

An Archaeological Evaluation at Former Allotments Site, Manston Road, Ramsgate, Kent

NGR 636161 165834 (Centered)

Planning application: TH/06/0646.



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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the former allotments site, Manston Road, Ramsgate, Kent. The work was undertaken between the 4th and 15th June 2007 for The Historic Environmental Consultancy on behalf of Explore Living.

Thirty-seven trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 814 metres. The underlying natural was encountered at varied heights across the site between a maximum of 46.24m OD (Trench 13) and 44.04m OD (Trench 30).

Archaeological features were recorded in four trenches: 3, 5, 11 and 13 which comprised of four shallow linear features, a probable pit and several small intercutting features. Only single linear features were recorded in trenches 11 and 1; two linear features were recorded in trench 5. Several features were investigated in trench 3, comprising of a probable pit or terminus of a linear feature, which produced a quantity of pottery dating to the 11th to 12th century and five small intercutting features, three of which also contained pottery dating to a similar period and a stakehole.

The rim of a vessel, possibly an amphora was uncovered in trench 5, possibly representing a funerary deposit. This was left in-situ and will be excavated during any further works. The small assemblage of flint collected during the evaluation was mostly undiagnostic and is likely to date to the late prehistoric period, possibly the Bronze Age. Modern features probably associated with the use of the site as allotment gardens were recorded in trenches 24 and 35; the later producing china dating to the second half of the 19th century.

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Table 1: Quantification of Finds from Former Allotments Site, Manston Road

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1** Archaeology South-East (ASE), (a division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) was commissioned by The Historic Environmental Consultancy on behalf of Explore Living to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the former allotments site, Manston Road, Ramsgate, Kent (centred NGR 636161 165834). The work was undertaken in advance of the submission of a detailed planning application for development for residential purposes (Figure 1).
- 1.2** A targeted archaeological evaluation of the former allotments site was undertaken for Train and Kemp by Wessex Archaeology (WA) between 27th February and 1st March 2007. This comprised the excavation of three trenches totalling 66m. No archaeological features were observed in trench 1 or trench 3; however three possible ditches were identified in trench 2, although no dating evidence was obtained and these were not fully excavated as the remit of this targeted evaluation was only to identify the presence or absence of archaeology within the site (WA 2007). It was therefore deemed pertinent to carry out further archaeological works prior to the submission of a detailed planning application for residential development. The Trust for Thanet Archaeology monitored the excavation of ten engineering test pits across the site of the 14th February 2007 revealing natural geology occurring between 0.24m and 0.90m below the ground surface. No archaeological features were observed.
- 1.3** A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by ASE (2007), following consultation with Peter Wardle of The Historic Environment Consultancy and with reference to a *Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation* issued by the Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council (HCG KCC 2007). This outlined the strategy for the fieldwork and was followed throughout the evaluation.
- 1.4** The site is located on the north side of Manston Road and south of Auckland Avenue in Newington, Ramsgate and comprises former allotment gardens, measuring c. 4.97ha in area (Figure 1). The underlying geology consists of Upper Chalk capped by Brickearth deposits.
- 1.5** The evaluation was undertaken by Michelle Collings from 4th to 15th June 2007 and Greg Priestly-Bell on the 14th June 2007. On site assistance was provided by Liane Peyre throughout and Jim Webster, David Honnes and Dave Atkins during the course of the work. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and Louise Rayner (Post-Excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1** The proposed development is located within the former allotments site on the north side of Manston Road and south of Auckland Avenue in Newington, Ramsgate, to the east side of Staner Hill.
- 2.2** A limited targeted archaeological evaluation of the site was conducted by Wessex Archaeology (WA) between the 27th February and 1st March 2007 (Wessex Archaeology 2007), as detailed above. This indicated the possible presence of archaeological deposits, comprising a series of undated ditches recorded within Wessex Trench 2 (Figure 2). The south-eastern end of Wessex Trench 2 was re-opened during this phase of fieldwork to allow for further investigation of one of the possible linear features as detailed in the results section below.
- 2.3** A wartime pillbox stands in the southeast corner of the site. This has been recorded by Peter Wardle of The Historic Environment Consultancy and documented within a separate report. Several trenches were positioned to try and locate trenches associated with the pillbox.
- 2.4** Thanet is generally rich in archaeological remains and the site lies within an area of considerable archaeological potential relating to multi-period remains revealed during various programmes of fieldwork within a close vicinity of the site, notably on and around both the Tesco development site across the road from the former allotments site and the fields to the west on Staner Hill.
- 2.5** The archaeological potential of the site was obtained from the *Specification* prepared by Kent County Council (KCC 2007) and the Sites and Monuments Records (SMR) and is summarised here with due acknowledgement.
- 2.6** Excavations undertaken by Wessex Archaeology (WA) in advance of the construction of a Tesco supermarket across the road from the subject site revealed evidence of Bronze Age and, even more significantly, Anglo-Saxon settlement (SMR Ref TR36 NE427; Figure 1, Point 1). A medieval moated manor was also encountered but this was preserved beneath the car park of the supermarket (SMR Ref TR36 NE28; Figure 1, Point 2).
- 2.7** Excavations carried out to the west of the Tesco site by The Trust for Thanet Archaeology revealed a group of northwest-southeast aligned ditches interpreted as the remains of a drovers track, possibly of Bronze Age date. The orientation of the ditches pointed in the direction of the subject site and a series of associated gullies and ditches suggests additional Bronze Age activity in the area. Early to Middle Iron Age activity was also attested by the presence of a series of metalled surfaces and additional linear features. Post-medieval activity was

represented by a small 18th century post-built enclosure. Poor feature survival and numerous undated features characterised the site.

- 2.8** A further watching brief carried out by The Trust for Thanet Archaeology during site investigation works on the site did not encounter any archaeological deposits (TTA 2007).
- 2.9** Romano-British building material and pottery was also found on the top of Staner Hill, some 300m west of the subject site and has been interpreted as the ploughed out remains of a small building of Roman date (SMR Ref TR36 NE341; Figure 1, Point 3).
- 2.10** Other remains in the area of the site include extensive crop mark evidence pertaining to barrow cemeteries and Anglo-Saxon cemeteries at Ozengell and Lord of the Manor, some 500m south of the site, the latter of which consists of the Ozengell Grange Anglo-Saxon cemetery, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, while Iron Age and Jutish settlement is recorded at Ozengall Grange, some 200m to the south of the site and Roman remains are recorded on the Nethercourt Estate to the south of the Tesco site (SMR Ref TR36 NE127; Figure 1, Point 4).
- 2.11** A number of post-medieval chalk pits are recorded from First Edition Ordnance Survey Maps in the vicinity of the site, at Newington (SMR Ref TR36 NE355; Figure 1, Point 5), St Lawrence (SMR Ref TR36 NE349; Figure 1, Point 6), Spratling Court (SMR Ref TR36 NE377; Figure 1, Point 7) and Haine (SMR Ref TR36 NE378; Figure 1, Point 8).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** Thirty-seven trial trenches measuring 22.00m long by 1.8m wide were excavated positioned across the development area as illustrated in Figure 2. The proposed trench plan had allowed for the excavation of up to 41 trenches to facilitate mitigation if site constraints dictated the re-positioning of trenches. The trench plan was designed to provide a broad coverage of the area to be impacted on by the proposed development and the 37 trenches excavated represent a minimum 5% representative sample of the site (Figure 2). The five trenches (9, 16, 33, 36 and 38) included in the proposed trench plan and subsequently not excavated are shown in the final amended trench plan in grey for reference (Figure 2). Due to various access problems on site and subsequent on-going consideration of the trench plan several trenches were re-positioned following on site consultation with Peter Wardle of The Historic Environment Consultancy and Adam Single (KCC).
- Trench 1 was re-positioned and split into two trenches, 1a and 1b to avoid a bund comprised of soil and rubbish.
 - Trench 15 was moved to the southeast of the proposed location into the route of proposed access roadway

- Trench 21 was moved to the south of the proposed location
- Trench 33 was moved to the northeast of the proposed location within the footprint of an outbuilding that was demolished on site during the archaeological works
- Trench 40 was moved to the northwest of the proposed location
- In addition two sondages were excavated to examine the natural (trench 15 and 28) and the south-eastern end of Wessex trench 2 was reopened to allow for further investigation of a possible linear feature (Figure 2).

3.2 The general objective of the fieldwork was to determine as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, significance and condition of any surviving archaeological remains likely to be threatened by the proposed new development. The specific aims and objectives to be addressed were outlined in the *Specification* (HCG KCC 2007) and are reproduced here with due acknowledgement.

- Assessing the likely impact of the proposed development on the archaeological remains
- Assessing the potential of the site to contain nationally important remains
- Locating and investigating any continuations of the linear features found on the site to the south
- Contributing to the environmental and landscape history of the area

3.3 A trench plan was provisionally agreed between The Historic Environment Consultancy and Kent County Council (KCC) prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. This was reviewed during the course of fieldwork and consequently five trenches were not excavated and other trenches were re-positioned, as detailed above. Further, other trench were re-positioned slightly due to on site constraints. Trenches were moved following on site consultation with Peter Wardle (The Historic Environment Consultancy) and Adam Single (KCC) and the amended trench locations are shown in Figure 2. The trenches were accurately located using a Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS) and levels data was collated for the ground surface and depth of natural.

3.4 The trial trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision. The trenches were cut by a 13 ton 360° tracked excavator, fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. The excavations were taken down to the top of the underlying geology or to the surface of any significant archaeological deposit; whichever was higher. Two sondages were excavated (trenches 15 and 28) to allow for investigation of the underlying geology. Revealed surfaces were

manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. In addition excavated trenches were left open to weather and regularly monitored for the presence of archaeological features prior to backfilling. The sections of the trenches were selectively cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy. The removed spoil was scanned for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts. Archaeological features were generally only sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them and full excavation was not undertaken at this stage. The primary objective being to establish the presence/absence of archaeological deposits, their depth and extent.

- 3.5** All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the approved ASE Written Scheme of Investigation using pro-forma context record sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 and a general site plan was kept at 1:250. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.6** A full photographic record of the work was kept (monochrome prints, colour slides and digital), and will form part of the site archive. The archive (including the finds) is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Ditching, and will in due course be offered to a suitable local museum.
- 3.7** Environmental samples were taken where appropriate. Material obtained from environmental samples can provide information on the palaeo-vegetation and climate of an area as well as the economy and diet of a population. A sample was obtained from one suitable context (3016).

4.0 RESULTS

- 4.1** The stratigraphy recorded across the site comprised of topsoil, a mid greyish brown clayey silt (trench number 001) overlying natural, or topsoil overlying subsoil, an a mid yellowish brown silty clay (trench number 002) overlying natural (trench number 002 or 003). The natural brickearth varied between a yellowish brown and light reddish brown sandy clay and a light reddish brown clay with flint nodules and degraded chalk natural. Trench 33 was situated within the footprint of an outbuilding that was demolished during the archaeological works, located towards the south east of the site. The stratigraphy in trench 33 comprised of concrete slab surface (33001) overlying hardcore and make up deposit (33002) overlying former subsoil (33003) overlying natural brickearth (33004). The recorded contexts for each individual trench are shown in the tables below.

Trench 1a

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
1001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.34m
1002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.21m
1003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (1003) was encountered between 45.40m OD at the northeast end of the trench and 45.36m OD to the southwest.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 1b

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
1001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.36m
1002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.12m
1003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (1003) was encountered at a maximum height of 45.34m OD at the northwest end of the trench, falling away to 45.18m OD to the southeast.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 2

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
2001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.37m
2002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.41m
2003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (2003) was encountered at a maximum height of 45.56m OD at the southwest end of the trench, falling away to 45.17m OD to the northeast.

Fragments of an unglazed red earthenware flowerpot dating to the 19th - 20th century were recovered from the subsoil (2/002). No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 3 (Figure 3)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
3001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.29m
3002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.39m
3003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A
3004	Cut	Cut of tree rooting	1.80m	0.49m	50mm
3005	Fill	Fill of [3004]	1.80m	0.49m	50mm
3006	Cut	Cut of Prob Pit	1.41m+	1.41m	0.76m
3007	Fill	Fill of [3006]	1.41m+	1.41m	0.76m
3008	Cut	Cut of Square Shaped Pit	1.08m	0.78m	0.22m
3009	Fill	Tertiary Fill of [3008]	0.95m	0.60m	0.22m
3010	Cut	Cut of Pit	0.50m	0.50m	90mm
3011	Fill	Fill of [3010]	0.50m	0.50m	90mm
3012	Cut	Cut of Poss Sub Oval Pit	0.74m	0.55m	90mm
3013	Fill	Fill of [3012]	0.74m	0.55m	90mm
3014	Cut	Cut of Shallow Pit/ Tree Throw	0.35m	0.35m	50mm
3015	Fill	Fill of [3014]	0.35m	0.35m	50mm
3016	Fill	Secondary Fill of [3008]	1.08m	0.65m	0.18m
3017	Fill	Primary Fill of [3008]	1.08m	0.78m	0.22mm
3018	Cut	Cut of Stakehole	0.15m Diameter		70mm
3019	Fill	Fill of [3018]	0.15m Diameter		70mm
3020	Cut	Cut of Pit/Tree Throw	0.85m Diameter		0.23m
3021	Fill	Fill of [3020]	0.85m Diameter		0.23m

Summary

Natural (3002) was encountered at a maximum height of 44.90m OD at the northwest end of the trench, falling away slightly to 44.80m OD to the southeast.

Seven archaeological features were excavated in Trench 3, comprising of a probable pit or terminus of a linear feature [3006], three small intercutting features [3008], [3010] and [3020] and two ephemeral intercutting features

[3012] and [3014] and a stakehole [3018]. A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from these features dating to the Saxo-Norman period.

The full extent of probable pit [3006] (Figure 3, Section 1) was not visible in plan or section. It appeared to be almost circular in plan with a broadly U-shaped profile. It was filled by a mid yellowish brown silty clay with pebble inclusions and flecks of chalk, containing a quantity of pottery, shell and bone. A total of 39 fragments of pottery of late 11th - 12th century date from at least two unabraded cooking pots with flaring beaded rims and from one probable bowl, showing signs of external sooting were collected. The shell recovered included two immature mussel shells, two limpets, four whelk shells and a quantity of oyster shell along with 8 fragments of animal bone including pig mandible. A fragment of a small iron knife blade was also collected from (3007). It is most likely that [3006] represents a pit but it is possible that it represents the terminus of a linear feature. If any further works are undertaken this should allow for clarification of the full extent of this feature facilitating further interpretation.

A series of two and three intercutting features was located at the south-east end of trench 3. Sub-square pit [3008] was cut by pit [3010] on its northern edge and in turn both pits were cut by possible pit or tree throw [3020] which cut [3010] on its southern edge and [3008] on its northern edge.

Sub-square pit [3008] (Figure 3, Section 2) had almost vertical edges, sloping towards the base. The primary fill (3017) was a slightly orangey pinkish brown silty clay. The secondary fill (3016) was a greenish brown silty clay. The tertiary fill (3009) was a mid brown silty clay containing pottery, shell and fire cracked flint. It contained two sherds of cooking pot dating to the late 11th to 12th century. The shell recovered comprised of fragments of immature oyster shell, six limpets, a minimum number of two periwinkles and three whelk shells. Pit [3010] (Figure 3, Section 2) was sub-circular in plan; it was filled by a mid yellowish brown silty clay with pebble inclusions (3011) containing pottery, limpet and whelk shell and flint. The pottery recovered was possibly of Saxo-Norman date; however this dating is tentative and partially based on the similarity of the shell recovered to those from (3007) and (3013). Possible pit or tree throw [3020] (Figure 3, Section 2) was circular in plan with a slightly irregular profile. It was filled by a dark yellowish brown silty clay (3021), containing shell and flint.

A further two intercutting features were investigated. Possible sub-oval pit or terminus of a linear feature [3012] cut shallow pit or possible tree throw [3014] on its northern edge.

Possible pit [3012] (Figure 3, Section 3) was not fully visible within the trench. It appeared to be sub-oval in plan with an irregular shallow profile; it was filled by a yellowish brown sandy clay with pebble inclusions (3013) containing pottery, flint and oyster and limpet shell. The pottery comprised of a fragment of cooking pot dating to the 11th -12th century along with a sherd of cooking

pot dating to the 12th - early 13th century. It is most likely that [3012] represents an irregular sub-oval feature however it is also possible that it represents the terminus of a linear feature. As with probable pit [3006] if any further works are undertaken this should ascertain the full extent of this feature facilitating further interpretation.

Possible pit or tree throw [3014] (Figure 3, Section 3) was circular in plan with a very shallow irregular profile. It was filled by a yellowish silty clay with pebble inclusions and flecks of shell (3015) and there was evidence of root disturbance.

Stakehole [3018] (Figure 3, Section 4) was circular in plan with a U-shaped profile. It was filled by a dark brown clayey silt (3019).

An area of root disturbance [3004] was also investigated. This was an irregular linear in plan with a very shallow irregular profile, it was filled by a yellowish greyish brown sandy silt with flecks of chalk (3005) and there were frequent rootlets.

A fragment of 20th century ridge tile was recovered from the subsoil (3002) along with four brick fragments of 20th century date.

Trench 4

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
4001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.39m
4002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.36m
4003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (4003) was encountered at a maximum height of 45.73m OD at the southeast end of the trench, falling away to 45.31m OD to the northwest.

A fragment of glazed red earthenware of late 18th - 19th century date was recovered from the subsoil (4002) along with a fragment of roof tile dating to the later 18th to 19th century.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 5 (Figure 3)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
5001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.31m
5002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.43m
5003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A
5004	Cut	Cut of Linear Feature	1.80m+	0.45m	0.22m
5005	Fill	Fill of [5004]	1.80m+	0.45m	0.22m
5006	Cut	Cut of Linear Feature	1.80m+	0.95m	0.30m
5007	Fill	Fill of [5006]	1.80m+	0.95m	0.30m
5008	Cut	Cut of Feature (containing a large vessel)	0.60m Diameter	Not Excavated	Not Excavated
5009	Fill	Fill of [5008]	0.60m Diameter	Not Excavated	Not Excavated

Summary

Natural (5003) was encountered at a maximum height of 45.52m OD at the northwest end of the trench, falling away to 45.27m OD to the southeast.

Two linear features were excavated in trench 5. The full width of linear [5004] (Figure 3, Section 5) was not visible; it appeared to have concave edges, with the north-eastern edge sloping gradually. It was filled by a greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flint inclusions (5005), containing flint and fire cracked flint.

Linear [5006] (Figure 3, Section 6) had a broadly V-shaped profile and was observed to run in a roughly east-west alignment. It was filled by a greyish brown clayey silt with occasional pebble inclusions (5007). Two undiagnostic sherds of pottery of possible Late Saxon date were recovered along with a fragment of sandy reduced burnt clay with organic inclusions, flint and fire cracked flint and one unidentifiable, charred bone fragment. The flint is considered to be of possible Bronze Age date and it is likely that this is residual; however the dating for the pottery is tentative and it is also possible that the pottery is residual or intrusive material and without further investigation it is difficult to provide any detailed interpretation. Further, it is possible that the two linear features in trench 5 are contemporary and any further works should seek to clarify the full extent and relationship of these two linear features.

A circular feature containing the remains of a large vessel, possibly an amphora [5008] (Figure 3) was uncovered within trench 5, the full extent of which was not quite visible within the trench. The vessel appeared to be deposited within a circular cut [5008], filled by a light orangey brown clayey silt (5009) suggesting that it was intentionally deposited, possibly representing a funerary deposit. This was not excavated at this stage; it was covered and

left in-situ and will be examined during any stage 2 works. It was covered with tarpulin and sand and marked with hazard warning tape (Appendix 1, Plate 1), then backfilled with spoil and marked across the width of the trench with hazard warning tape (Appendix 1, Plate 2) to allow for easy identification of its location during further works.

Trench 6

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
6001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.28m
6002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.36m
6003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (6003) was encountered between 45.15m OD at the north-west end of the trench and 45.06m OD to the south-east.

A fragment of red earthenware land drain was recovered from the subsoil (6002) dating to the 19th - 20th century along with two very weathered cattle sized long bone fragments.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 7

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
7001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.27m
7002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.36m
7003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (7003) was observed between 45.71m OD at the northwest end of the trench falling away to 45.54m OD to the southeast.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 8

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
8001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26m
8002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26m
8003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (8003) was encountered between 45.38m OD at the southwest end of the trench and 45.36m OD to the northeast.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 9

Not excavated

Trench 10

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
10001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35m
10002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.48m
10003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (10003) was encountered at height of 45.49m OD.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 11 (Figure 4)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
11001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.34m
11002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.29m
11003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A
11004	Cut	Cut of Linear Feature	3.60m+	0.35m+	0.11m
11005	Fill	Fill of [11004]	3.60m+	0.35m+	0.11m

Summary

Natural (11002) was encountered at a maximum height of 45.84m OD at the

north-western end of the trench, falling away to 45.57m OD to the south-east.

A single linear feature [11004] (Figure 4, Section 7) was excavated in trench 11, the full width of which was not exposed within the trench. The edge visible within the trench was concave, and sloping moderately; it was filled by a mid brown clayey silt (11005) producing no artefacts.

Trench 12

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
12001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35m
12002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.41m
12003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (12003) was encountered at a maximum height of 45.94m OD at the northwest end of the trench, falling away to 45.59m OD to the southeast.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 13 (Figure 4)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
13001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.36m
13002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.37m
13003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A
13004	Cut	Cut of Linear Feature	1.80m+	0.84m	0.10m
13005	Fill	Fill of [13004]	1.80m+	0.84m	0.10m

Summary

Natural (13003) was encountered at a maximum height of 46.24m OD at the southwest end of the trench, falling away to 45.91m OD to the northeast.

A single linear feature was investigated in trench 13 [13004 (Figure 4, Section 8), this had a shallow irregular profile and was observed to run in a northwest-southeast alignment. It was filled by a mid yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional flint inclusions and flecks of chalk (13005), containing undiagnostic flint and fire cracked flint.

A fragment of glazed red earthenware of late 18th - 19th century date was recovered from the subsoil (13002) along with a piece of late Midlands slipware dating to the 19th century

Trench 14

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
14001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.37m
14002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26m
14003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (14003) was encountered at 45.55m OD.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 15

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
15001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.28m
15002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.37m
15003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (15003) was encountered at a maximum height of 45.85m OD at the eastern end of the trench, falling away to 45.51m OD to the west.

A fragment of oyster shell was recovered from the subsoil (15002).

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Sondage 1, Trench 15

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
15001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.31m
15002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.42m
15003	Deposit	Natural Brickearth	Tr.	Tr.	0.12
15004	Deposit	Natural Brickearth and Chalk	Tr.	Tr.	0.27

Sondage 1 was excavated to a height of 45.09m OD revealing natural brickearth with lenses of degraded chalk (15004).

Trench 16

Not excavated

Trench 17

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
17001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26m
17002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.31m
17002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (17002) was encountered between 44.70m OD at the northwest end of the trench, falling away to 44.46m OD to the southeast.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 18

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
18001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.29m
18002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.29m
18003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (18003) was encountered between 45.23m OD at the southwest end of the trench and 45.12m OD to the northeast.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 19

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
19001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22m
19002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m
19003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (19003) was encountered between 45.32m OD at the northeast end of the trench and 45.15m OD to the southwest.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 20

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
20001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.36m
20002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m
20003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (20003) was encountered at 46.01m OD at the southwest end of the trench and 45.85m OD to the northeast.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 21

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
21001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.42m
21002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.11m
21003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (21002) was encountered between 45.43m OD at the northwest end of the trench and 45.35m OD to the southeast.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 22

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
22001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.34m
22002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.29m
22003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (22003) was encountered at a maximum height of 46.20m OD at the northwest end of the trench and 45.88m OD to the southeast.

A fragment of late Midlands slipware dating to the 19th century was recovered from (22002).

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 23

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
23001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.28m
23002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m
23003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (23002) was encountered at a height of 44.93m OD at the northeast end of the trench and 44.69m OD to the southwest.

A fragment of Late Midlands slipware dating to the 19th century was collected from the subsoil (22002).

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 24

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
24001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.29m
24002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m
24003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A
24004	Cut	Cut of Modern Linear Feature	7.90m+	0.30m	0.25m
24005	Fill	Fill of [24004]	7.90m+	0.30m	0.25m
24006	Cut	Cut of Modern Linear Feature	2.00m+	0.10m	Not Excavated
24007	Fill	Fill of [24006]	2.00m+	0.10m	Not Excavated

Summary

Natural (24003) was encountered at a height of 45.60m OD to the northwest end of the trench and 45.54m OD to the southeast.

Two modern linear features were observed in trench 24. Linear [24004] had vertical edges and was filled by a mottled greyish yellowish brown sandy silt with flint inclusions mixed with lenses of topsoil and redeposited natural

(24005). It is likely that this represents the remains of a field drain or similar feature. Linear [24006] was observed running almost parallel to [24004], filled by dark grey clayey silt of loose composition with large fragments of thick modern glass visible along the length of the linear and it is likely this represents the remains of a greenhouse or similar.

No deposits or features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 25

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
25001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.36m
25002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.37m
25003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (25003) was encountered between 46.15m OD at the southwest end of the trench and 45.73m to the northeast.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 26

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
26001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m
26002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.34m
26003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (26003) was encountered at a height of 45.80m OD at the northeast end of the trench and 45.55m OD to the southwest.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 27

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
27001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.23m
27002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.13m
27003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (27003) was encountered at a height of 45.44m OD at the southwest

end of the trench and 45.41m OD to the northeast.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 28

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
28001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m
28002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.34m
28003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (28003) was encountered at a height of 45.06m OD to the north-eastern end of the trench and 44.78m OD to the southwest.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Sondage 2, Trench 28

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
28001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.28m
28002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.33m
28003	Deposit	Natural Brickearth	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m
28004	Deposit	Natural Brickearth and Chalk	Tr.	Tr.	0.28m

Sondage 2 was excavated to a depth of 44.24m OD revealing natural brickearth with frequent gravel with occasional lenses of degraded chalk (28004).

Trench 29

Number	Type	Description	Length	Width	Max. Depth
29001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.33m
29002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m
29003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr	N/A

Summary

Natural (29003) was encountered at a height of 44.66m OD at the northwest

end of the trench and 44.47m OD to the southeast.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 30

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
30001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.38m
30002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22m
30003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (30002) was encountered at a height of 44.11m OD at the southwest end of the trench and 44.04m OD to the northeast.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 31

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
31001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22m
31002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26m
31003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (31002) was encountered at a maximum height of 45.53m OD to the northwest end of the trench falling away to 45.03m OD the southeast.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 32

Number	Type	Description	Length	Width	Max. Depth
32001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.21m
32002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15m
32003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr	N/A

Summary

Natural (32003) was encountered between 44.92m OD at the northeast end

of the trench and 44.88m OD to the southwest.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 33

Number	Type	Description	Length	Width	Max. Depth
33001	Layer	Concrete Slab Surface	Tr.	Tr.	0.27m
33002	Layer	Hardcore/ Make up material for 33001	Tr.	Tr.	0.13m
33003	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr	0.13m
33003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr	N/A

Summary

Natural (33003) was encountered at a maximum height of 44.93m OD at the northeast end of the trench, falling away to 44.74m OD to southwest.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 34

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
34001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.28m
34002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16m
34003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (34003) was encountered at a maximum height of 44.98m OD at the southwest end of the trench, falling away slightly to 44.89m OD to the northeast.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 35

Number	Type	Description	Max.	Max.	Max.
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			Length	Width	Depth
35001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.34m
35002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	VOID
35003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A
35004	Cut	Cut of Narrow Linear	2.90m+	70mm	40mm
35005	Fill	Fill of [35004]	2.90m+	70mm	40mm
35006	Cut	Cut of Narrow Linear	0.65m+	0.21m	60mm
35007	Fill	Fill of [35006]	0.65m+	0.21m	60mm
35008	Cut	Cut of Narrow Linear	1.05m+	0.13m	20mm
35009	Fill	Fill of [35008]	1.05m+	0.13m	20mm
35010	Cut	Cut of Narrow Linear	0.29m+	0.12m	20mm
35011	Fill	Fill of [35010]	0.29m+	0.12m	20mm
35012	Cut	Cut of Narrow Linear	1.30m+	0.13m	40mm
35013	Fill	Fill of [35012]	1.30m+	0.13m	40mm
35014	Cut	Cut of Narrow Linear	0.98m+	0.12m	10mm
35015	Fill	Fill of [35014]	0.98m+	0.12m	10mm

Summary

Natural (35003) was encountered at a maximum height of 45.06m OD at the northwest end of the trench, falling away to 44.88m OD to the south-east.

Four very narrow irregular linear features running roughly parallel to each other in a roughly east-west alignment were investigated towards the north-western end of trench 35; [35008], [35010], [35012] and [35014], filled by a dark brown clayey silt (35009), (35011), (35013) and (35015) respectively. A fragment of post-medieval CBM was recovered from (35013).

Two irregular sub-oval features [35004] and [35006] were also investigated. Sub-oval feature [35004] had an irregular profile, it was filled by a dark brown clayey silt and produced one piece of green transfer printed china dating to the second half of the 19th century along with an undiagnostic piece of CBM of post-medieval date. Sub-oval feature [3006] had an irregular U-shaped profile; it was filled by a dark brown clayey silt containing no artefacts.

It is likely that the features recorded in trench 35 relate to the modern use of

the site as allotment gardens.

No deposits or features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 36

Not excavated

Trench 37

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
37001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35m
37002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.33m
37003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (37002) was encountered at a maximum height of 45.86m OD at the northeast end of the trench, falling away to 45.64m OD to the southwest.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 38

Not excavated

Trench 39

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
39001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.39m
39002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.29m
39003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (39003) was encountered at 45.16m OD at the northwest end of the trench and 45.15m OD to the southeast.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 40

Number	Type	Description	Max.	Max.	Max.
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			Length	Width	Depth
40001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.24m
40002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.27m
40003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr	N/A

Summary

Natural (40003) was encountered at a maximum height of 45.41m OD at the northwest end of the trench, falling away to 45.26m OD to the southeast.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Trench 41

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
41001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35m
41002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.19m
41003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (41003) was encountered at a maximum height of 45.39m OD at the northwest end of the trench, falling away to 45.16m OD to the southeast.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.

Wessex Trench 2 (Figure 4)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
201	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	m
202	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	m
203	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A
204	Cut	Cut of Natural Feature	1.80m+	3.70m	1.15m+
205	Fill	Fill of [204]	1.80m+	3.70m	1.15m+

Summary

Natural (203) was encountered at a height of 45.06m OD.

The south-eastern end of Wessex Trench 2 was re-opened to allow for further investigation of one the possible linear features recorded during the previous targeted evaluation. Following health and safety considerations prior to excavation a strip was machined along the northern edge of the trench, also

allowing for better examination of the possible linear feature in plan. Feature [204] was ephemeral and diffuse in plan with an irregular profile (Figure 4, Section 9), it was filled by brickearth with lenses of chalk (205) and is considered to be a natural feature.

5.0 THE FINDS

By Elke Raemen, Gemma Driver and Chris Butler

Spot dates

- (3007) Late 11th to 12th century
- (3009) Late 11th to 12th century
- (3011) Saxo-Norman? (based on similarity of shell to [3007] and [3013])
- (3013) 11th -12th century
- (5007) Late-Saxon?
- (35005) 2nd half 19th century
- (35013) Post-medieval (only 1 chip of CBM)

Only a small assemblage of finds was recovered from the evaluation. A summary can be found in Table 1 (Appendix 2).

The Pottery

By Elke Raemen

The oldest pottery fragments recovered from the site are of possible Late Saxon date. Ditch [5006] (5007) contained two small slightly abraded, undiagnostic body sherds of a low fired, sparse fine to medium sand-tempered fabric with moderate ?chalk inclusions.

All of the pottery from trench 3 is of Saxo-Norman date. Context (3007) contained a total of 39 fragments, from at least two unabraded cooking pots with flaring beaded rims and from one probable bowl. All vessels show signs of external sooting and are in a low to medium fired, abundant medium to coarse sand-tempered fabric. Pit [3008] (3009) contained another two cooking pot fragments of the same date. A sand-tempered reduced cooking pot sherd, dating to the 12th to early 13th century, was recovered from (3013), together with a low to medium fired abundant medium to coarse shell-tempered cooking pot fragment dating to the 11th to 12th century.

Late post-medieval material was recovered from modern ditch [35004] (35005), which contained one piece of green transfer printed china dating to the second half of the 19th century. Other late material was recovered from the topsoil. This includes fragments of an unglazed red earthenware flowerpot dating to the 19th to 20th century (2002), glazed red earthenware of late 18th to 19th century date (4002) and (13002) and late Midlands slipware dating to the 19th century (13002) and (22002).

Ceramic Building Material

A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from the site. This includes only two roof tile fragments, both from the subsoil. Context (4002) contained a hard fired, moderate fine to medium sand-tempered roof tile fragment dating to the later 18th to 19th century. A 20th century high fired sparse fine sand-tempered ridge tile fragment was recovered from (3002).

A total of four brick fragments of 20th century date were recovered from the subsoil (3002). All of these are of a high fired, sparse fine sand-tempered fabric with occasional slag inclusions to 4 mm and flint inclusions to 2mm. They are all frogged bricks, one of which has stamped "...LB..." on the inside of the frog. One brick measures 212 mm long, 100 mm wide and 62 mm high.

An undiagnostic chip of CBM from modern ditch [35004] (35005) and another piece from [35012] (35013) are of post-medieval date.

In addition, a fragment of red earthenware land drain was recovered from the subsoil (6002) and dates to the 19th to 20th century.

Shell

The shell recovered from the site comes mainly from trench 3 and is all in good condition. Context (3007) contained two immature mussel shells, two limpets, four whelk shells and a minimum number of individual oyster shells of 16, including 19 upper valve fragments and 14 lower valve fragments. A number of lower valves shows signs of overcrowding. Other contexts from trench 3 show a similar mixture of shells. Pit [3008] (3009) contained a minimum number of two individuals of immature oyster shell, six limpets, a minimum number of two periwinkles and a minimum number of three whelk shells. A minimum of three limpets and one whelk shell were recovered from pit [3010] (3011), while a minimum of two oyster shells and one limpet was recovered from (3013). In addition, one fragment of the lower valve of an oyster shell was recovered from the subsoil (15002).

Other Finds

A piece of 20th century grey sandy cement render was recovered from the topsoil (3002). Ditch [5006] (5007) contained one fragment of sandy reduced burnt clay with organic inclusions. Finally, a fragment of a small iron knife blade was recovered from (3007).

Animal Bone

By Gemma Driver

Contexts (3007), (5007) and (6002) produced 11 fragments of animal bone.

Context (3007) produced 8 fragments including an adult pig mandible, complete with M2 and M3, a lower p4 and 5 mandible fragments. Context (5007) produced one unidentifiable, charred fragment and the subsoil (6002) produced two very weathered cattle sized long bone fragments. There is no evidence of butchery on any of the fragments.

Potential

The assemblage as it stands has no potential for further analysis. However, if any further excavations are carried out, the finds recovered from these should be studied in association with the current finds.

Flintwork

By Chris Butler

A small assemblage of 20 pieces of worked flint weighing 430gms was recovered during the work, and is summarised in Table 2. The flint raw material comprises a number of different types, including six pieces of Bullhead Flint, and one piece of pebble flint.

Table 2 The Flintwork

Type	Number
Hard hammer-struck flakes	8
Soft hammer-struck flakes	2
Fragments	4
Shattered pieces	3
Two platform flake core	1
Core fragments	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>20</i>

This small assemblage comprises entirely debitage. Most of the pieces are undiagnostic flakes, fragments and shattered pieces, and are likely to date from the later prehistoric period, probably the Bronze Age. None of the pieces have any evidence of platform preparation, and it is possible that some of the fragments and shattered pieces may be the result of later agricultural activity.

This small residual assemblage has little potential for further study at present however if any further works are undertaken the current assemblage should be studied in conjunction with any additional material.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

By Lucy Allott

6.1 A single soil sample was taken during archaeological works to establish the presence of environmental remains within context (3016) the secondary fill of square shaped pit [3008]. The sample was

processed using tank flotation and the flot and residue were retained and dried for sorting. The sample contained small amounts of charcoal fragments <4mm in size and a single land snail shell (table 2). No other archaeobotanical, faunal or other archaeological materials were recovered in this sample.

Table 3 Flot and residue quantification (* = 0-10, ** = 11-50)

Sample No.	1	
Context No.	3016	
	Flot	Residue
Volume	20	
Total Weight	14	
Uncharred %	40	
Sediment %	50	
Charcoal >4mm		
Charcoal <4mm	**	*/<2
Land snail shells	1	

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The evaluation proved the presence of archaeological remains within the site, in particular indicating activity relating to the Saxo- Norman period within trench 3 and any further works should clarify the full extent of this activity. Additionally, the large vessel possibly an amphora, which appeared to have been intentionally deposited within a circular cut feature, possibly representing the remains of a funerary deposit left in-situ in trench 5 indicates the potential for other similar remains to be revealed during any stage 2 works.

7.2 Whilst providing evidence of activity within the site the results of the evaluation do not indicate the archaeological potential suggested by previous fieldwork within a close vicinity of the site. Furthermore the majority of the archaeological features recorded within trenches 3, 5, 11 and 13 were either ephemeral, produced little diagnostic material or were not fully visible within the evaluation trenches so detailed interpretation is limited. It is difficult to establish the relationship, if any, between the features recorded across the site. It is likely that the features recorded in trench 3 are broadly contemporary; four of the seven features producing pottery dating to the 11th to 12th century, however several of the features were intercutting and it is possible that the pottery obtained from some of the features could be residual. Probable pit or terminus of a linear feature [3006] produced 39

fragments of pottery dating to the late 11th to 12th century providing clear evidence of activity dating to this period within the site.

- 7.3** The linear features recorded in trenches 5, 11 and 13 did not produce significant diagnostic material to suggest a particular inter-relationship between each other, although this is possible as the trenches were situated within a fairly close proximity in the north-eastern corner of the site. There is clearly an area of greater potential in this north-eastern corner of the site and any further works should seek to establish the relationship between the linear features recorded in trenches 5, 11 and 13 with the features investigated in trench 3. In addition any further works should allow for further investigation of the vessel uncovered in trench 5, possibly representing the remains of a funerary deposit and how this relates to other archaeological features within the site and moreover the wider vicinity.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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SMR Summary Form

Site Code	MAN07					
Identification Name and Address	Former Allotments Site, Manston Road, Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent					
County, District &/or Borough	Thanet District Council					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 636161 165834					
Geology	Head Brickearth capping Upper Chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	2939					
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. 4th June 2007- 15th June 2007	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	The Historic Environmental Consultancy on behalf of Explore Living					
Project Manager(s)	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisors	Michelle Collings					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Victorian		
100 word summary						
<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the former allotments site, Manston Road, Ramsgate, Kent. The work was undertaken between the 4th and 15th June 2007 for The Historic Environmental Consultancy on behalf of Explore Living.</p> <p>Thirty-seven trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 814 metres. The underlying natural was encountered at varied heights across the site between a maximum of 46.24m OD (Trench 13) and 44.04m OD (Trench 30).</p> <p>Archaeological features were recorded in four trenches: 3, 5, 11 and 13 which comprised of four shallow linear features, a probable pit and several small intercutting features. Only single linear features were recorded in trenches 11 and 1; two linear features were recorded in trench 5. Several features were investigated in trench 3, comprising of a probable pit or terminus of a linear feature, which produced a quantity of pottery dating to the 11th to 12th century and five small intercutting features, three of which also contained pottery dating to a similar period and a stakehole.</p> <p>The rim of a vessel, possibly an amphora was uncovered in trench 5, possibly representing a funerary deposit. This was left in-situ and will be excavated during any further works. The small assemblage of flint collected during the evaluation was mostly undiagnostic and is likely to date to the late prehistoric period, possibly the Bronze Age. Modern features probably associated with the use of the site as allotment gardens were recorded in trenches 24 and 35; the later producing china dating to the second half of the 19th century.</p>						

Appendix 1



Plate 1: Backfilling Trench 5



Plate 2: Backfilling Trench 5

Appendix 2

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Cement	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Burnt Clay	Wt (g)
2002	5	468									1	12						
3002			5	239 6	1	448					2	60						
3007	39	566					8	78	41	774	1	2			1	4		
3009	2	56							18	132								
3011									6	20								
3013	2	6							4	38	2	8						
4002	1	14	1	22							3	82						
5005											2	8	1	6				
5007	2	6					1	4					1	278			1	6
6002			1	14	2	16					1	22						
13002	2	80																
13005											1	12	2	74				
15002									1	<2	1	26						
22002	1	26									4	256						
25002											5	144						
35005	1	2	1	<2							2	6						
35013			1	<2														

Table 1 Quantification of Finds from Former Allotment Site, Manston Road

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England**OASIS ID: archaeol6-28125****Project details**

Project name Former Allotments Site, Manston Road, Ramsgate, Kent

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the former allotments site, Manston Road, Ramsgate, Kent. The work was undertaken between the 4th and 15th June 2007 for The Historic Environmental Consultancy on behalf of Explore Living. Thirty-seven trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 814 metres. The underlying natural was encountered at varied heights across the site between a maximum of 46.24m OD (Trench 13) and 44.04m OD (Trench 30). Archaeological features were recorded in four trenches: 3, 5, 11 and 13 which comprised of four shallow linear features, a probable pit and several small intercutting features. Only single linear features were recorded in trenches 11 and 1; two linear features were recorded in trench 5. Several features were investigated in trench 3, comprising of a probable pit or terminus of a linear feature, which produced a quantity of pottery dating to the 11th to 12th century and five small intercutting features, three of which also contained pottery dating to a similar period and a stakehole. The rim of a vessel, possibly an amphora was uncovered in trench 5, possibly representing a funerary deposit. This was left in-situ and will be excavated during any further works. The small assemblage of flint collected during the evaluation was mostly undiagnostic and is likely to date to the late prehistoric period, possibly the Bronze Age. Modern features probably associated with the use of the site as allotment gardens were recorded in trenches 24 and 35; the later producing china dating to the second half of the 19th century.

Project dates Start: 04-06-2007 End: 15-06-2007

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	SN Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT THANET RAMSGATE Former Allotment Site, Manston Road, Ramsgate
Postcode	CT11 0

Study area	4.97 Hectares
Site coordinates	TR 636161 165834 50.8876880776 1.748728510610 50 53 15 N 001 44 55 E Point
Height OD	Min: 44.04m Max: 46.24m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	consultant
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Michelle Collings
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client

Name of sponsor/funding body The Historic Environment Consultancy

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Local Museum

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive recipient Local Museum

Digital Contents 'Survey'

Digital Media available 'Survey','Text'

Paper Archive recipient Local Museum

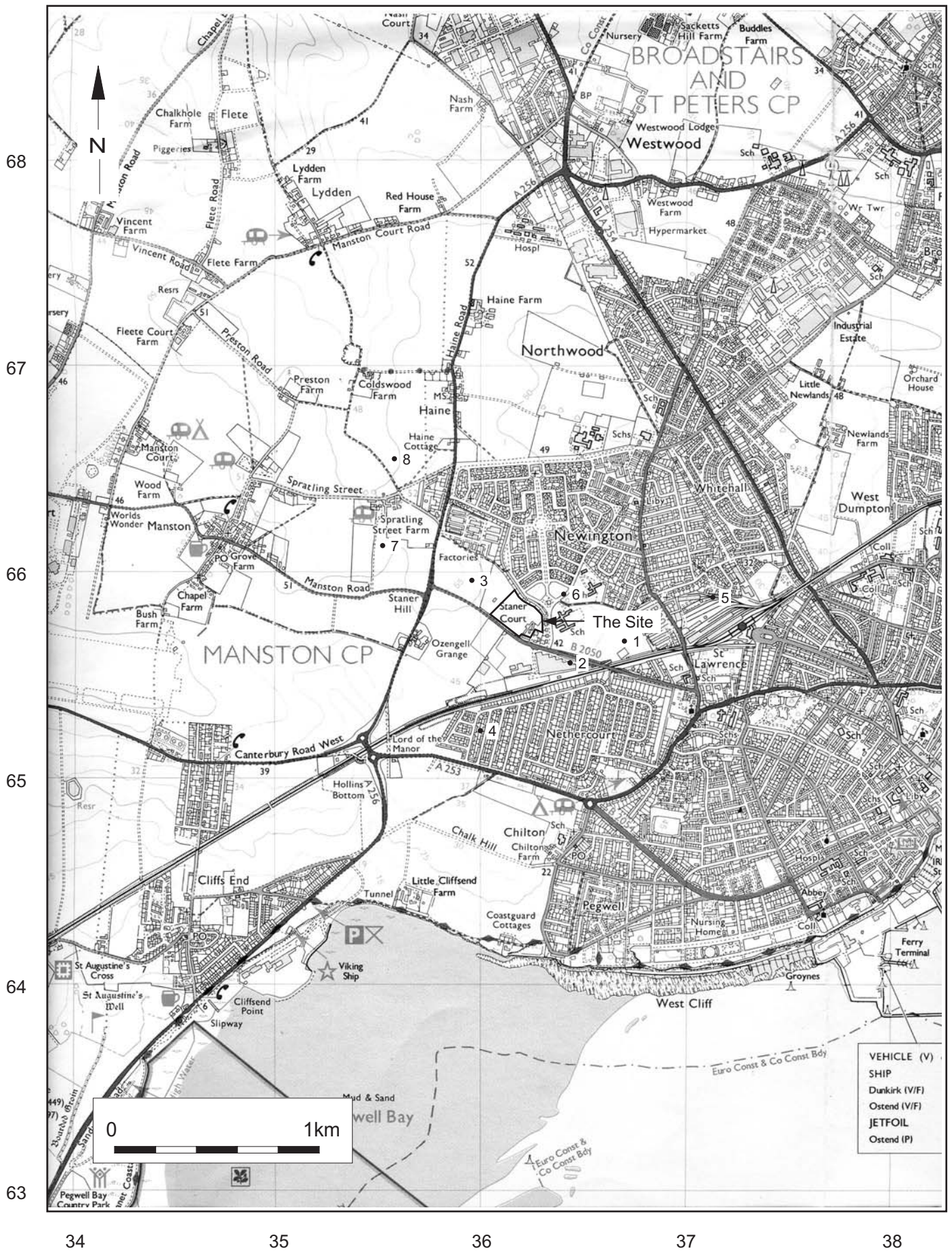
Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic','other'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Correspondence','Drawing','Microfilm','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey '

**Project
bibliography 1**

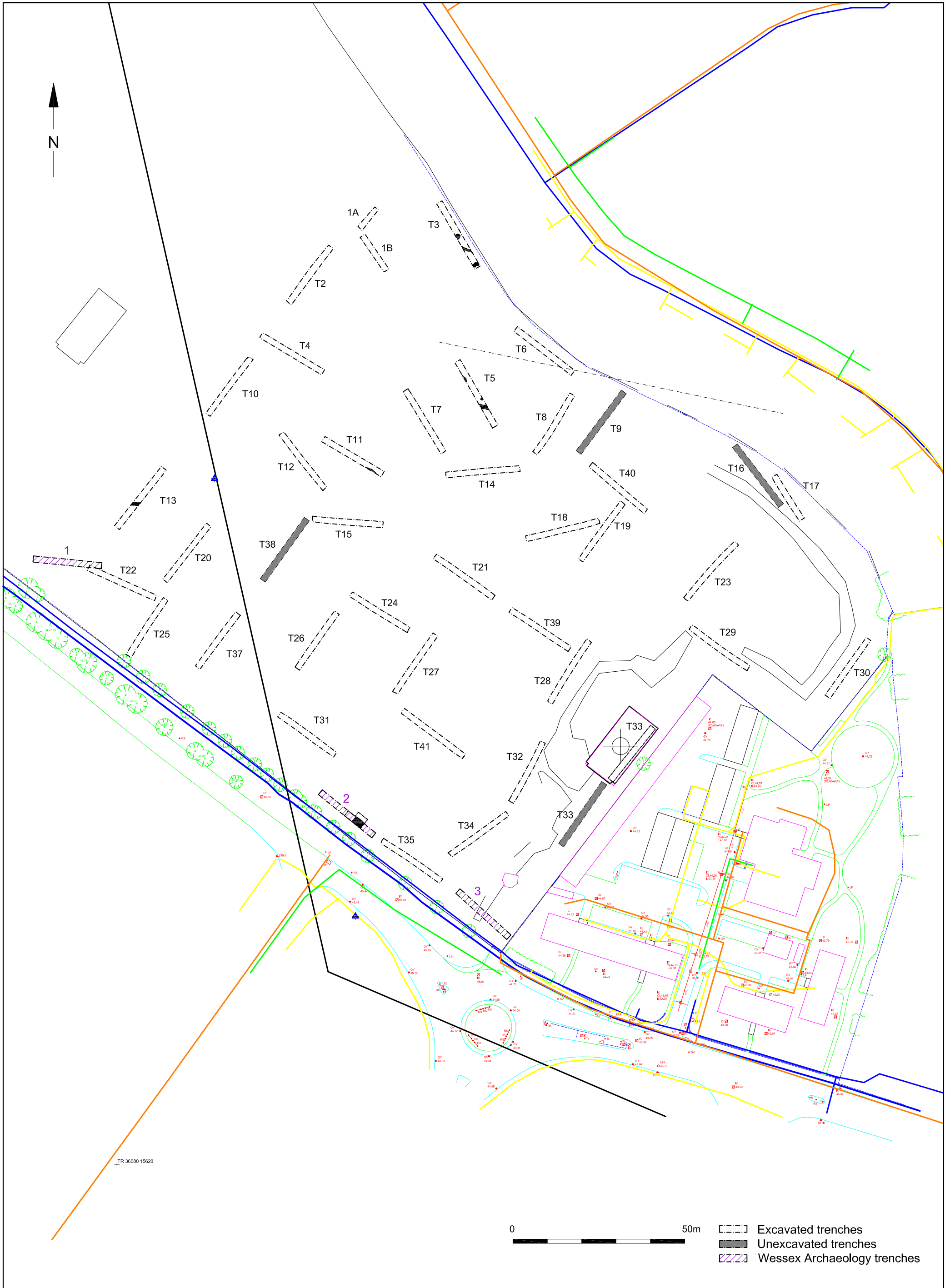
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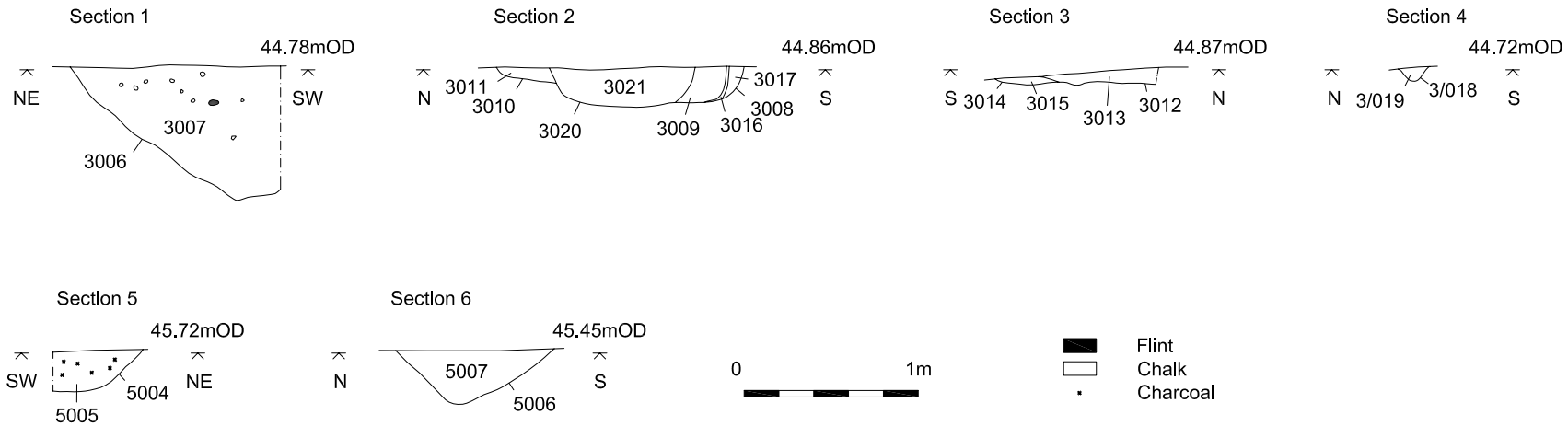
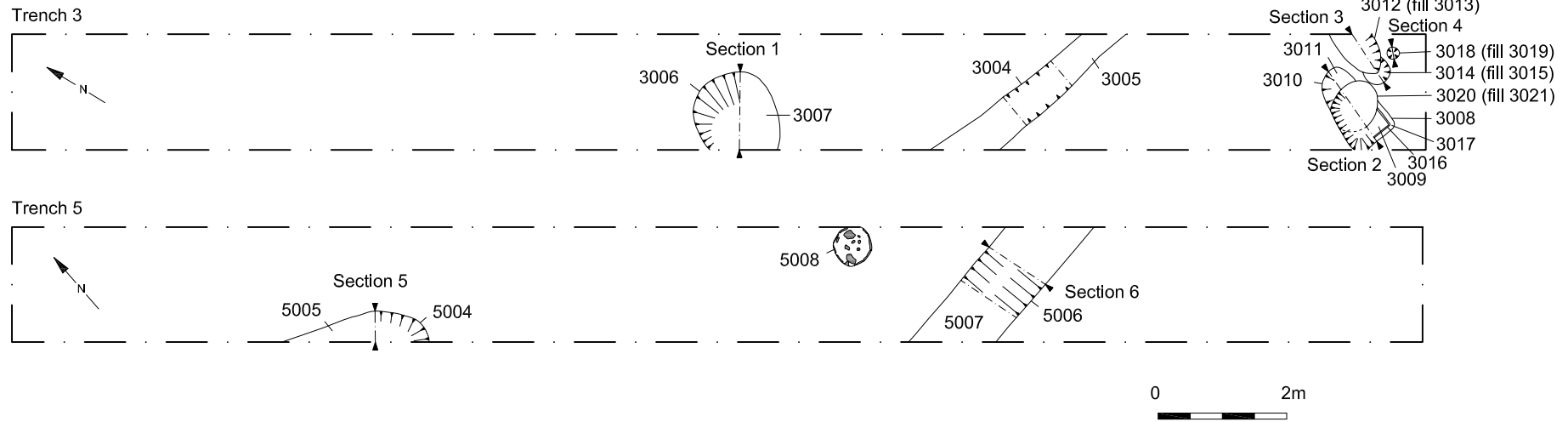


© Archaeology South-East			Manston Road, Ramsgate,		Fig. 1
Ref: 2939	June 2007	Drawn by: JLR	Site Location Plan		

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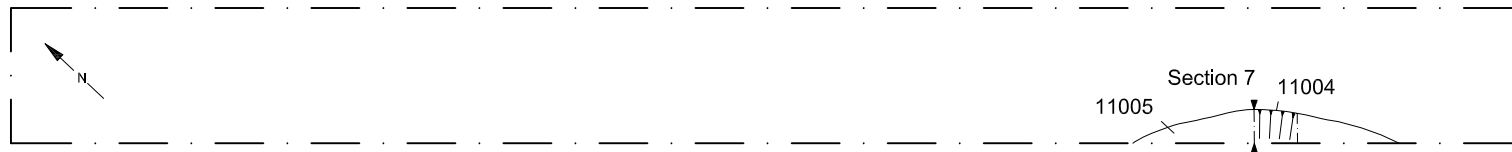


© Archaeology South-East			Manston Road, Ramsgate	Fig. 2
Ref: 2939	June 2007	Drawn by: JNC/JLR	Trench Location Plan	

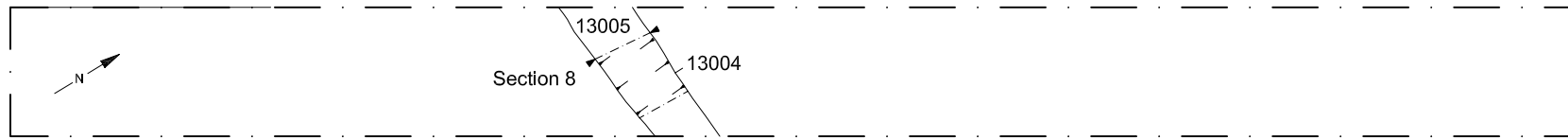


© Archaeology South-East			Former Allotment Site, Manston Road, Kent	Fig. 3
Ref: 2939	June 2007	Drawn by: JLR	Trenches 3 and 5: Plans and sections	

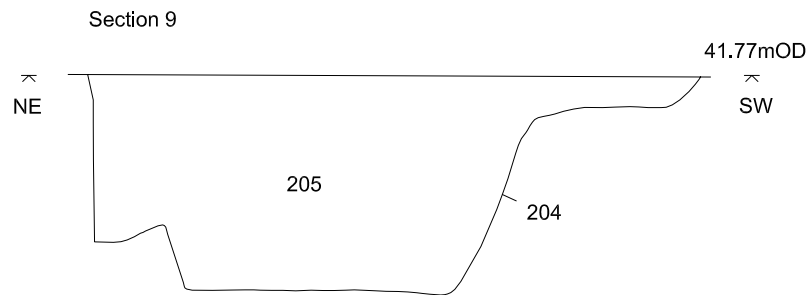
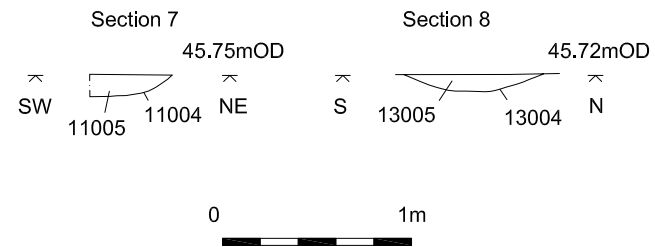
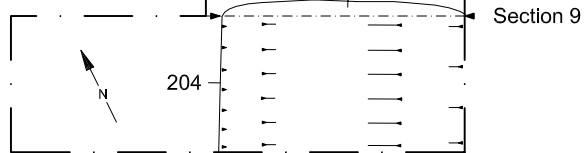
Trench 11



Trench 13



Wessex trench 2



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Ref: 2939	June 2007	Drawn by: JLR	Trenches 11, 13 and W2: Plans and sections	