

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land at Manston Green
Ramsgate
Kent CT12 5EP**

**Centred at NGR 6356 1657
(TR 356 657)**



**ASE Project No: 6356
Site Code: OPR13**

**ASE Report No: 2013264
OASIS ID: archaeol6-161824**

By Giles Dawkes BA MIFA

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Manston Green, Ramsgate, Kent. A total of 35 trial trenches of varying lengths were mechanically excavated across the site. The majority of the trenches were targeted to located crop marks identified using the existing aerial photographs and LiDAR data for the area.

The most significant features recorded included a possible Bronze Age ring ditch; an Iron Age enclosure; an area of Roman activity; a medieval enclosure ditch and a World War 2 anti-aircraft battery.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Manston Green, Ramsgate, Kent (site centred at NGR 6356 1657; Figure 1).

1.2 Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The site lies to the west of Ramsgate and is bounded to the south by the Ashford to Ramsgate railway line, to the east by Old Timber Yard Industrial Estate, to the north by another industrial estate and to the west by agricultural land. The site is divided into 3 irregular shaped plots of land with a combined area of c. 46ha. Overall the topography of the site slopes from north (c. 55m OD) to south (c. 35m OD), with the most dominant feature being a central ridge of land, extending north - south towards Pegwell Bay, defined now by the route of the modern A256 road. To the west of this ridge is the broad Hollins Bottom dry valley, and to the east is a slightly steeper slope to the railway line. The topography of the Hollins Bottom dry valley has been greatly altered, with the southern portion known to have been levelled during the 1990s.

1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey, the underlying bedrock at the site consists of Margate Chalk overlain by localised head deposits of clay and silt (BGS 2013). A desk-based assessment (DBA) for the site, prepared by CgMs Consulting Limited, presents further detail: the site comprises mainly of Upper Chalk with a band of Thanet Beds in the north of the site overlain with head brickearth. Bands of younger head brickearth overlie the chalk in the southern and western part of the site (CgMs 2013, 7).

1.2.3 Geotechnical test pits excavated by WSP in May 2013 confirmed the geological sequence as head brickearth (younger) in the south and south west of the site overlying chalk, head brickearth (younger and older) in the north west of the site overlying chalk and head brickearth (older) overlying Thanet Beds in the north of the site. The brickearth was recorded from depths of between 0.3m Below Ground Level (BGL) and 0.6m BGL (CgMs 2013, 7).

1.2.4 Colluvial deposits were recorded in the trenches on slopes of both sides of the central, although the deposits on the east side were significantly thicker (more than 1.2m) than those on the west (c. 0.2m).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 It is proposed to develop the site for mixed use including residential and associated infrastructure and landscaping. An illustrative master plan is currently being prepared.

1.3.2 The Thanet District Local Plan contains two policies relating to archaeology: Policy HE11 – Archaeological Assessment and Policy HE12 – Archaeological Sites and Preservation.

1.3.3 The production of a DBA (CgMs 2013) was required. This document was prepared in compliance with the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) and sought to clarify whether the site can be considered to be of ‘archaeological interest’ and thus within

the scope of Local Planning Policies HE11 and HE12.

- 1.3.4 In addition to the DBA (CgMs 2013), a report on the interpretation and mapping of archaeological features from existing aerial photographs and LiDAR data was commissioned (Deegan 2013). This identified a range of archaeological features including Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments, a less tangible representation of Iron Age and Roman activity and an extensive Saxon cemetery. There are also medieval enclosures, the remains of post-medieval land division features and small scale chalk extractions from both the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 1.3.5 After consultation between ASE, CgMs Consulting, the KCC Heritage Conservation Group and the Trust for Thanet Archaeology, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; ASE 2013) was submitted to Kent County Council in advance of archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching. All work has been carried out in accordance with this WSI (*ibid.*).

1.4 Research Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 The broad aims of the evaluation, in keeping with previous similar projects were:
- To assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of any such remains and deposits
 - To assess how they might be affected by the development of the site
 - To establish the extent to which previous groundworks and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site
 - To assess what options should be considered for mitigation
- 1.4.2 Investigation of the site also has the potential to address the following research priorities identified in the draft South East Research Framework (SERF):
- To better understand the distribution of later prehistoric funerary monuments in south-east England and the wider ceremonial landscapes to which they belong
 - To elucidate ritual aspects of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age funerary practices through study of associated monuments
 - To further the study of late Neolithic/Early Bronze age material culture with reference to the movement of people and ideas
 - To study the evolution of 'high density' settlement and land division in Thanet in the later Bronze Age and early Iron Age
 - To elucidate the nature of inter-regional and continental trade in the later Bronze Age and Iron Age
 - To help clarify the nature of the rural settlement pattern in the Roman period
 - To study the relationship of villa and non-villa settlement sites in the Roman period
 - To help clarify the nature of the transition between the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods
 - To add impetus to the call for a ceramic type series for the Anglo-Saxon period in the south-east
 - To aid the study of the Anglo-Saxon landscape in Thanet with the aim of working towards the re-construction of a 'total' landscape
 - To address gaps in the study of medieval industry
 - To contribute to the study of monastic hinterlands in the medieval period
 - To contribute to the study of agricultural buildings and practices in the post-medieval period

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 The current report provides the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out in October 2013. The on-site work was undertaken by Giles Dawkes (Senior Archaeologists) and by John Cook (Archaeological Surveyor). The project was managed by Paul Mason (fieldwork) and by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following information is paraphrased from the DBA (CgMs 2013) which was based upon a consideration of archaeological finds and features held on the Kent Historic Environment Record (HER) within a 1km radius of the site.

2.2 Early Prehistoric

2.2.1 The Kent HER records no Palaeolithic sites or finds within the site or for a 1km zone around the study site.

2.2.2 The brickearth deposits which underlie the site are thought to be of early Holocene date. Therefore, the site is considered to have no potential for *in-situ* remains or artefactual material of Lower and Middle Palaeolithic date.

2.2.3 The potential for Upper Palaeolithic activity is considered to be low due to the distance from the contemporary coastline (now beneath the North Sea) and a lack of known finds (flint) from this period in the local area.

2.3 Later Prehistoric

2.3.1 Archaeological investigations along Manston Road, approximately 150m to the east of the north-eastern part of the site, recorded a small assemblage of residual Mesolithic worked flints suggesting that Mesolithic flint working was occurring in the vicinity (TR36NE577 TR36176579).

2.3.2 Early antiquarians identified a number of mounds to the east and west of Haine Road and some within the southern part of the current development site were excavated in the 1970s and 80s as part of the 'Lord of the Manor Excavations' (TR36NE51 TR35516544). It was concluded that they originated as Neolithic henge monuments, later re-cut during the Bronze Age to convert the enclosure into a round barrow with central burials (Trust for Thanet Archaeology 2013). A later phase of excavation unearthed Anglo-Saxon burials on the edge of one of the barrows and a ring ditch, partly removed by the railway cutting, which was interpreted as a Neolithic barrow pond.

2.3.3 In 1989 further elements of the later prehistoric landscape within the southern part of the site were subject to rescue excavations during the construction of a junction joining the A256 (Haine Road) with the A253 at Hollins Bottom.

2.3.4 Outside the site boundary there is limited evidence of Neolithic activity in the form of residual worked flints at Manston Road (see above) and a single feature dating to the Neolithic period was recorded during investigations at the new Tesco store approximately 50m east of the study site (TR36NE477 TR36086560).

2.3.5 The wider area contains a number of sites dating to the Bronze Age which have been subject to archaeological investigation. Details of these sites are provided in the DBA (CgMs 2013, 11).

2.3.6 A rectangular enclosure identified from cropmarks adjacent to the Haine Road has been confirmed as Iron Age following recent investigations by The Isle of Thanet Archaeological Society.

2.3.7 Evidence of an Iron Age field system associated with a driveway was recorded during the investigations on Manston Road approximately 150m east of the north-eastern most part of the study site (TR36NE581 TR36186583).

2.4 Roman

2.4.1 A scatter of Roman pottery sherds and building material discovered at Staner Hill, within the northern part of the site, suggests the remains of a ploughed-out building (TR36NE341 TR35956595).

2.4.2 The excavations in the south-eastern part of the site in the 1980s recorded Roman quarry pits cutting through the Neolithic henge monument.

2.4.3 Evidence for Roman activity in the local area is widespread and includes a cemetery at Manston Road, c. 150m east of the north-east corner of the site, another to the immediate south of the site and the remains of Roman flint walled and timber-framed buildings, also to the south (TR36NE177 TR360655). The details of these sites are presented in the DBA (CgMs 2013, 14).

2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 A large Jutish cemetery has been recorded from archaeological excavations and crop marks in the southern part of the site extending into land to the south of the railway cutting (now a Scheduled Monument). The part of the cemetery within the site was excavated between 1977 and 1989. Generally, the graves appear to cluster on or around the Neolithic-Bronze Age monuments. Therefore, the discovery of isolated grave clusters within the proposed development site, on or around late prehistoric monuments, yet to be identified, cannot be precluded.

2.5.2 Investigations at Manston Green Grange within the centre of the site (outside the site boundary) recorded possible post holes, Anglo-Saxon pottery and fragments of a brass Anglo-Saxon cup (TR36NE344 TR35736565). Elements of this settlement could extend into the site.

2.5.3 Anglo-Saxon settlement activity including five sunken-floored buildings were recorded during excavations on the Tesco site c. 100m east of the study site (TR36NE485 TR36116557). Three further sunken floored buildings were recorded during excavations along Manston Road approximately 150m east of the north-eastern part of the site (TR36NE583 TR36236575).

2.5.4 Excavations within the gardens of Ozengell Grange revealed thick chalk and flint footings which are suggested to be the remains of an earlier medieval monastic grange (TR36NE227 TR35726565). Documentary sources record a monastic grange at 'Ozengelt' in the 13th century (Hasted 1797) whilst the extant tithe barn at Ozengell Grange has a late medieval date (Grade II* Listed). Later cartographic evidence suggests that any remains associated with the medieval grange did not extend into the site.

2.5.5 In the 1980s an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Thanet archaeologists revealed two medieval rectangular enclosures with causeway entrances in the west of the site. The larger enclosure framed a system of pits and, possibly, a sunken floored dwelling; the site has been identified as a possible large industrial complex.

- 2.5.6 Excavations on the Tesco car park (TR36NE28 TR36186558) recorded medieval remains which have been interpreted as the site of the medieval manor recorded in documentary sources as Upper Court (Hasted 1979).
- 2.5.7 Excavations at Manston Road recorded evidence of medieval enclosures or field systems (TR36NE584 TR36186585).

2.6 Post-Medieval/Modern

- 2.6.1 Ozengell Grange (Grade II Listed) was built in the post-medieval period as a courtyard style farmhouse with working agricultural buildings on all four sides (MKE87048 TR35716566). Historic mapping of this period shows that site itself comprised of agricultural land.
- 2.6.2 The 1841 Thanet Tithe Map (CgMs 2013; Figure 4) records the site encompassing fields in arable cultivation and there has been little subsequent change to the site.
- 2.6.3 The HER records three World War II pillboxes within the site, one on Staner Hill within the northern part of the study site (TR36NE2010 TR35906590), and two in the south of the site (TR36NE2178 TR35606530 and TR36NE2168 TR35306530). These are thought to have been demolished some time ago.
- 2.6.4 In 1989 Haine Road was diverted to meet with Canterbury Road West. As a result, the short section of Haine Road which crossed the southern part of the site into the Scheduled Monument was reduced to a trackway.

2.7 Recent Archaeological Investigations

- 2.7.1 Two field work programmes have been initiated in the last two years on the site. The Trust for Thanet Archaeology undertook a magnetometry geophysical survey around the Lord of the Manor site and opened excavation areas targeted on features excavated in the 1970s (Trust for Thanet Archaeology 2013).
- 2.7.2 Beginning in 2012, the Isle of Thanet Archaeological Society excavated a series of trenches in the south-east of the site, further investigating the LOM1 barrow and establishing an Iron Age date for adjacent features only previously known as crop marks (Gerald Moody *pers.com*; Trust for Thanet Archaeology 2013, 2).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The trial trench evaluation comprised of the excavation of 35 trenches ranging in size from 20m x 1.8m to 50m x 1.8m (Figure 2). The trenching scheme was devised to target anomalies identified as crop marks, beyond those already investigated by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology, to establish their significance and inform the planning application (ASE 2013). There was no deviation from the designated trench location described in the WSI (*ibid.*).
- 3.2 The locations of all the trenches were checked with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) scanner prior to the commencement of excavation.
- 3.3 The trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth grading bucket under archaeological supervision through undifferentiated topsoil and modern made ground in spits of no more than 0.10m. Visual scanning for artefacts took place during/after every scrape until archaeological deposits or the top of the underlying natural sediments were reached. Care was taken to ensure that archaeological deposits were not damaged due to over machining. All archaeological surfaces, all spoil, all archaeological fills and all of the bases of the trenches were regularly scanned with a metal detector (add model etc).
- 3.4 All exposed archaeological deposits were then cleaned by hand and excavated enough to characterise them only and to record them in plan and section.
- 3.5 Topsoil and subsoil from the mechanical excavations were separated in bunds either side of the trenches and were backfilled in order.

3.6 Recording

- 3.6.1 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded to accepted professional standards (IfA 2009) using standard Archaeology South-East recording sheets. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.6.2 Trenches were located and all features and interventions planned using GPS survey technology. Sections were hand-drawn on drafting film at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. A full photographic record of the work was kept.

3.7 Archive

- 3.7.1 The site archive is currently held by Archaeology South-East at the offices in Portslade and will be deposited with a suitable museum in due course. The archive consists of the following material:

Number of Contexts	110
Trench Record Forms	35
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	4
Bulk Samples	1
Photographs	105
Bulk finds	1 box

Table 1: Quantification of the site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 As the majority of the trenches were targeted on possible crop marks, the archaeological results are considered in conjunction with the aerial photograph/LiDAR catalogue, ascribed in Deegan (2013) and the DBA (CgMs 2013). Reference to these two documents is therefore essential.

4.2 Trench 1

(Figures 2 and 3)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.2m
1/002	Fill	Marl pit fill	Tr.	Tr.	0.7m
1/003	Cut	Marl pit	Tr.	Tr.	0.7m
1/004	Layer	Natural chalk	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 2: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 1

- 4.2.1 The natural chalk, [1/004], was encountered at c. 36.96m AOD.
- 4.2.2 Cut into the chalk in the eastern part of the trench was shallow marl pit [1/003] filled by brown silt clay, [1/002]. A sondage was excavated by machine to the base of the pit and there were no finds. The feature was sealed by topsoil [1/001].
- 4.2.3 The location of the marl pit correlates well with the targeted crop mark of a small circular hollow (Deegan, 2013, 28; Catalogue ref: Q).

4.3 Trench 2

(Figure 2)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.2m
2/002	Layer	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.6m
2/003	Layer	Natural chalk	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 3: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 75

- 4.3.1 The natural chalk, [2/003], was encountered at c. 37.66m AOD.
- 4.3.2 Overlying the natural chalk was a c.0.6m thick deposit of brown silt with occasional fragments of modern CBM and metalwork, [2/002]. The deposit was excavated by machine and was sealed by topsoil [2/001]. No archaeological features or finds were identified.
- 4.3.3 These findings were anticipated as Trench 2 lies in the area of the known modern infilling of the Hollins Bottom dry valley, associated with the construction of the adjacent road junction (Deegan 2013, 11).

4.4 Trench 3

(Figure 2)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.2m
3/002	Layer	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.8m
3/003	Layer	Natural chalk	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 4: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 3

- 4.4.1 The natural chalk, [3/003], was encountered at c. 38.91m AOD.
- 4.4.2 Overlying the natural chalk was a c.0.8m thick deposit of brown silt with occasional fragments of modern CBM and metalwork, [3/002]. The deposit was excavated by machine and sealed by topsoil [3/001]. No archaeological features or finds were identified.
- 4.4.3 Trench 3, like Trench 2, lies in an area of known modern infilling of the Hollins Bottom dry valley (Deegan 2013, 11).

4.5 Trench 4

(Figure 2)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.24m
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.12m
4/003	Layer	Natural chalk	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 5: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 4

- 4.5.1 The natural chalk, [4/003], was encountered at c.45.23m AOD.
- 4.5.2 Overlying the natural chalk was topsoil, [4/001], and subsoil, [4/002].
- 4.5.3 This trench was targeted on a possible Bronze Age ring ditch with large internal pit visible on an aerial photograph, although it was not certain whether this feature was of archaeological origin (Deegan 2013, 32; Catalogue ref: AD). No evidence of this feature was found. No archaeological features or finds were identified.

4.6 Trench 5

(Figures 2 and 4)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.27m
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.03m
5/003	Layer	Natural chalk	Tr.	Tr.	-
5/004	Fill	Gully fill	Tr.	1.18m	0.2m
5/005	Cut	Gully	Tr.	1.18m	0.2m
5/006	Fill	Ditch fill	Tr.	2.05m	0.7m
5/007	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	2.05m	0.7m

Table 6: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 5

- 4.6.1 The natural chalk, [5/003], was encountered at c.45.24m AOD.
- 4.6.2 Cut into the natural chalk was ditch [5/007] aligned north-west to south-east. The ditch had steep irregular sides and an uneven base. The ditch was filled by light grey silt clay, [5/006], containing a small assemblage of late prehistoric to early Roman pottery sherds (c. 800BC to AD 60). Cutting ditch fill [5/006] was shallow gully [5/005], aligned approximately on the same orientation as ditch [5/007]. The gully had steep concave sides and a flat base, and was filled with brown silt clay [5/004] containing a few sherds of late prehistoric to early Roman pottery (c. 800BC – AD 60).
- 4.6.3 The features were sealed by subsoil, [5/002], and topsoil, [5/001].
- 4.6.4 This ditch is part of an enclosure visible as a crop mark on air photographs and was also identified to the south-west (in LOM Trench 5 shown on Figure 2) of the Isle of Thanet Archaeological Society investigations in 2012 (CgMs 2013, 13; Deegan 2013, 31; Catalogue ref: AC).

4.7 Trench 6

(Figures 2 and 5)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.3m
6/002	Layer	Natural chalk	Tr.	Tr.	-
6/003	Cut	Gully	Tr.	Tr.	-
6/004	Fill	Gully fill, primary	Tr.	0.55m	0.23m
6/005	Fill	Gully fill	Tr.	0.55m	0.23m
6/006	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	1.3	0.86m
6/007	Fill	Ditch fill, primary	Tr.	0.5m	0.5m
6/008	Fill	Ditch fill	Tr.	0.65m	0.68m
6/009	Fill	Ditch fill	Tr.	1.3m	0.42m

Table 7: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 6

- 4.7.1 The natural chalk, [6/002], was encountered at c.42.12m AOD.
- 4.7.2 Cut into the natural chalk was gully [6/003] and ditch [6/006], both aligned east-west down the slope of the Hollins Bottom dry valley.

- 4.7.3 Gully [6/003] had with steep concave sides and a flat base. The primary fill was loose chalk fragments, [6/004], with a secondary fill of brown clay sand [6/005] with occasional fragments of heavily corroded modern metalwork. This feature is likely to have been a recent field boundary ditch.
- 4.7.4 Ditch [6/006] had steep concave sides and a concave base. The primary fill was of loose chalk fragments, [6/007], with upper fills of brown clay silt [6/008] and brown silt with frequent chalk fragments [6/009]. No finds were recovered from the ditch fills.
- 4.7.5 Although no dating evidence was recovered ditch [6/006] appears to be part of a small, possibly Bronze Age, ring ditch visible as a crop mark on aerial photographs (Deegan 2013, 31; Catalogue ref: AF). Like [6/006], gully [6/003] is undated; however, it did not seem part of the same feature as the ditch, and is perhaps best interpreted as a field boundary possibly of post-medieval or modern date.

4.8 Trench 7

(Figure 2)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.17m
7/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.12m
7/003	Layer	Natural chalk	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 8: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 7

- 4.8.1 The natural chalk, [7/003], was encountered at c. 44.47m AOD in the east and at c. 41.93m AOD down slope in the west.
- 4.8.2 Overlying the natural chalk was topsoil, [7/001], and subsoil, [7/002]. No archaeological features or finds were identified.
- 4.8.3 This trench was targeted on the central portion of two ditches visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs (Deegan 2013, 33; Catalogue ref: AH). No evidence of these features was found.

4.9 Trench 8

(Figures 2 and 6)

- 4.9.1 The natural chalk and brickearth, [8/002], was encountered at c.43.93m AOD in the east and at c.41.92m AOD down the slope in the west. Directly overlying the natural in the west was a thin deposit of colluvium, [8/008], increasing in thickness down the slope.
- 4.9.2 The trench contained five features: animal grave [8/001], pits [8/004], [8/009] and [8/014]; and gully [8/012]. All the features were dug into the natural, apart from gully [8/012] which was dug through pit [8/009].
- 4.9.3 Only the northern portion of animal grave [8/001] was seen within the trench. The grave was oval and contained the articulated remains of a medium-sized animal, such as a pig or dog. Only part of the articulated skeleton was exposed and the remains were left *in situ*. The dark brown silt sand [8/003] grave fill contained a fragment of possible roof tile dating c. AD 1200-1600.

- 4.9.4 Up the slope, to the east of the animal grave were the other features. The pits ([8/004], [8/009] and [8/014]) all had shallow sides and uneven bases. All three were filled with similar brown clay silts, ([8/005]; [8/010] and [8/011]; [8/015]) containing no finds. Shallow gully [8/012] was aligned north-east to south-west and terminated in the trench. Brown clay silt fill [8/013] filled the gully and contained no finds.
- 4.9.5 This trench was targeted on the northern portion of two ditches visible as crop marks on aerial photographs (Deegan 2013, 33; Catalogue ref: AH). No evidence of these ditches was found and the archaeological features identified were previously unsuspected.

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
8/001	Cut	Grave	Tr.	Tr.	0.3m
8/002	Skeleton	Animal Burial	Tr.	Tr.	-
8/003	Fill	Grave fill	Tr.	Tr.	-
8/004	Cut	Pit	Tr.	0.82m	0.15m
8/005	Fill	Pit fill	Tr.	0.82m	0.15m
8/006	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.24m
8/007	Deposit	Natural chalk with brickearth	Tr.	Tr.	-
8/008	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.22m
8/009	Cut	Pit	0.91m	0.91m	0.33m
8/010	Fill	Pit fill	0.91m	0.91m	0.03m
8/011	Fill	Pit fill	0.91m	0.91m	0.3m
8/012	Cut	Gully	3.3m	0.53m	0.15m
8/013	Fill	Gully fill	3.3m	0.53m	0.15m
8/014	Cut	Pit	1.6m	1.6m	0.38m
8/015	Fill	Pit fill	1.6m	1.6m	0.38m

Table 9: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 8

4.10 Trench 9

(Figure 2)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.34m
9/002	Layer	Natural chalk	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 10: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 9

- 4.10.1 The natural chalk, [9/002], was encountered at c. 45.49m AOD.
- 4.10.2 Overlying the natural chalk was topsoil, [9/001]. No archaeological features or finds were identified.
- 4.10.3 This trench was targeted crop mark of a possible ring ditch (ASE 2013, Figure 2). No evidence of this feature was found.

4.11 Trench 10

(Figures 2 and 3)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.33m
10/002	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-
10/003	Cut	Marl pit	25m	Tr.	0.91m
10/004	Fill	Marl pit fill	25m	Tr.	0.91m

Table 11: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 10

- 4.11.1 The natural chalk, [10/002], was encountered at c.45.53m AOD.
- 4.11.2 Cut into the natural chalk was large marl pit, [10/003]. Only the eastern portion of this substantial feature was seen. The marl pit was filled by brown sandy silt [10/004] containing no finds.
- 4.11.3 The location of the marl pit correlates well with the targeted crop mark of a large hollow (Deegan 2013, 32; Catalogue ref: AL).

4.12 Trench 11

(Figures 2 and 3)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.31m
11/002	Layer	Natural chalk and brickearth	Tr.	Tr.	-
11/003	Cut	Marl pit	Tr.	Tr.	0.61m
11/004	Fill	Marl pit fill	Tr.	Tr.	0.61m

Table 12: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 11

- 4.12.1 The natural chalk and brickearth, [11/002], was encountered at c.44.89m AOD.
- 4.12.2 Cut into the natural chalk was large marl pit, [11/003]. The extent of this feature was not established as the marl pit extended beyond the limits of the trench in all directions. The marl pit was relatively shallow (0.61m deep) and was filled by brown sandy silt [11/004] containing a single fragment of possible roof tile dating c. AD 1200-1600.
- 4.12.3 This trench, as well as Trench 12 to the north-west, was targeted on two parallel ditches forming a possible rectilinear enclosure, visible as crop marks on aerial photographs (Deegan 2013, 32; Catalogue ref: AK). No evidence of these parallel ditches was found, although in Trench 11 these may have been truncated by the digging of the marl pit. The marl pit was not evident on the aerial photography survey.

4.13 Trench 12

(Figure 2)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.36m
12/002	Layer	Natural chalk and brickearth	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 13: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 12

- 4.13.1 The natural chalk and brickearth, [12/002], was encountered at c. 44.88m AOD.
- 4.13.2 Overlying the natural was topsoil, [12/001]. No archaeological features or finds were identified.
- 4.13.3 This trench, as well as Trench 11, was targeted on two parallel ditches forming a possible rectilinear enclosure, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs (Deegan 2013, 32; Catalogue ref: AK). No evidence of these was found.

4.14 Trench 13

(Figures 2 and 7)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.3m
13/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.12m
13/003	Layer	Natural brickearth	Tr.	Tr.	-
13/004	Fill	Ditch fill	9.6m	1.7m	0.24m
13/005	Fill	Ditch fill	9.6m	1m	0.21m
13/006	Fill	Ditch fill	9.6m	1.7m	0.26m
13/007	Cut	Ditch	9.6m	1.7m	0.5m
13/008	Fill	Ditch fill	9.6m	0.95m	0.2m
13/009	Fill	Ditch fill	9.6m	0.95m	0.25m
13/010	Cut	Ditch	9.6m	0.95m	0.45m

Table 14: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 13

- 4.14.1 The natural brickearth, [13/003], was encountered at c.45.63m AOD.
- 4.14.2 Cut into this was a curving ditch ([13/007] and [13/010]) terminating in the south and interpreted as a part of an enclosure. The ditch had steep sides and a flat base, and was filled by a series of grey brown silt clays ([13/004], [13/005], [13/006], [13/008] and [13/009]). A few sherds of 12th to 13th century medieval pottery and a residual prehistoric struck flint were recovered from [13/005].
- 4.14.3 The results of this trench appear to correlate well with the targeted cropmark of a possible ring ditch; however, this feature appears from the dating evidence to be medieval not Bronze Age ploughed-out barrow as suspected (ASE 2013, Figure 2). It is notable that this enclosure lies immediately adjacent to Manston Green Grange, a site of known medieval occupation (CgMs 2013, 16).
- 4.14.4 An environmental sample <1> was taken to try to elucidate this issue. A range of charred crops in this sample are characteristic of the medieval period

4.15 Trench 14

(Figure 2)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
14/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.36m
14/002	Layer	Natural chalk and brickearth	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 15: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 14

- 4.15.1 The natural chalk and brickearth, [14/002], was encountered at c.46.19m AOD.
- 4.15.2 Overlying the natural was topsoil, [14/001]. No archaeological features or finds were identified.
- 4.15.3 This trench was targeted on a crop mark of a possible ring ditch (ASE 2013, Figure 2). No evidence of this feature was found.

4.16 Trench 15

(Figure 2)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
15/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.36m
15/002	Layer	Natural chalk and brickearth	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 16: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 15

- 4.16.1 The natural chalk and brickearth, [15/002], was encountered at c.45.97m AOD.
- 4.16.2 Overlying the natural was topsoil, [15/001]. No archaeological features or finds were identified.
- 4.16.3 This trench was targeted on a crop mark of a possible ring ditch (ASE 2013, Figure 2). No evidence of this feature was found.

4.17 Trench 16

(Figures 2 and 3)

- 4.17.1 The natural chalk, [16/002], was encountered at c.45.67m AOD.
- 4.17.2 Cut into the natural chalk was large marl pit, [16/003]. Only the eastern portion of this substantial feature was seen. The marl pit was filled by brown sandy silt [16/004] containing a single fragment of possibly residual Roman *tegulae*. The marl pit was excavated by machine and its base was not reached.
- 4.17.3 The location of the marl pit correlates well with the targeted crop mark of a large hollow (Deegan 2013, 22; Catalogue ref: D).

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
16/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26m
16/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.17m
16/003	Layer	Natural chalk	Tr.	Tr.	-
16/004	Cut	Marl pit	23.7m	Tr.	1.2m
16/005	Fill	Marl pit fill	23.7m	Tr.	1.2m

Table 17: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 16

4.18 Trench 17

(Figure 2)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
17/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.33m
17/002	Layer	Natural brickearth	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 18: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 17

- 4.18.1 The natural chalk and brickearth, [17/002], was encountered at c.45.27m AOD.
- 4.18.2 Overlying the natural was topsoil, [17/001]. No archaeological features or finds were identified.
- 4.18.3 This trench was targeted on a crop mark of a possible ring ditch (ASE 2013, Figure 2). No evidence of this feature was found.

4.19 Trench 18

(Figure 2)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
18/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m
18/002	Layer	Natural brickearth	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 19: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 18

- 4.19.1 The natural brickearth, [18/002], was encountered at c.47.52m AOD.
- 4.19.2 Overlying the natural was topsoil, [18/001]. No archaeological features or finds were identified.
- 4.19.3 This trench was targeted on a crop mark of a possible irregular enclosure (ASE 2013, Figure 2). No evidence of this feature was found.

4.20 Trench 19

(Figures 2 and 8)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
19/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32m
19/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.12m
19/003	Layer	Natural brickearth	Tr.	Tr.	-
19/004	Cut	Pit	0.72m	0.72m	0.19m
19/005	Fill	Pit fill	0.72m	0.72m	0.19m

Table 20: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 19

- 4.20.1 The natural brickearth, [19/003], was encountered at c.46.23m AOD.
- 4.20.2 Cut into the natural was small sub-circular pit [19/004]. The grey silt sand pit fill [19/004] contained a small amount of fire-cracked flint.
- 4.20.3 This trench was targeted on a cropmark of a possible irregular enclosure (ASE 2013, Figure 2). No evidence of this feature was found.

4.21 Trench 20

(Figures 2, 3 and 9)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
20/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.31m
20/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.46m
20/003	Layer	Natural chalk	Tr.	Tr.	-
20/004	Fill	Backfill	Tr.	1m	0.12m
20/005	Fill	Backfill	Tr.	1m	0.21m
20/006	Fill	Backfill	Tr.	1m	0.08m
20/007	Fill	Backfill	Tr.	1m	0.12m
20/008	Fill	Foundation fill	Tr.	1m	0.2m
20/009	Cut	Foundation cut	Tr.	1m	1.1m
20/010	Cut	Marl pit	22.45m	Tr.	1.1m
20/011	Fill	Marl pit fill	22.45m	Tr.	1.1m
20/012	Masonry	Concrete foundation	Tr.	0.3m	0.07m

Table 21: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 20

- 4.21.1 The natural chalk, [20/003], was encountered at c.44.17m AOD.
- 4.21.2 Cut into the natural was large marl pit [20/010] filled by brown clay silt [20/011].
- 4.21.3 Dug through the marl pit was foundation cut [20/009] for concrete foundation slab [20/012]. The foundation cut had straight sloping sides with a flat base. Concrete base [20/012] was constructed on a layer of crushed chalk and fragments of industrial residue [20/008]. Only the western edge of the base was seen and it was overlain by a series of dumped deposits brown and grey clay silts (20/004, [20/005], [20/006] and [20/007]). Within [20/007] was a large fragment of corrugated iron sheeting, possibly the remnants of a revetment. Concrete base [20/012] was set

some 0.35m below the top of the foundation cut, and perhaps has much as 0.8m below the original ground level, suggesting this feature was dug-in. The Nissan huts known to have occupied the site are unlikely to have required such a deep foundation, and this suggests this relates to some other form of structure, such as a gun emplacement or blast wall.

- 4.21.4 The features were sealed by a much greater depth of subsoil and topsoil (0.77m) than recorded elsewhere, and some of this material may have been introduced as levelling over these structures.
- 4.21.5 The identification of the marl pit correlates well with the targeted crop mark of a hollow shown on aerial photographs. In addition, the concrete foundation almost certainly relates to some form of structure relating to the WWII anti-aircraft battery shown on aerial photographs (Deegan 2013, 25; Catalogue ref: K).

4.22 Trench 21

(Figures 2 and 10)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
21/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m
21/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.1m
21/003	Layer	Natural chalk and brickearth	Tr.	Tr.	-
21/004	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	0.69m	0.93m
21/005	Fill	Ditch fill	Tr.	0.69m	0.39m
21/006	Fill	Ditch fill	Tr.	0.69m	0.35m
21/007	Fill	Ditch fill	Tr.	0.69m	0.3m
21/008	Cut	Ditch (same as 21/004)	Tr.	0.69m	0.93m
21/009	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	1.5m	1.4m
21/010	Fill	Ditch fill	Tr.	1.5m	1.4m
21/011	Cut	Marl pit	Tr.	12.6m	1.3m
21/012	Fill	Marl pit fill	Tr.	12.6m	1.3m

Table 22: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 21

- 4.22.1 The natural chalk and brickearth, [20/003], was encountered at c.44.15m AOD.
- 4.22.2 Cut into the natural was the western edge of large marl pit [21/011] filled by brown clay silt [21/012]. The feature was excavated by machine to the base.
- 4.22.3 Cut into the natural chalk and brickearth to the north of the marl pit was ditch [21/009] and ditch [21/004].
- 4.22.4 Ditch [21/009] was aligned north-west to south-east with steep straight sides and a flat base. The ditch fill, [21/010], of brown clay contained a small assemblage of late prehistoric to early Roman pottery sherds (c. 800BC to AD 60) and a single prehistoric struck flint.
- 4.22.5 The curving form of ditch [21/004] is a characteristic of the layout of the communication trenches of both world wars (see Brown *et al.* 1996). The trench had near vertical sides and a flat base, and was backfilled with brown sandy clays [21/005], [21/006] and [21/007].

4.22.6 All the features were sealed by subsoil [21/002] and topsoil [21/001].

4.22.7 The features identified correspond well with the information from the aerial photographs: marl pit [21/011] is visible as a small hollow, and both ditch [21/009] and trench [21/004] are located more or less where anticipated (ASE 2013, Figure 2; Deegan 2013, 26; Catalogue ref: M).

4.22.8 A ditch identified in the Isle of Thanet Archaeological Society investigations (LOM Trench 3) in 2012 may well be a north-western continuation of ditch [21/009] (see Figure 2). This is probably Late Iron Age or Roman in date.

4.23 Trench 22

(Figures 2 and 11)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
22/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26m
22/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.1m
22/003	Layer	Natural chalk	Tr.	Tr.	-
22/004	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	1.03m	1m
22/005	Fill	Ditch fill	Tr.	1.03m	0.2m
22/006	Fill	Ditch fill	Tr.	1.03m	0.41m
22/007	Fill	Ditch fill	Tr.	1.03m	0.45m

Table 23: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 22

4.23.1 The natural chalk, [22/003], was encountered at c.44.00m AOD.

4.23.2 Cut into the natural was ditch [22/004]: the corner of a WWI or WWII communication trench. The ditch had near vertical sides and a flat base, and was backfilled with brown sandy clays [22/005], [22/006] and [22/007]. Finds from these fills included a bayonet light bulb fitting, a number of iron springs, window glass fragments and two fragments of possible gas mask piping. All the finds are of early to mid 20th century date. The similar form and fills of this ditch and ditch [21/004] in Trench 21 to the immediate north, suggests that these were part of the same contemporary communication trench system.

4.23.3 The ditch was sealed by subsoil [22/002] and topsoil [22/001].

4.23.4 The features identified correspond well with the information from the aerial photographs: marl pit [21/011] is visible as a small hollow, and both ditch [21/009] and trench [21/004] are located more or less where anticipated (ASE 2013, Figure 2; Deegan 2013, 26; Catalogue ref: M).

4.24 Trench 23

(Figures 2 and 3)

4.24.1 The natural chalk and brickearth, [23/002], was encountered at c.44.01m AOD.

4.24.2 Cut into the natural chalk was marl pit, [23/004] filled by brown sandy silt [23/004] containing a fragment of roof tile dating c. AD 1200-1600. The marl pit was left unexcavated and the feature was sealed by topsoil [23/001].

4.24.3 The location of the marl pit correlates well with the targeted crop mark of a small hollow (ASE 2013, Figure 2).

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
23/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26m
23/002	Layer	Natural chalk and brickearth	Tr.	Tr.	-
23/004	Cut	Marl pit	5.1m	Tr.	-
23/004	Fill	Marl pit fill	5.1m	Tr.	-

Table 24: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 23

4.25 Trench 24

(Figure 2)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
24/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.24m
24/002	Layer	Natural chalk	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 25: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 24

4.25.1 The natural chalk, [24/002], was encountered at c. 44.15m AOD.

4.25.2 Overlying the natural was topsoil, [24/001]. No archaeological features or finds were identified.

4.25.3 This trench was not targeted on any crop marks, but located immediately adjacent to the area of the Lord of the Manor excavations undertaken by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology (ASE 2013, Figure 2). A recent magnetometer survey failed to identify any features in the location of Trench 24, and the absence of archaeology here is not unexpected (Trust for Thanet Archaeology 2013, Figure 2).

4.26 Trench 25

(Figure 2)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
25/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.24m
25/002	Layer	Natural chalk	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 26: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 25

4.26.1 The natural chalk, [25/002], was encountered at c.43.28m AOD.

4.26.2 Overlying the natural was topsoil, [25/001]. A modern electricity service trench was found aligned north - south. No archaeological features or finds were identified.

4.26.3 Like Trench 24, this trench was not targeted on any crop marks, but located immediately adjacent to the area of the Lord of the Manor excavations undertaken by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology (ASE 2013, Figure 2). Like Trench 24, a recent magnetometer survey failed to identify any features in this location, and the absence

of archaeology here is not unexpected (Trust for Thanet Archaeology 2013, Figure 2).

4.27 Trench 26

(Figures 2 and 12)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
26/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32m
26/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.1m
26/003	Layer	Natural chalk	Tr.	Tr.	-
26/004	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	1.94m	0.59m
26/005	Fill	Ditch fill	Tr.	1.94m	0.59m
26/006	VOID				
26/007	Fill	Ditch fill	Tr.	1.25m	0.46m
26/008	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	1.25m	0.46m

Table 27: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 26

- 4.27.1 The natural chalk, [26/003], was encountered at c.42.18m AOD.
- 4.27.2 Cut into the natural were two ditches [26/004] and [26/008]; both aligned north-west to south-east and filled with brown silt clays with frequent chalk fragments, [26/005] and [26/007] respectively. The finds from [26/005] were three sherds of Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery.
- 4.27.3 The ditches were sealed by subsoil [26/002] and topsoil [26/001].
- 4.27.4 The excavated ditches were visible as crop marks on aerial photographs (CgMs 2013, 11; CgMs 7; Deegan 2013, 26; Catalogue ref: M). Ditch [26/008] appears to be part of the same feature as ditch [21/009] to the north-west.

4.28 Trench 27

(Figures 2 and 13)

- 4.28.1 The natural chalk, [27/005], was encountered at c.40.99m AOD.
- 4.28.2 Cut into the natural were two pits, [27/010] and [27/012], ditch [27/006] and a post-medieval marl pit [27/004].
- 4.28.3 Feature [27/006] is tentatively interpreted as a ditch, although alternatively it may be a large irregular pit or quarry. The feature had a near vertical side and an undulating base, and was filled by brown silt clays, [27/007] and [27/008], likely to represent slumping of the sides, and brown silt [27/009], representing a more gradual silting of the open feature. A large assemblage of early to mid 2nd century AD Roman pottery sherds was recovered from the fills.
- 4.28.4 To the east of the pit were two small sub-circular pits, [27/010] and [27/012]. Both pits were filled with brown silt clays, [27/011] and [27/013] respectively. A large assemblage of early to mid 2nd Roman pottery sherds were recovered from the latter pit fill, suggesting these pits were largely contemporary with the ditch.
- 4.28.5 Marl pit [27/004] was not excavated. The feature was filled by brown clay with frequent chalk fragments [27/003] and finds of fragments of roof tile, dating c. AD

1200-1600, were recovered from its upper surface.

4.28.6 The features were sealed by subsoil [27/002] and topsoil [27/001].

4.28.7 The ditches and pits were not anticipated by aerial photography, although the marl pit was visible as a large hollow (Deegan 2013, 26; Catalogue ref: I).

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
27/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m
27/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.14m
27/003	Fill	Marl pit fill	30.6m	Tr.	-
27/004	Cut	Marl pit	30.6m	Tr.	-
27/005	Layer	Natural chalk	Tr.	Tr.	-
27/006	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	2.5m	0.6m
27/007	Fill	Ditch fill	Tr.	2.5m	0.55m
27/008	Fill	Ditch fill	Tr.	2.5m	0.6m
27/009	Fill	Ditch fill	Tr.	2.5m	0.6m
27/010	Cut	Pit	0.36m	0.2m	0.15m
27/011	Fill	Pit fill	0.36m	0.2m	0.15m
27/012	Cut	Pit	0.9m	0.68m	0.25m
27/013	Fill	Pit fill	0.9m	0.68m	0.25m

Table 28: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 27

4.29 Trench 28

(Figures 2 and 14)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
28/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.4m
28/002	Layer	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	1.1m
28/003	Layer	Natural brickearth	Tr.	Tr.	-
28/004	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	1.85m	0.25m
28/005	Fill	Ditch fill	Tr.	1.85m	0.25m
28/006	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	0.79m	0.15m
28/007	Fill	Ditch fill	Tr.	0.79m	0.15m

Table 29: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 28

4.29.1 The natural brickearth, [28/003], was encountered at c.39.41m AOD.

4.29.2 Cut into the natural were two ditches [28/004] and [28/007]; both aligned north-east to south-west, and possibly forming a trackway. The ditches were filled with brown silt clays, [28/005] and [28/007] respectively and there were no finds from either feature.

4.29.3 The ditches were sealed by a thick deposit of colluvium [28/002] and topsoil [28/001].

4.29.4 The excavated ditches were not visible as crop marks on aerial photographs and although they are undated, the depth of overlying colluvium suggests they are of some antiquity.

4.30 Trench 29

(Figures 2 and 15)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
29/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m
29/002	Layer	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.47m
29/003	Layer	Natural brickearth	Tr.	Tr.	-
29/004	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	1.46m	0.15m
29/005	Fill	Ditch fill	Tr.	1.46m	0.15m
29/006	Layer	Gravel metalling?	Tr.	0.66m	0.05m

Table 30: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 29

- 4.30.1 The natural brickearth, [29/003], was encountered at c.41.17m AOD.
- 4.30.2 Cut into the natural was curving ditch [29/004]; possibly the corner of an enclosure. The ditch had concave sides and a flat base, and was filled by brown clay silt [29/005] with no finds. To the north of the ditch was a sporadic gravel deposit [29/006] possibly representing a metallated surface.
- 4.30.3 The features were sealed by colluvium [29/002] and topsoil [29/001].
- 4.30.4 The excavated ditches were not visible as crop marks on aerial photographs and, like the features in Trench 28, they are undated but sealed by a overlying colluvium, suggesting they are of some antiquity.

4.31 Trench 30

(Figure 2)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
30/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.2m
30/002	Layer	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	1m

Table 31: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 30

- 4.31.1 The trench was excavated by machine to c.42.39m AOD (1.2m below ground level) and the natural geology was not encountered. A deposit of brown silt with gravel colluvium [30/002], over 1m thick was seen throughout the trench. A single sherd of abraded Roman pottery was recovered from the colluvium.
- 4.31.2 Overlying the colluvium was topsoil, [30/001].
- 4.31.3 This trench was not targeted on any crop marks.

4.32 Trench 31

(Figure 2)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
31/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.2m
31/002	Layer	Subsoil/colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.12m
31/003	Layer	Natural chalk and brickearth	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 32: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 31

- 4.32.1 The natural chalk and brickearth, [31/003], was encountered at c.44.47m AOD.
- 4.32.2 Overlying the natural was subsoil or colluvium, [31/002] and topsoil, [31/001]. No archaeological features or finds were identified.
- 4.32.3 This trench was targeted on a crop mark of a post-medieval trackway and a possible rectilinear enclosure (Deegan 2013, 23-24; Catalogue ref: F and G). No evidence of either feature was found.

4.33 Trench 32

(Figure 2)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
32/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22m
32/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.12m
32/003	Layer	Natural chalk	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 33: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 32

- 4.33.1 The natural chalk, [32/003], was encountered at c.44.35m AOD.
- 4.33.2 Overlying the natural was subsoil, [32/002] and topsoil, [33/001]. No archaeological features or finds were identified.
- 4.33.3 Like Trench 31, this trench was targeted on a crop mark of a post-medieval trackway and a possible rectilinear enclosure (Deegan 2013, 23-24; Catalogue ref: F and G). No evidence of either feature was found.

4.34 Trench 33

(Figures 2 and 3)

- 4.34.1 The natural chalk and brickearth, [33/003], was encountered at c.44.80m AOD.
- 4.34.2 Cut into the natural chalk was marl pit, [33/003] filled by brown sandy silt [23/004] containing finds of unidentifiable CBM tile. The pit was excavated by machine to a depth of 1.2m below ground level and the bottom was not reached. The marl pit was sealed by subsoil, [23/002], and topsoil, [23/001].

4.34.3 The location of the marl pit correlates well with the targeted crop mark of a small hollow (Deegan 2013, 24; Catalogue ref: H).

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
33/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.2m
33/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22m
33/003	Cut	Marl pit	13.3m	Tr.	1.2m
33/004	Fill	Marl pit fill	13.3m	Tr.	1.2m
33/005	Layer	Natural chalk and brickearth	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 34: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 33

4.35 Trench 34

(Figures 2 and 3)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
34/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.2m
34/002	Fill	Marl pit fill	13.7m	Tr.	0.6m
34/003	Cut	Marl pit	13.7m	Tr.	0.6m
34/004	Layer	Natural brickearth	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 35: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 34

4.35.1 The natural brickearth, [34/004], was encountered at c. 52.74m AOD in the north of the trench and at c. 49.92m AOD down the slope in the south.

4.35.2 Cut into the natural was marl pit, [34/003] filled by brown sandy silt [34/002] containing finds fragments of medieval or early post-medieval roof tile, and a single residual Roman pottery sherd. The pit was excavated by machine to its base. The marl pit was sealed by topsoil, [34/001].

4.35.3 This trench was targeted on a crop mark of a possible trackway visible on aerial photographs (ASE 2013, Figure 2). No evidence of this feature was found and the marl pit was not anticipated.

4.36 Trench 35

(Figure 2)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
35/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.2m
35/002	Layer	Natural brickearth	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 36: List of Recorded Contexts in Trench 35

4.36.1 The natural chalk, [35/002], was encountered at c.52.17m AOD. Overlying the natural was topsoil, [35/001]. No archaeological features or finds were identified.

4.36.3 This trench was targeted on a crop mark of a possible enclosure visible on aerial photographs (ASE 2013, Figure 2). No evidence of this feature was found.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Copp	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Leather	Wt (g)	
5/004		7	40			1	24																		
5/006		8	38			14	120																		
8/003				1	8																				
11/004				2	10										1	6									
12/002		3	10																						
13/001		1	64																						
13/004															1	4									
13/005		15	68			14	58		2	12															
16/005				1	124																				
19/005											5	40													
20/008															23	64					8	2402			
21/005				2	72																5	108			
21/006															1	134									
21/010		2	<2			14	336		1	16															
22/006				1	1902								1	20	27	2006	1	8	12	948			6	180	
23/002				2	30																				
26/004		5	66																						
26/007						30	148																		
27/003				1	22																				
27/007				13	914			2	58																
27/008		14	58					3	142																
27/009		68	970												1	10									
27/013		32	390					1	40																
30/002		1	92																						
33/003				2	62																				
34/02				5	96																				
Total		156	1796	30	3240	73	686	6	240	3	28	5	40	1	20	54	2224	1	8	12	948	13	2510	6	180

Table 37: Quantification of finds

5.2 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 The evaluation produced a moderate assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery, totalling 136 sherds, weighing 1634g: most of it deriving from a few contexts in Trench 27. At this stage the assemblage has been briefly examined using a x20 binocular microscope but has not been fully quantified according to a fabric and form type-series. It is recommended that the assemblage should be retained and, in the event of any further mitigation work on site, fully integrated future pottery analysis work.

5.2.2 The earliest material recovered includes a few very small groups from Trenches 5 and 21. Contexts [5/004] and [5/006] each produced a handful of flint-tempered bodysherds. These share similar characteristics of moderately fine (c.0.5-2mm) and moderately- to well-sorted flint inclusions in typically fine sandy background matrixes. The former context also included a non-flint tempered fine sandy sherd in which two inclusions of grog or clay-pellet were observed although it is unclear whether these are naturally-occurring or added as temper. A similar inclusion was noted in one of the flint-tempered sherds in the same group. Context [21/010] contained two tiny flint-tempered sherds with a similar size and sorting of inclusions to those from Trench 5 but with relatively little visible quartz sand at x20 magnification.

5.2.3 Flint-tempered wares had a very long currency in Thanet and it is impossible to assign a spot-date with total confidence when diagnostic features are absent. Sandy and relatively fine well-sorted flint-tempered wares are fairly unlikely to occur in groups pre-dating c.800BC and the possible presence of grog in two sherds from [5/004] suggests this group is possibly more likely from the Late Iron Age. The two

sherds from Trench 21 may be of any date from the Late Bronze Age to earliest Roman period.

- 5.2.4 The remainder of the pottery belongs to the 1st and 2nd century AD. Each of the largest groups of pottery from Trench 27 contained one or two sherds which clearly post-date AD120. These include a piece of decorated samian from a Dragendorff 37 bowl in Lezoux samian ware (with evidence of repair) from [27/007], a black-burnished style everted rim jar and a sherd of BB2 from [27/009] and a probable rounded rim black-burnished style bowl from [27/013]. However, the overall composition of these groups seems to reflect activity from a slightly earlier period (c. mid/late 1st century). Each contains a fairly large proportion of grog-tempered fabrics and examples of handmade 'Belgic' style forms were recorded, including a bowl with a strongly carinated shoulder and flaring rim analogous to Thompson (1982) type E1-1 and a squat jar/bowl of type B1-1. The remainder of these groups tend to be made up by sandy grey wares and sherds in North Kent/Thameside fabrics of 1st to earlier 2nd century date including Hoo ware, Upchurch and fine grey ware.
- 5.2.5 Less diagnostic pottery of a broadly similar period was also found in Trenches 21, 26, 30 and 34. In context [26/004] this included a grog-tempered storage jar rim alongside a sandy ware of possible pre-conquest date.
- 5.2.6 The size of assemblages and freshness of sherds found in Trench 27 probably indicates settlement activity in the immediate vicinity. However there appears to be some evidence that these groups contain material used over an extended period. Interestingly both the grog-tempered wares and the later samian and black-burnished fabrics and forms are large and unabraded sherds (one of the grog-tempered vessels is c. one third complete). This may indicate that the features were filled shortly after AD120 with material recently redeposited from middens of slightly earlier date.

5.3 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.3.1 The evaluation recovered a small assemblage of post-Roman pottery from the site from just three different deposits. Topsoil [12/001] contained a single sherd (recently fragmented into three conjoining pieces) from an oxidised cooking pot in Tyler Hill Sandy Ware. The sherd has notable external sooting and is not heavily abraded suggesting it has not been extensively reworked. A date between 1225 and 1300/25 is probable for the vessel.
- 5.3.2 Topsoil [13/001] produced a somewhat abraded rounded club rim from a large bowl in glazed red earthenware of late 18th- to 19th- century date. The final sherds were recovered from ditch fill [13/005]. This deposit produced a few sherds tempered with sand (reduced) or shell that are likely to be of 12th- to early 13th- century date.

5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Susan Pringle

- 5.4.1 Sixteen fragments of CBM with a total weight of 890g were examined from 9 contexts. Roman and medieval or early post medieval tile was present. Most of the tile was in an abraded condition. All the material has been retained.

5.4.2 Roman

Contexts [16/005], [27/007]

- 5.4.2.1 Two tile fragments, probably *tegulae*, were present. The tile from [27/007] was in a fine orangey red fabric (CAT fabric 1); that from [16/005] was in a red fabric with a fine black iron oxide speckle. Both fabrics probably originate from North Kent.

5.4.3 Medieval/ post medieval

Contexts [8/003], [11/004], [21/005], [23/002], [27/003], [34/002]

5.4.3.1 All the post Roman CBM was very abraded roof tile. Most was in a fine orange red fabric typical of medieval roof tiles from London and the lower Thames Valley. No glaze was present.

5.4.3.2 One unusual tile came from [33/003]. Of similar thickness to a peg tile (12mm) one edge had a knife cut bevel. This tile was in a sandy orange fabric containing abundant fine quartz and sparse to moderate pale yellow-brown rounded silty inclusions. None of the material examined appears to represent primary deposition.

Context	Date Range	Material
8/003	1200-1600	Flake, roof tile?
11/004	1200-1600	Flake, roof tile?
16/005	50-400	Roman tile, <i>tegula</i>
21/005	1200-1600	Med/ early Pmed roof tile
23/002	1200-1600	Med/ early Pmed roof tile
27/003	1200-1600	Med/ early Pmed roof tile
27/007	50-400	Roman <i>tegula</i>
33/003	undated	Unidentified tile, Roman or post Roman
34/02	1200-1600	Med/ early Pmed roof tile- peg?

Table 38: Summary of the Ceramic Building Material

5.5 The Glass by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 A small assemblage comprising 12 fragments of glass (wt 948g) was recovered from [22/006]. Included is a complete, clear glass bottle with *in situ* cork with iron cover. The bottle is of early to mid 20th-century date and still retains contains some of its original contents, probably vinegar. A mid 19th- to early 20th-century shoulder fragment from a clear glass mineral water bottle was also recovered with partial embossing “[...]CH MIN[...]”. The same context also contained ten colourless window pane fragments, representing a minimum of one rectangular pane. The glass dates to the mid 19th to mid 20th century.

5.6 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.6.1 A total of three pieces of struck flint weighing 28g were recovered from two contexts ([13/005] and [21/010]) during the course of the archaeological work at the site. A further five fragments (40g) of burnt unworked flint were found in context [5/040]. The pieces of struck flint were manufactured from a light to dark grey flint and exhibit moderate to heavy post-depositional edge damage. The assemblage consisted entirely of pieces of flint débitage including two flakes and a shattered piece. Although the artefacts provide limited evidence for prehistoric activities, none could be more precisely dated. No further work is proposed for this small isolated assemblage.

5.7 The Shell by Trista Clifford

5.7.1 A total of five common oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) valves were recovered from three separate contexts within Trench 27, total weight 230g. The assemblage is in good condition and lacks evidence of parasitic activity. One juvenile specimen is represented; the remainder are mature individuals.

5.8 The Bulk Metalwork by Trista Clifford

5.8.1 Bulk ironwork weighing a total of 2224g was recovered from six separate contexts. The ironwork is generally in a poor state of preservation. Single nails were recovered from [11/004] and [27/009]. Both have square section stems with circular heads and are not inherently datable.

5.8.2 A small hooked fragment from [13/004] is possibly part of a structural fitting such as a joiners dog or staple, although too little of the object remains to be certain.

5.8.3 Context [20/008] contained 23 fragments of circular sectioned wire of modern date. Also of modern date is a hooked peg or wall iron from [21/006]. Context [22/006] contained a variety of objects including a bayonet light bulb fitting, a number of iron springs and wire fragments and a large copper alloy eyelet, probably from a tarpaulin. Of interest are two fragments of possible gas mask piping. A number of objects from this context remain unidentified.

5.9 The Leather by Trista Clifford

5.9.1 The heel from a late 19th-20th century leather boot was recovered from [22/006]. The fragment consists of the heel and part of the uppers. It is in a poor state of preservation.

5.10 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

5.10.1 A small assemblage of animal bone weighing 686g has been recovered from 5 contexts ([5/004], [5/006], [13/005], [21/010] and [26/007]). A total of 76 bones have been recovered, the majority of which have been identified as cattle and include fragments from the scapula, radius and humerus as well as teeth. The assemblage is in a poor condition with most specimens displaying considerable surface erosion. There is no evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing or pathology. Due to the size and poor preservation, the assemblage holds no potential for further analysis and no further work is required.

5.11 The Slag by Luke Barber

5.11.1 Contexts [20/008] and [21/005] both produced notable quantities of slag of similar type. This waste material is quite dense, slightly aerated and bubbled and is typical of residues from burning coal. The source of this, whether domestic hearths, agricultural machinery or industrial is uncertain, but an 18th- to 19th- century date is almost certain.

5.12 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.12.1 Three pieces of stone were recovered from the site. Context [21/005] produced a 4g fragment of coal from amongst the slag, while [22/006] contained a large piece of burnt Wealden clay ironstone and a 22g fragment from a 19th- century Welsh roofing slate.

6.0 The Environmental samples by Dawn Elise Mooney and Karine Le Hégarat

- 6.1 A single 40 litre bulk soil sample was taken during evaluation work at the site to recover environmental remains such as wood charcoal, charred plant macrofossils, *fauna* and *mollusca* as well as to assist finds recovery. The sample <1> was taken from the upper fill [13/004] of ditch feature [13/007] in Trench 13. The sample was processed in a flotation tank and the residue and flot were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes and air dried. The residue was passed through graded sieves (8, 4 and 2mm) and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Table 39). The flot was scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and its contents recorded (Table 40). Charcoal fragments recovered from the flot and residue were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains and charcoal have been made through comparison with reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004) and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).
- 6.2 Charred plant remains were common in the sample. A large quantity of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare* sp.) grains were recorded, however these were generally poorly preserved. Grains of hulled barley appeared to dominate the assemblage of identifiable grains. Grains with a rounded appearance typical of free-threshing wheat (bread or rivet wheat) were noted but less common. Cultivated pulses (*Vicia/Pisum*) were present in low concentration, including some >4mm in diameter, although also poorly preserved. The flot also contained charred grass (Poaceae) seeds and uncharred goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) seeds. Land snail shells were relatively frequent, comprising approximately 5% of the flot.
- 6.3 The charcoal assemblage generally consisted of small, poorly-preserved fragments <2mm in size, however some fragments up to 7mm in length were present. A variety of woody taxa were identified, including beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus*), cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.), and Maloideae family, which includes hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), rowan, service and whitebeam (*Sorbus* sp.), apple (*Malus* sp.) and pear (*Pyrus* sp.). In addition to the charred macrobotanical remains, the residue of the sample also contained small quantities of pottery and magnetised material.
- 6.4 The assemblage produced a large number of crop remains including free-threshing wheat, hulled barley and cultivated pulses. Overall the material was poorly preserved. Nonetheless, the range of charred crop is characteristic of the medieval period; although, in addition to wheat, barley and pulse, rye and oat are also occasionally recorded. Pulses have also been found on several medieval sites in Kent such as Northumberland Bottom, Southfleet (Davis 2006) and Canterbury (Allison and Hall 2001). Charred chaff, weed seeds, straw and stem fragments are expected in assemblages associated with flooring, animal bedding and/or feeding and thatching. Their absence suggests that the charred macroplants represent an assemblage of cleaned crops. These could have been used for baking, malting or general human consumption either in soups or porridges. The assemblage of charred grains and cultivated pulses from Manston Green is highly indicative of background domestic waste possibly deliberately discarded within the linear feature.
- 6.5 The charcoal assemblage indicates that a variety of environments were exploited for fuel procurement including established woodland, woodland margins or hedgerows,

and possible damp woodland or wetland margins represented by the possible presence of alder. These taxa are likely to have been present in the local surroundings of the site at the time of occupation; however the limited size of the assemblage precludes any further contribution to discussions of local environment and/or fuel acquisition strategies at the site.

- 6.6 The presence of identifiable charred seeds and grain along with charred wood remains in this sample indicates that in any future archaeological work at the site, samples for charred macrobotanical remains should continue to be taken from promising deposits.

Table 39: Residue Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
001	13/004	Fil	40	40	*	<2	**	<2	Maloideae (3), <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (4), <i>Prunus</i> sp. (6), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> (1), Indet. (3)	**	<2	*	<2	Pot */ 4g - Magneti sed Material ***/ <2g

Table 40: Flot Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
001	13/004	10	50	50	25	3	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	**	**	***	***	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> / <i>turgidum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , <i>Vicia / Pisum</i> sp.	+ to ++	*	Poaceae	+	*** 5%

7.0 DISCUSSION

7.1 An assessment of the success of the aerial photography/LiDAR survey

- 7.1.1 The test trenching had mixed success in identifying the crop marks, visible on the aerial photography/LiDAR survey by Deegan (2013), as cut archaeological features (Figure 16). The identification of the possible trackway M (Deegan 2013, Figure 2) in Trenches 21 and 26, enclosure AC (*ibid.*, Figure 2) in Trench 5, and the ring ditches in Trenches 6 and 13 were particularly successful. In addition, the nearly all of the predicted marl pits and the WWII features were readily found by test trenching.
- 7.1.2 Generally, there was a distinction between the crop marks located on the chalk and those on the brickearth: the former were mostly identified as archaeological features, while generally on the latter they were not.
- 7.1.3 Conversely, some features were not identified: the possible trackway AH (*ibid.*, Figure 2); enclosure G (*ibid.*, Figure 2) and the majority of the possible ring ditches. The reasons for this failure are uncertain, but may include the effects of deep ploughing in the last 50 years.
- 7.1.4 Archaeological features were also identified which were not anticipated by the aerial photography/LiDAR survey, notably in Trenches 8, 28 and 29. These were generally either small discrete features or ditches blanketed by a covering of colluvium unlikely to have been visible as crop marks.

7.2 Late Prehistoric to Early Roman (c. 800 BC - AD 60)

- 7.2.1 Ditch [5/007] was readily identifiable as a crop mark on aerial photographs (catalogue ref: AC, *ibid.*, Figure 2) and formed the apparent western side of a large enclosure straddling the top of the Lord of the Manor ridge. Although the finds from [5/007] were sparse, further dating evidence of a single unabraded later Iron Age pottery sherd, was recovered from the same ditch during the 2012 Isle of Thanet Archaeological Society trench excavation on the site (CgMs 2103, Appendix 4, 6).
- 7.2.2 A pair of discontinuous ditches (catalogue ref: M, *ibid.*, Figure 2) aligned north-west to south-east and running for over 200m, were examined in Trenches 21 and 26. The three excavated sondages produced a small assemblage of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery sherds; a date entirely in keeping with the interpretation offered by Deegan (2013, 26). It has also been postulated that this feature was a possible cursus monument of Neolithic date, and clearly the dating from the evaluation trenching makes this interpretation unsustainable (CgMs 2013, 11).

7.3 Possible prehistoric ditches in Trenches 28 and 29

- 7.3.1 The three ditches and possible metalling ([29/006]) in Trenches 28 and 29 may have formed a ditched trackway and a rectilinear enclosure; however, all lacked dating evidence and, due to the thick blanket of colluvium in this area, were not visible to aerial photography or LiDAR. The depth of the colluvium in this area (over 1m in Trench 28) and the single find of Roman pottery from the colluvium (in Trench 30), suggest the most likely date for these features is prehistoric, possibly contemporary with the enclosures found higher up the slope to the west (Ges Moody pers. comm.).

7.4 Roman (Early to mid 2nd century AD)

- 7.4.1 The most significant Roman occupation identified in the evaluation trenching was the features in Trench 27. Although their exact nature and function was unclear, the size of pottery assemblage and freshness of sherds indicates settlement activity in the immediate vicinity. This may well be associated with the Roman activity known to exist to the south of the site on the other side of the railway line (CgMs 2013, 14).

7.5 Medieval (c.1100 – 1225)

- 7.5.1 The lone feature identified of this date was the substantial enclosure ditch (13/007] and [13/010]) identified in Trench 13, immediately to the west of Ozengell Grange. Ozengell Grange is the location of a possible 13th century monastic grange, and medieval buildings have been identified by excavation on the site (CgMs 2013, 16). Although the form and extent of the enclosure ditch in Trench 13 is not abundantly clear, it does seem to be a feature contemporary with the medieval occupation of Ozengell Grange.

7.6 Medieval/Early Post-medieval (c. AD 1100/1200-1600)

- 7.6.1 Of the ten marl pits identified, five contained medieval to early post-medieval CBM, and the digging and filling of all of these features is likely to date to this broad period. However, a degree of caution must be exercised when dating these features, as in all cases the assemblages were largely very small, undiagnostic and none appeared to represent a primary deposition.
- 7.6.2 A single fragment of roof tile dating to this period was also recovered from grave fill [8/003] and the animal burial, although not excavated, can be tentatively dated to this period.

7.7 World War 1 and 2

- 7.7.1 Elements of the anti-aircraft battery were identified in Trenches 20, 21 and 22, in more or less their expected positions. Too little of concrete foundation [20/012] was seen to offer any certain identification; however, it did not seem to be related to a Nissan hut, but rather some form of entrenched position, such as a gun installation or blast wall. Heavy anti-aircraft batteries were usually bolted to a concrete base, and set slightly below ground with the up-cast forming a surrounding earthen bank (Brown *et al.*1996, 52). The corrugated iron sheeting found in the backfill may well have been part of the revetment of this earthen bank.
- 7.7.2 The square-cut trenches found in Trenches 21 and 22 appear to have been part of a system of access connecting various elements of the battery. However, although crop marks visible on the aerial photographs suggest that these trenches did not connect, the general visibility of crop marks in this area is poor, and the clarity is further confused by the presence of an Iron Age enclosure in the same area (Deegan 2013, 26).
- 7.7.3 Some of the finds from the access trench backfills, such as the light bulb and window glass, are likely part of the furnishing of the nearby Nissan huts. Of particular interest is the possible gas mask piping from fill [22/006], demonstrating the potential range of artefacts that survive within these cut features.

- 7.7.4 While these trenches are most likely related to the anti-aircraft battery, it cannot be discounted that these trenches were actually dug during World War 1. None of the finds from the fills could be dated exclusively to World War 2, and the form and nature of these trenches is very much in keeping with World War 1 practise trenches. In addition, a large World War 1 encampment lay nearby on the other side of Pegwell Bay at Sandwich, and a system practise trenches, very similar in form to those in Trenches 21 and 22, are known from near Shottendane Road, c. 2kms to the north (Justin Russel *pers.comm.*).

7.8 Other modern deposits

- 7.8.1 The only modern deposits of note were the made ground deposits recorded in Trenches 2 and 3 in the south of the site. These trenches lay in an area of Hollins Bottom known to have been recently in-filled. The relatively shallow depth of the made ground (less than 1m) suggests these trenches are located near the fringes of the modern deposition.

7.9 Undated features

- 7.9.1 Ditch [6/006], a substantial U-shaped ditch, remained undated. The crop mark the trench was targeted on is circular, suggesting that this feature is part of a ring ditch of likely Bronze Age date.
- 7.9.2 The pits and gully located in the east end of Trench 8 were also undated; however, it is difficult to readily ascribe a likely date to them, as they lack clear associations with other dated features.

8.0 Conclusions

- 8.1 The evaluation trenching succeeded in assessing the general character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of the archaeological remains, principally identifying a possible Bronze Age ring ditch, an Iron Age enclosure, an area of Roman activity, a medieval enclosure and World War 1 and 2 military features. Archaeological remains were found to be spread across much of the site.
- 8.2 The evaluation results indicate that the topography of the site exerted a powerful effect on the location of past activity, with the north-south central ridge commanding near panoramic views over the surrounding landscape and sea, attracting repeated occupation. The earliest and most striking occupation of this ridge was the Lord of the Manor Bronze Age barrow cemetery, located at the southern end, and several phases of later occupation were identified on the ridge in the evaluation trenches, such as the Iron Age enclosure (Trench 5), the Late Iron Age/Early Roman trackway (Trenches 21 and 26), and even the WW2 anti-aircraft battery (Trenches 20 and 21). Clearly this wedge-shaped ridge of relatively level ground, located at c. 40m - 45m OD, remained a highly attractive location from the earlier prehistoric period onwards.
- 8.3 Apart from the area of colluvium recorded in Trenches 28, 29 and 30, the majority of the remains are located immediately beneath the topsoil and subsoil, generally less than c.0.4m below the surface suggesting that archaeological preservation at the site is very good. The shallowness of the colluvium on the west slope (c. 0.2m) compared to the east slope (more than 1.2m) was notable and the reason for this discrepancy is not obvious. The colluvial deposits on the eastern side were confined to the trenches located on the lower slope (Trenches 28, 29 and 30) and may indicate the presence of a small, former dry valley, aligned north-west to south-east from the central ridge towards West Cliffe.
- 8.4 Other than ploughing, no groundworks or other processes were identified that had truncated or affected archaeological deposits at the site. However, the effects of recent deep ploughing may have contributed to the failure to identify some of the anticipated crop marks.
- 8.5 The evaluation trenching has amply demonstrated that further investigation of the site has the potential to address many of the research priorities set out in the South East Research Framework (SERF), particularly those relating to the late prehistoric and historic periods.

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ASE would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the archaeological work at the site. Thanks are also due to Wendy Rogers and Simon Mason of KCC, and Gerald Moody of the Trust for Thanet Archaeology for their guidance throughout the project, and to the landowner, David Steed.

HER Summary Form

Site Code	OPR 13					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Manston Green, Manston Green					
County, District and/or Borough	Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	6356 1657					
Geology	Chalk and brickearth					
ASE Project Number	6356					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field ✓	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 30.09.13 - 11.10.13	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting					
Project Manager	Paul Mason					
Project Supervisor	Giles Dawkes					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA ✓	RB ✓
	AS	MED ✓	PM ✓	Other		
<p>Summary</p> <p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Manston Green, Ramsgate, Kent. A total of 35 trial trenches of varying lengths were mechanically excavated across the site. The majority of the trenches were targeted to located crop marks identified using the existing aerial photographs and LiDAR data for the area.</p> <p>The most significant features recorded included a possible Bronze Age ring ditch; an Iron Age enclosure; an area of Roman activity; a medieval enclosure ditch and a World War 2 anti-aircraft battery.</p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-161824

Project details

Project name Manston Green

Short description of the project Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Manston Green, Ramsgate, Kent. A total of 35 trial trenches of varying lengths were mechanically excavated across the site. The majority of the trenches were targeted to located crop marks identified using the existing aerial photographs and LIDAR data for the area.

The most significant features recorded included a possible Bronze Age ring ditch; an Iron Age enclosure; an area of Roman activity; a medieval enclosure ditch and a World War 2 anti-aircraft battery.

Project dates Start: 30-09-2013 End: 11-10-2013

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Any associated project reference codes OPR13 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 6356 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Scheduled Monument (SM)

Site status None

Current Land use Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m

Monument type DITCH Iron Age

Monument type DITCH Roman

Monument type DITCH Medieval

Monument type DITCH Modern

Monument type ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY Modern

Significant Finds POTTERY Iron Age

Significant Finds POTTERY Roman

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Methods and techniques "Targeted Trenches"

Development type Not recorded

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT THANET MANSTON Manston Green
Postcode	CT12 5EP
Study area	46.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TR 6356 1657 50 1 50 53 15 N 001 44 52 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 36.00m Max: 52.00m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Kent County Council Heritage Conservation Group
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Giles Dawkes
Type of sponsor/funding body	private client
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Leather","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Leather","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Leather","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"

Project
bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological Evaluation Report Land at Manston Green, Ramsgate, Kent

Author(s)/Editor(s) Giles Dawkes

Other bibliographic details 2013264

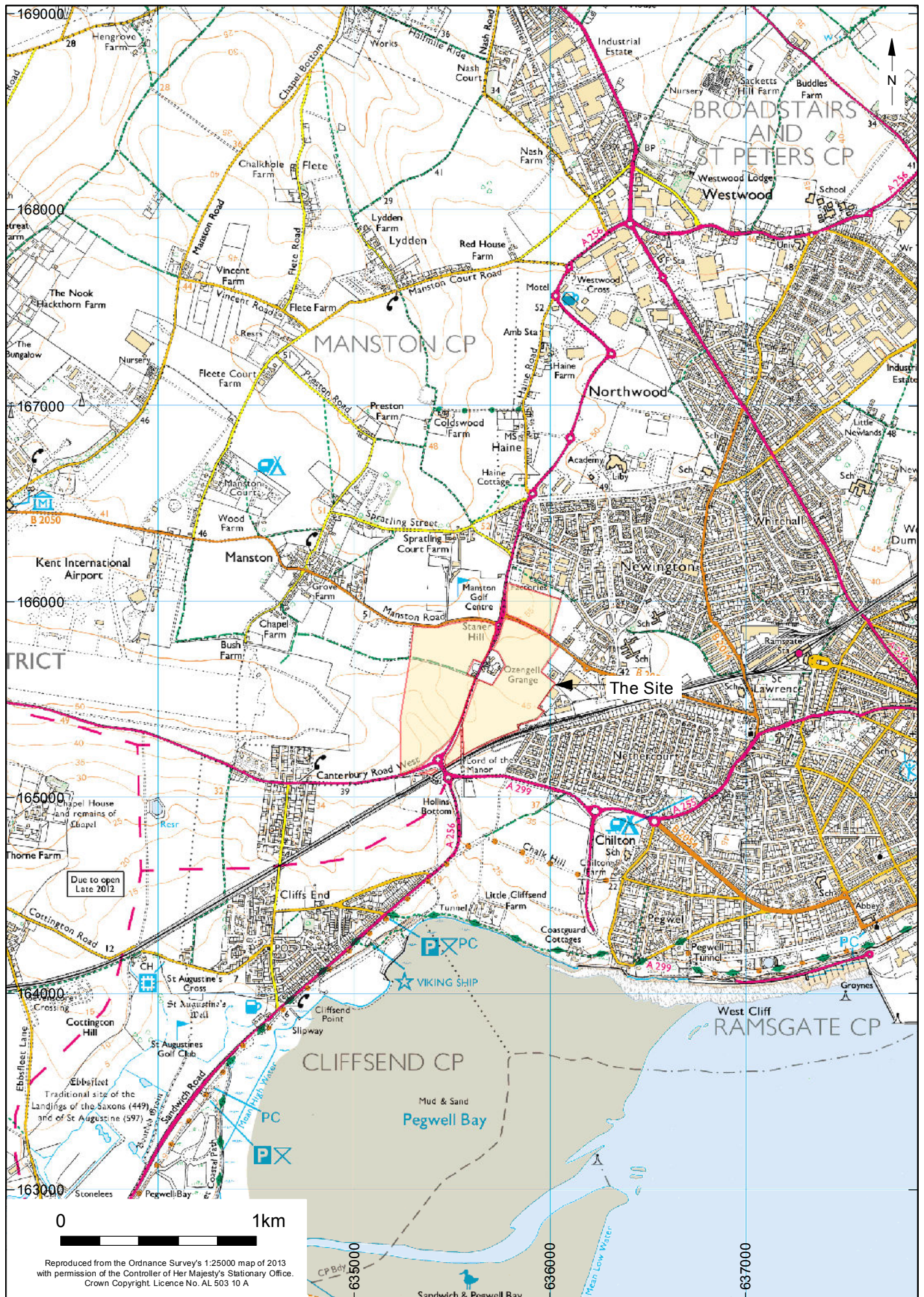
Date 2013

Issuer or publisher Archaeology South-East

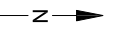
Place of issue or publication Portslade




Entered by Giles Dawkes (gilesdawkes@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 18 October 2013



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Manston Green, Ramsgate	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6356	Oct 2013	Site location	
Report Ref: 2013264	Drawn by: JLR		

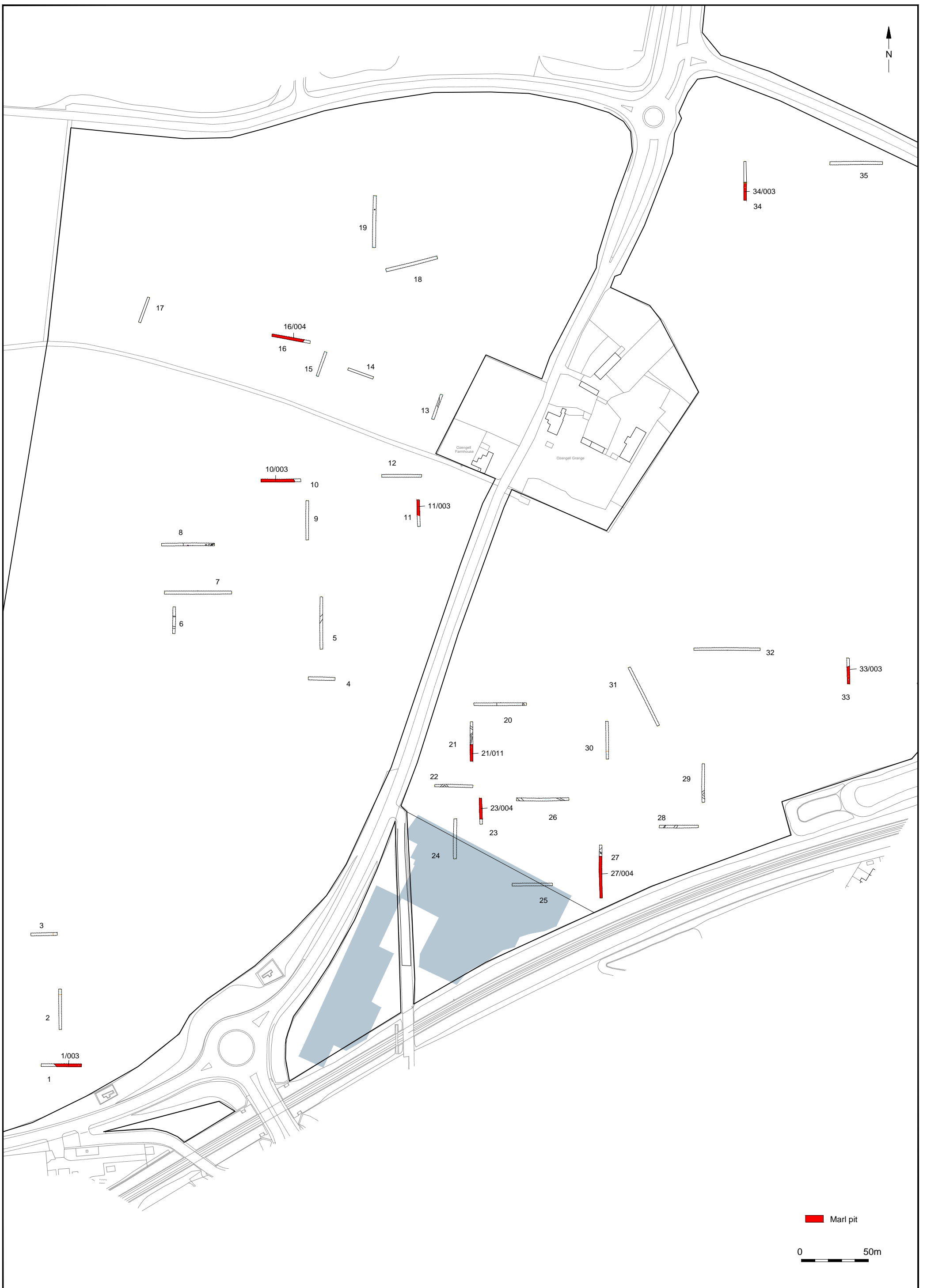


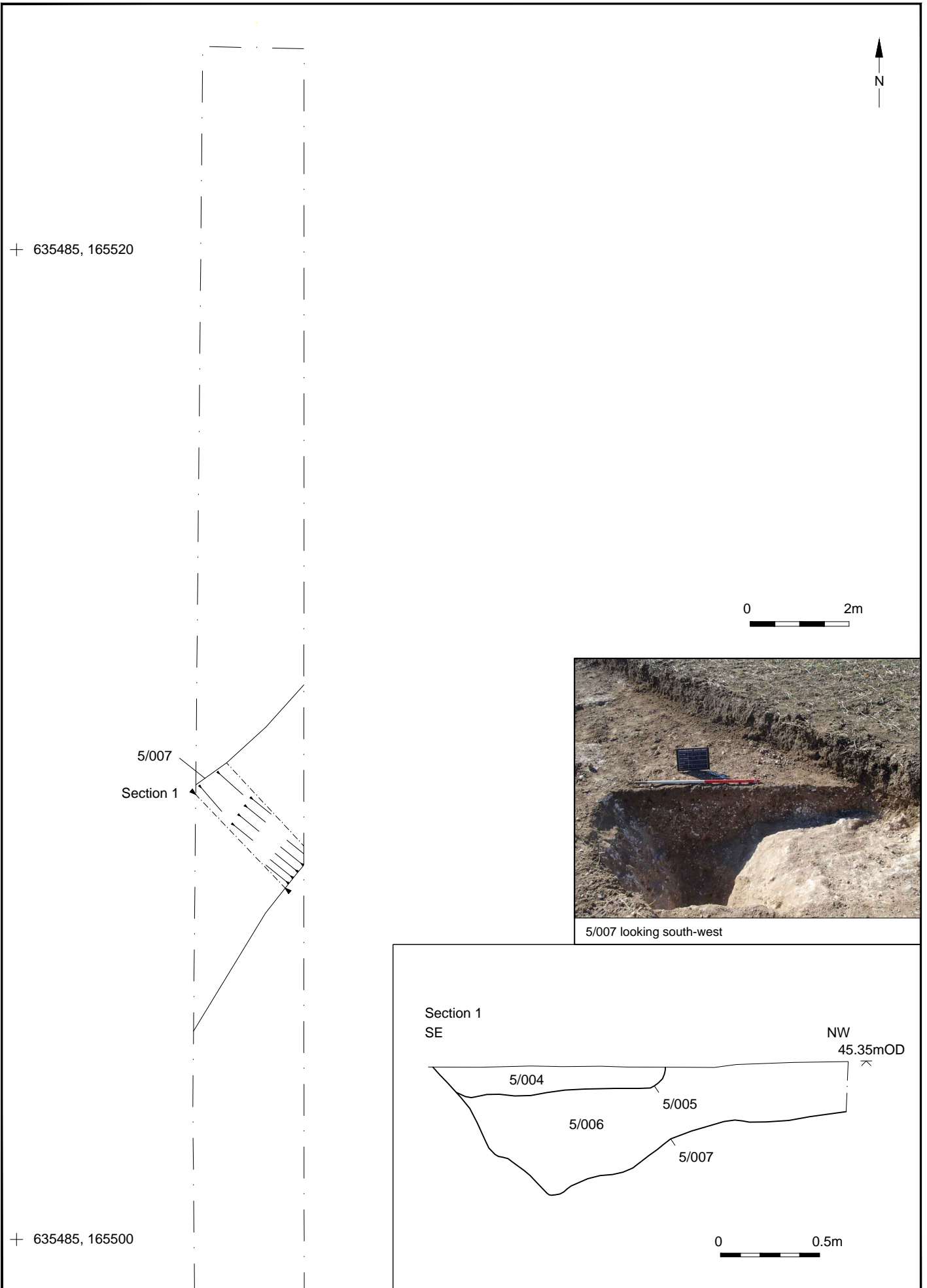
-  2013 evaluation trenches
-  Extent of past archaeological excavations (data supplied by Thanet Archaeology)
-  Geophysical survey (data supplied by Trust for Thanet Archaeology)



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© Archaeology South-East		Land at Manston Green, Ramsgate
Project Ref: 6356	Oct 2013	
Report Ref: 2013264	Drawn by: JLR	Trench location
		Fig. 2

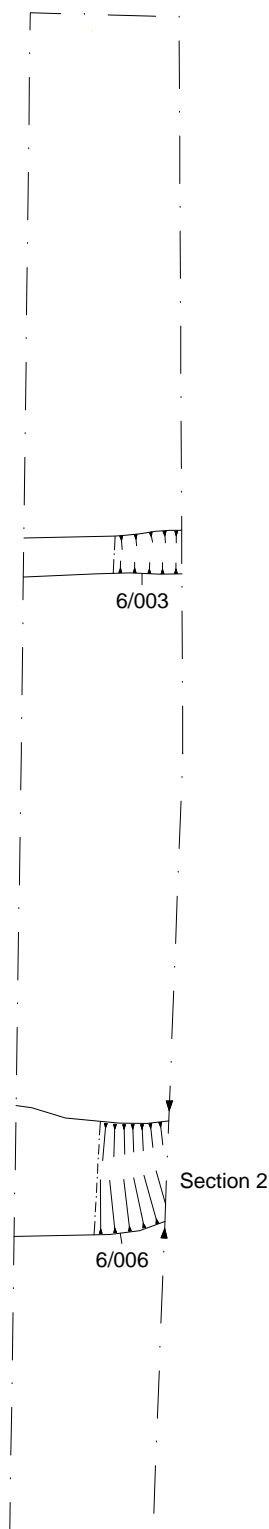




© Archaeology South-East		Land at Manston Green, Ramsgate	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 6356	Oct 2013	Trench 5: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2013264	Drawn by: JLR		

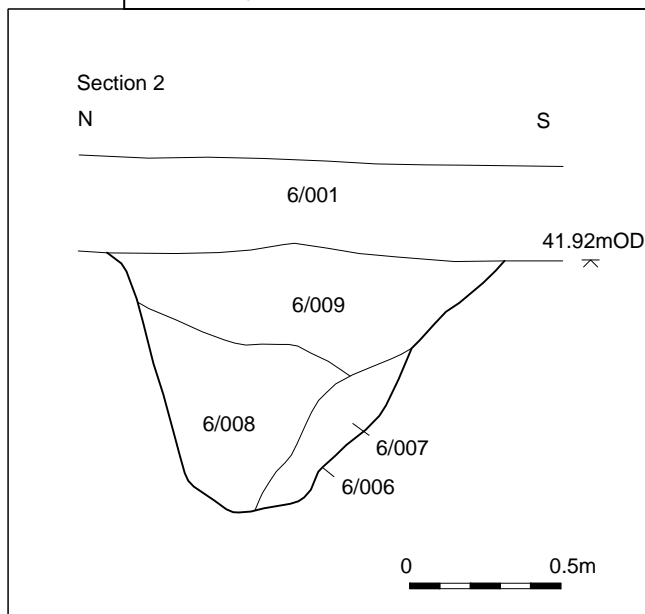


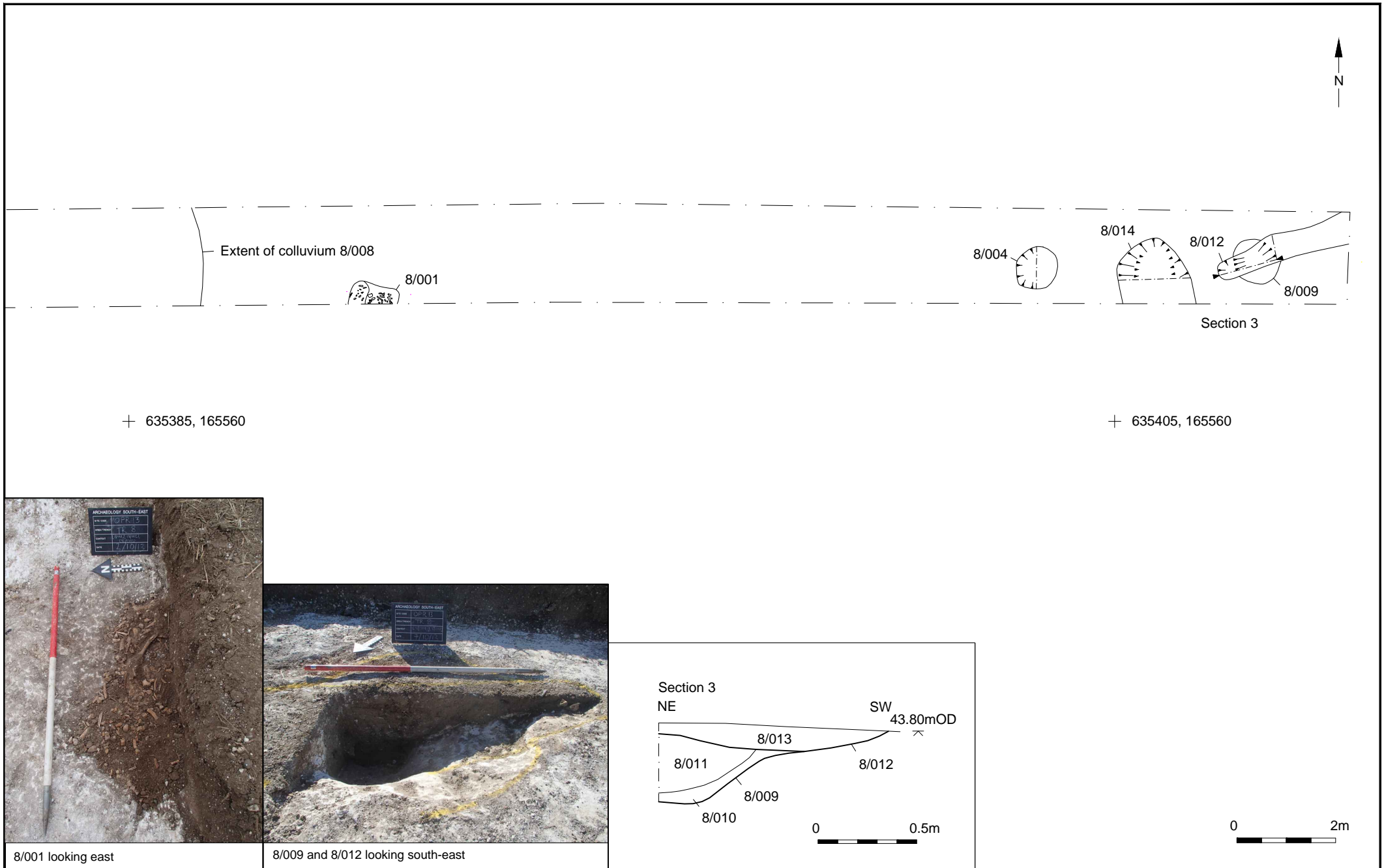
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6/006 looking east

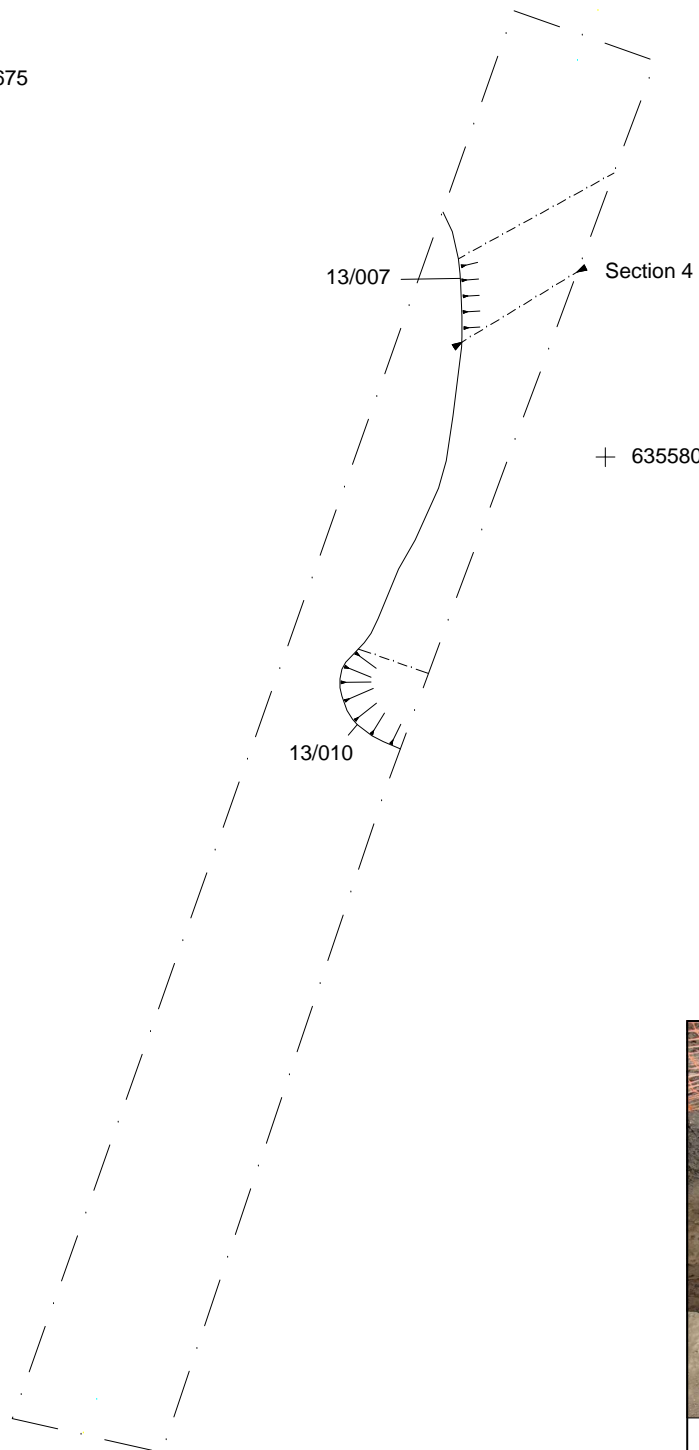
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Project Ref: 6356	Oct 2013	Trench 8: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2013264	Drawn by: JLR		

+ 635570, 165675



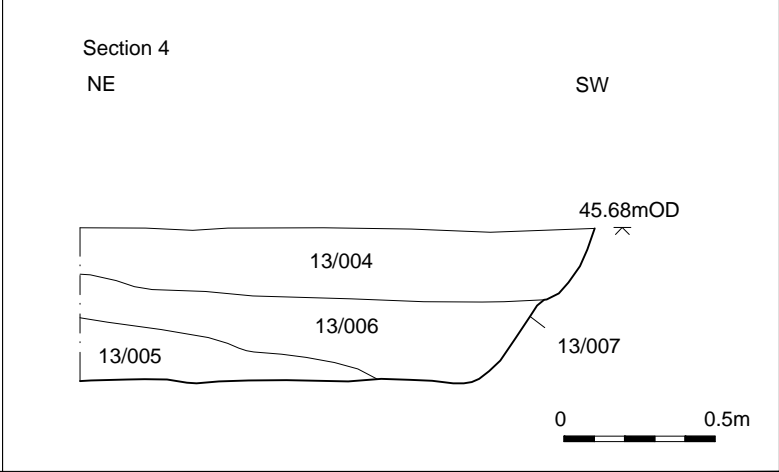
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Trench 13 looking south



13/007 looking south-east





+ 635535, 165820



Section 5

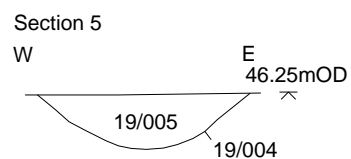
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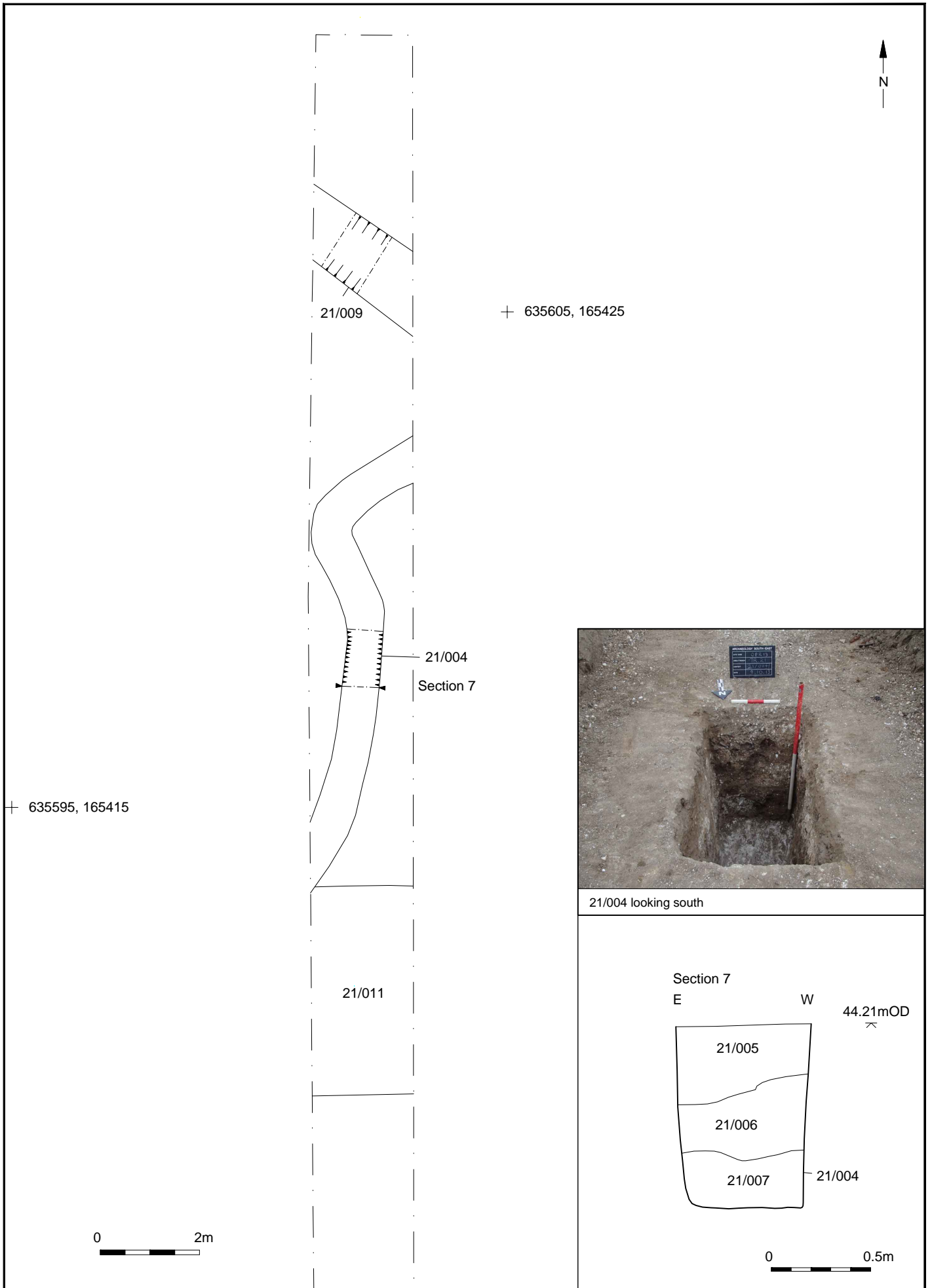
19/004 looking north



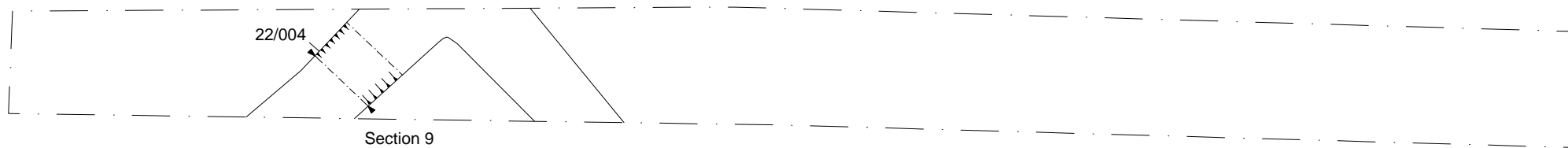
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© Archaeology South-East		Land at Manston Green, Ramsgate	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 6356	Oct 2013	Trench 20: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2013264	Drawn by: JLR		



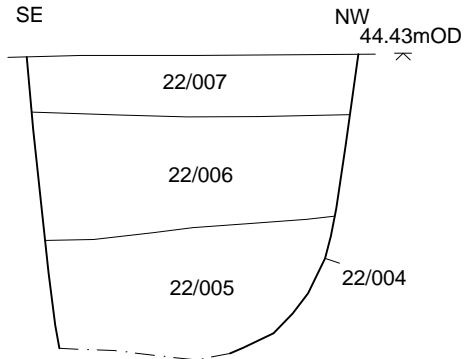
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Manston Green, Ramsgate	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 6356	Oct 2013	Trench 21: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2013264	Drawn by: JLR		



+ 635580, 165380

+ 635595, 165380

Section 9
SE



0 0.5m



22/004 looking south-west

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Manston Green, Ramsgate	Fig. 11
Project Ref: 6356	Oct 2013	Trench 22: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2013264	Drawn by: JLR		

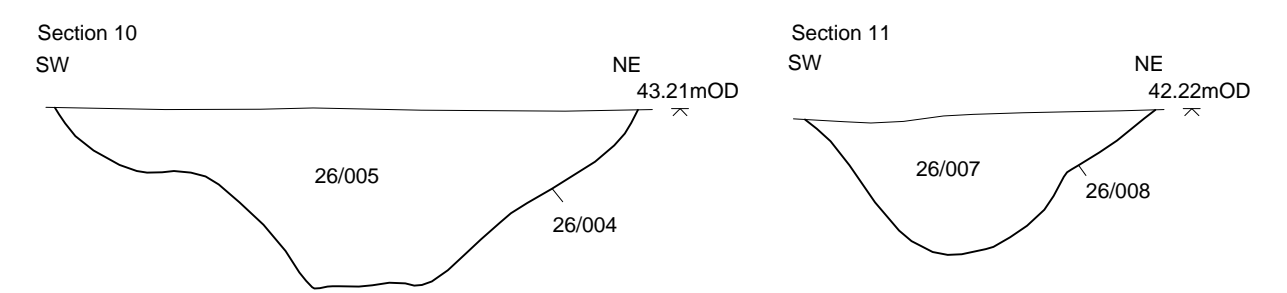


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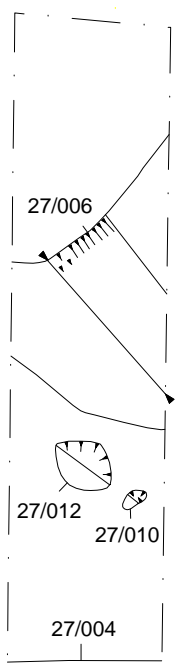
+ 635665, 165365



24/004 looking north-west



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Project Ref: 6356	Oct 2013	Trench 26: plan, section and photograph	
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Section 12

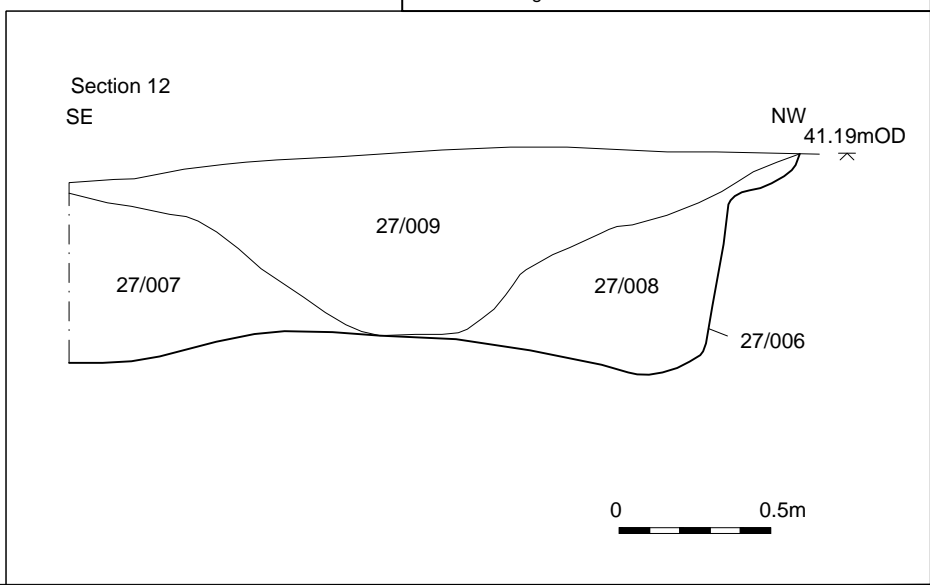
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Marl pit

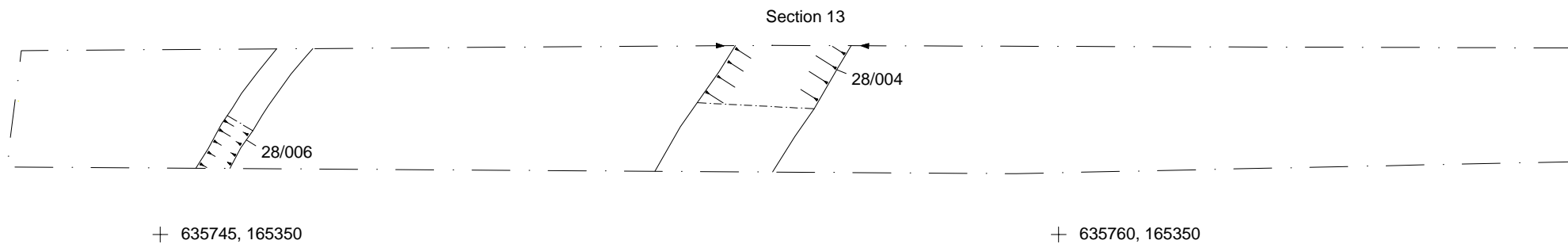
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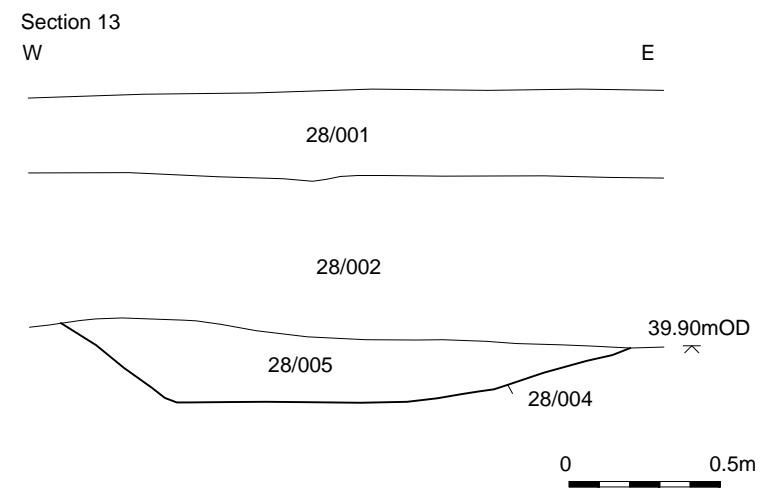
27/006 looking south-west



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Project Ref: 6356	Oct 2013	Trench 27: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2013264	Drawn by: JLR		



28/004 looking north

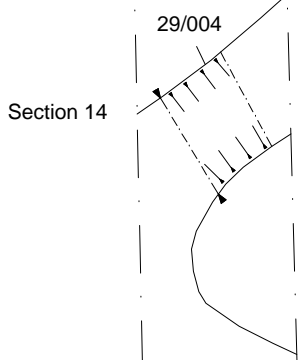




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29/006



29/004

Section 14

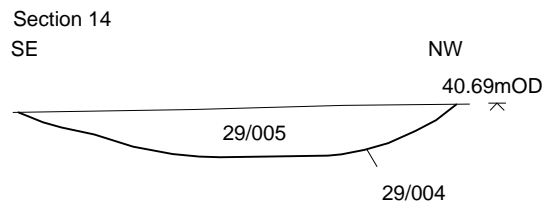
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29/006 looking north-east



29/004 looking south-west



Section 14

SE

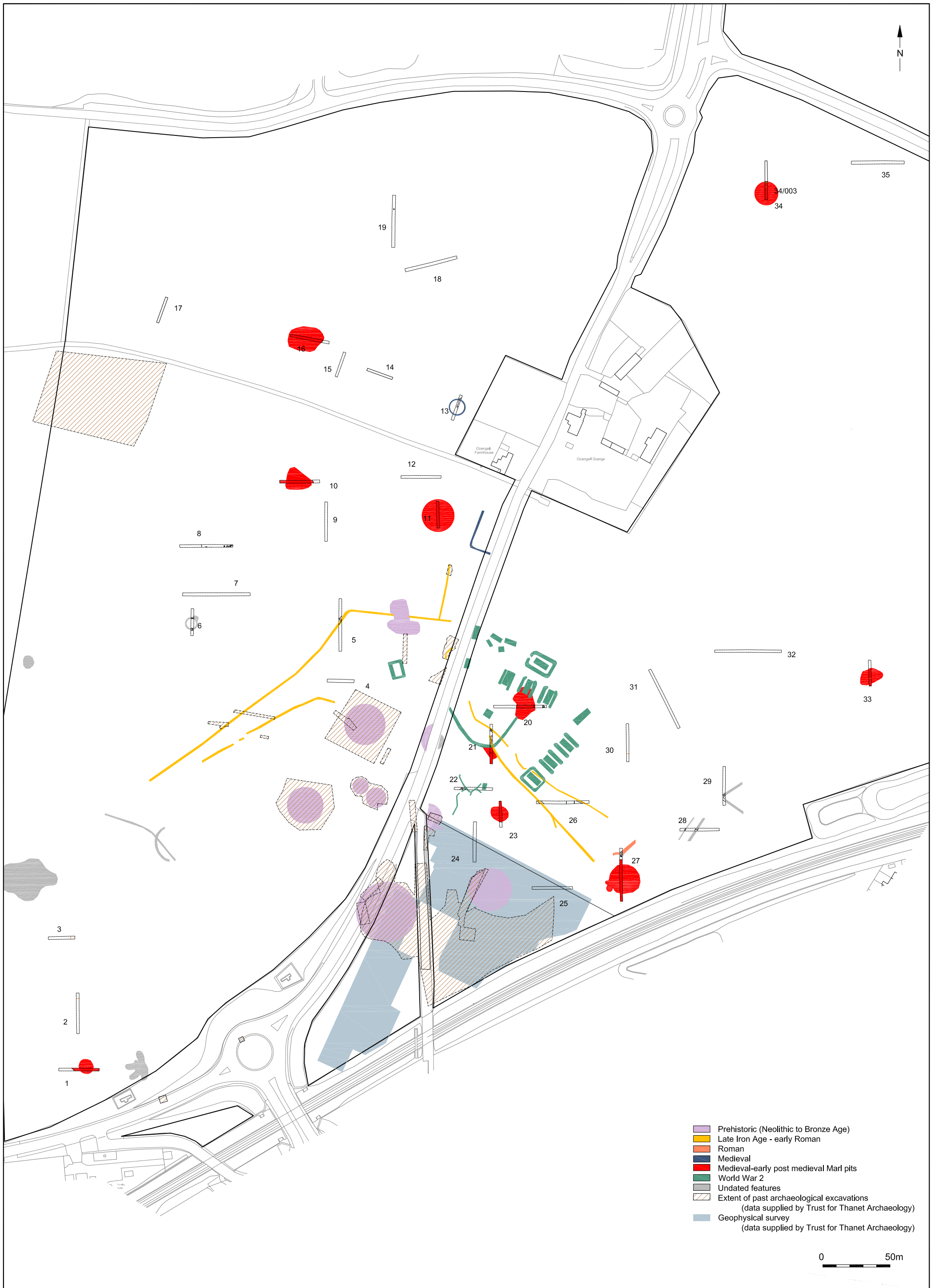
NW

40.69mOD

29/005

29/004





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