse, Cleve Court

**Description**

Icehouse situated 90m SW of Cleve Court. No further details. Present on OS 6" 1st (1872), 2nd (1898), and 3rd (1908) ed maps.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 31110 66220 (point)

**32) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 335 - MKE16690

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Cheeseman Farm caves chalk pit, Acol

**Description**

The remains of a chalk pit are located at Cheeseman's Farm in the parish of Acol. The pit is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (c.1861) as 'Old Chalk Pit'. The Ordnance Survey historic maps also show two other chalk pits at the farm just to the south of the farm buildings. These features are all marked as 'Old Chalk Pits' on the 1st and 2nd edition maps of c. 1861 -1896. They are visible on the 3rd edition map of c. 1905 but no longer named. Only the chalk pit to the north of the farm buildings is still visible on the modern maps - the site is known as a 'cave' on modern maps.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3243 6698 (point)

**33) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 336 - MKE16695  
**Record Type** Monument  
**Site Name** Chalkpits at Cheeseman's Farm, Minster and Acol  
parishes

**Description**

Three post-medieval chalk pits were formerly located at Cheeseman's Farm. Only two of these "Old Chalk Pits" are marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1861 - 72. All three are visible on the second edition map of c.1896 - 1898 and are again marked as "Old Chalk Pits". The boundaries of these features are visible on the 3rd and 4th editions (c.1906 - 1940).

**National Grid Reference**

Centroid TR 3241 6685 (MBR: 59m by 41m)

**34) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 337 - MKE16696  
**Record Type** Monument  
**Site Name** Mount Pleasant chalk pit, Minster parish

**Description**

A post medieval chalk pit and limekilns were formerly located at Mount Pleasant. The pit and one limekiln are marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of c.1871 - 1872. On the 2nd edition map (c. 1896 - 1898) there are two limekilns marked, whilst on the third edition (c. 1906) these are marked as "Old Limekilns". The chalk pit is disused by the 4th edition map (c.1931 - 1940).

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3106 6586 (point)

**35) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 387 - Mke19928  
**Record Type** Monument  
**Site Name** Probable World War II aircraft crash site, near  
Manston Airfield, Acol

**Description**

During pipeline trenching for Southern Water a large number of fragments of aluminium were found in 1989. The metal was apparently molten when deposited. The tips of two 20mm cannon shells and ruptured machine gun casings were found. The casings were the same size and type used by the Luftwaffe. Verbal reports have suggested that this is the crash site of a Messerschmitt 109 fighter.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3223 6720 (point)

**36) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 399 - Mke20153  
**Record Type** Monument  
**Site Name** Site of an RAF bombing range, **Kent International  
Business Park**, Monkton and Acol parishes

**Description**

During excavations at the Kent International Business Park a quantity of small arms cartridges and cannon shells were recovered. In addition a "twelve pounder" bomb was recovered. It was identified by an RAF Bomb Disposal Team and is a good indication that the site was used as a bombing range in the 1930's.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3138 6692 (point)

**37) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 398 - Mke20154  
**Record Type** Monument  
**Site Name** World War II slit trench, **Kent International  
Business Park**, Monkton and Acol parishes

**Description**

During excavation work at Kent International Business Park a section of machine cut slit trench was found. It presumably dates to 1939 - 45 and was part of the defences of RAF Manston.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3137 6693 (point)

**38) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 388 - Mke19929

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Undated ditches, off Manston Road, Minster parish

**Description**

Watching brief carried out by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology on a pipeline dug by Southern Water. In this area two ditches were found. One of V section c 1.5m wide the fill containing shells and animal bones. The other of U-section had no finds in its fill. The date of these ditches is unknown.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3199 6744 (point)

## Cropmarks and earthworks

**39) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 243 - MKE15680

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Macula cropmark feature, possible Neolithic long barrow, Ramsgate.

**Description**

A macula consisting of pit features was located from air photographs. The site of a possible Neolithic long barrow associated with the legend of the Run of the Hind and Thunor's Pit.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3181 6655 (point)

**40) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 84 - MKE7862

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Enclosure and barrow cropmarks, Minster, Thanet

**Description**

Cropmarks of enclosures & barrows were reportedly located in fields to the south of Cheeseman's Farm. TR 325665. Located to the nearest fifty metres.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 325 665 (point)

**41) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 85 - MKE7863

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Bronze Age barrows, near Mount Pleasant, Minster, Thanet

**Description**

The cropmarks of three barrow features were previously recorded in fields near Mount Pleasant. Two of the barrows appear to be comprised of pits although this may also be evidence of destruction by ploughing. It has been suggested that these are the remains of Bronze Age barrows. TR 312656. Located to the nearest fifty metres.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 31360 65640 (point)

**42) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 147 - MKE7925

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Barrow cropmarks, North West of Cheeseman's Farm, Acol

**Description**

The cropmarks of three barrows were identified during the transcription of features recorded on aerial photographs. The photographs were taken by the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England as part of a project to identify and classify cropmarks across Kent. It is uncertain whether these features in fact relate to ring-ditch features identified within a nearby cropmark enclosure (see TR 36 NW 30). Site identified during transcription of features recorded on air photographs.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 320 674 (point)

**43) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 169 - MKE7947

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Cropmark of possible Bronze Age round barrow

**Description**

A circular cropmark feature has been identified in fields near the Kent international Business Park at Manston. This site was recorded from aerial photographs taken by the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England as part of a project to identify and classify cropmarks across Kent. It has been suggested that this is the site of a ploughed off round barrow of Bronze Age date. Site identified during transcription of features recorded on air photographs.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 317 669 (point)

**44) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 170 - MKE7948

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Ring-ditch and pit cropmarks, near Cheeseman's Farm, Acol

**Description**

A ring-ditch and two pit cropmarks were previously identified in fields near Cheeseman's Farm. These features were recorded from aerial photographs taken by the Royal Commission on the Historic Monument of England as part of a project to identify and classify cropmarks across Kent. The exact nature of these cropmarks is uncertain and no further information was available. Site identified during transcription of features recorded on air photographs.

**National Grid Reference**

Centroid TR 321 669 (MBR: 85m by 47m)

**45) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 171 - MKE7949

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Enclosure cropmark, near Rose Farm, Minster parish

**Description**

The cropmark of an enclosure has been identified near Rose Farm to the north of the Manston Airport runway. This site was identified from aerial photographs taken by the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England as part of a project to classify cropmarks across Kent. This has been identified as the remains of a staple enclosure that also shows evidence of pit features. It is however also possible that no pit features are present and the cropmarks shows an enclosure that has been damaged by ploughing. Site identified during transcription of features recorded on air photographs.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 326 662 (point)

**46) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 175 - MKE7953

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Ring-ditch and barrow cropmarks, near Mill House Hospital, Minster

**Description**

The cropmarks of two ring-ditches were previously identified in fields near Mount Pleasant. These features were recorded from aerial photographs taken in 1979. One of the ring-ditches appears to be incomplete. A further number of ring-ditches are located to the south of the A253. Two ring-ditches, one incomplete, at TR 31326580 and TR 31266575. Others at TR 31306563. Ring-ditch flanked by two probable barrow sites at TR 31356563.

**National Grid Reference**

Centroid TR 3129 6577 (MBR: 51m by 49m)

**47) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 210 - MKE7987

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Enclosure and round barrow cropmarks, near Manston Airport, Minster

**Description**

The cropmarks of enclosures and possible round barrows were previously identified in fields to the north of Minster **next to the west end of the Manston Airport runway**. This site is recorded in the Isle of Thanet Sites and Monuments Archive. It is also reported that an Anglo-Saxon coin hoard was found near this location, perhaps indicating that the barrows may date to this period.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3156 6585 (point)



**48) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 242 - MKE15679

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Ring-ditch cropmark, **Manston Park**, Acol

**Description**

Ring-ditch located from air photographs. diameter 20m

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3160 6685 (point)

**49) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 250 - MKE15687

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Ring-ditch cropmarks, Mount Pleasant, Minster

**Description**

Single-ditched, ring-ditch and part of another, located from air photographs.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3135 6576 (point)

**50) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 251 - MKE15696

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Ring-ditch and enclosure cropmarks, **Kent International Business Park**, Acol

**Description**

Site of a probable EBA, double-ditched, ring-ditch, an entire rectangular enclosure and part of another, sub-rectangular in shape and a large Neo/BA circular, ritual enclosure- a possible henge

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3152 6694 (point)

**51) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 252 - MKE15697

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Three ring-ditches, Cleve Court, Monkton

**Description**

The remains of three ring-ditches were identified as cropmarks during an archaeological investigation in advance of development at **Kent International Business Park**. The date of these features is uncertain and no further information about them could be found.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3115 6646 (point)

**52) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 253 - MKE15698

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Ring-ditch cropmark and possible trackway, **Kent International Business Park**

**Description**

The cropmarks of a ploughed-out round barrow and a possible ancient sunken trackway were identified near Manston during archaeological investigations in advance of development at the Kent International Business Park.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3115 6675 (point)

**53) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 256 - MKE15701

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Cropmark of Bronze Age round barrow, Manston, Minster

**Description**

A cropmark feature was identified near Manston in advance of development at **Kent International Business Park**. This feature was thought to be the remains of a ploughed out Bronze Age round barrow measuring 20m.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3182 6671 (point)

**54) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 257 - MKE15702

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Cropmarks of ring-ditches and trackway, Acol

**Description**

Wish-bone shaped junction of ancient trackway located at TR 3130 6729, with 2 single-ditched, ring-ditches located at TR 3118 6732 and TR 3151 6728.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3130 6729 (point)

**55) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 356 - MKe17243

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Round barrow, **Kent International Business Park**,  
Acol

**Description**

A ploughed out round barrow was identified during archaeological investigations in advance of development at Kent International Business Park. The monument was reportedly c.24m in diameter: at the time this was interpreted as of probable Bronze Age date, although no associated materials are recorded.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3156 6701 (point)

**56) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 357 - MKe17244

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Shallow depression (possible Bronze Age pond  
barrow?), Acol

**Description**

A shallow depression in a field, also showing as a cropmark, is located near Kent International Business Park. This site was identified during archaeological investigations in advance of development at the Business Park. When it was discovered the feature was identified as the possible remains of a post medieval chalk pit, a dene hole, a Bronze Age pond barrow, or it may simply be a natural feature.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3155 6683 (point)

**57) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 358 - MKe17245

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Circular ditched enclosure, Acol

**Description**

A circular enclosure has been identified in fields to the north of **Kent International Business Park**. The cropmark feature is reportedly c.180-200m diameter and appears as an almost perfect circle. Two photographs of the site are recorded in the Isle of Thanet Sites and Monuments Record. This has been interpreted as the remains of a possible prehistoric henge monument.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3156 6726 (point)

**58) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 205 - MKE7982

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Roman enclosure cropmarks and undated  
barrows, Acol

**Description**

TR 319674. Cropmarks of enclosures. Cropmarks show two rectangular enclosures, the larger covering perhaps an acre. The larger enclosure has a causeway entrance and an internal feature (hut?). One enclosure excavated during watching brief for Manston water pipeline. (Site 115 in Thanet SMR) . Features correspond with the cropmark. 3 ditches were located, fill contained animal bones, oyster and land snail shells, (*Helix aspersa*). Romano-British pottery was also found. The 3rd ditch also contained MD pottery and the distal half of a human femur. 2 pits were sectioned, the fill containing sea shells, bone fragments and MD pottery. RCHME AP shows sub-circular cropmark consisting of pit features, adjacent to the enclosure at TR 3191 6752. A possible barrow.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 31940 67470 (point)

**59) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 214 - MKE7991  
**Record Type** Monument  
**Site Name** Barrow and linear feature cropmarks, near Mount Pleasant, Minster, Thanet

**Description**

TR 315656. Small barrows and linear ditches. Aerial photographs show cropmarks revealing small Anglo-Saxon barrows and linear ditches.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 315 656 (point)

**60) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 16 - MKE7794

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Cheeseman's Camp enclosure, Cheeseman's Farm, Minster and Acol parishes

**Description**

The enclosure on the Minster side of the boundary at Cheeseman's Farm, known at Cheeseman's Camp, looks like a homestead moat. Hasted's map shows a similar feature on the opposite side of the road as does a map of 1769. The earlier name of the places seems to have been Cheesmunds. (2,3,4) Cheeseman's Camp is a subrectangular enclosure measuring some 50.0m NW-SE by 40.0m NE-SW surrounded by a dry ditch 3.5m in width and 0.7m in depth. The enclosed area is generally on a level with the surrounding ground but it is slightly sunken at the W. end; entrance is by a causeway across the ditch on the W. side. This is neither a homestead moat nor a defensive earthwork. Although no building debris is visible the general appearance and proportions of the work and the evident close proximity of a similar feature of which there is now no trace, support Crawford's (a) suggestion that this is the site of a medieval house. Published 25" survey revised. (5) Not mentioned in the gazetteer of moated sites in Kent - December 1977 and 1979. (6,7) TR 323669 (accurate to within 50 m only) Medieval(?) moated site. Site no. 132. (8) Additional bibliography - not consulted. (9-13)

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3235 6680 (point)

**61) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 30 - MKE7808

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Enclosure cropmarks and possible barrow, Acol

**Description**

In the area of the crop-mark there is a strong scatter of comparatively modern roofing tile. There is no evidence of the enclosure. The site falls on a slight slope on the N side of the Manston Road at TR 31926747. According to local tradition there was an old building or barn hereabouts called "Sparrow Castle". TR 315675. Cropmarks of a Romano British building. Site number 113, and at TR 319674 cropmarks of an enclosure site no. 115. TR 31946747. Rectilinear enclosure with some internal features. RCHME AP shows sub-circular cropmark consisting of pit features, adjacent to the enclosure at TR 3191 6752. A possible barrow.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 31500 67470 (point)

**62) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 255 - MKE15700

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Enclosure cropmark, **Kent International Business Park**, Acol

**Description**

A large enclosure cropmark was recorded during archaeological investigations in advance of development at Kent International Business Park. This cropmark is thought to represent the remains of building foundations, and survives with almost square sides, c.100m by 100m in length. It was suggested at the time that this is the site of a defended medieval manor or a Romano-British building such as a villa.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3153 6713 (point)

**63) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 86 - MKE7864

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Enclosure cropmarks, Mount Pleasant, Minster parish

**Description**

The cropmarks of enclosures have been previously identified in fields near Mount Pleasant. Aerial photographs of the area reportedly show a broken rectilinear enclosure with pit features inside. It is uncertain whether any remnants of this enclosure are now visible at the site. TR 312658. Located to the nearest fifty metres. Thanet AP shows broken, rectilinear enclosure, with pit features inside. (2)

**National Grid Reference**

TR 312 658 (point)

**64) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 149 - MKE7927

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Linear cropmark feature, Acol

**Description**

A long irregular linear feature was identified during the transcription of features recorded on aerial photographs. These aerial photographs were taken by the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England for a project to identify and classify cropmarks across Kent. The feature runs for some 700m and may represent modern trenching, but its precise nature is uncertain. Site identified during transcription of features recorded on air photographs.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 318 675 (point)

**65) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 150 - MKE7928

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Enclosure cropmark, Acol

**Description**

An partial enclosure cropmark was identified in fields near Acol during the recording of features identified from aerial photographs. These photos were taken for the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England as part of a project to identify and classify cropmarks across Kent. Site identified during transcription of features recorded on air photographs.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 319 673 (point)

**66) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 378 - MKE16108

**Record Type** Monument

**Site Name** Linear cropmark system near alland grange

**Description**

Complex of linear features S. of Alland Grange seen on RAF 1940s AP. A long linear feature running E-W N. of the Thanet Way connects to more substantial lines at its E. end while another crosses it N-S before going W. by a poss. enclosure at the junction. N. of this group are a pair of right-angled lines, poss. not connected.

**National Grid Reference**

Centroid TR 3185 6565 (MBR: 500m by 900m)

**67) SMR Number** TR 36 NW 379 - MKE16109

**Record Type** Monument

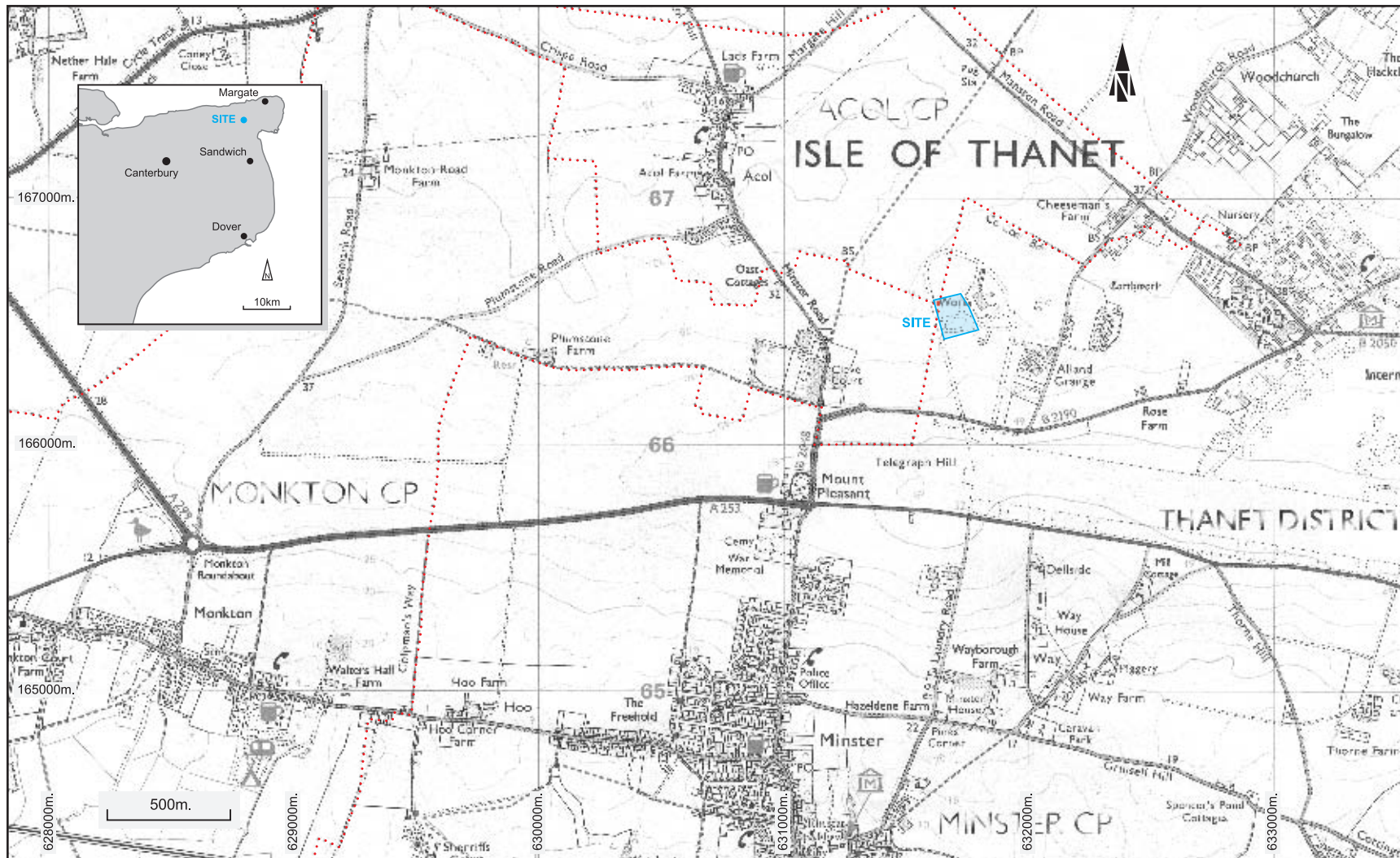
**Site Name** Ap linear feature

**Description**

Right-angled linear feature with shorter line poss. connected at NW end seen on RAF AP 1940s. Close to rectangular ditched enclosure with internal features c.30m\*40m.

**National Grid Reference**

TR 3135 6695 (point)



Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:25000 map of 2004 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL100021009

Fig.1 Proposed development site location and parish boundaries (scale 1:25,000).

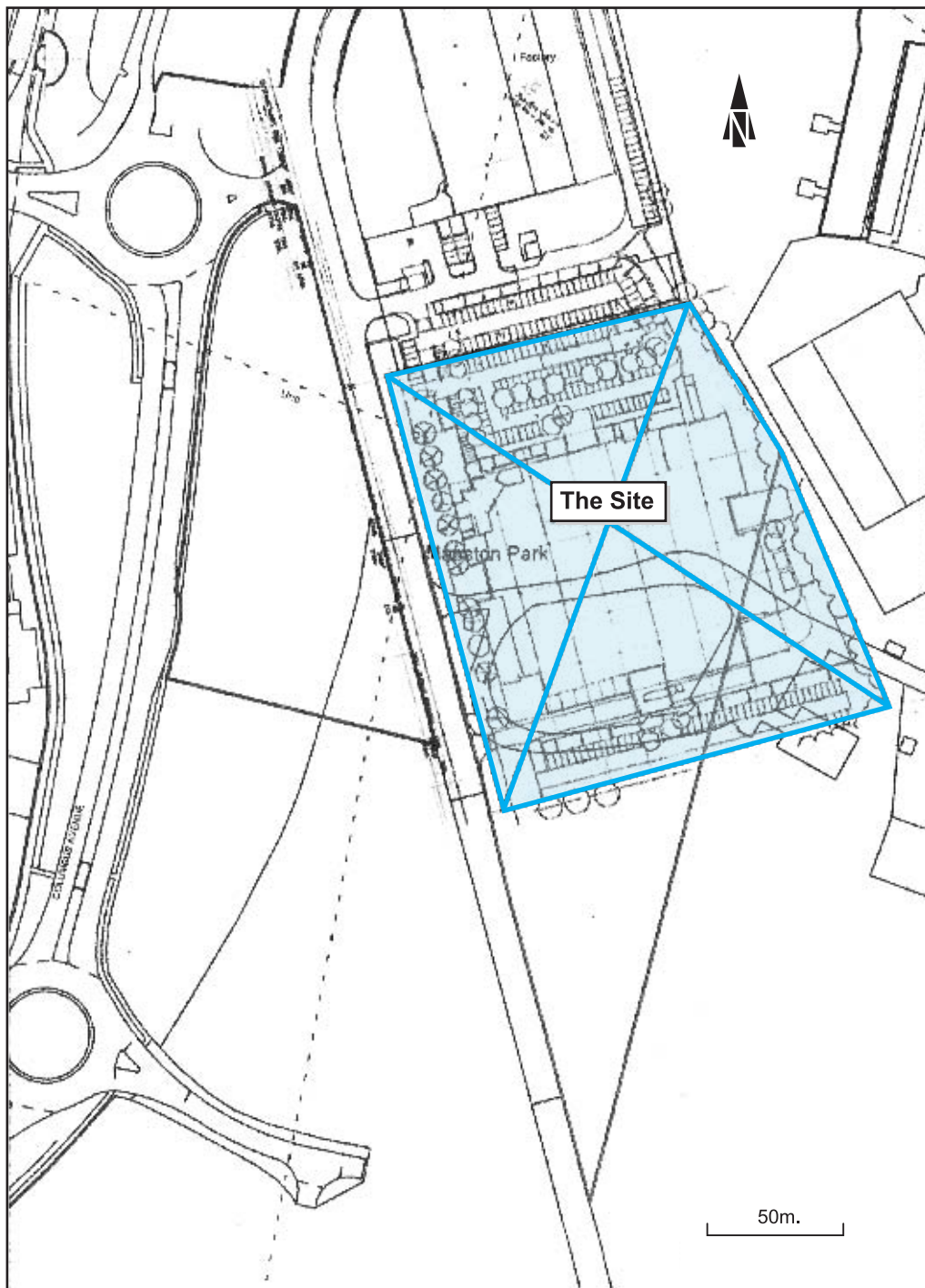


Fig.2 Proposed development site boundaries (after a plan supplied by Clague LLP).  
(scale 1:2500)



Fig.3 Angled Google Earth view looking north-west from the west end of Kent International Airport runway, showing location of proposed development site on the upper edge of a shallow valley curving towards Acol, remnants of as yet unreported evaluation trenching to the south-east of the site clearly visible in the right foreground.

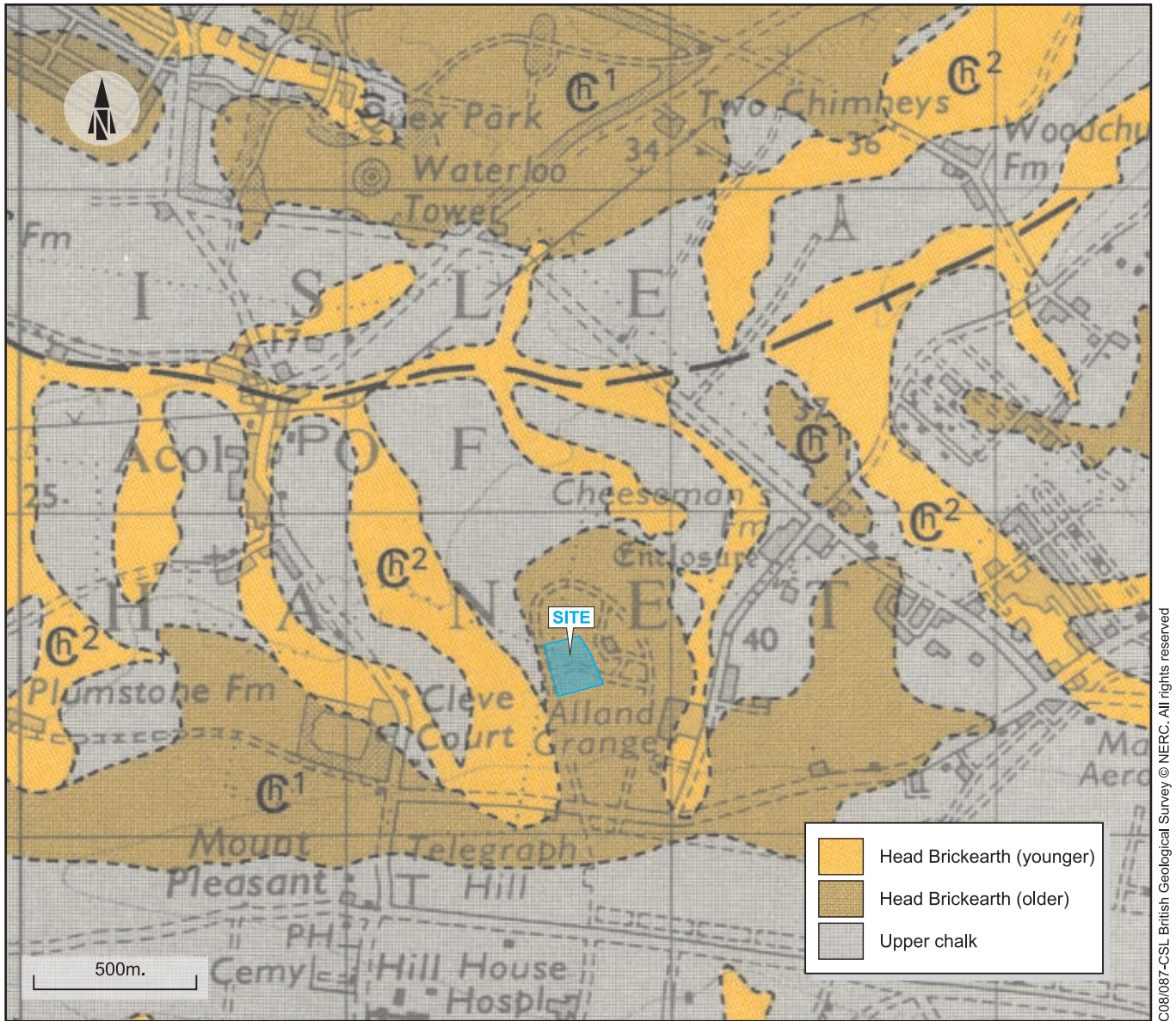


Fig.4 Detail of Geological Survey of Great Britain (Ramsgate, Sheet 274, 1:50:000 series, Solid & Drift Edition,1980). (scale 1:20,000).

C08/087-CSL British Geological Survey © NERC. All rights reserved



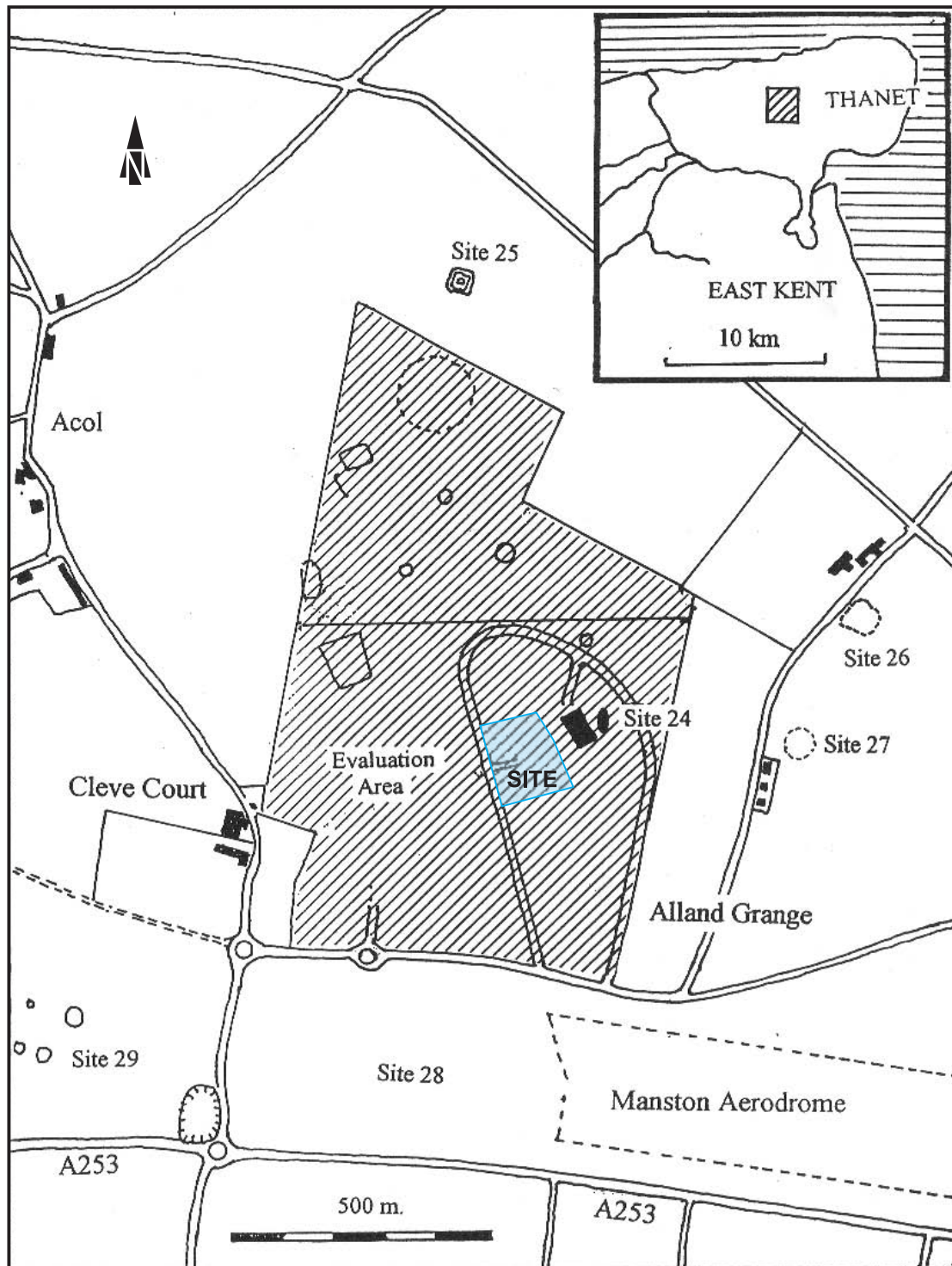


Fig.5 Proposed development site in relation to Kent International Business Park cropmark survey 1994-7 (after Perkins *et al* 1998, Fig.1). (scale 1:12,500)

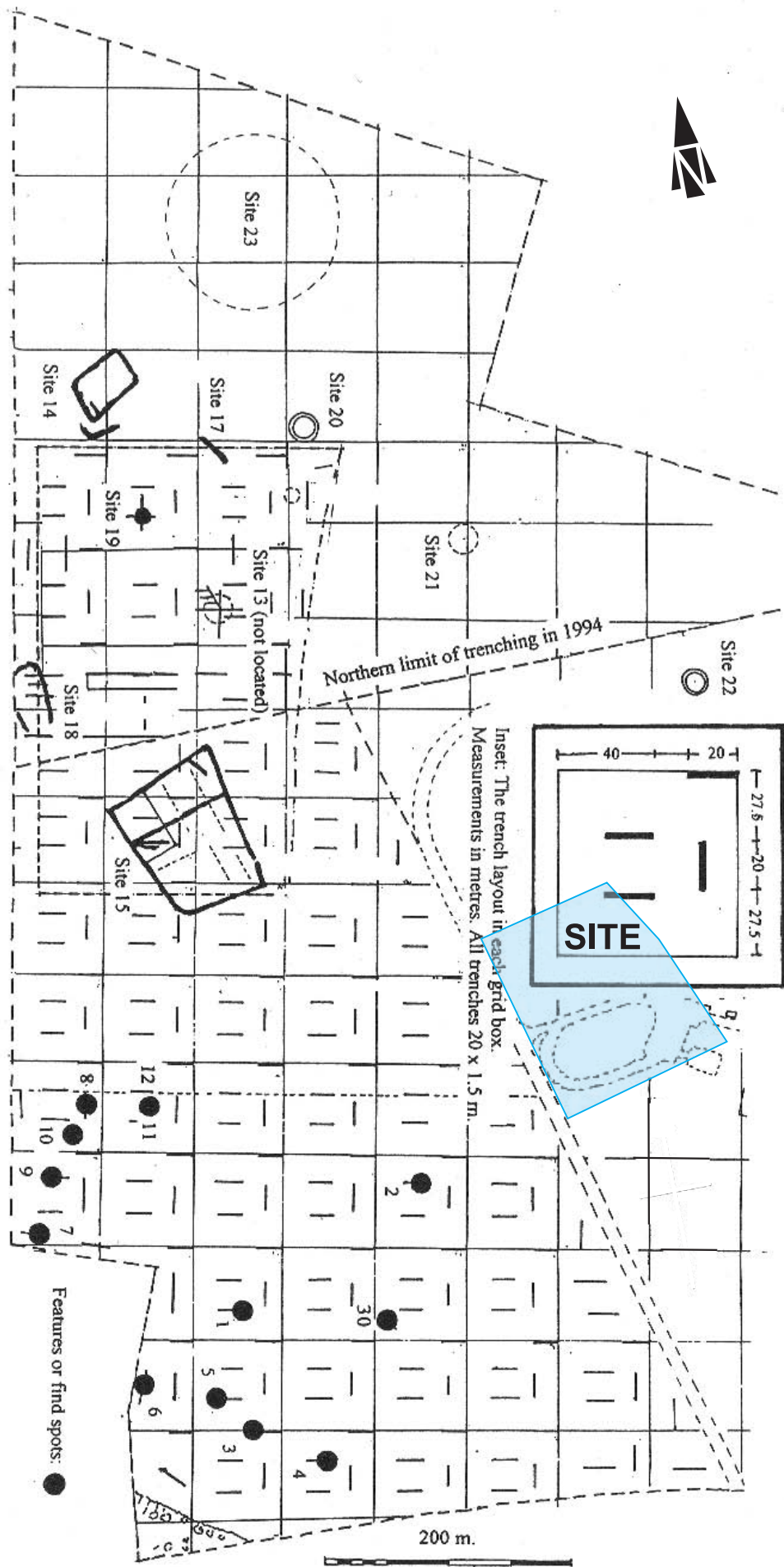


Fig.6 Proposed development site in relation to Kent International Business Park evaluation 1994-7 (after Perkins *et al* 1998, Fig.2). (scale 1:5000)

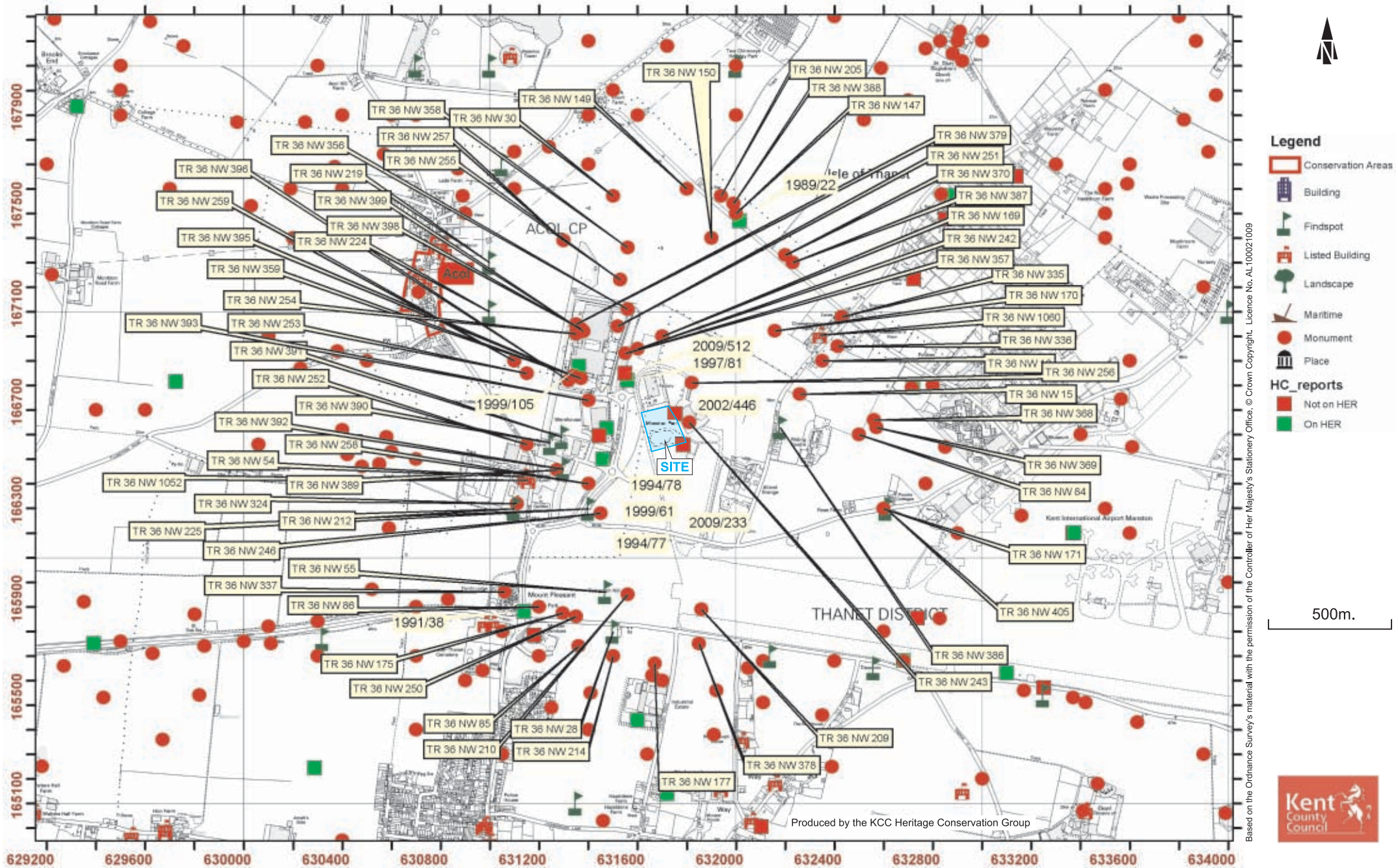


Fig.7 Map plotting locations referred to by Historic Environment Records (HER) within a 1km. radius of the proposed development site (adapted from data supplied by Kent County Council Heritage Conservation Group, March 2010: see Gazetteer). (scale 1:20,000).

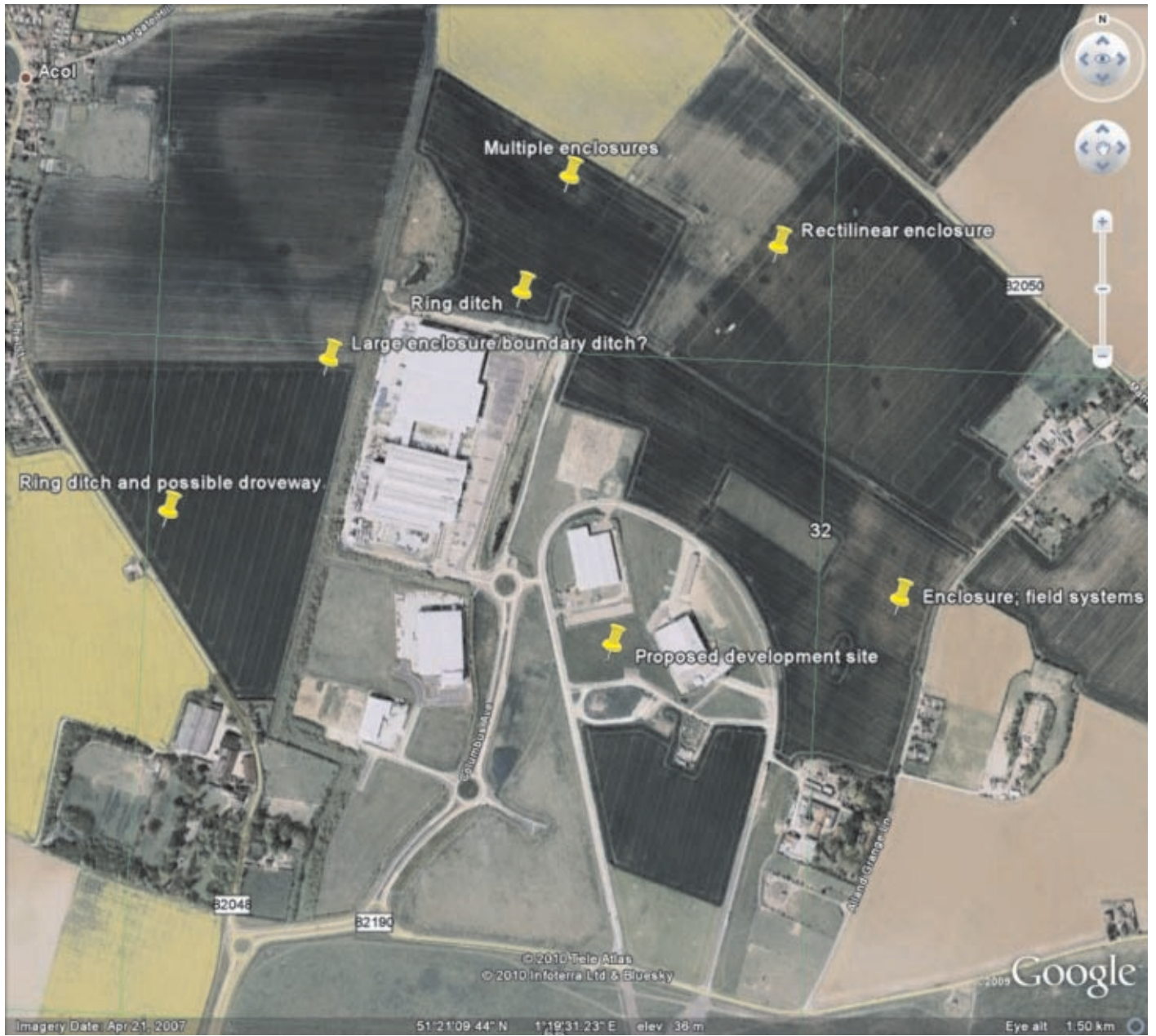


Fig.8 Google Earth extract showing recent satellite image and locations of cropmarks not included in the Kent International Business Park cropmark survey or the HER.

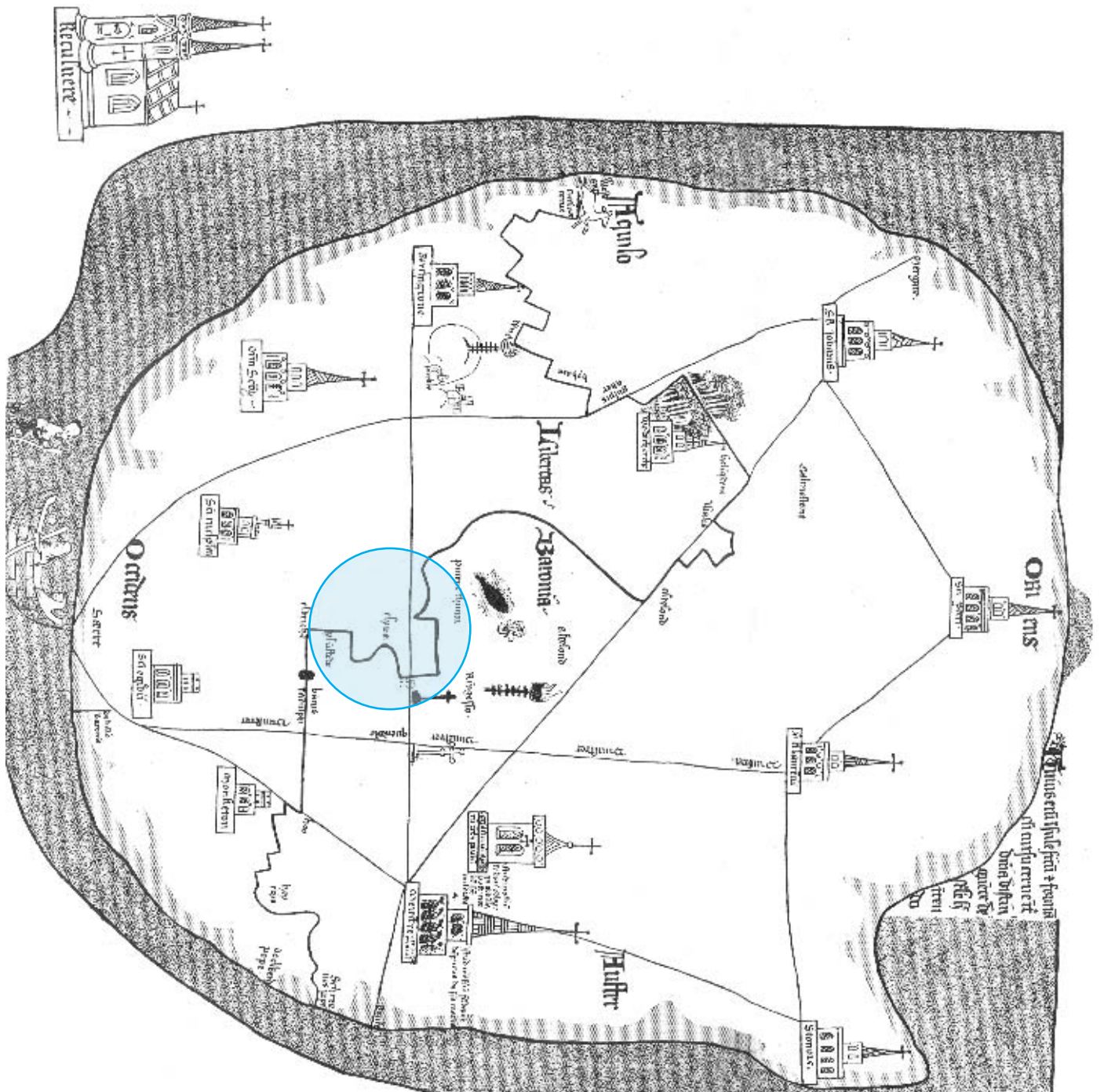


Fig.9 Diversion of Ermenburga's tame doe, apparently crystallized in the erratic north-east boundary of Monkton parish, 'running through' the proposed development site (see Figure 1), from a reproduction of a map (AD 1414) by Thomas of Elmham (Tr. Davis 1934, lxvi-vii).



Fig.10 Extracts from (top) Symondson's map of Kent (1596, as published by Stent, about 1650: Ordnance Survey 1968) and (bottom) John Speed's map of 1612 (Periwinkle Press, publication date unknown). Note 'Cleeve' and 'Cleue' respectively, and 'St. Nicholas at Wood', probably an early name for the ruined church at Woodchurch, to the north-east of the site.



Fig.11 Detail of Herbert, Andrews and Drury map of 1769 (Sheet 10) with approximate site location.



Fig.12 Detail of 1<sup>st</sup> ed. of the Ordnance Survey 1 inch map (1889, Sheet 81, based on Mudge map of 1819) with approximate site location.



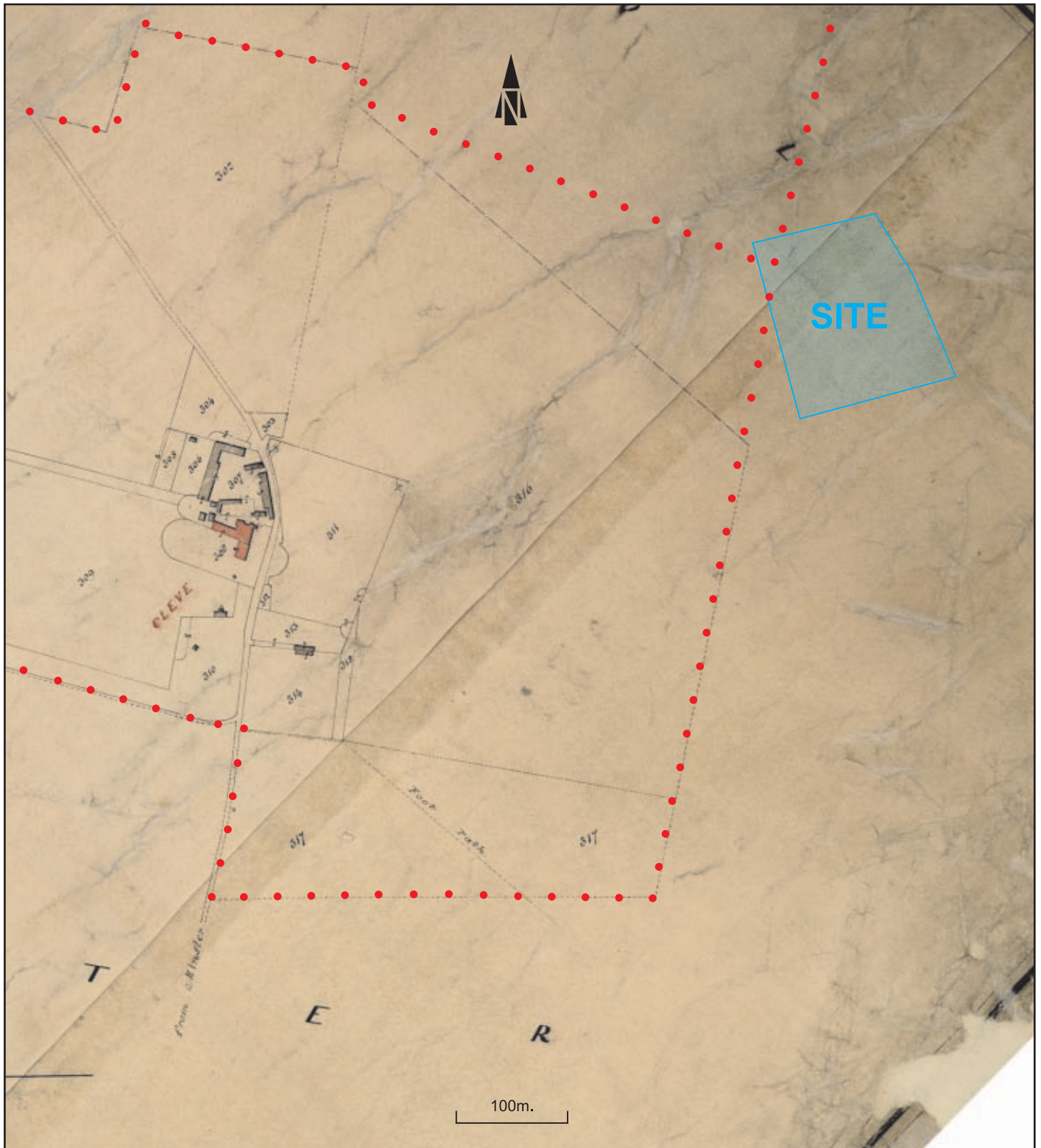


Fig.13 Detail of 1840 Tithe Map for Monkton Parish (supplied by Canterbury Cathedral Archives), with approximate site location marked at parish boundaries with Minster and Acol; in more recent maps the modern parish boundary (marked in red here) appears different, with an area, at least later an orchard, apparently having been brought into Monkton parish during the nineteenth century (cf. Figs 14-15). (scale 1:5000).

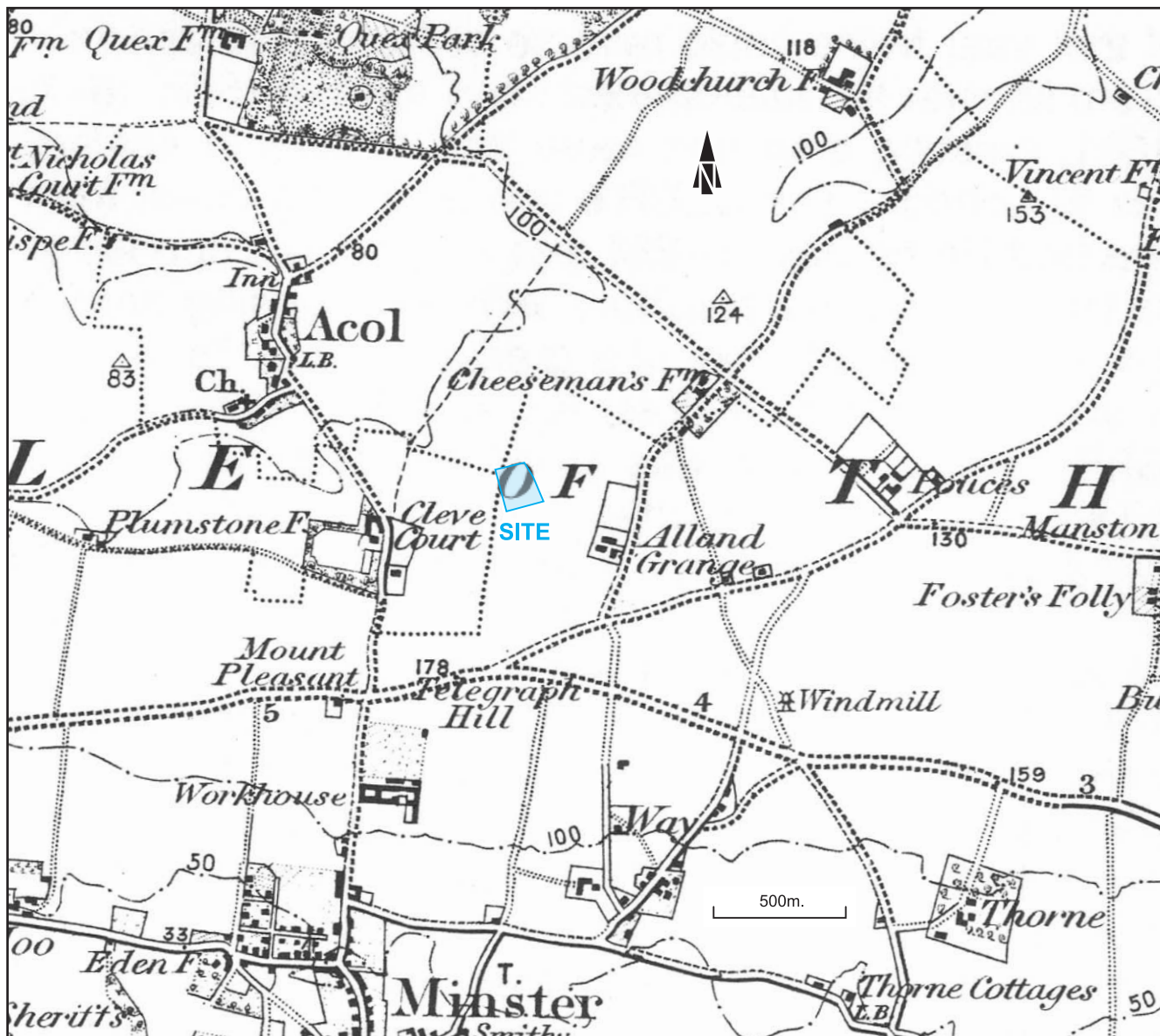


Fig.14 Detail of 1898 edition of the Ordnance Survey 1 inch map (Sheet 274) with approximate site boundaries (scale 1:25,000).

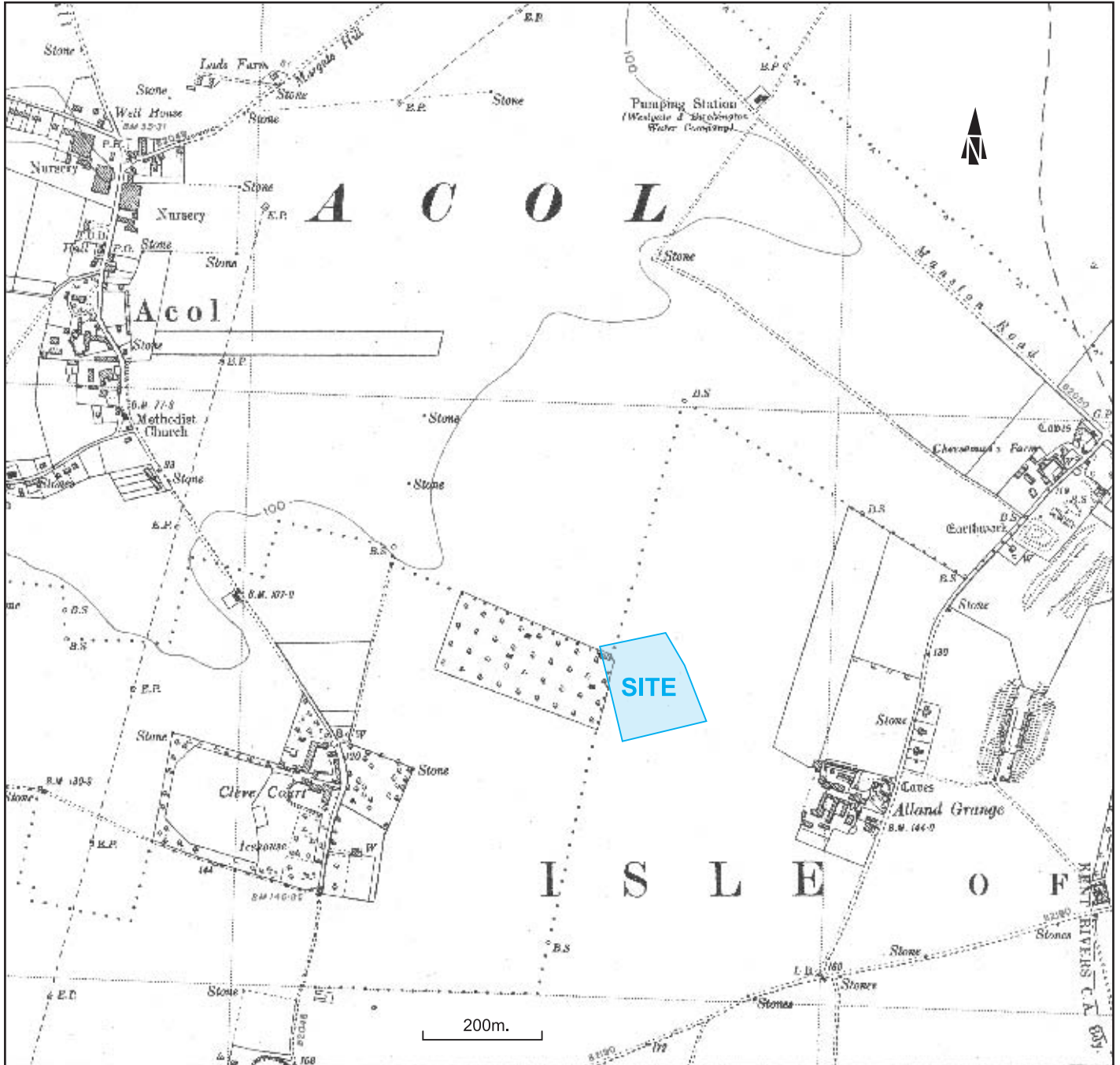


Fig.15 Detail of 1946 Ordnance Survey map (Sheet xxiv SW) with approximate site boundaries (scale 1:10,000).



Fig.16 Annotated 1939 Luftwaffe aerial reconnaissance photo of Manston Aerodrome, with Alland Grange at the far left, and the as yet undeveloped area of the later 'Loop' out of shot to the north-east ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RAF\\_Manston](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RAF_Manston)).



Fig.17 Site visit photograph of concrete hard standing, the tarmac road and grassland forming the proposed development area, looking north-east.



Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd.  
92a Broad Street · Canterbury · Kent · CT1 2LU  
tel: 01227 462062 · fax: 01227 784724 · email: [admin@canterburytrust.co.uk](mailto:admin@canterburytrust.co.uk)  
<http://www.canterburytrust.co.uk>