

Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Land at New Haine Road, Ramsgate, Kent CT12 5ZW

Site Code: NHR-EV-24

NGR Site Centre: 636297 167112

Planning Application Number: OL/TH/23/1606



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Abstract

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation on Land at New Haine Road, Ramsgate, Kent CT12 5ZW. The archaeological programme was monitored by the Principal Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council.

The archaeological works have investigated the extents of the proposed development area using 39 trenches measuring 15-25m in length.

Archaeological evaluation has confirmed the presence of medieval farmstead or small settlement of that date located in south-western extent of the proposed development area. These findings comprised a kiln or hearth with sunken-floored building component and a well shaft. Additionally a metalled trackway was exposed in western and central extent of the site traversing the PDA from northwest into southeast direction. The trackway and the settlement are accompanied by a broadly undated field system comprising linear ditches which occupies southern and western areas of the site. Potentially some of the ditches in in NE-SW and SE-NW alignment could be a part of Late Iron Age/ Early Roman field system, although only one ditch terminus in Trench 35 has produced reliable dating evidence to support this interpretation.

The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification and has assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Principal Archaeological Officer of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation on Land at New Haine Road, Ramsgate, Kent CT12 5ZW (Figures).

1.1.2 The land has an outline planning application OL/TH/23/1606 (with all matters reserved except access) for up to 9,253sqm of commercial floorspace (use class E(g) and B8), and a Health Campus comprising the erection of a primary medical care facility (Use Class E(e)), an extra care/assisted living building accommodating 70no. self-contained flats (Use Class C2), a 80no. bed care home (Use Class C2), and a children's nursery (Use Class E(f)); together with associated amenity and open space provision, infrastructure works and parking provision.

1.1.3 A Condition of archaeological works in the Schedule of Conditions were attached to the Planning Decision Notice (TM/22/00571/FL) and were:

(17) To assess and mitigate the impacts of development on significant archaeological remains:

A) Prior to any Reserved Application, the applicant (or their agents or successors in title) shall secure and have reported a programme of archaeological field evaluation works, in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority.

B) Following completion of archaeological evaluation works, no development shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority.

C) The archaeological safeguarding measures, investigation and recording shall be carried out in accordance with the agreed specification and timetable.

D) Within 6 months of the completion of archaeological works a Post-Excavation Assessment Report shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The Post

Excavation Assessment Report shall be in accordance with Kent County Council's requirements and include: a. a description and assessment of the results of all archaeological investigations that have been undertaken in that part (or parts) of the development; b. an Updated Project Design outlining measures to analyse and publish the findings of the archaeological investigations, together with an implementation strategy and timetable for the same; c. a scheme detailing the arrangements for providing and maintaining an archaeological site archive and its deposition following completion.

E) The measures outlined in the Post-Excavation Assessment Report shall be implemented in full and in accordance with the agreed timings.

GROUND: *To ensure appropriate assessment of the archaeological implications of any development proposals and the subsequent mitigation of adverse impacts through preservation in situ or by record, in accordance with Policy HE01 of the Thanet Local Plan.*

1.1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with an archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by SWAT Archaeology (2024), prior to the commencement of works.

1.1.5 The evaluation is the first stage of the programme of archaeological works and addresses part A) of the planning condition only. Its main aim is to clarify the presence/absence of archaeology and its significance. On the basis of the results of the evaluation, further archaeological works may be needed and could include excavation and/or watching brief and post excavation and publication.

1.2 Timetable

1.2.1 A timetable for the archaeological programme of works, to date, is provided below;

Task	Dates	Personnel/Company
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	October 2023	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
Archaeological Evaluation: Fieldwork	November 2024	SWAT Archaeology
Archaeological Evaluation Report	This document November 2024	SWAT Archaeology

Table 1 *Timetable for the archaeological programme of works*

1.3 Site Description, Topography and Geology

1.3.1 The PDA (Proposed Development Area) is situated in the Northwood area of Ramsgate in East Kent; the PDA is currently a roughly rectangular area of former agricultural land, presently grassed, level fields; there is a roadside verge, between two mini-roundabouts, at the northern end outside of the main field boundary, and a secondary area to the south outside the south

and south-western boundary of the main field. It is bordered to the north by the access road (New Cross Road) to a modern supermarket, which lies on the opposite side of the road, to the east side by a recreation ground with sports pitches, to the south by fields presently being developed for housing, and to the west by the A256, New Haine Road; there are wooded areas to the north. The area lies at a height of 49m above Ordnance Datum (OD). The OS location to the centre of the PDA (Proposed Development Area) is NGR 636297 167112.

- 1.3.2 The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the PDA (Proposed Development Area) that the Bedrock geology within the PDA is shown as Margate chalk, with superficial deposits of Head, 1 (clay and silt) recorded in the northern part of the site and Head, 2 (clay and silt) recorded in the southern portion (BGS on-line).

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report has been produced to provide initial information regarding the results of the archaeological evaluation. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Principal Archaeological Officer (KCC) of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is located close to a number of archaeological sites which have been identified on the KCCHER database.

Ditches (HER TR 36 NE 570) found on New Haine Road, 10m west of the PDA. The two ditches contained struck flint and fragments of lava quern, all or some of which could be residual.

A pit or ditch (HER TR36 NE569) identified New Haine Road, 60m north-east of the PDA. It was partly exposed in an evaluation trench and not fully excavated.

Ditches (HER TR36 NE571 and TR36 NE572) found on New Haine Road, 250–70m south-south-west of the PDA.

A surface find of a bead (HER MKE108927) of unknown date, found 255m north-west of the PDA.

Linear and pit features (HER TR36 NE350) identified from aerial photographs near Haine, 260m west-north-west of the PDA.

A U-shaped profiled gully (HER TR36 NE531) found on Stirling Way, 330m south-south-west of the PDA.

A large feature 4m wide and 1.04m deep (HER TR 36 NE 530) found on Stirling Way, 375m south of the PDA. A small scrap of bronze was found within it. 6.6 The PDA falls within the area classified by the Stour Basin Palaeolithic Project as Palaeolithic Character Area (PCA) 1 (Fig 8), defined as 'Head1 brickearth; older, plateau brickearth capping Chalk high ground on Thanet.' The report states that 'There are quite high numbers of Palaeolithic finds reported from these deposits, ranging from Lower/Middle Palaeolithic and Mousterian handaxes in varying condition, to fresh condition debitage and a core thought to relate to late Upper Palaeolithic occupation.' (Cumming 2015, appendix 5, 5).

The site of a Denehole (HER TR36 NE440), recorded as a possible Prehistoric flint mine, is noted east of Haine Farm, within the PDA.

A selection of finds (HER TR36 NE2444 and MKE110834) including early Neolithic to late Bronze Age flints and Iron Age pottery were uncovered during a watching brief at Safari House, Haine Road, 280m west of the PDA.

Prehistoric worked flints (HER TR36 NE493) have been found at Eurokent Business Park, 340m north-north-west of the PDA. A concentration of flint flakes and two scrapers were recorded.

Two worked flints of probably Late Neolithic date (HER TR36 NE597) have been found at Marlowe Academy, 380m south of the PDA.

Prehistoric (c 500,000 BP – AD 43)

A prehistoric gully (HER TR36 NE529) is noted on Stirling Way, 410m south of the PDA. This was probably a narrow field boundary or drain and contained a small flint blade of prehistoric date.

A double ring-ditch, prehistoric boundary ditches and a post-hole (HER TR36 NE2468) were found at Manston Court Road, 350m west of the PDA, during evaluation trenching conducted in 2018.

Later prehistoric worked flints (HER TR 36 NE 535), possibly derived from hill wash from adjacent areas, have been found at the Ambulance Station, Haine Road, 320m north-west of the PDA. Some pottery was also found, including possible late Iron Age sherds.

Iron Age silver coins (HER MKE73941 and MKE74482) have been found 355m south-west of the PDA.

Romano-British to Medieval

No Romano-British archaeological remains are reported within the PDA or within a 500m radius of NGR TR 636297 167112.

The only find from this period currently reported in the vicinity is a surface find of an Anglo-Saxon copper alloy buckle (HER MKE108930) found 255m north-west of the PDA.

An undated posthole, flintwork, and a medieval pottery sherd (HER TR36 NE670) were uncovered during an archaeological evaluation of the supermarket site, 215m north-east of the PDA.

Medieval ditches and features (HER TR36 NE2470) have been identified on Manston Court Road, 330m west-north-west of the PDA. The features identified comprised nine ditches/linear features, a pit and a quarry. The earliest activity was dated to the later eleventh century, with the main activity between the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, comprising three potential rectilinear enclosures.

2.1.2 Surface finds from this period found within a 500m radius of the PDA include:

Romano-British (c AD 43–450)

Anglo-Saxon (c AD 450–1066)

Medieval (c AD 1066–1540)

A copper alloy button (HER MKE108920) found 255m north-west of the PDA.

Copper alloy thimbles (HER MKE108922 and MKE108923), 255m north-west of the PDA.

A copper alloy jetton (HER MKE108907) found 270m west-south-west of the PDA.

2.2 Recent Investigations in immediate area

2.2.1 Recently carried out archaeological investigation at adjacent BDW site Spitfire Green, Phase 3 located west from New Haine Road, a Medieval field system dated by pottery sherds to 1150-1275 AD was exposed. The distribution of the finds seems increasing in southern part of the site and several ferrous objects were found in ditches over there. The investigation has recorded 4 phases of activity established from stratigraphic relationships of features, although there were no pottery sherds from other periods and all retrieved flintwork seems residual in excavated contexts.

- 2.2.2 The initially established field system was clearly overflowing what is evident in form of manganese-stained parent material in southern extent of the area, so the ditches belonging to subsequent sub-phases were dug deeper to facilitate better water drainage. An increasing distribution of artefacts there suggest that we're near or/and at the approach to a farmstead of this period plausibly located somewhere to the east. It's worth mentioning that archaeological evaluation on the eastern side of New Haine confirmed presence of Medieval field system without any indication for dwellings or other structures.
- 2.2.3 Subsequent strip map and sample investigation Phase 2 (east from New Haine Rd) carried out within north-eastern extent of the area has exposed boundary/ drainage ditches forming a rectilinear enclosure of Medieval date (1150-1275AD) clearly enclosing potential farmstead located to the north.
- 2.2.4 Additionally a dene hole was exposed within strip map and sample area.
- 2.2.5 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) does not affect or impact upon any World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields, or Registered Parks and Gardens. Historic Landscape Characterisation has been checked on-line and is recorded as post-1810 settlement (general). Historic mapping shows that in 1907 the PDA was a Timber Yard with an orchard to the west (WSI MAP 1). By 1897 the east frontage of the site had been developed with terraced housing (WSI MAP 2) and by 1929 additional commercial buildings had been built in the area of orchard (WSI MAP 3). The 2008 aerial photograph shows the PDA as concrete with a number of commercial buildings and car parking (WSI AP 1) and by 2021 little had changed (WSI AP 2). The entrance can be seen on Google mapping as a parking lot and to the west the former Methodist Free Church (WSI AP 3).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General Aims

- 3.1.1 The specific aims of the archaeological fieldwork were set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (SWAT Archaeology 2024) as stated below;

- *6.1 The primary objective of the archaeological evaluation is to establish or otherwise the presence of any potential archaeological features which may be impacted by the proposed development. The aims of this investigation are to determine the potential for archaeological activity and in particular the earlier prehistoric period and also any Roman, medieval and later archaeological activity.*

- *6.2 The programme of archaeological work should be carried out in a phased approach and will commence with evaluation through trial trenching. This initial phase should determine whether any significant archaeological remains would be affected by the development and if so, what mitigation measures are appropriate. Such measures may include further detailed archaeological excavation, or an archaeological watching brief during construction work or an engineering solution to any preservation in situ requirements.*

(SWAT Archaeology 2024: Section 6)

3.2 General Objectives

3.2.1 The general objectives of the archaeological fieldwork were therefore:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts, or ecofacts within the specified area;
- To establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition, and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the Specification (SWAT 2024) and carried out in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (CIfA 2014).

4.2 Fieldwork

4.2.1 39 evaluation trenches were excavated (Figures) across the proposed development area (PDA). Each trench was initially scanned by a metal detector for surface finds prior to excavation. Excavation was carried out using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, removing the overburden to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

4.2.2 Where appropriate, trenches were subsequently hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross-sections through the features were excavated to enable sufficient information about form, development, date, and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded

without prejudice to more extensive investigations, should these prove to be necessary. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with KCC and ClfA standards and guidance. A complete photographic record was maintained on site that included working shots; during mechanical excavation, following archaeological investigations, and during back filling.

- 4.2.3 On completion, the trenches were made safe and left open in order to provide the opportunity for a curatorial monitoring visit. Backfilling was carried out once all recording, surveying, and monitoring had been completed.

4.3 Recording

- 4.3.1 A complete drawn record of the evaluation trenches comprising both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections) was undertaken. The plans and sections were annotated with coordinates and OD heights.
- 4.3.2 Photographs were taken as appropriate; providing a record of excavated features and deposits, along with images of the overall trench to illustrate their location and context. The record also includes images of the site overall. The photographic record comprises digital photography. A photographic register of all photographs taken is contained within the project archive.
- 4.3.3 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. Layers and fills are identified in this report thus (100), whilst the cut of the feature is shown as [100]. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. Each number has been attributed to a specific trench with the primary number(s) relating to specific trenches (*i.e.* Trench 1, 101+, Trench 2, 201+, Trench 3, 301+, etc.).

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The Trenches were mechanically excavated under constant archaeological supervision and positioned to cover the entire proposed development area.
- 5.1.2 The site, as shown on Figures, provides the trench layout while further Figures illustrates the results for each individual archaeological evaluation trench along with representative soil sequence sections. Plates consist of photographs of features and selected trenches that have been provided to supplement the text.
- 5.1.3 Trench results are discussed below.

5.2 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

- 5.2.1 A relatively consistent stratigraphic sequence was recorded across the majority of the Site comprising modern made-up deposit with colluvium, which overlay the natural geological deposits. The subsoil/ colluvium which consisted of light to mid brown-orange clay sand silt with moderate small rounded stones and occasional broken bricks, glass and tiles. Natural geology comprised Margate Chalk capped by superficial clay and silts comprising orange-brown clay-silt/ silt-clay. In most of the areas the natural geology (xx03) was sealed-off by subsoil/ colluvium (xx02).

5.3 Archaeological Narrative – Negative Trenches

Trench 1 (Figures)

- 5.3.1 Trench 1 was placed in north-eastern part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.55metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (103) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. No archaeological cuts, artefacts or deposits were revealed in this trench.

Trench 2 (Figures)

- 5.3.2 Trench 2 was placed in north-eastern part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.8metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (203) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. No archaeological cuts, artefacts or deposits were revealed in this trench.

Trench 3 (Figures)

- 5.3.3 Trench 3 was placed in the eastern part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.9metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (303) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. No archaeological cuts, artefacts or deposits were revealed in this trench.

Trench 4 (Figures)

- 5.3.4 Trench 4 was placed in the eastern part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.95metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (403) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. No archaeological cuts, artefacts or deposits were revealed in this trench.

Trench 5 (Figures)

- 5.3.5 Trench 5 was placed in the eastern part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 1.3metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (503) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. No archaeological cuts, artefacts or deposits were revealed in this trench.

Trench 6 (Figures)

- 5.3.6 Trench 6 was placed in south-eastern part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.73metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (603) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. No archaeological cuts, artefacts or deposits were revealed in this trench.

Trench 12 (Figures)

- 5.3.7 Trench 12 was placed in north-eastern part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.76metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (1203) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. No archaeological cuts, artefacts or deposits were revealed in this trench.

Trench 13 (Figures)

- 5.3.8 Trench 13 was placed in north-eastern part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.58metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (1303) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring

present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. No archaeological cuts, artefacts or deposits were revealed in this trench.

Trench 14 (Figures)

- 5.3.9 Trench 14 was placed in northern part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 15metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.35metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (1403) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. No archaeological cuts, artefacts or deposits were revealed in this trench.

Trench 15 (Figures)

- 5.3.10 Trench 15 was placed in northern part of the site in NE-SW alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.8metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (1503) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. No archaeological cuts, artefacts or deposits were revealed in this trench. Trench has exposed modern crush hard-standing, possibly former compound area associated with construction of New Haine road.

Trench 16 (Figures)

- 5.3.11 Trench 16 was placed in northern part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.7metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (1603) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. No archaeological cuts, artefacts or deposits were revealed in this trench.

Trench 22 (Figures)

- 5.3.12 Trench 22 was placed in southern part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 20metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.6metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (2203) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. No archaeological cuts, artefacts or deposits were revealed in this trench.

Trench 23 (Figures)

- 5.3.13 Trench 23 was placed in southern part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.75metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (2303) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. No archaeological cuts, artefacts or deposits were revealed in this trench.

Trench 29 (Figures)

- 5.3.14 Trench 29 was placed in northern part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.68metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (2903) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. No archaeological cuts, artefacts or deposits were revealed in this trench.

Trench 30 (Figures)

- 5.3.15 Trench 30 was placed in northern part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.5metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (3003) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. No archaeological cuts, artefacts or deposits were revealed in this trench.

Trench 36 (Figures)

- 5.3.16 Trench 36 was placed in south-western part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.68metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (3603) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. No archaeological cuts, artefacts or deposits were revealed in this trench.

Trench 37 (Figures)

- 5.3.17 Trench 37 was placed in south-western part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.45metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (3703) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring

present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. No archaeological cuts, artefacts or deposits were revealed in this trench. Trench has exposed modern services cutting through made-up ground at the side of New Haine road.

Trench 38 (Figures)

- 5.3.18 Trench 38 was placed in south-western part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.5metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (3803) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. No archaeological cuts, artefacts or deposits were revealed in this trench. Trench has exposed modern services cutting through made-up ground at the side of New Haine road.

Trench 39 (Figures)

- 5.3.19 Trench 39 was placed in south-western part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.8metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (3903) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. No archaeological cuts, artefacts or deposits were revealed in this trench. Trench has exposed modern services cutting through made-up ground at the side of New Haine road.

5.4 Archaeological Narrative – Positive Trenches

Trench 7 (Figures 6+)

- 5.4.1 Trench 7 was placed in south-eastern part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.5metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (703) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. Trench has exposed two linear ditches in N-S alignment which seems continuing from previously investigated adjacent BDW site to the south. Ditch 704 comprised NNE-SSW aligned linear cut with moderate sides and concave base. It measured 0.7metres in width and 0.3metres in depth and was filled by context 705 comprising firmly compacted orange mottled grey silty clay no inclusions looks very like natural clay. Ditch 706 was NNE-SSW aligned linear cut with moderately sloping sides bit convex but mainly flat base. It measured 1.5metres in width and 0.9metres in depth and was filled by context 707 comprising firmly compacted orange grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent angular stones and moderate chalk flecks and was capped on top

by fill 708 which was firmly compacted orange mottled grey clay-silt without inclusions and looks very like natural clay.

Trench 8 (Figures)

- 5.4.2 Trench 8 was placed in south-eastern part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.65metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (803) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. Trench has exposed two linear ditches in E-W alignment. Feature 804 comprised E-W aligned linear cut with moderate sides and flat base. It measured 1.2metres in width and 0.2metres in depth and was filled by context 805 which was firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent angular stones. Next linear 806 was E-W aligned linear cut with moderate sides and concave base and measured 0.7metres in width and 0.3 metres in depth. It was filled by context 807 comprising firmly compacted orange grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent angular stones.

Trench 9 (Figures)

- 5.4.3 Trench 9 was placed in south-eastern part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.8metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (903) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. Trench has exposed Ditch 904 comprising E-W aligned linear cut with moderate sides and concave base. It measured 0.98metres in width and 0.4metres in depth and was filled by context 905 which was firmly compacted orange mottled grey silty clay without inclusions which looks very like natural clay. Fill produced 1 base sherd fragment possibly from a jar? Dark reddish-brown surface with a light brown core and a dark grey interior. Dated c.AD 1200-1250. Next to the west was post-hole 906 comprising sub-oval shape in plan with shallow sides and concave base. It measured 0.2m in length by 0.15metres in width and 0.12metres in depth and was filled by single fill 907 comprising firmly compacted orange mottled grey clay-sand-silt without any noticeable inclusions.

Trench 10 (Figures)

- 5.4.4 Trench 10 was placed in south-eastern part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 1.2metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (1003) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring

present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. Trench has exposed Trackway 1004 which was exposed in section linear going diagonally across the trench horizon of flint gravel sits in the shallow hollow up to 0.1m deep. Gravel is pebbles of size less than 40mm, angular and nodules of size less than 150mm and occasional tabular of size less than 50mm. Feature located 1.2m below ground level. Context overlays natural dark reddish brown clay with angular white patina flints and Palaeochannel in NW-SE alignment filled with bright and mid brown sand.

Trench 11 (Figures)

- 5.4.5 Trench 11 was placed in south-eastern part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 1.1metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (1103) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. Trench has exposed Ditch 1104 comprising N-S aligned linear cut with steep west side and moderate opposite side, leading to the concave base. It measured 1.22metres in width and 0.35metres in depth and was filled by context 1105 which was firmly compacted mid orangey brown silt with moderate flints (angular, tabular and pebbles) of size less than 100mm. Few residual worked flint were recovered from this fill. Another ditch 1106 was N-S aligned linear cut with steep sides, leading to the concave base. It measured 1.6metres in width and 0.45metres in depth and was filled by context 1107 which was firmly compacted mid orangey brown silt with moderate angular stones. Another feature discovered in this trench was Pit 1108 partially exposed, possibly oval in plan with steep sides leading to the flat base. It measured 0.9metres in width and 0.5metres in depth and was filled by context 1109 comprising firmly compacted mid brown silt with occasional angular, rounded and subangular flints up to 60 mm in size. Fill derived as result from gradual overtime silting process.

Trench 17 (Figures)

- 5.4.6 Trench 17 was placed in south-eastern part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 1.1metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (1703) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. Trench has exposed ditch 1704 which was N-S aligned linear cut with gradual break of slope at top, moderately sloped concave sides and gradual break of slope at base leading to a flat base. It measured 1.1metres in width and 0.21metres in depth and was filled by context 1705

comprising loosely compacted mid orangish brown clayey sandy silt with occasional angular, rounded and subangular stones up to 50 mm, occasional chalk. Fill derived as result from gradual overtime silting process.

Trench 18 (Figures)

- 5.4.7 Trench 18 was placed in south-eastern part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 1 metre in depth. It exposed natural geology context (1803) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. Trench has exposed Trackway 1804 which runs diagonally across the trench. Horizon of flint gravel sits in the shallow hollow up to 0.1m deep. Gravel is pebbles of size less than 40mm, angular and nodules of size less than 150mm and occasional tabular of size less than 50mm. Flint gravel of size less than 150mm containing white patinated angular, chalk nodules, bullseye nodules and pebbles. Average size 50mm.

Trench 19 (Figures)

- 5.4.8 Trench 19 was placed in central part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.85metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (1903) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. Trench has exposed ditch 1904 comprising NW-SE aligned linear cut with gradual break of slope at top, steep convex sides and gradual break of slope at base leading to flat base. It measured 0.6metres in width and 0.25metres in depth and was filled by fill 1905 which was Firmly compacted mid brown silt with rare angular and rounded flints up to 40 mm. Fill derived as result from gradual overtime silting process. Next was Pit 1906 comprising N-S aligned sub-oval shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, moderately sloped sides and gradual break of slope at base leading to a concave base. It measured 1.18metres in length by 0.9metres in width and 0.23metres in depth and was filled by context 1907 comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent angular stones. Fill derived as a result from gradual overtime silting process.

Trench 20 (Figures)

- 5.4.9 Trench 20 was placed in south-central part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.75 metre in depth. It exposed natural geology context (2003) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring

present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. Trench has exposed linear gully 2004 which was E-W aligned linear cut with shallow sides and flat base. It measured 0.55metres in width and 0.11metres in depth and was filled by context 2005 which was firmly compacted orange grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent angular stones.

Trench 21 (Figures)

- 5.4.10 Trench 21 was placed in central part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.62metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (2103) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. Trench has exposed ditch 2104 comprising N-S aligned linear cut with moderately sloping sides and flat, slightly concave base. It measured 0.7metres in width by 0.3metres in depth and was filled by context 2105 which was firmly compacted orange mottled grey silty clay without noticeable inclusions. Fill produced pottery sherd dated to c. AD 1150-1225. Another ditch 2106 was NNW-SSE aligned linear cut with sharp break of slope at top, moderately sloped straight sides and gradual break of slope at base leading to concave base. It measured 0.85metres in width and 0.32metres in depth.

Trench 24 (Figures)

- 5.4.11 Trench 24 was placed in south-central part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.75 metre in depth. It exposed natural geology context (2403) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. An extension from the west was dug to this trench to fully understand revealed remains. Trench has exposed Ditch 2404 comprising E-W aligned linear ditch with moderate sides and flat, slightly concave base. It measured 0.7metres in width and 0.15metres in depth and was filled by context 2405 which was firmly compacted, mid greyish yellow silty loam with moderate small and mid-size roots. Probably residual flint flake was recovered from this fill. Next to the north was circular feature 2406 interpreted as well-shaft. It comprised a circular shaft with vertical sides. Bottom was not exposed and feature measured 2.2metres in diameter and was filled by 2407 firmly compacted, dark grey-brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent chalk flecks and angular flints. Fill produced several pottery sherds giving an overall date c.AD 1150-1225+.

Trench 25 (Figures)

- 5.4.12 Trench 25 was placed in central part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 1metre in depth. It exposed natural geology context (2503) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. Trench has exposed Ditch 2504 comprising NW-SE aligned linear cut with sharp break of slope at top, moderately sloped concave sides and sharp break of slope at base leading to flat base. It measured 0.76metres in width and 0.2metres in depth and was filled by context 2505 which was moderately compacted mid orangish brown silty sandy clay. Fill produced five pottery sherds dated to c.AD 1200-1225+. Next was Ditch 2507 comprising N-S aligned linear cut with gradual break of slope at top, moderately sloped concave sides and gradual break of slope at base leading to concave base. It measured 1.2metres in width and 0.47metres in depth and was filled by context 2506 which was firmly compacted mid orangish brown clayey sandy silt with rare bones. Fill derived as result from deliberated backfill and produced a potsherd dated c.AD 1200-1225+. Ditch 2508 was NE-SW aligned linear cut, moderately sloped concave sides and gradual break of slope at base leading to concave base. It measured 0.8metres in width and 0.18metres in depth and was filled by context 2509 which was firmly compacted orangish brown with rare rounded stones. Fill derived as result from very slow gradual silting and/or wind blown.

Trench 26 (Figures)

- 5.4.13 Trench 26 was placed in south-central part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 1.1 metre in depth. It exposed natural geology context (2603) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. Trench has exposed Ditch 2604 comprising NNW-SSE aligned linear cut with gradual break of slope at top, steep convex sides and gradual break of slope at base leading to flat base. It measured 0.8metres in width and 0.4metres in depth and was filled by context 2605 which was firmly compacted mid brown silt with occasional angular, rounded and subangular flints up to 60 mm. Fill derived as result from gradual overtime silting process.

Trench 27 (Figures)

- 5.4.14 Trench 27 was placed in central part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.8metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context

(2703) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. Trench has exposed Ditch 2704 comprising N-S aligned linear cut with gradual break of slope at top, shallow convex sides and gradual break of slope at base leading to flat base. It measured 1.1metres in width and 0.17metres in depth and was filled by context 2705 which was firmly compacted mid brown silt with occasional angular, rounded and subangular flints up to 80 mm. Fill derived as result from gradual overtime silting process. Ditch 2706 was N-S aligned linear cut with gradual break of slope at top, shallow convex sides and gradual break of slope at base leading to flat base. It measured 0.76metres in width and 0.21metres in depth and was filled by context 2707 which was firmly compacted mid brown silt with occasional angular, rounded and subangular stones. Fill derived as result from gradual overtime silting process.

Trench 28 (Figures)

- 5.4.15 Trench 28 was placed in north-western part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.6 metre in depth. It exposed natural geology context (2803) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. An extension from the west was dug to this trench to fully understand revealed remains. Trench has exposed Trackway 2804 comprising E-W aligned shallow linear cut with shallow sides and flat base. It measured 3.7metres in width and 0.05metres in depth. A potsherd retrieved from between stones was dated c.AD 1200-1275. Pit 2805 was E-W aligned sub-oval in plan with gradual break of slope at top, shallow sides and gradual break of slope at base leading to concave base. It measured 0.74metres in length by 0.52metres in width and 0.11metres in depth and was filled by context 2806 which was firmly compacted mid orangish brown sandy silt with occasional angular, rounded and subangular flints up to 80 mm. Fill derived as result from gradual overtime silting process.

Trench 31 (Figures)

- 5.4.16 Trench 31 was placed in north-western part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.6metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (3103) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. Trench has exposed Ditch 3104 comprising NNW-SSE aligned linear cut with sharp break of slope at top,

shallow concave sides and gradual break of slope at base leading to concave base. It measured 0.75metres in width and 0.15metres in depth and was filled by context 3105 which was firmly compacted mid brown silt with rare angular and rounded flints up to 40 mm. Fill derived as result from gradual overtime silting process.

Trench 32 (Figures)

- 5.4.17 Trench 32 was placed in central-western part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.7 metre in depth. It exposed natural geology context (3203) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. Trench has exposed Gully 3204 which was E-W aligned linear cut with gradual break of slope at top, shallow sides and gradual break of slope at base leading to concave base. It measured 1.3metres in width and 0.08metres in depth and was filled by context 3205 comprising firmly compacted mid brown silt with moderate amount of angular, rounded, subangular and subrounded flints up to 80 mm. Fill derived as result from gradual overtime silting process. Next was ditch 3206 comprising E-W aligned linear cut with moderately sloped sides and concave base. It measured 0.47metres in width and 0.1metres in depth and was filled by 3207 which was firmly compacted mid brown silt with occasional rounded and subangular stones up to 60 mm. Fill derived as result from gradual overtime silting process.

Trench 33 (Figures)

- 5.4.18 Trench 33 was placed in south-western part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 1.2metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (3303) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. An extension from the south was dug to this trench to fully understand revealed remains. Trench has exposed sunken-floored building component 3304 housing hearth or kiln remains. Partially exposed feature 3304A, rectangular shape in plan with steep sides and gently sloping flat base. At the NW corner there is an adjacent round feature 3304B with undercut sides and flat base. At the top of the feature there is a u-shape area of burning that also abruptly covers the sides and base. At the bottom of the structure light grey clay was revealed. Firstly thought to be a placed material but it was a different from surrounding natural underneath 0.2m thick brickearth. The burn in situ area was soft red and vitrified walls that supposed to be here were robbed out. Three post holes were found at its base. It measured 3.7 metres in length by 2.85

metres in width and 0.47metres in depth and was filled in by sequence comprising two deposits. Context 3306 was firmly compacted dark black-grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks up to 1 mm, rare angular, rounded and subangular flints up to 60 mm, occasional bones, and burnt clay. Fill derived as result from deliberated backfill and trample. Next was fill 3305 comprising firmly compacted mid brown clayey silt with rare charcoal flecks up to 4 mm, occasional angular, rounded and subangular flints up to 100 mm, occasional burnt clay, bones and shells. Fill derived as result from gradual overtime silting process and produced 3 pottery sherds giving an overall date range c.AD 1175-1225. Post-hole 3307 was oval in plan with sharp break of slope at top, near vertical straight sides and sharp break of slope at base leading to flat base. It measured 0.2metres in diameter and 0.14metres in depth and was filled by context 3308 which was firm mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt. Fill derived as result from deliberated backfill. Adjacent Pit 3309 was oval in plan with gradual break of slope at top, moderately sloped sides and gradual break of slope at base leading to concave base. It measured 0.42metres in length by 0.2metres in width and 0.2metres in depth and was filled by context 3310 which was soft dark almost black clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks up to 1 mm, occasional angular, rounded and subangular flints up to 60 mm, occasional burnt clay and bones. Fill derived as result from deliberated backfill. Adjacent Pit 3311 was oval in plan with near vertical sides and gradual break of slope at base leading to flat base. It measured 0.5metres in diameter and 0.4metres in depth.

Trench 34 (Figures)

- 5.4.19 Trench 34 was placed in south-western part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.86 metre in depth. It exposed natural geology context (3403) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. Trench has exposed Ditch 3404 which was E-W aligned linear cut with sharp break of slope at top, shallow straight sides and sharp break of slope at base leading to flat base. It measured 1metre in width and 0.2metre in depth and was filled by context (3405) which was firmly compacted mid orangish brown silty clayey sand with rare angular, rounded and subrounded flints. Fill derived as result from gradual overtime silting process.

Trench 35 (Figures)

- 5.4.20 Trench 35 was placed in south-western part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.7metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (3503) comprising firmly compacted, orangey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent

pebbles and tabular flint fragments. Outcrops of eroding chalk bedrock and periglacial scarring present in places. Also eroded chalk surface with infrequent outcrops of heavy clay. An extension from the north was dug to this trench to fully understand revealed remains. Trench has exposed large ditch terminus 3504 comprising NNE-SSW aligned linear cut with moderately sloping sides breaking into bit convex but mainly flat base. It measured 2.2metres in width and 0.8metres in depth and was filled by context (3505) which was firmly compacted orange-brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent chalk flecks and angular stones. Fill produced 3 pottery sherds giving an overall date range c.50 BC -AD 50. Next to the east was short curvilinear 3306 which was NE-SW aligned short curvilinear cut turning west with near vertical sides and concave base. It measured 3.2metres in length by 0.5metres in width and 0.5metres in depth and was filled by context 3307 which was moderately compacted dark grey brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent angular stones. At western end of the trench was a ditch corner 3308 of which excavated slot revealed NE-SW aligned linear cut with gradual break of slope at top, moderately sloped concave sides and gradual break of slope at base leading to concave base. It measured 1metre in width and 0.26metres in depth and was filled by context 3309 which was firmly compacted light orangish brown sandy silt with occasional angular, rounded and subangular flints and rare chalk. Fill derived as result from gradual overtime silting process.

6 FINDS

6.1 Overview

- 6.1.1 The pottery amounted to a total of 21 assorted sherds weighing 298gms. The CBM comprised of an overall total of 1 fragment of Roman flue tile and 17 medium lumps and many very small fragments and dust fragments of burnt clay all of which weighed an overall total of 225gms.
- 6.1.2 The vast majority of the pottery is medieval broadly dating between c.AD 1150-1275 and consisting mainly of locally produced products made at Tyler Hill near Canterbury (Streeten 1982, 92) in Fabric M1 (Cotter 1991, 50; Cotter 2006, 146; Macpherson-Grant 1981, 24), a few fragments of medieval sand and flint-temper fabric EM46 (Cotter 2006, 159) and a possible imported French sherd in Beauvais-type Red painted ware fabric EM11A.RP (Cotter 2006, 199). A few sherds of Late Iron Age to early Roman grog-tempered ware in fabric B2 probably from an east Kent source (Lyne 2008, 207) are also represented along with a fragment of a Romano-British flue-tile (tubulus) (De la Bédoyère 1989, 111). Further detailed information can be found in the catalogue below.

Spot dating of the pottery and CBM by David Applegate BA (Hons)

6.2 Methodology

- 6.2.1 All of the sherds were examined in good light conditions using a Swift S41-20 binocular microscope with x10 magnification, a x8 Flubacher hand lens with built in metric scale and a x12 hand lens for determining the nature, size, form and frequency of added inclusions. A digital calliper was used to measure the thickness of the sherds. The pottery has been quantified using the standard measures of sherd count and weight only (Orton et al 2004), and the results have been catalogued giving details of context, ware type and date. The material has been retained in the original finds bag and these give details of site code, context numbers and a brief description of the contents. Fabric codes formulated by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) have been used to describe this pottery assemblage see (Cotter 2006).

6.3 Trench details

- 6.3.1 The site evaluation comprised of 39 trenches measuring between 15m to 25m in length. In the vast majority of these trenches no pottery was encountered. Pottery and CBM were found in 8 contexts [904](905), [2104](2105), [2406](2407), [2504](2505), [2507], [2804], [3304](3305), [3504](3505) from 7 trenches.

6.4 Fabrics

Late Iron Age/Early Roman

B2. 'Belgic' coarse grog-tempered ware. For a fuller description see (Lyne 2008, 207).

Medieval

EM46. Sandy ware with sparse-moderate flint-temper. For a fuller description see (Cotter 2006, 159).

M1. Tyler Hill Ware (Medieval Canterbury sandy ware). A coarse hard fired sandy ware fabric. For a fuller description see (Cotter 2006, 146).

Continental imports - French wares

EM11A.RP. Beauvais-type Red painted ware. For a fuller description see (Cotter 2006, 199).

CBM

CBM-1. Romano-British flue tile. Pale orange-brown sandy earthenware fabric. Sparse reddish-brown sub-rounded and angular iron oxide ranging 0.9mm to 7.5mm. Sparse angular white flint up to 0.6mm. Occasional amount of rounded and sub-rounded milky white, translucent, greyish and amber-brown quartz pellets ranging from 0.3mm to 0.7mm. Sparse calcareous chalk inclusions ranging from 0.1mm to 0.3mm. Slightly micaceous.

CBM-2. Burnt clay. Dark reddish-brown sandy fabric.

6.5 Catalogue

TRENCH 9						
Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Weight in gm.	Comments
Ditch [904]						
[904] Cut. (905) Fill.	M1 Tyler Hill ware (Cotter 1991, 50; Cotter 2006, 146; Macpherson-Grant 1981, 24).	1 base sherd fragment possibly from a jar? Dark reddish-brown surface with a light brown core and a dark grey interior.	c.AD 1200-1250	1	16	Wear: Fairly fresh. Harsh sandy feel. Sherd is between 7.46 to 8.94mm in thickness.
Overall totals for [904] Cut (905) Fill.			Overall date range: c.AD 1200-1250	Overall total finds: 1	Overall total weight 16gms	
TRENCH 21						
Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Weight in gm.	Comments
Ditch [2104]						
[2104] Cut. (2105) Fill.	EM46 Sandy ware with sparse-moderate flint-temper (Cotter 2006, 159).	1 very small body sherd from an unidentifiable form. Mid to dark brown patchy surface, dark grey- brown core with a dark grey interior.	c. AD 1150-1225	1	3	Wear: Abraded. Harsh feel. Sherd is between 7.04 to 8.16mm thick.
Overall totals for [2104] Cut. (2105) Fill.			Overall date range: c.AD 1150-1225	Overall total finds: 1	Overall total weight 3gms	

TRENCH 24						
Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Weight in gm.	Comments
Shaft [2406]						
[2406] Cut. (2407) Fill.	EM46 Sandy ware with sparse-moderate flint-temper (Cotter 2006, 159).	2 very small body sherds from an unidentified form. Black surfaces and core.	c. AD 1150-1225	2	4	Wear: Abraded. Harsh feel. Sherds are 6.45mm thick.
[2406] Cut. (2407) Fill.	M1 Tyler Hill ware (Cotter 1991, 50; Cotter 2006, 146; Macpherson-Grant 1981, 24).	3 base fragments probably from a cooking pot. Mid grey-black with much sooting.	c.AD 1200-1225+	3	176	Wear: Fairly fresh, black sooted. Harsh sandy feel. Sherds are between 7.58mm to 8.36mm thick.
[2406] Cut. (2407) Fill.	M1 Tyler Hill ware (Cotter 1991, 50; Cotter 2006, 146; Macpherson-Grant 1981, 24).	1 rim sherd from a bowl similar to (Macpherson-Grant 1981, 28, fig 111). Dark grey surface and core with a dark grey-black interior.	c.AD 1200-1225+	1	18	Wear: Fairly fresh. Harsh sandy feel. Sherd is 5.76mm to 7.06mm thick. Rim dia: 24cm EVE: 6%
Overall totals for [2406] Cut. (2407) Fill.			Overall date range: c.AD 1150-1225+	Overall total finds: 6	Overall total weight 198gms	
TRENCH 25						
Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Weight in gm.	Comments
Ditch [2504]						
[2504] Cut. (2505) Fill.	M1 Tyler Hill ware (Cotter 1991, 50; Cotter 2006, 146; Macpherson-Grant 1981, 24).	5 small body sherds probably from cooking pots? Surface colours and cores range from oxidised mid orange-brown to dark brown through to dark grey-black.	c. AD 1200-1225+	5	23	Wear: Fairly fresh. Harsh sandy feel. Average thickness of sherds is between 5.37mm to 7.42mm.
Overall totals for [2504] Cut. (2505) Fill.			Overall date range: c.AD 1200-1225+	Overall total finds: 5	Overall total weight 23gms	
Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Weight in gm.	Comments
Ditch [2507]						
[2507] Cut.	M1 Tyler Hill ware (Cotter 1991, 50; Cotter 2006, 146; Macpherson-Grant 1981, 24).	1 small body sherd from an unidentified form. Pale greyish-brown surfaces with a light brown core.	c. AD 1200-1225+	1	4	Wear: Fairly fresh. Harsh sandy feel. Sherd is 4.24mm thick.
Overall totals for [2507] Cut.			Overall date range: c.AD 1200-1225+	Overall total finds: 1	Overall total weight 4gms	
TRENCH 28						
Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Weight in gm.	Comments
Trackway [2804]						
[2804] Cut.	Unidentified. Possibly a	1 small base sherd from an	c. AD 1200-1275	1	13	Wear: Abraded.

	Canterbury region product?	unidentified form. Dark brown-red surface with a mid grey-brown core and a mid brown-orange interior.				Moderately sandy feel. Sherd is 10.41mm thick.
Overall totals for [2804] Cut.			Overall date range: c.AD 1200-1275	Overall total finds: 1	Overall total weight 13gms	
TRENCH 33						
Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Weight in gm.	Comments
SFB and hearth [3304]						
[3304] Cut. (3305) Fill.	M1 Tyler Hill ware (Cotter 1991, 50; Cotter 2006, 146; Macpherson-Grant 1981, 24).	2 body sherds probably from cooking pots? Dark grey to black surfaces and cores. One has a mid red-brown interior.	c. AD 1200-1225+	2	17	Wear: Moderate. Harsh sandy feel. Sherds are between 7.47mm and 7.59mm in thickness.
[3304] Cut. (3305) Fill.	EM11A.RP Beauvais-type Red painted ware (Cotter 2006, 199).	1 body sherd from an unidentified form. Pale yellowish-brown surfaces with a slightly lighter core.	c. AD 1175-1225	1	7	Wear: Fairly fresh. Sandy feel. Sherd is 6.83mm thick.
Overall totals for [3304] Cut. (3305) Fill.			Overall date range: c.AD 1175-1225	Overall total finds: 3	Overall total weight 24gms	
TRENCH 35						
Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Weight in gm.	Comments
Ditch [3504]						
[3504] Cut. (3505) Fill.	B2 Grog-tempered ware (Lyne 2008, 207).	3 body sherds from an unidentified form. Mid reddish-brown surfaces with a dark grey-brown core sandwiched surface colours to a depth of 3mm.	c.50 BC - AD 50	3	17	Wear: Moderate. Distinctive soapy feel. Sherds are between 12.47mm to 12.78mm thick.
Overall totals for [3504] Cut. (3505) Fill.			Overall date range: c.50 BC -AD 50	Overall total finds: 3	Overall total weight 17gms	

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6.7 Lithics

- 6.7.1 Several worked flint pieces were retrieved from topsoil and colluvium. Majority of those seems residual and have dull edges indicating damage from protracted ploughing.
- 6.7.2 A notable piece was retrieved during machine excavation of Trench 25. A snapped fragment of well-worked semi-polished flint axe head, manufactured from grey flint, with round blade, gradually tapering to the butt, dating c. 4,400-2,200 BC. Piece measured 30mm X 40mm X 50mm and weighted 46.6g.
- 6.7.3 Other retrieved pieces are debitage provisionally dated to Mid to Late Bronze Age.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL

7.1 Overview

- 7.1.1 Two soil samples were acquired during the course of evaluation from Sunken Floored Building and associated kiln/ hearth.
- 7.1.2 These samples were not processed for the purpose of this report and are proposed to be transferred and included in future SMS archive.

7.2 Faunal remains by Dr Marcileida Dos Santos

7.3 Introduction

- 7.3.1 This report seeks to characterise the zooarchaeological assemblage from NHR-EV-24, evaluating its potential to illuminate human-animal interactions at the site. Additionally, it assesses the broader significance of these interactions within local, regional, and national contexts, offering insights into past populations' social, economic, and ecological dynamics. A total of forty-seven fragments of animal bones, teeth, and shells were recovered, forty-five of which were identified to the taxonomic level, and sixteen were further classified to species. Based on the findings, no further work is deemed necessary.

7.4 Methodology

- 7.4.1 All materials were hand-recovered from the site and subsequently subjected to a systematic scanning process. Each specimen was meticulously recorded and catalogued, including those that could not be identified as specific. The cataloguing process included detailed measurements, morphological descriptions, and taphonomic observations where applicable (Appendix 1). Specimens that could not be identified were also documented with notes on their condition and any relevant distinguishing features. Comprehensive data for all recovered elements, including unidentified specimens, is provided in Appendix 2.

7.5 Summary of findings

- 7.5.1 A total of five mammal species, four avian species (including a duck), nine gastropods, and eight bivalves (including oysters) were examined. Among the shellfish, common limpets (*Patella* spp.) were the most abundant, followed by oysters (*Ostrea* spp.) (Table 1). The highest concentration of remains was found in ditch context No. 2504 (n=28), representing 59.6% of the total sample. Limpets comprised 39% of the shellfish assemblage, with oysters accounting for 28% (Table 1). These findings are consistent with historical dietary patterns, as limpets and oysters were common food sources during the medieval period.
- 7.5.2 Marine shellfish, particularly oysters, mussels, and cockles, were notably more abundant than land snails. A high concentration of shell fragments, along with two nearly intact Common Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) shells, were recovered from context No. 2504. Whelks are valuable indicators of bottom-fishing activities, as they can be harvested through both bottom-fishing and bottom-trawling methods (Campbell et al., 2014; Mensink et al., 2000; Somerville et al., 2017).
- 7.5.3 The bone remains were generally in fair to poor condition, with several fragments exhibiting signs of friability, suggesting they were prone to breakage during excavation. Butchery marks were sparse and primarily observed on avian bones, with no evidence of burned remains. A Fox maxilla displayed wear on the M3, indicating that the animal was not young. Additionally, horse molars and fractured avian metatarsals were recovered from the medieval gully context no. 2504, though other contexts suggest a medieval chronological association for most of the faunal material.

7.6 Potential and Recommendations

- 7.6.1 The assemblage represents a small collection of faunal remains with limited chronological context and variable preservation. While the findings align with expectations, the assemblage offers limited potential to significantly enhance our understanding of zooarchaeological patterns at the site or in the broader regional context. Consequently, further analysis of this

material is considered optional and additional excavation or sampling may only be warranted if new research questions emerge.

Table 1. Summary of findings by context and taxon.*Garden snail are from present period and were dormant.

Taxon	Context						
	Medieval				Medieval	Total	%
	well-shaft	Ditch	Ditch	Trackway	SFB		
	2406	2504	2507	2804	3304		
Aves (birds)				3		3	6
Common Cockle		1				1	2
Common Limpet		13			5	18	38
Common Mussel		1				1	2
Common Whelk		2				2	4
Duck					1	1	2
Fox			1			1	2
Garden Snail*		1		2		1	2
Horse						2	4
Oyster	1	9			2	12	25
Pig			2			2	4
Striped snails		1			2	3	6
Unidentified bone (?)					1	1	2
	1	29	3	5	10	48	100

7.7 Selection and Retention

7.7.1 Given the constraints of long-term curation space and the assemblage's limited potential for further research, retention decisions have been made based on its ability to contribute to future analysis, comparative studies, and educational applications. It is recommended that the assemblage be considered a lower priority for long-term retention. However, if further research objectives arise, they may hold value for on-going or future projects.

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8 DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 The archaeological evaluation on Land at New Haine Road, Ramsgate, Kent CT12 5ZW, has investigated the extents of the proposed development area using 39 trenches measuring 15-25m in length.

8.2 Discussion

- 8.2.1 The investigation has confirmed the presence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area; however these remains are confined to western and south-western extent of the site.
- 8.2.2 Potential farmstead or settlement of medieval date comprising sunken-floored building component, hearth, well-shaft and associated ditches was exposed in Trenches 33, 34, 25 and 24. Associated field system of that date although this dating was only confirmed in field ditch revealed in Trench 9 was revealed in Trenches 31, 17, 32, 27, 11, 19, 20, 9, 8 and 7. The similarity of alignment being close to north-south and east-west indicates possibility of contemporary dates of ditches revealed in mentioned above trenches.
- 8.2.3 Medieval metallised trackway in northwest- southeast alignment was confirmed in Trenches 28, 18 and 10.
- 8.2.4 Large ditch terminus revealed in Trench 35 produced secure Late Iron Age/ Early Roman dating evidence and its alignment (northeast-southwest) suggests that many undated linear ditches in similar alignment could be a members of LIA/ER field system.
- 8.2.5 Several worked flint pieces retrieved during the course of evaluation are highly likely residual and were only found in broad colluvium deposits covering areas where natural and archaeological horizon undulates. None of the flintwork was attributed to any particular feature revealed in evaluation trenches.

8.3 Conclusion

- 8.3.1 The archaeological investigation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification and has assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Principal Archaeological Officer of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

8.4 Impact assessment and Recommendation

- 8.4.1 Erection of buildings and construction of internal roads will have an impact exceeding 1.5metres in depth thus further work is proposed to take place where archaeological remains will be destroyed by proposed development.
- 8.4.2 Development of parking lots and green spaces should not have an impact exceeding 0.6metres in depth thus preservation in-situ is suggested for areas where archaeology is buried at least 0.7m below existing ground level.
- 8.4.3 The overall extend and scope of further work will be communicated with Principal Archaeological Officer separately in due course.

9 ARCHIVE

9.1 General

- 9.1.1 The Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises 1 file/document case of paper records and A4 graphics. The Site Archive will be retained at SWAT Archaeology offices until such time it can be transferred to a Kent Museum.

10 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 10.1.1 SWAT would like to thank the Client for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Simon Mason, Principal Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council, for his advice and assistance.
- 10.1.2 Peter Cichy, Bart Cichy, Dan Leaver, Dr Leida Dos Santos and Skye Fulcher from SWAT Archaeology carried out the archaeological fieldwork; illustrations were produced by Bart Cichy. The report was written by Peter Cichy. On behalf of the client project was directed by Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA, FRSA of SWAT Archaeology.

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Canterbury Archaeological Trust October 2023 Desk-Based assessment of land at New Haine Road, Ramsgate, Kent CT12 5ZW

SWAT Archaeology 2024 Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation of Land at New Haine Road, Ramsgate, Kent CT12 5ZW

Site Name: New Haine Road, Ramsgate, Kent CT12 5ZW

SWAT Site Code: NHR-EV-24

Site Address: As above

Summary. *Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation on Land at New Haine Road, Ramsgate, Kent CT12 5ZW. The archaeological programme was monitored by the Principal Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council.*

The archaeological works have investigated the extents of the proposed development area using 39 trenches measuring 15-25m in length.

Archaeological evaluation has confirmed the presence of medieval farmstead or small settlement of that date located in south-western extent of the proposed development area. These findings comprised a kiln or hearth with sunken-floored building component and a well shaft. Additionally a metalled trackway was exposed in western and central extent of the site traversing the PDA from northwest into southeast direction. The trackway and the settlement are accompanied by a broadly undated field system comprising linear ditches which occupies southern and western areas of the site. Potentially some of the ditches in in NE-SW and SE-NW alignment could be a part of Late Iron Age/ Early Roman field system, although only one ditch terminus in Trench 35 has produced reliable dating evidence to support this interpretation.

The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification and has assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Principal Archaeological Officer of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

further work is recommended

District/Unitary: Thanet District Council

Period(s): Prehistory (residual), Late Iron Age/ Early Roman and Medieval

NGR (centre of site to eight figures) NGR 636297 167112

Type of Archaeological work: Archaeological Evaluation

Date of recording: November 2024

Unit undertaking recording: Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology)

Geology: Margate chalk, with superficial deposits of Head, 1 (clay and silt) recorded in the northern part of the site and Head, 2 (clay and silt) recorded in the southern portion

Title and author of accompanying report: Peter Cichy (2024) Archaeological Evaluation of Land at New Haine Road, Ramsgate, Kent CT12 5ZW

Location of archive/finds: SWAT. Archaeology. Graveney Rd, Faversham, Kent ME13 8UP

Contact at Unit: Paul Wilkinson

Date: 25/11/2024

Site: NIRE-VY-24		Faunal remains Table											
Feature	Context	Fill	Samples ID	Quantity	Specimen	Size (mm)	Taxon	Species	Mass (grams)	Age	Conditions		
Ditch	[2507]	2506	#1	1	Upper jaw Molar #1	BC 15.01, BM 11.70, H17.8	Pig		3	medieval	Well preserved	Good	
		2506	#2	1	Upper jaw Molar #3	BC18.55, BM13.95, H 20.11	Pig		5	medieval	Well preserved	Good	
		2506	#3	1	Maxilla with pre-molars 1+2	L105.72, Vmax132.5	Fox		22	medieval	Badly preserved	Poor	
		3305	#1	1	Femur	L:58.4, W:8.04	Chicken	Cernuello (Cernuello) virgata (Da Costa, 1778)	146	medieval	Fractured	Poor	
SFB	[3304]	3305	#2	1	Striped snails shells	L:32.90, W25.46	Striped snails	Cernuello (Cernuello) virgata (Da Costa, 1778)	3	medieval	Fractured	Poor	
		3305	#3	1	Striped snails shells	L:39.44, W25.34	Striped snails	Cernuello (Cernuello) virgata (Da Costa, 1778)	2	medieval	Fractured	Poor	
		3305	#3	1	Top shell of brachia	AP:48.29, W:31.73	Bivalvia oyster	Ostrea edulis	5	medieval	Fractured	Poor	
		3305	#4	2	Shells - common limpet - white	L:29.78, W25.65	Common Limpet	Patella vulgata	3	medieval	Intact	Good	
		3305	#5	3	Shells - common limpet - white	L:31.87, W24.72	Common Limpet	Patella vulgata	3	medieval	Intact	Good	
		3305			Muscle shells		Mussels	Common Mussel - Mytilus edulis	2	medieval	Fractured	Good	
		3305			Muscle shells		Mussels	Common Mussel - Mytilus edulis	3	medieval	Fractured	Poor	
		3305			Muscle shells		Mussels	Common Mussel - Mytilus edulis	1	medieval	Fractured	Poor	
		3305	#6	1	Ostrea edulis	L21.18, W:5.66	?			medieval	Small fragment	Poor	
		2804	#1	1	Tooth - Molar (Visible crown and reserve crown, no root	L:29.21, D:12.97	Horse		4	medieval	No root	Poor	
Trackway	[2804]	2804	#2	1	Tooth - Molar (Visible crown and reserve crown, no root)	L:31.20, D:14.38	Horse		7	medieval	No root	Poor	
		2804	#3	1	Fractured avian metatarsal	L:34.74	Avian		4	medieval	broken	Poor	
		2804	#4	1	Fractured avian metatarsal	L:32.70	Avian		3	medieval	broken	Poor	
		2804	#5	1	Fractured avian metatarsal	L24.13	Avian		2	medieval	broken	Poor	
		2505	#1	1	Fractured piece of bone	L:28.92, W21.82	?		6	medieval	broken	Poor	
Ditch	[2504]	2505	#2	1	Shell fragment rim	L14.98, W:16.83	Bivalvia		0.01	medieval	Fragments	Poor	
		2505	#3	13	Shells - common limpet - white	L41.64, W:38.12, Smallest: L:2905, W:23.50	Common Limpet			medieval	12 intact 1 fractured	Fair	
		2505	#4	9	Shells fragments - Oysters	L:52.12, W31.05, Smallest: L:9.43, W:3.14	Bivalvia oyster	Ostrea edulis		medieval	Fractured	Poor	
		2505	#5	1	Large - Complete shell	H60.39, W:32.15	Common wolk	Buccinum undatum		medieval		Good	
Shaft	[2406]	2505	1	1	Small - Complete shell	H17.51, W:14.20	Common wolk	Buccinum undatum		medieval		Good	
		2505	#6	1	Complete shell- Snails	H126.40, W23.65	Striped snails	Cernuello (Cernuello) virgata (Da Costa, 1778)		medieval	Fractured	Good	
		2505	#7	1	Shells fragments-Muscles	Various	Mussels	Common Mussel - Mytilus edulis		medieval	Fragments	Poor	
		2505	#8	1	Garden snail	L:9.38, W9.18	Snail	Monacha cantina		medieval		Good	
Total		2407	#1	1	Top shell of brachia	AP:37.71, W:32.93	Bivalvia oyster	Ostrea edulis	11	medieval	top shell	Fair	

Plates



Plate 1: The site viewed from the southeast.



Plate 2: The site viewed from the northeast.



Plate 3: Showing Evaluation Trench 1. Looking south with one metre scale.



Plate 4: Showing Evaluation Trench 6. Looking northwest with one metre scale.



Plate 5: Showing Evaluation Trench 10. Looking north with one metre scale.



Plate 6: Showing Evaluation Trench 13. Looking northeast with one metre scale.



Plate 7: Showing Evaluation Trench 19. Looking west with one metre scale.



Plate 8: Showing Evaluation Trench 29. Looking west with one metre scale.



Plate 9: Showing Evaluation Trench 36. Looking northeast with one metre scale.



Plate 10: Showing Kiln/ Hearth in Trench 33 abutted to sunken-floored component 3304. Two metre scale



Plate 11: Showing sunken-floored building in Trench 33. Looking NE with two one metre scales.



Plate 12: Showing representative section in Trench 33 (above SFB). Two metre scale.



Plate 13: Showing Ditch 1904. Looking NW with one-metre scale.



Plate 14: Showing Ditch 2104. Looking north with half-metre scale.



Plate 15: Showing well-shaft 2406. Looking southwest with one and half-metre scales.



Plate 16: Showing Ditch Terminus 3504. Looking south with one and half-metres scales.



Plate 17: Showing Ditch 706. Looking north with one and half-metres scales.



Plate 18: Metalled trackway revealed in Trench 28. Two metres scale.



Plate 19: A close up on Trackway's 3304 metallised surface. Two metre scale.



Plate 20: Metalled Trackway exposed in Trench 18. Two metre scale bar.

Figures

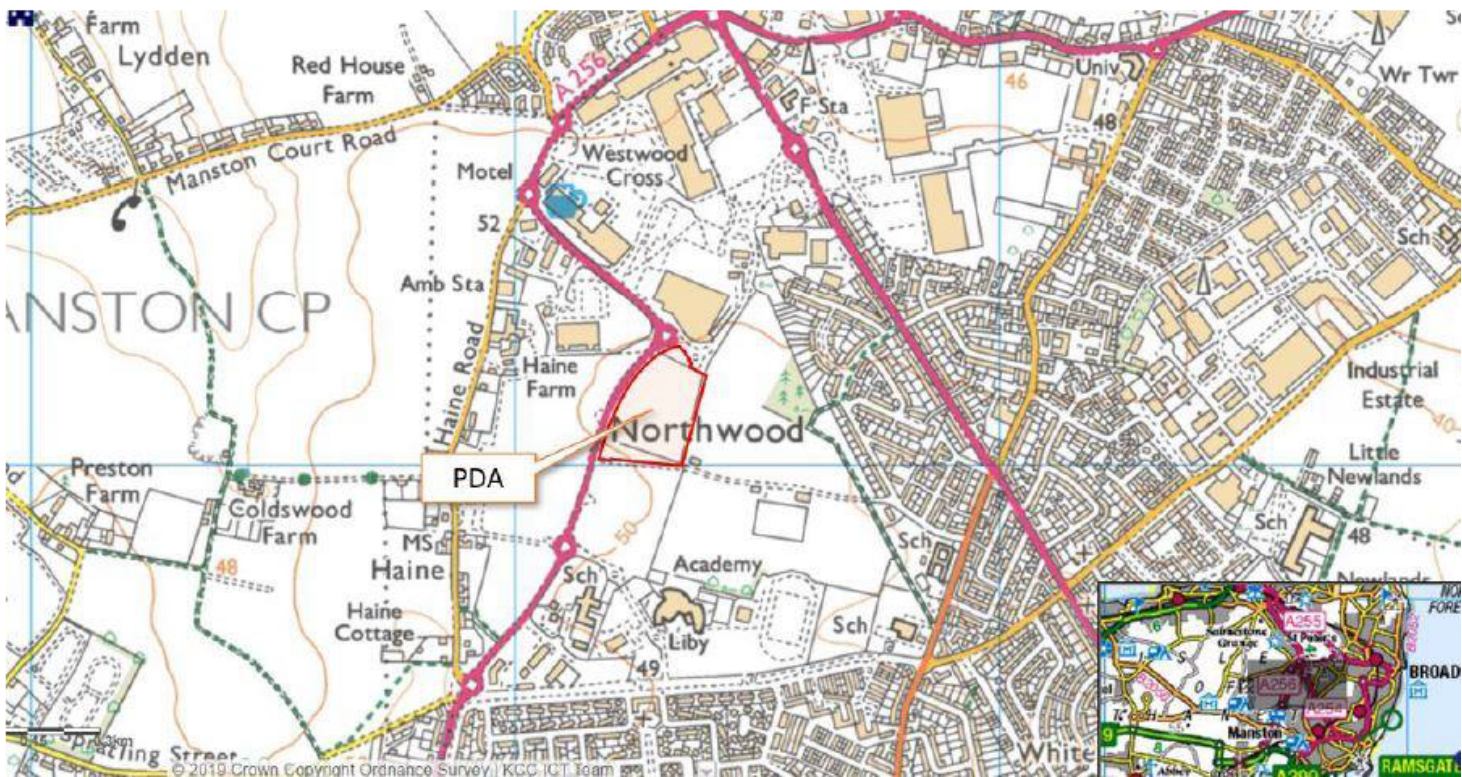


Figure 1: Site Location Map

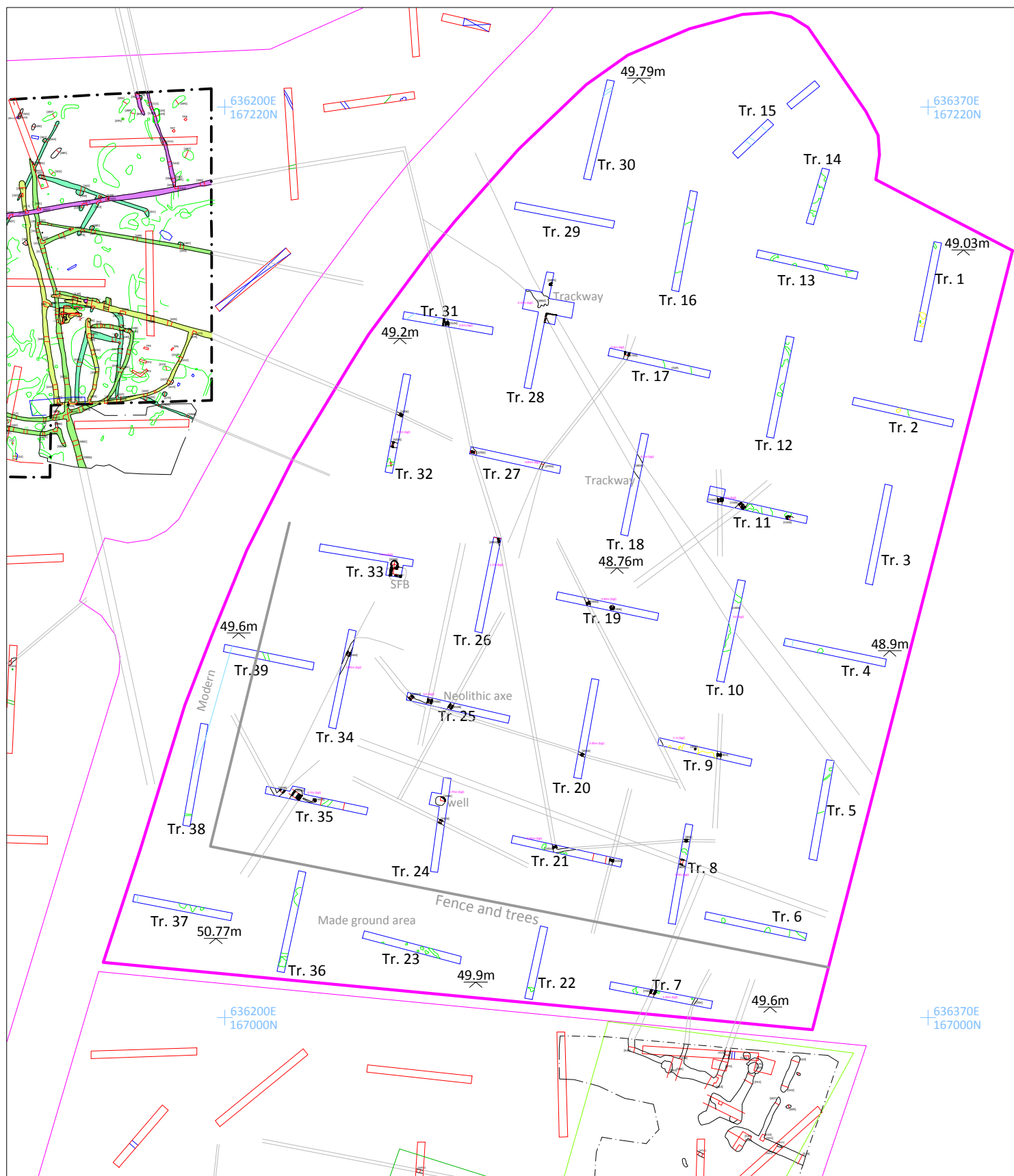


Figure 2: Trench location



0 12.5 62.5
SCALE 1:1250@A4 metres



Figure 3: Trench location in relation to development

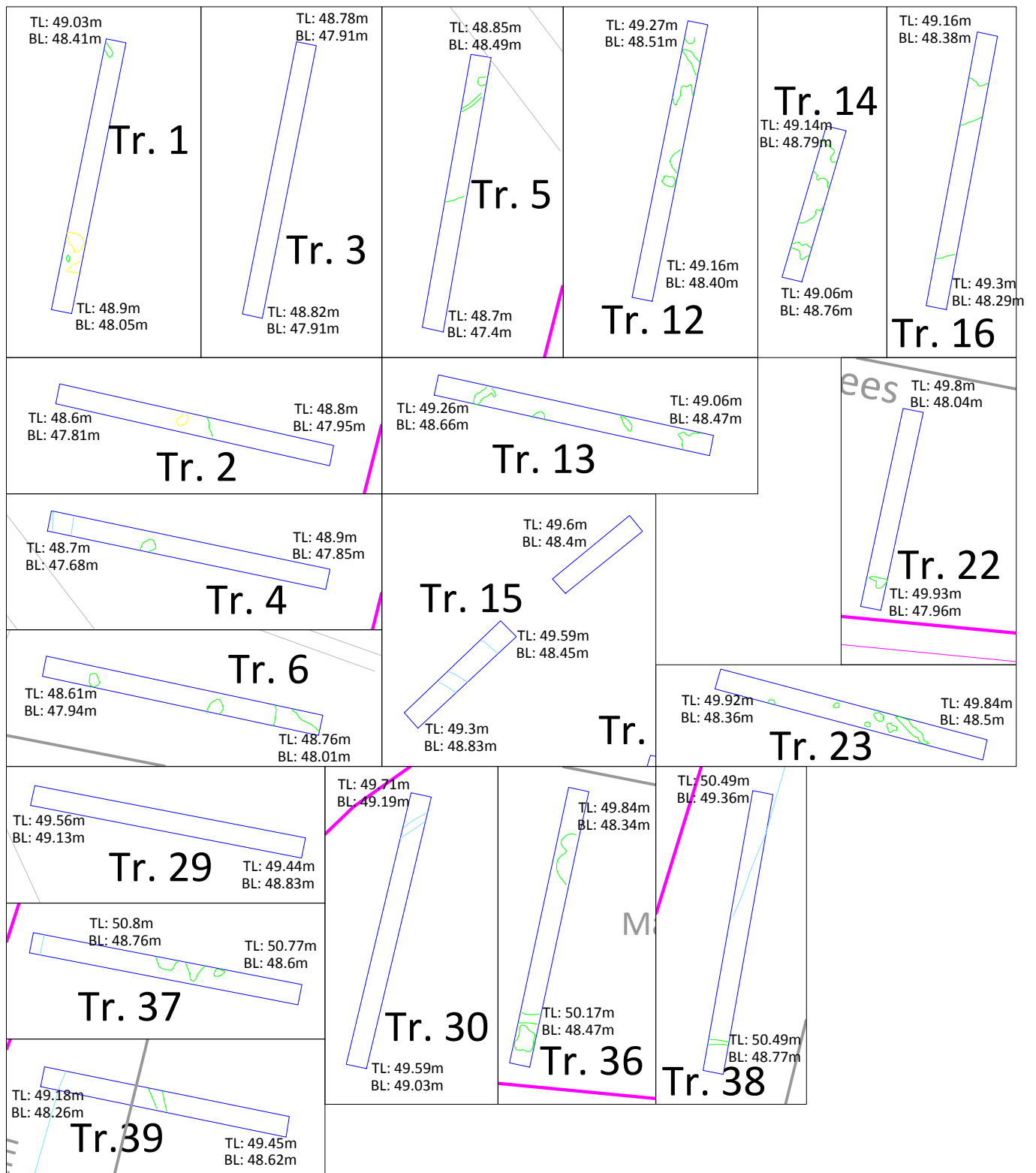
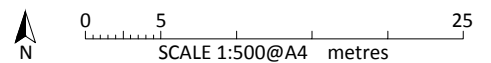


Figure 4: Plans of blank trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 29, 30, 36, 37, 38, 39



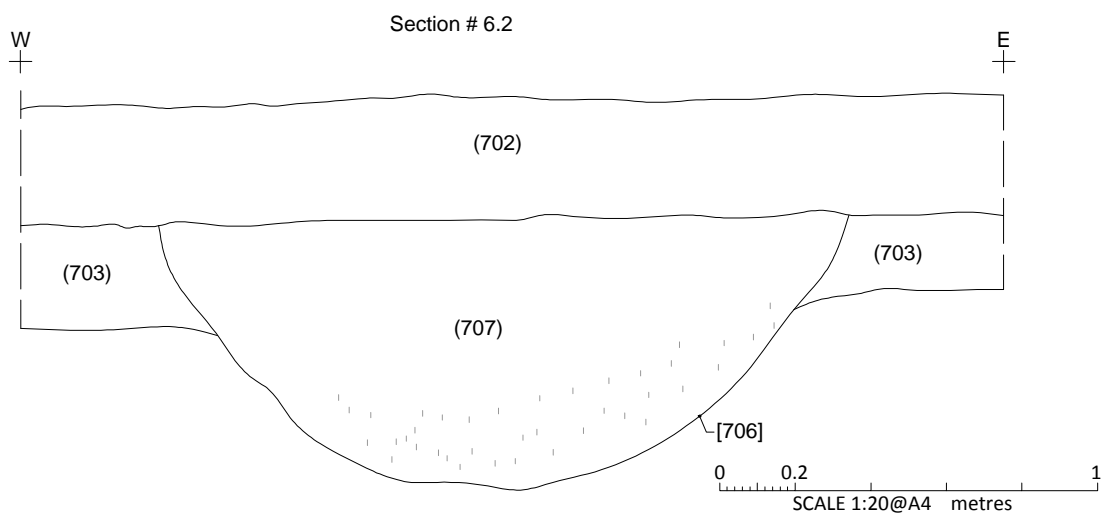
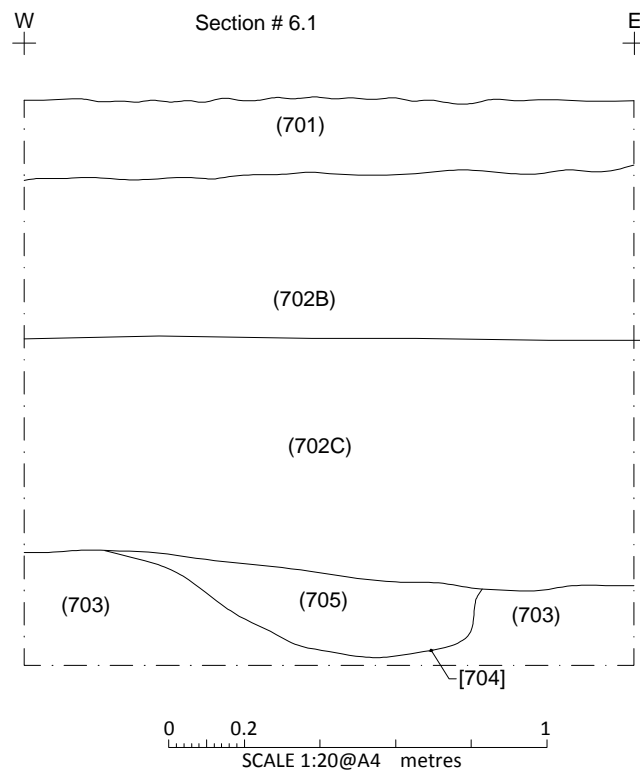
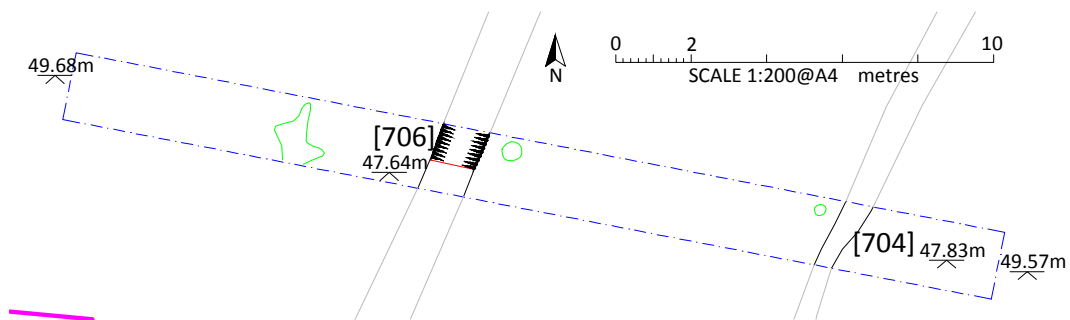


Figure 6: Trench 7

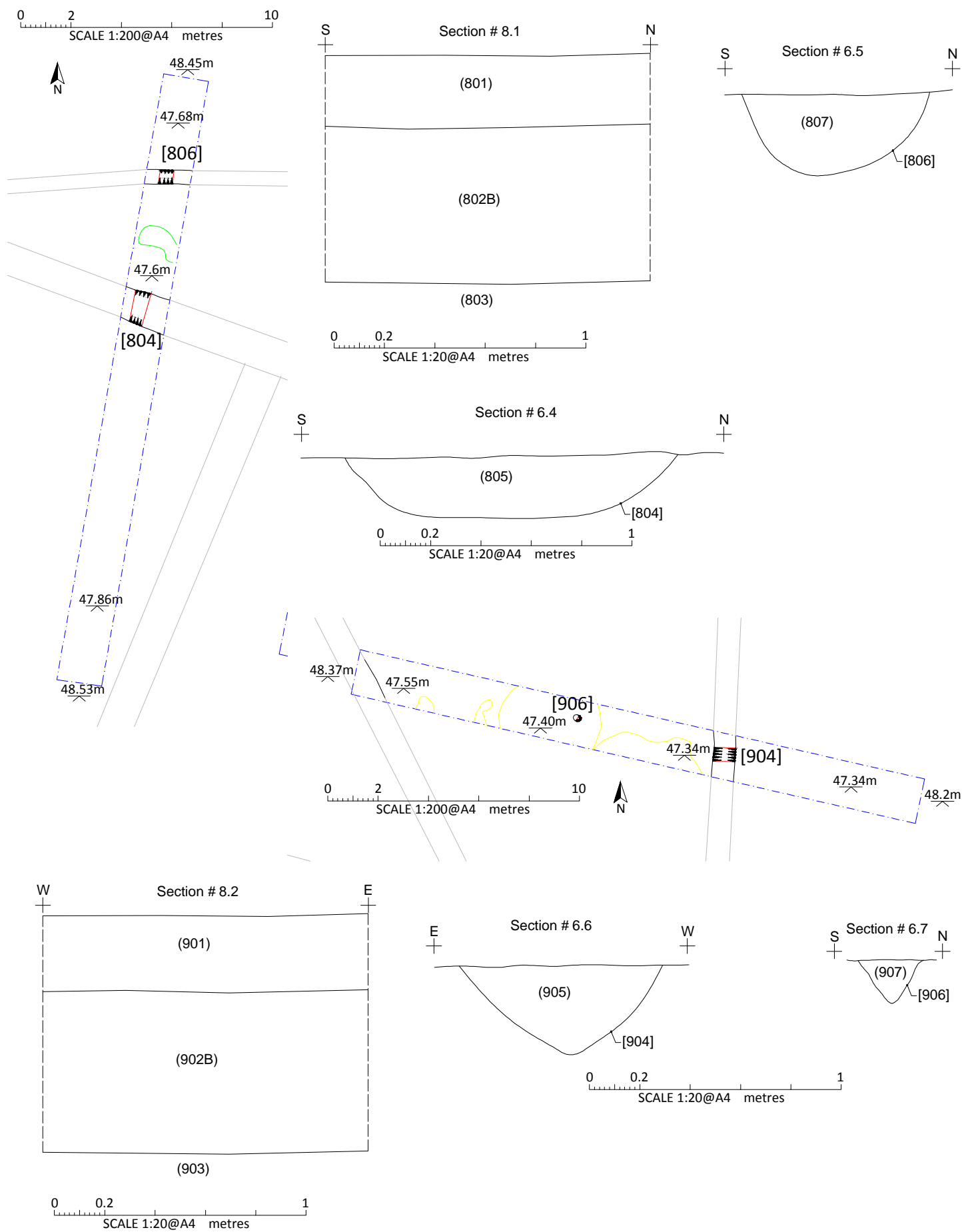


Figure 7: Trench 8 and 9

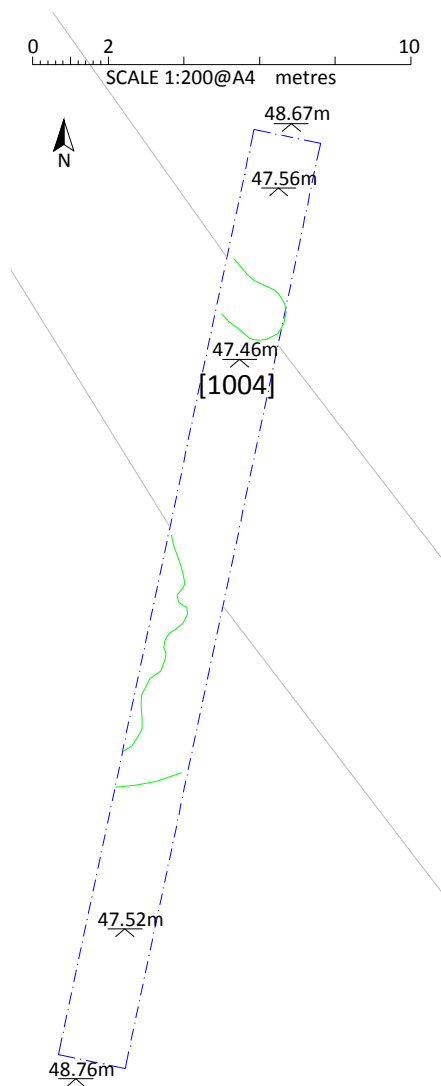
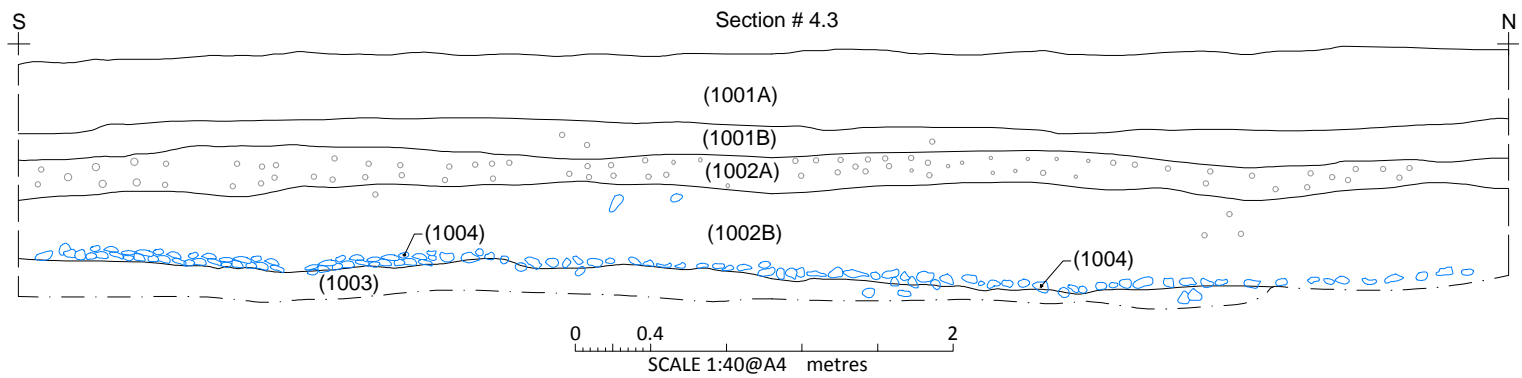


Figure 8: Trench 10

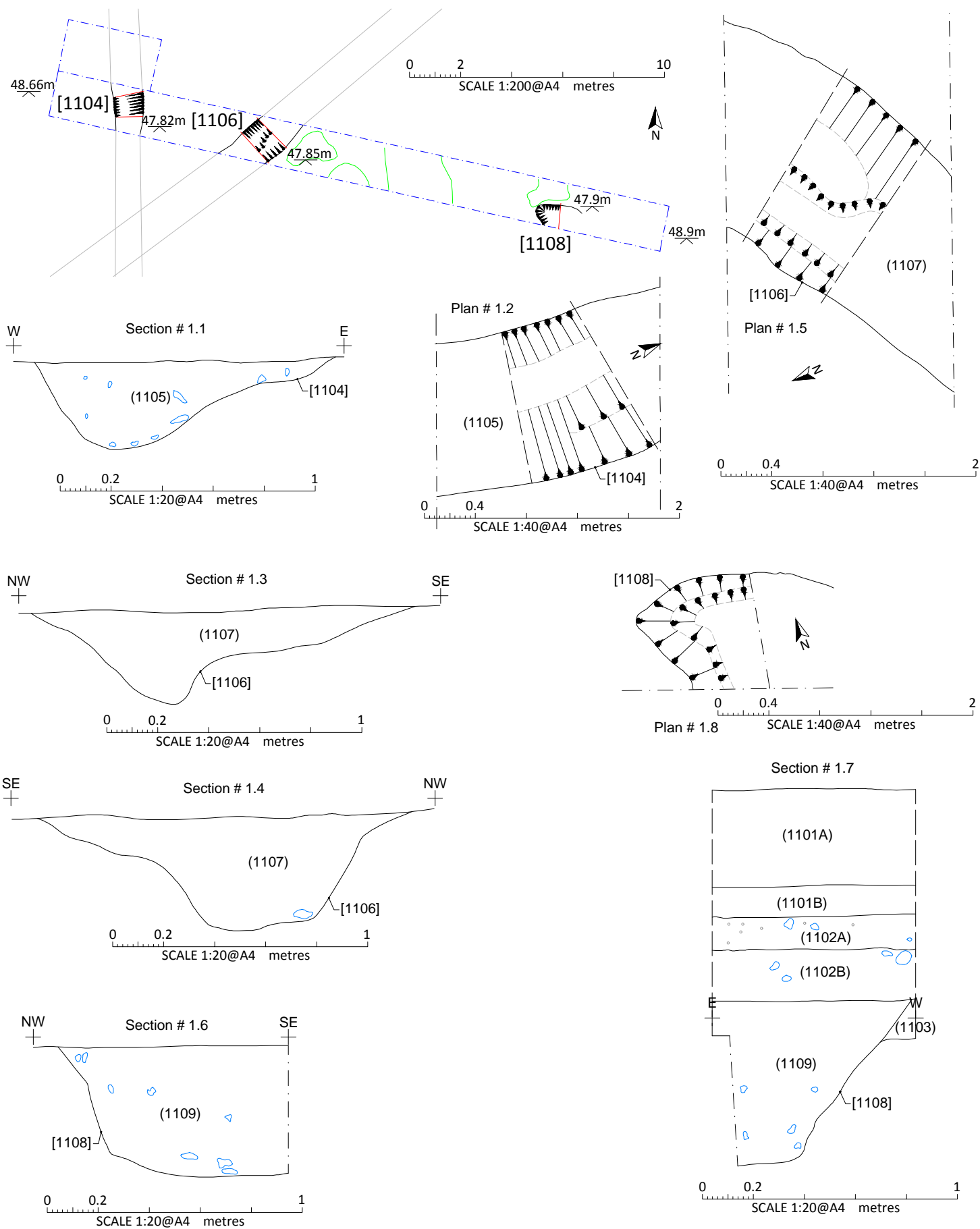


Figure 9: Trench 11

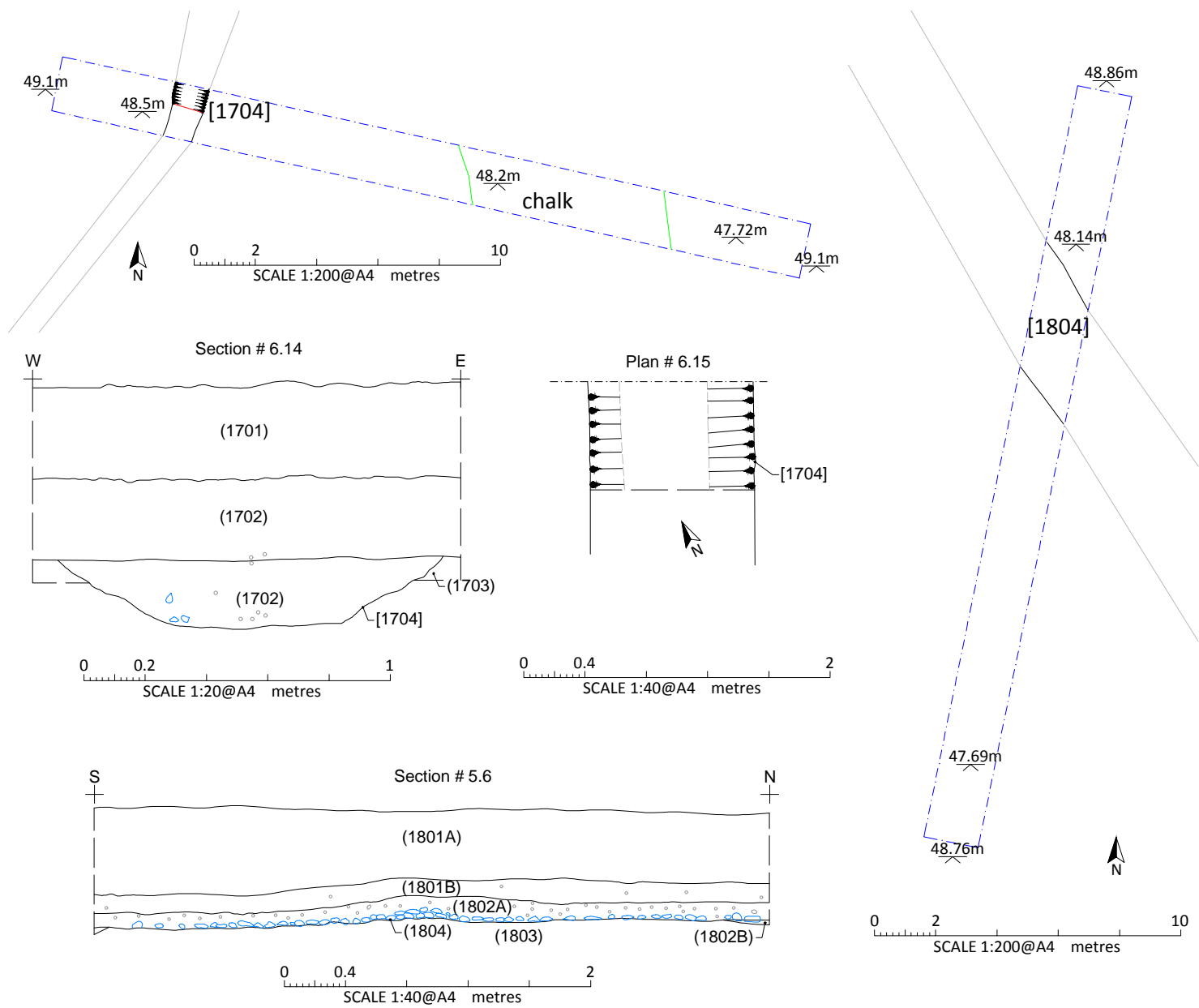


Figure 10: Trench 17 and 18

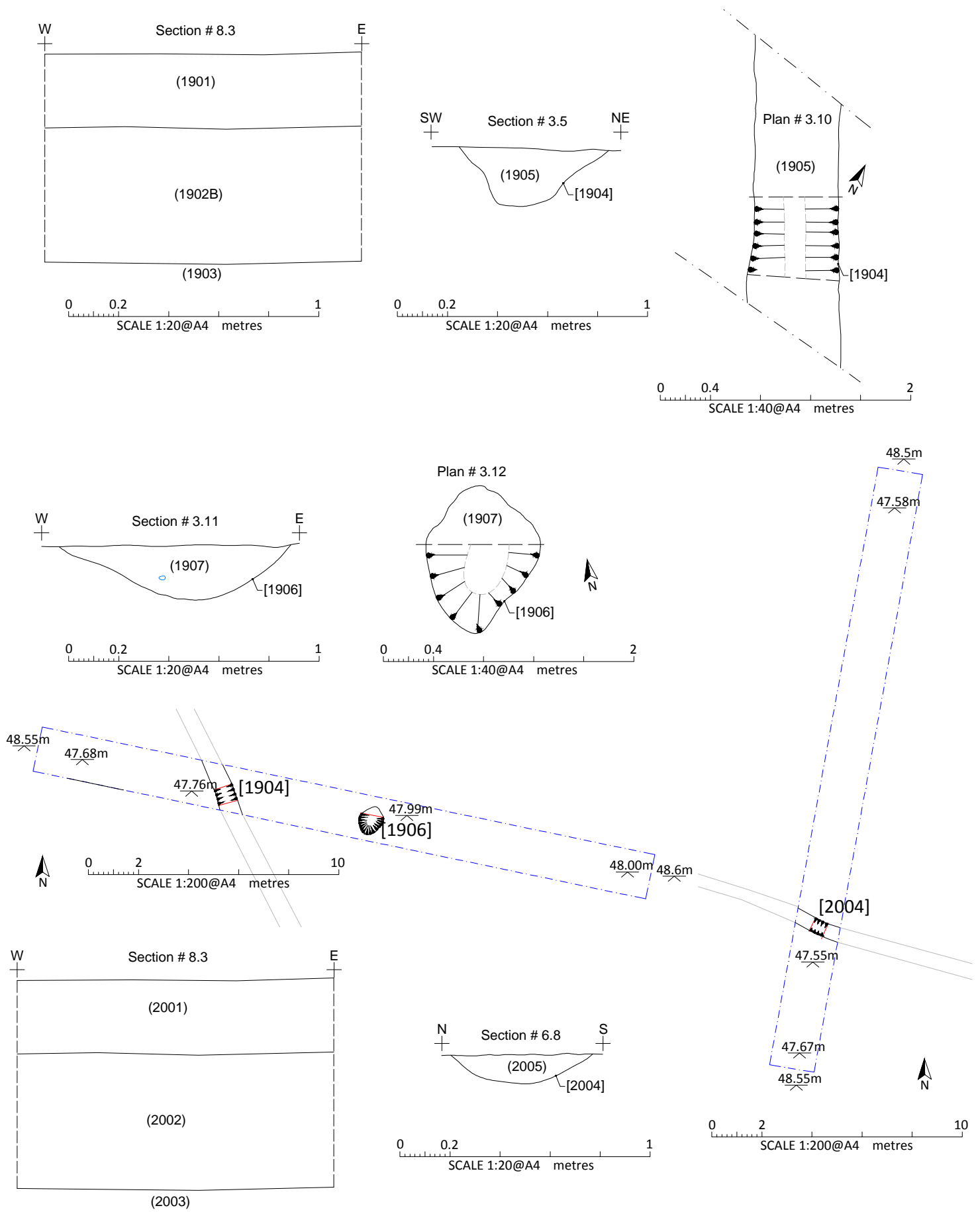


Figure 11: Trench 19 and 20

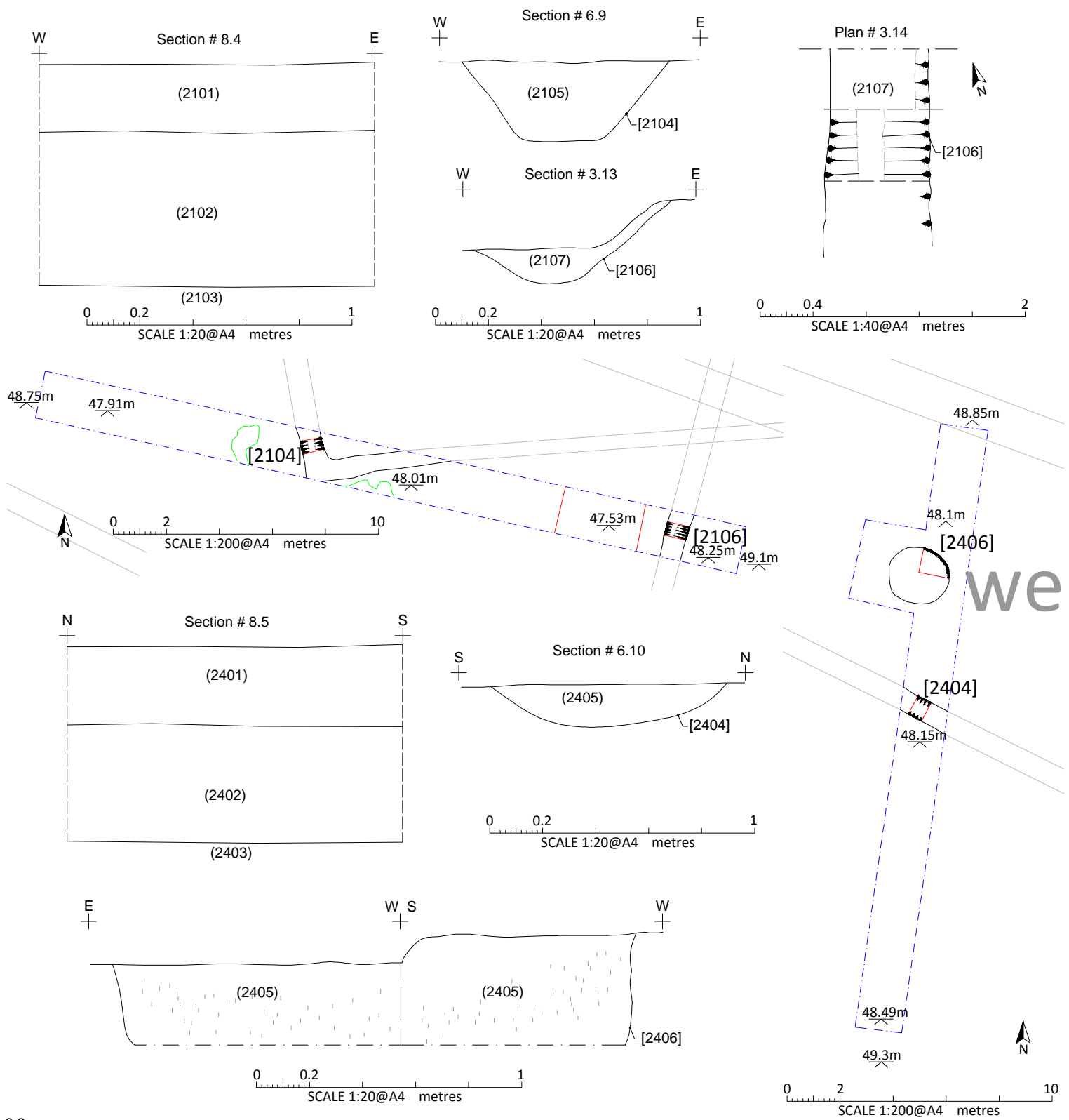


Figure 12: Trench 21 and 24

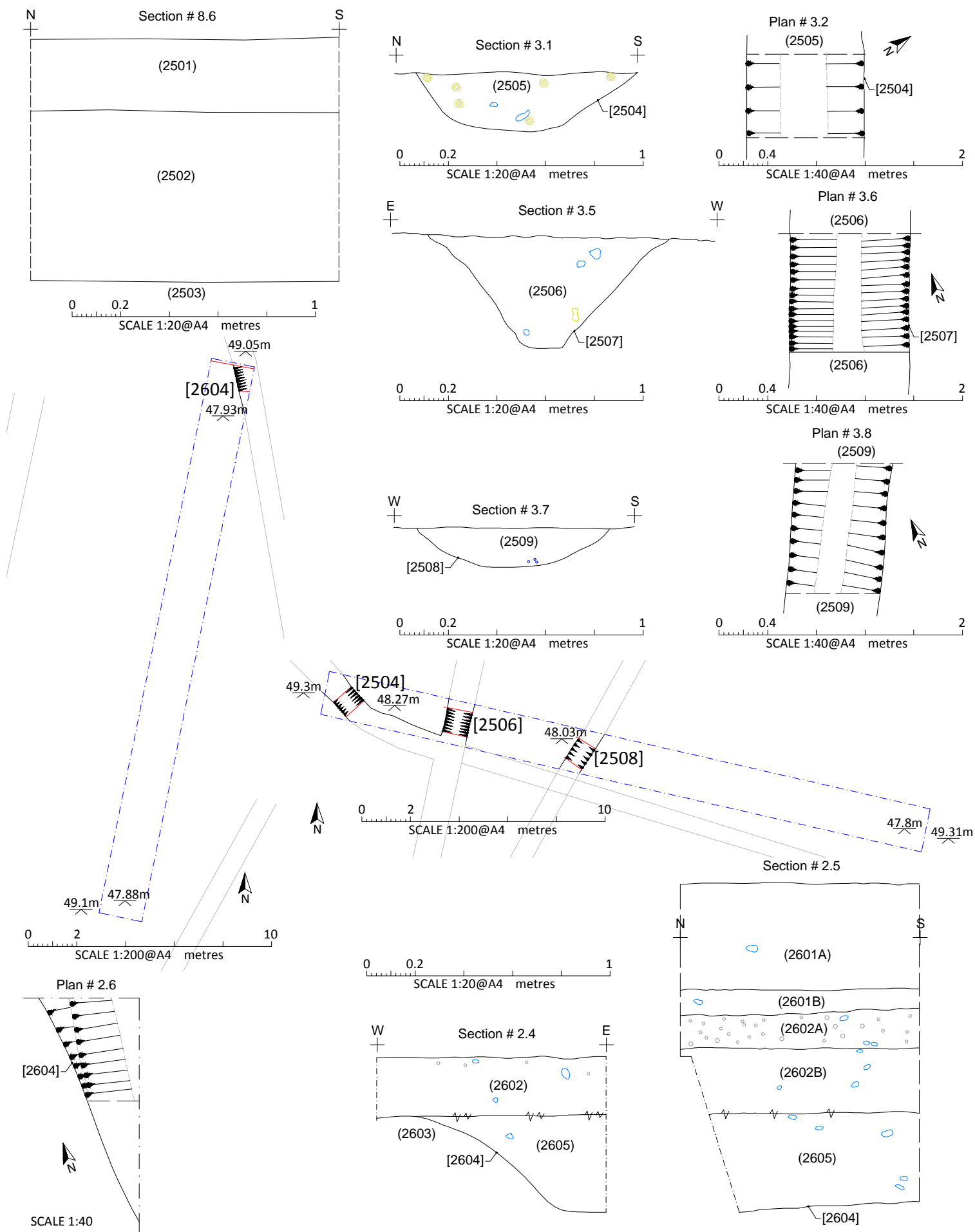


Figure 13: Trench 25 and 26

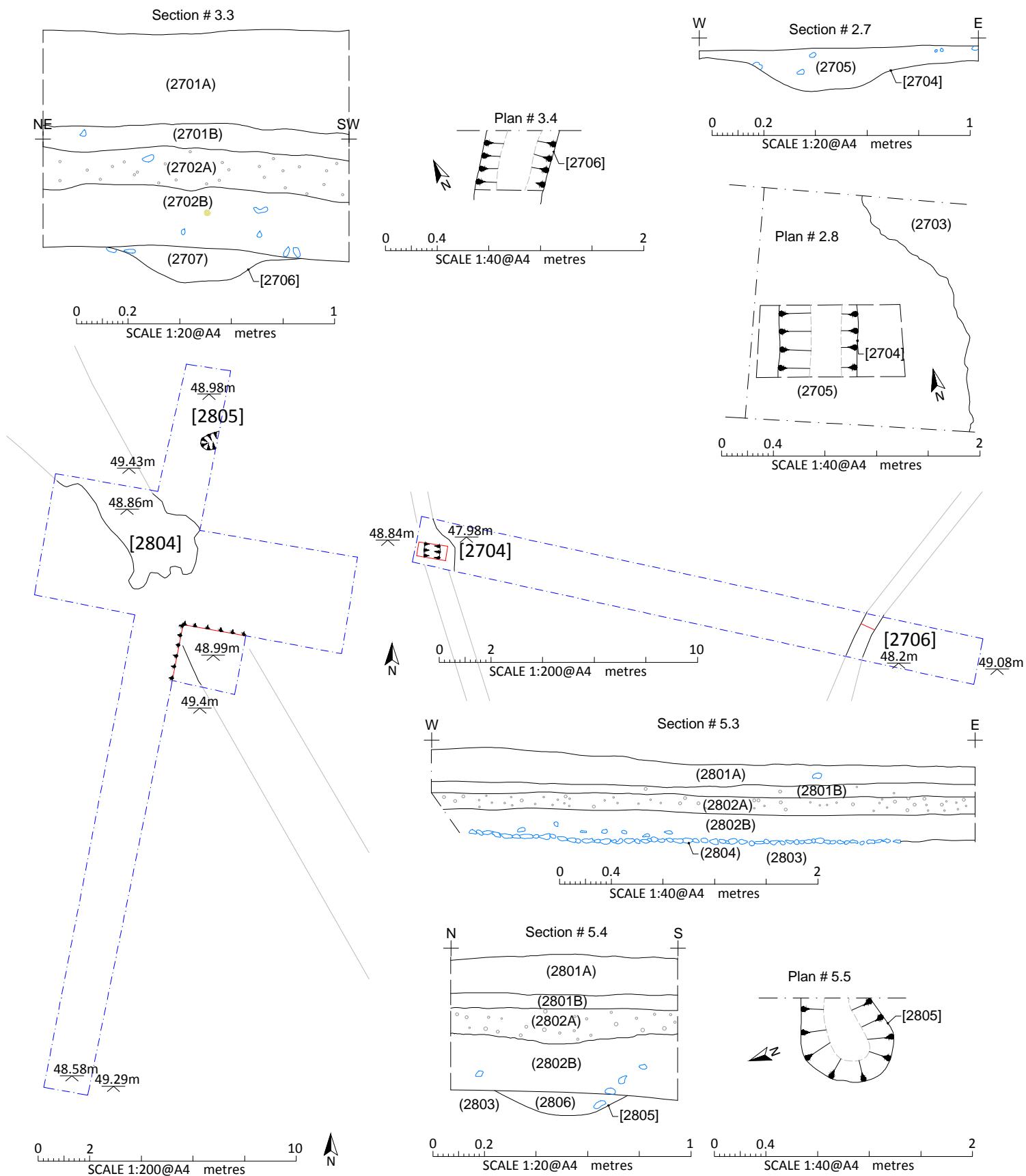


Figure 14: Trench 27 and 28

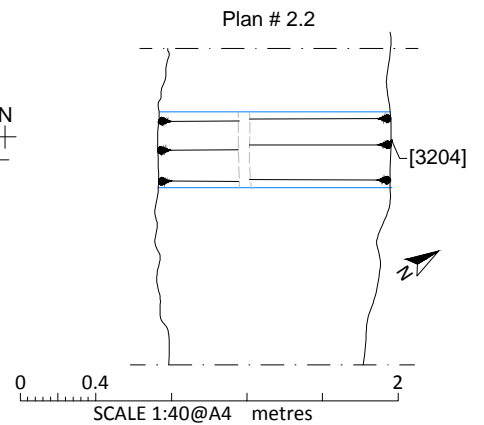
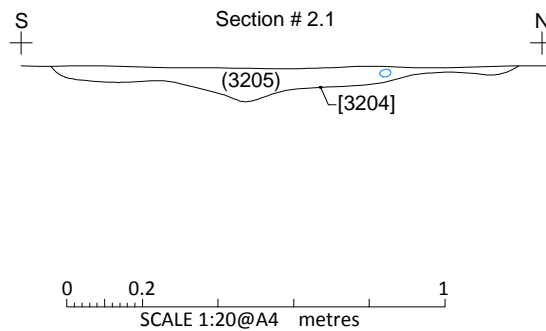
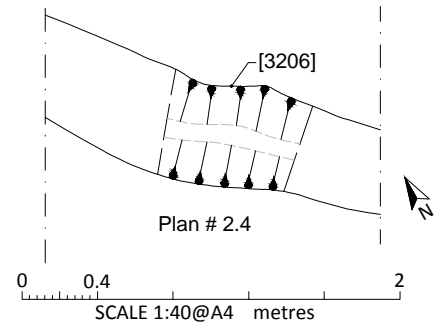
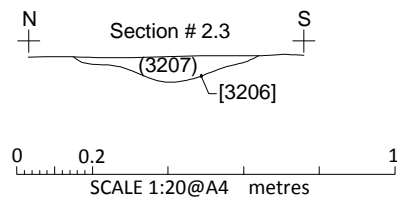
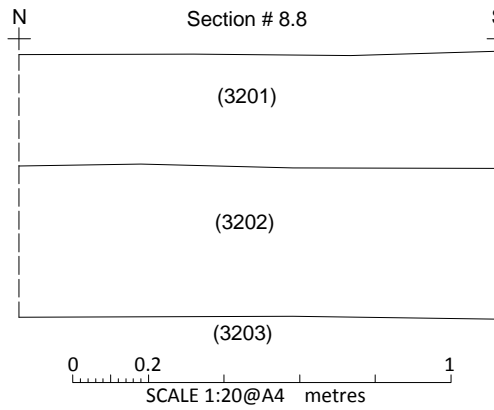
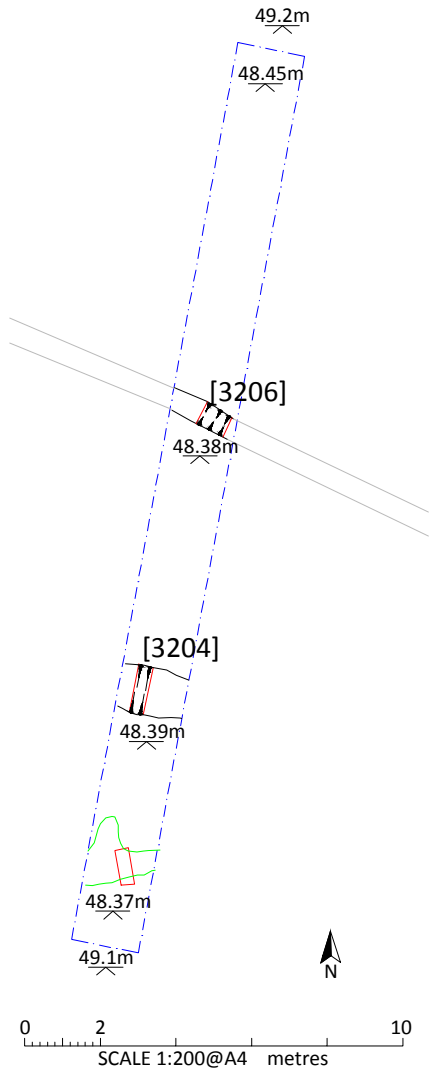
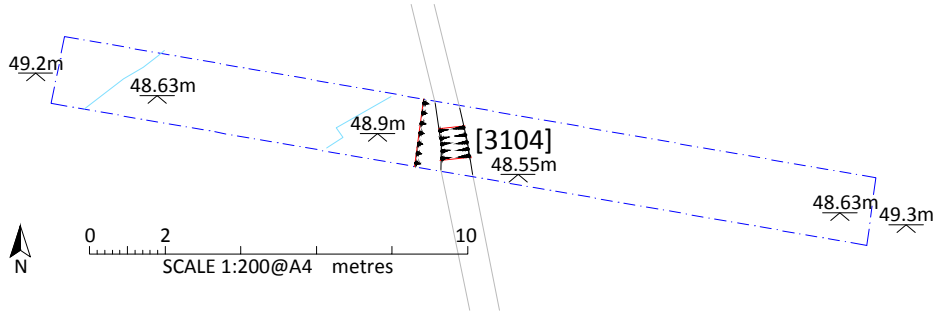
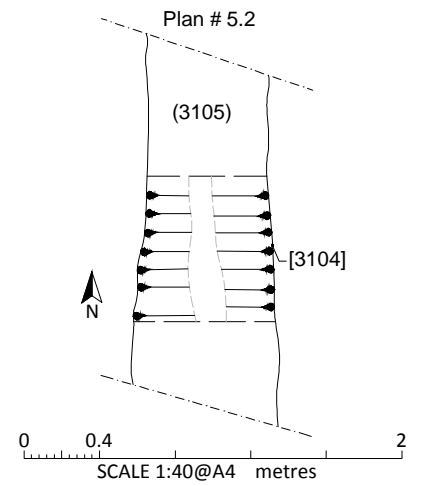
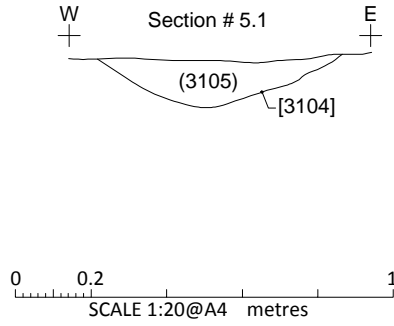
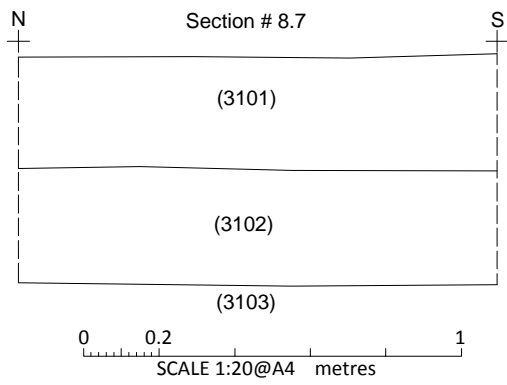


Figure 15: Trench 31 and 32

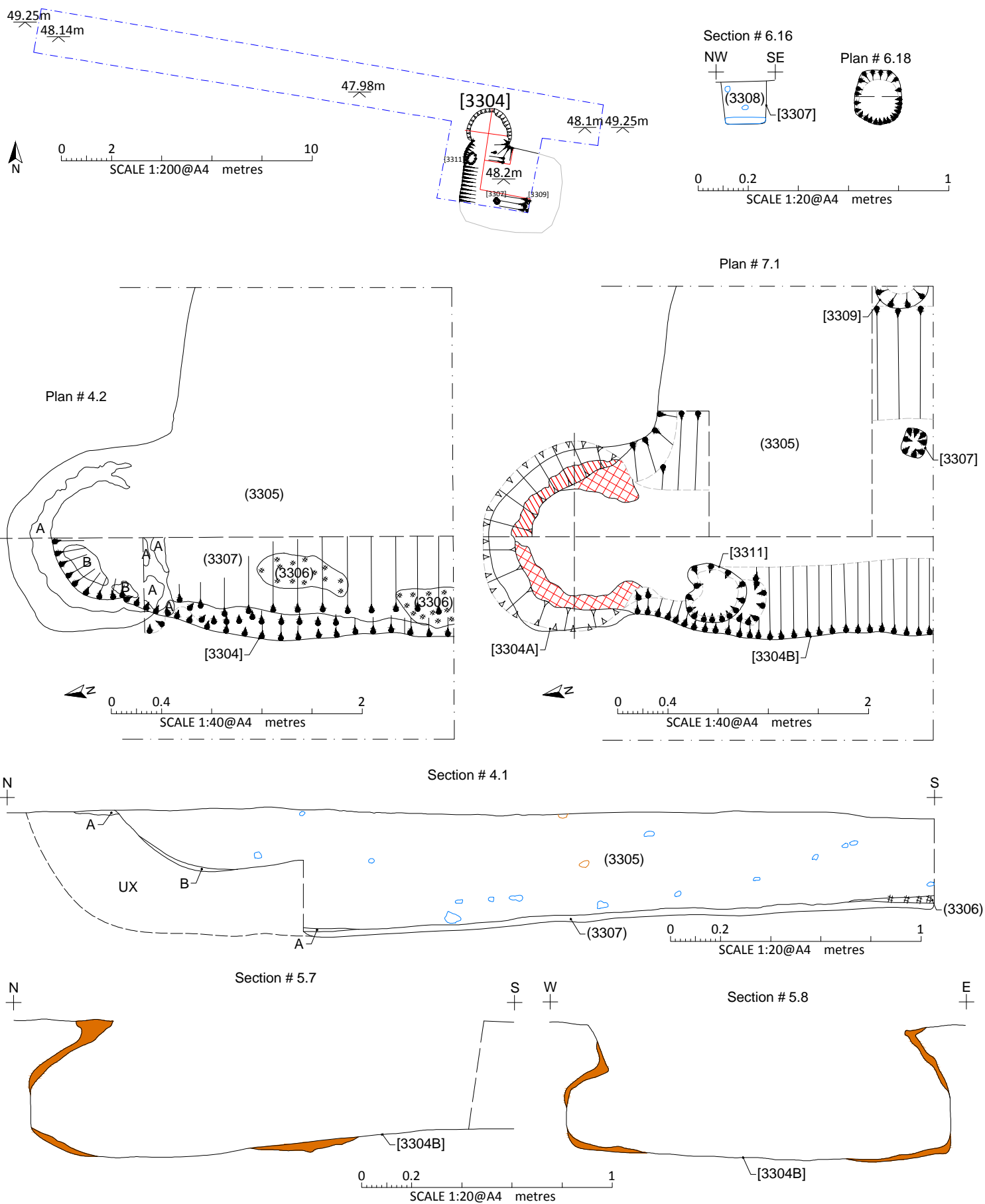


Figure 16: Trench 33

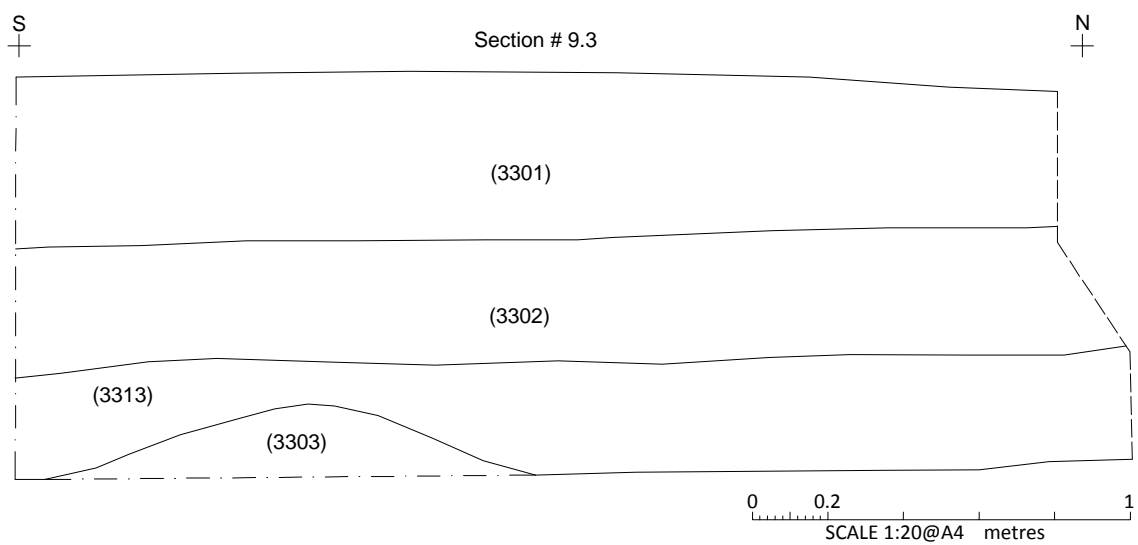
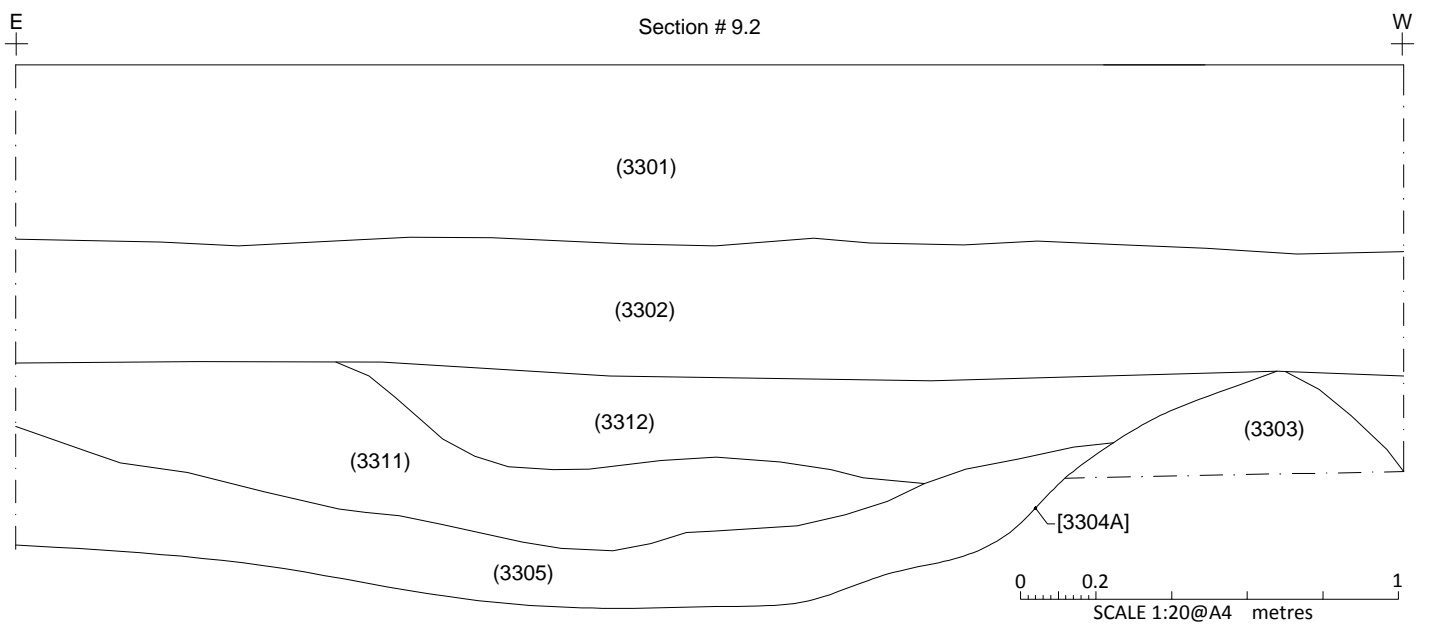
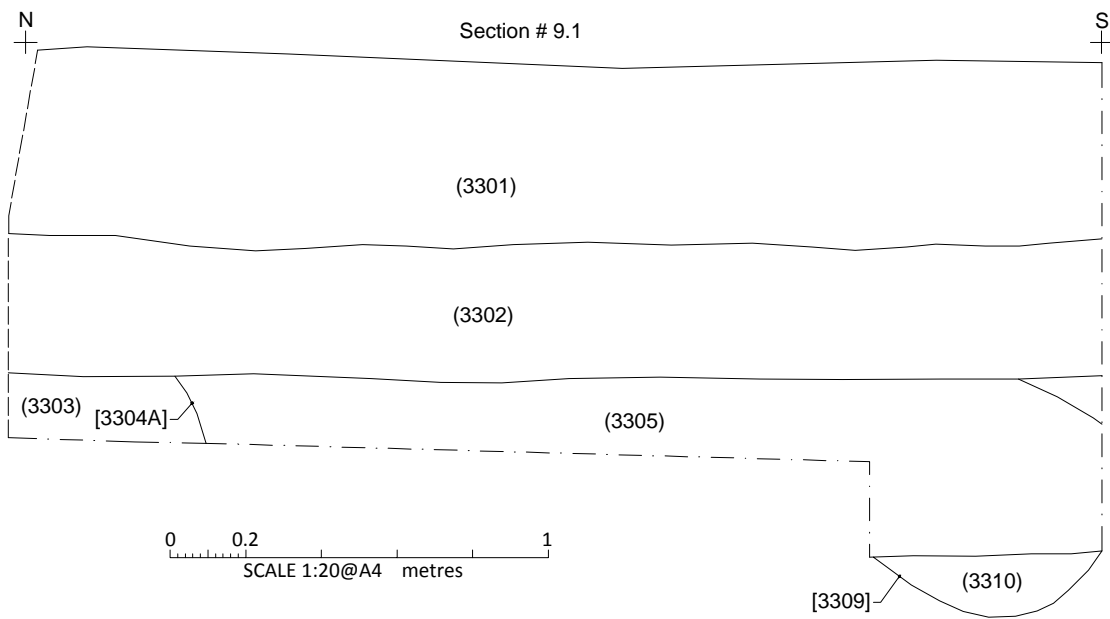


Figure 17: Trench 33

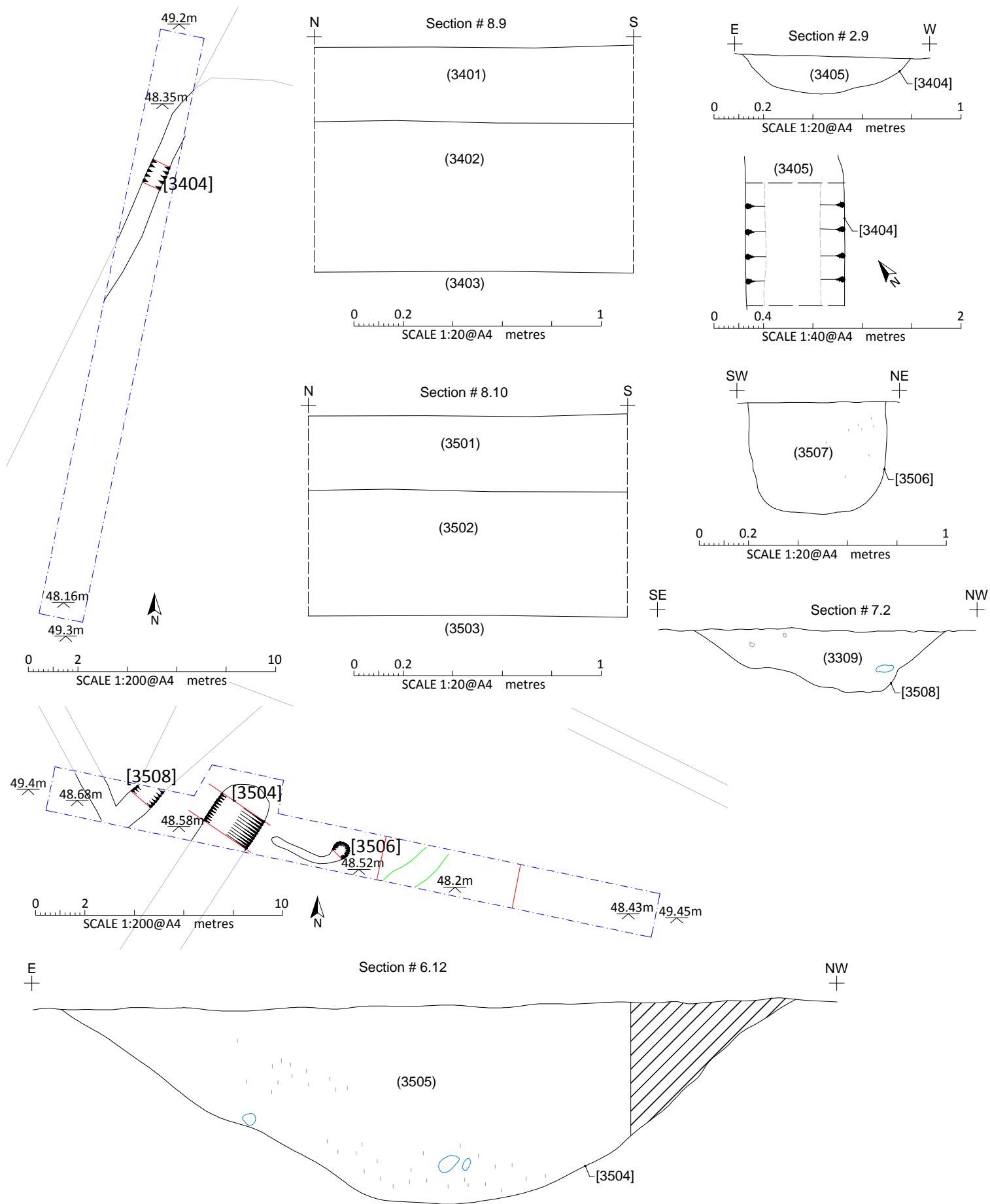


Figure 18: Trench 35