

**An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Monkton Rd,
Minster, Thanet, Kent.**

TR 305 646

Project No. 3134

by

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Summary

The site lies on land to the south of Monkton Rd, on the northern edges of the Minster Marshes, Kent (Site Centred: NGR 630594 164610). It is located 500m north-west of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Minster Abbey and in addition the Desk-Based Assessment indicated the site had moderate potential for recovering evidence from the later prehistoric and Roman periods (Darton 2006). The site was evaluated between 24th September and 4th October 2007. Twenty-two trial trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 670m. The natural geological drift deposits (Head Brickearth) were encountered mostly at shallow depths across the development site. A total of eleven linear features were identified and sampled. Seven of the linear features (within Trenches 11, 12, 14 18 & 20) contained prehistoric material including pottery sherds dated to the Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age. It is thought that the linear features across the southern and eastern part of the site once formed prehistoric field enclosures. The other four linear features (within Trenches 2 & 5) produced either no dating evidence or modern material of Victorian date. Trenches 4 and 5 revealed a large quarry pit of Victorian date. Other finds included two pit features identified and sampled in Trench 19 which contained prehistoric struck flints. One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from a tree bowl feature in Trench 15, but is probably intrusive. This feature also contained struck flints and was thought to be prehistoric in origin.

The potential for finding further archaeological remains (particularly from the prehistoric period) on this site is considered to be high.

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (a division of University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed construction of 124 dwellings and associated roads and parking on land to the south of Monkton Road, Minster, Thanet, Kent (TR 305 646) (Fig.1).
- 1.2 The site of the proposed development is bounded by Monkton Road to the north and a footpath to the south. It is c. 4.1 hectares in area.
- 1.3 An archaeological Desk Based Assessment was undertaken by Lorraine Darton of CgMs Consulting Ltd (Darton 2006), which concluded the site had potential for finding evidence from the late prehistoric and Roman periods. The Scheduled Ancient Monument of Minster Abbey lies c. 500m to the south-east of the study site. It was therefore thought that medieval remains may also be present.
- 1.4 Owing to the archaeologically sensitive nature of the area, and after consultation with the Heritage Conservative Group (archaeological advisors to KCC Strategic Planning), Thanet Borough Council agreed a pre-determination archaeological evaluation prior to planning consent. The archaeological evaluation comprised a 5% sample of trial trenches across the entire site area.
- 1.5 A Specification for this evaluation was produced by Lorraine Darton of CgMs Consulting Ltd. This document outlined a strategy for the archaeological evaluation of the site by mechanically excavated trial trenches. The stated objective of the evaluation was to:

'establish whether there are any archaeological deposits at the site which may be affected by the proposed development. The evaluation is thus to ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site.'

- 1.6 The Specification also stated particular issues that should be addressed by the evaluation. These were:
- *Establishing the date, nature, and extent of activity or occupation in the development site;*

- *Establishing the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes;*
- *To assess the potential impact of future development on any archaeology;*
- *To assess the existing impacts on archaeological potential;*
- *To enhance understanding of the landscape and environmental history of the area.*

1.7 The document also outlined the possible character of further archaeological investigations (subject to the results of the initial evaluation), including detailed excavation of revealed archaeological remains, or a watching brief during construction work. Such later work would be subject to further Specifications issued by KCC.

1.8 The on-site archaeological work was carried out by Paul Riccoboni (Senior Archaeologist), Paul Derwent (Assistant Archaeologist) and Kathy Chan (Assistant Archaeologist) between the 24th September & 4th October 2006. The project was managed by Diccon Hart (Project Manager) and by Louise Rayner (Assistant Director).

1.9 The underlying geology of this site according to the British Geological Survey Sheet 271 Dartford (1:50000 series) consists of Thanet Beds overlain by Head brickearth.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site lies in an area rich in known archaeological remains. The application site lies 500m north-west of the remains of Minster Abbey. Lorraine Darton of CgMs Consulting (Darton 2006) detailed the archaeological potential of the site in a desk-based assessment. This document outlined the moderate potential for discovering prehistoric and Roman finds. This document should be consulted for a full detailed archaeological background of the site.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The indicative trench plan was produced by Lorraine Darton of CgMs Consulting Ltd. Initially, 22 trenches (1.8m wide by 30m in length) were to be excavated using a flat bladed bucket. The position of Trench 1 was modified on site to keep the site access clear. Trench 3 was also shifted a few metres to the east as a result of the re-positioning of Trench 1. In addition Trench 12 was extended by 10.5m in order to ascertain the continuation and alignment of a ditch seen in Trench 14 (Fig. 2).
- 3.2 The trenches were excavated by a 13 ton mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of staff from Archaeology South-East.
- 3.3 The excavation was taken down to the top of the 'natural' deposits or any significant archaeological deposit, whichever was the higher. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the 'natural' were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features.
- 3.4 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards, using pro-forma context record sheets. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.5 All trenches were checked with a CAT scanner for the presence of buried services.
- 3.6 All of the spoil heaps and features were scanned with a metal detector. No metal finds were recovered.
- 3.7 The trenches were leveled to a value obtained by the Lecia 2000 GPS system. The positions of all the trenches were also calculated using this machine.
- 3.8 A full photographic record of the work was kept and will form part of the site archive. The archive (including the finds) is presently held at the Archaeology South-East office in Portslade and will be offered to a suitable local museum in due course.
- 3.9 All excavated archaeological features were planned, photographed and recorded utilising the site code MRM07. All excavated contexts were drawn on plastic film at a scale of 1:50. All sections were drawn on plastic film at a scale of 1:10.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1 (Fig 2)

4.1.1 Trench 1 was excavated to a length of 30m metres and to depths of between 1.20m (7.31m AOD) at the northern end and to 1.20m (7.17m AOD) at the southern end at which point the 'natural' Head brickearth was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The overburden consisted of two distinct layers. Context 1/001 was c. 0.40m thick and was a dark blackish brown colour. It had a loose, silty clay texture with chalk flecks near the base. This deposit was topsoil. It directly overlay context 1/002, a c. 0.30m thick deposit of a light brownish grey colour. This deposit had a friable consistency and was interpreted as subsoil. The natural Head brickearth was seen directly beneath the subsoil, and was a mid yellow grey colour of a clay silt texture and firm consistency (1/003).

4.2 Trench 2 (Fig 2; Fig 3)

4.2.1 Trench 2 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between c. 1.04m (7.10m AOD) at the eastern end and c. 0.45m (7.72m AOD) at the western end. The overburden was comprised of two contexts. At the eastern end of the trench the stratigraphy comprised of Context 2/001, which was 0.26m in depth and was a topsoil of recent origin. Context 2/002 was a c. 0.64m thick deposit of mid brownish grey subsoil. Beneath Context 2/002 the natural Head brickearth was encountered (2/003). This was a mid brownish orange colour.

4.2.2 At the western end of the trench the overburden consisted of two distinct layers. Context 2/001 was a c. 0.24m thick deposit of topsoil. This was an organic deposit that was crop covered. Beneath the topsoil was 2/003 (Head brickearth). The top c. 100mm of this deposit was machined off as there was some mixing with the overlying topsoil.

4.2.3 Near the western end of the trench (beneath the overburden described above) cut features were recorded. Cut 2/004 (6.87m AOD) was a linear feature orientated approximately northeast-southwest, which had a bowl-shaped profile (Figure 3; Section 2). It was 0.49m in width and 0.11m in depth. This feature was filled by 2/005, a mid brownish grey silty clay of a firm consistency. It contained occasional shell fragments (<10mm-25mm) and rare burnt flint fragments (<20mm-50mm).

4.2.4 Parallel to ditch 2/004, was linear 2/006 (6.88m AOD). This was 0.47m in width and 0.18m in depth (Figure 3; Section 2). It had a bowl-shaped profile and was filled by 2/007, a mid brownish grey silty clay. This fill contained occasional shell fragments (<10-25mm), occasional burnt flint

fragments (<20-50mm) and one worked flint. No other dating evidence was retrieved from this context.

- 4.2.5 Also orientated northeast-southwest was another linear feature. Cut 2/008 (6.98m AOD) was c. 0.70m in width and 0.17m in depth (Figure 3; Section 3). It had sharp concave sides forming a bowl-shaped profile. This feature cut through the natural Head brickearth and context 2/010. Context 2/010 was a mid brownish grey silty clay. This context was only just visible extending from beneath the baulk section. It may have been the fill of a cut feature but not enough was visible within the trench to ascertain this. Cut 2/008 (6.98m AOD) was filled by 2/009, a dark blackish grey, silty clay with a firm consistency. This fill contained a moderate amount of charcoal flecking, shell fragments, burnt flint, one animal bone and two worked flints.
- 4.2.6 Cut 2/021 (Figure 3; Section 4) was large pit feature which was seen near the western end of the trench, partially overlying ditch 2/008. It had a width of 4.21m and a depth of c. 0.40m. This pit had a later re-cut 2/011, which contained five fills. The pit was covered by topsoil and was seen cutting through the subsoil (2/002).
- 4.2.7 Cut 2/021 had two surviving fills. Context 2/020 was a light greyish brown colour and of a silty clay texture. No finds were recovered from this fill. The western side of Cut 2/021 was filled by Context 2/015, a mid greyish brown, silty clay of a firm consistency. No finds were recovered from this fill.
- 4.2.8 Cut 2/011 (Figure 3; Section 4) was the re-cut of Cut 2/021. This was 2.70m in depth and c. 0.80m in depth. The primary fill of Cut 2/011 was 2/012, a mid greyish brown silty clay. This fill contained a very high amount of crushed building material which was mainly composed of bricks dated to the 18th or 19th Century. Above this was 2/017, a mid yellowish brown, silty clay of a firm consistency. No finds were recovered. Also directly above 2/012 was 2/019, a mid yellowish brown silty clay of a firm consistency. 2/018, was above 2/019 and was a mid reddish brown silty clay of a firm consistency which contained a high amount of crushed building material. The final filling episode of this pit shaped feature was Context 2/016, a mid greyish brown silty clay of a firm consistency. Directly above pits 2/021 and 2/011 was the topsoil (2/001).
- 4.2.9 A large pit feature was also recorded at the western end of this trench. Cut 2/013, was 5.80m in width and c. 0.25m in depth (Figure 3; Section 1). The pit was sealed beneath both topsoil and subsoil (2/001 & 2/002). Cut 2/013 was filled by 2/014, a mid greyish brown silty clay of a firm consistency which contained crushed building materials, glass, slag and broken crockery all of Victorian date.

4.3 Trench 3 (Fig 2)

- 4.3.1 Trench 3 was excavated to a length of 30m metres and to depths of between 0.39m (7.93m AOD) at the south-western end and to 0.46m (7.58m AOD) at the north-eastern end. The overburden consisted of one distinct layer. Context 3/001 was c. 0.27-0.40m thick and was a dark blackish brown colour. It had a loose, silty clay texture with chalk flecks towards the base. This deposit was topsoil. It directly overlay Context 3/002, the natural brickearth. The top 0.10-0.15m of this deposit was removed as it contained some mixing with the overlying topsoil.
- 4.3.2 The linear features seen in Trench 2 should have also been seen in this trench if they continued on the same alignment. The north-eastern end of this trench was carefully hand cleaned and examined in order to establish the presence of these linear features. However, after careful examination no trace of them could be seen. No other features could be seen in this trench. Some surface finds were collected when hand cleaning the north-eastern end (see Appendix 1).

4.4 Trench 4 (Fig 2)

- 4.4.1 Trench 4 was excavated to a length of 30 metres and to depths of between 0.96m (7.03m AOD) at the northern end and to 0.42m (8.43m AOD) at the southern end. The stratigraphy at the northern end of the trench was very different to that at the southern end. The northern end of the trench was excavated within a large post medieval quarry pit. The following stratigraphy was recorded at the northern end of the trench (latest to earliest). Context 4/001 was a dark greyish brown, loose topsoil which was 0.34m in thickness (seen across the site). Directly beneath this was Context 4/002, a c. 0.20m thick mid greyish brown silty clay of a firm consistency. This contained chalk flecking throughout and rare charcoal flecks. This layer was interpreted as made ground imported onto the site to fill the disused quarry pit. 4/003 was a 0.38m thick deposit of a mid –dark greyish brown silty clay that was also imported to this area of the site. This layer contained a Victorian field drain. At the base of the trench the natural brickearth was seen. The natural brickearth (4/004) contained patches of dark black organic matter not seen anywhere else on the site.
- 4.4.2 The stratigraphy at the southern end of the trench consisted of two contexts. 4/001 was a c. 0.30m thick topsoil of recent origin which directly overlay the natural Head brickearth (4/004). No other features or finds were seen within this trench.

4.5 Trench 5 (Fig 2; Fig 3)

- 4.5.1 Trench 5 was excavated to a length of 30 metres and to depths of between 1.09m (7.43m AOD) at the north-eastern end and to 0.46m (9.73m AOD) at the south-western end. The stratigraphy at the south-western end of the trench was different to that at the north-eastern end. The following contexts were recorded at the north-eastern end of the trench (latest to earliest). 5/001 was a dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil deposit. Directly beneath this was 5/008, a c. 0.74m thick deposit of orange brown silty clay. This was an imported deposit probably used to fill a post-medieval quarry (probably the same quarry pit seen in Trench 4). The natural (5/009) was noted at the base of the trench. At the eastern end of the trench two contexts were recorded. The topsoil (5/001) was c. 0.26m in thickness. 5/001 was directly above 5/002, a c. 0.20m thick, mid orange brown silty clay. 5/002 was interpreted as subsoil which was sealing a Victorian rubbish pit.
- 4.5.2 Near the centre of this trench beneath 5/001, a cut feature was seen, 5/003 (Figure 3; Section 5). This cut was linear and was c. 1.70m in width and 0.30m in depth. It had a gradually sloping concave eastern side. This linear was also seen changing orientation in plan from an approximate north-east direction to an east-west orientation. It was filled by two contexts 5/004 and 5/005. The earliest fill was 5/005, a 0.40m thick dark greyish brown silty clay. This fill contained pottery and crushed building materials all dated to the Victorian period. Directly above 5/005 was fill 5/004. This was c. 0.35m thick, of a dark brownish orange colour and a clay silt texture. This fill was interpreted as clay capping which was probably laid down when the ditch was put out of use. Ditch 5/003 was recorded cutting through two made ground deposits 5/006 and 5/007. These deposits also contained modern/Victorian finds.

4.6 Trench 6 (Fig 2)

- 4.6.1 Trench 6 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of c. 0.40m (10.92m AOD) at the northern end and 0.40m (11.42m AOD) at the southern end. The stratigraphy was simple and comprised of 6/001, a dark greyish brown topsoil which lay directly over natural drift deposits. The interface between the topsoil and the natural was removed (c. 100mm) to show the 'cleaner' mid brownish orange clay at the base of the trench.
- 4.6.2 One sherd of pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age was recovered from the surface of the natural within a very shallow scoop of likely natural origin. No features were seen within this trench.

4.7 Trench 7 (Fig 2)

- 4.7.1 Trench 7 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between 0.46m (9.63m AOD) at the northern end and 0.45m (10.10m AOD) at the southern end. The stratigraphy across this trench was simple. 7/001 was a topsoil deposit which was a dark greyish brown loose silty clay. This deposit directly overlay the natural brickearth drift deposit (7/002). The top c. 100mm of this brickearth was removed by machine as it contained some mixing with 7/001.
- 4.7.2 A possible linear feature was investigated at the northern end of this trench that was thought to be on an east-west orientation. However, after careful examination the feature was proven not to exist. No features or finds were recovered from this trench.

4.8 Trench 8 (Fig 2)

- 4.8.1 Trench 8 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between 0.50m (9.30m AOD) at the eastern end and 0.45m (10.10m AOD) at the western end. The stratigraphy consisted of two contexts. 8/001 was a topsoil deposit which directly overlay 8/002, the natural brickearth. The top c. 100mm of this deposit was removed as there was some mixing with 8/001. This exposed the cleaner brighter orange brickearth which would enable archaeological features to be seen more clearly. There were no features or finds within this trench.

4.9 Trench 9 (Fig 2)

- 4.9.1 Trench 9 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between 0.37m (7.68m AOD) at the northern end and 0.36m (7.88m AOD) at the southern end. The stratigraphy consisted of two contexts. 9/001 was a c. 0.30m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 9/002, the natural brickearth. The top c. 100mm of this deposit was removed as there was some mixing with 9/001. This exposed the cleaner brighter orange brickearth which would enable archaeological features to be seen more clearly. There were no features or finds within this trench.

4.10 Trench 10 (Fig 2)

- 4.10.1 Trench 10 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between 0.43m (7.32m AOD) at the north-eastern end and 0.38m (7.36m AOD) at the south-eastern end. 10/001 was a c. 0.30m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 10/002, the natural brickearth. The top c. 100mm of this deposit was removed as there was some mixing with 10/001. This exposed the cleaner brighter orange brickearth which would enable

archaeological features to be seen more clearly. There were no features or finds within this trench.

4.11 Trench 11 (Fig 2)

4.11.1 Trench 11 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between 0.84m (5.76m AOD) at the southern end and 0.64m (6.09m AOD) at the northern end. The stratigraphy consisted of three contexts. 11/001 was a c. 0.30m thick dark greyish brown topsoil which directly overlay 11/002, a c. 0.30m thick layer of subsoil. The natural brickearth was seen at the base of the trench. The top c. 100mm of this deposit was removed as there was some mixing with 11/002.

4.11.2 A linear feature was recorded orientated along the same alignment as the trench. The very top of this feature was wider than the width of the trench. The top 0.30-0.40m of this linear was machined down in order to find the eastern edge of this ditch. Once the edge was seen machine excavation ceased and two hand excavated slots were recorded.

4.11.3 Slot 11/003 was a 1m long slot that established the eastern profile of the ditch towards the southern end of the trench. The ditch was seen to extend further beneath the western baulk section. The ditch slot had a minimum width of 1.20m and a depth of c. 0.55m (true depth 0.95m) (Figure 3; Section 6). It was filled by 11/004, a mid greyish brown silty clay of a firm consistency. This fill contained eleven worked flints (150g) and six fragments of fire cracked flints (44g). One fragment of slag (2g) was also recovered but this is thought to be intrusive as it is likely to be 18th or 19th Century in date.

4.11.4 A second slot (11/005) was excavated through this ditch (Figure 3; Section 7). The ditch in this part of the trench had a recorded depth of 0.65m and had a concave side forming a gently rounded base. It was filled by 11/006, a mid greyish brown silty clay of a firm consistency. The fill of this slot contained 20 worked flints (328g), one fire cracked flint (10g) and one shell fragment (54g).

4.11.5 A machine excavated sondage was positioned at the southern end of this trench. This revealed the ditch in section (Figure 3; Section 8); showing it was sealed by 11/001 and 11/002 (topsoil & subsoil).

4.12 Trench 12 (Fig 2; Fig 3)

4.12.1 Trench 12 was excavated to a length of 40.5m and to depths of between 0.40m (6.71m AOD) at the northern end and 0.55m (7.15m AOD) at the southern end. The stratigraphy consisted of two contexts. 12/001 was a c. 0.30m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 12/002, the natural

brownish orange brickearth which was seen at the base of the trench. The top c. 100mm of this deposit was removed as there was some mixing with 12/001.

- 4.12.2 The trench was extended in order to find the continuation of the east-west aligned ditch seen in Trench 14. A linear feature was seen towards the northern end of this trench. Cut 12/003 (6.93m AOD) (Figure 3; Section 10) was 2.05m in width and had a depth of 0.27m. This cut had concave sides forming a bowl-shaped profile. It was filled by 12/004, a mid greyish brown silty clay of a firm consistency. It contained 10 worked flints and 88 fragments of fire cracked flint (1658). A few scraps of 18th – 19th Century peg tile were also recovered from this fill, but it is likely that these are intrusive.
- 4.12.3 A post hole was also excavated near to the side of this ditch (Cut 12/005). It had a width of 0.30m and a depth of 0.14m (Figure 3; Section 9). This post hole had sharp concave sides forming an irregular base. It was filled by a dark yellowish brown, silty clay. This fill contained four pieces of small crushed building material which would fit an 18th or 19th Century date.

4.13 Trench 13 (Fig 2)

- 4.13.1 Trench 13 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between 0.45m (8.10m AOD) at the eastern end and 0.72m (7.72m AOD) at the western end. The stratigraphy was simple. 13/001 was a c. 0.35m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 13/002, the natural brownish orange Head brickearth. The top c. 50-100mm of this deposit was removed as there was some mixing with 13/001. There were no archaeological features or finds within this trench.

4.14 Trench 14 (Fig 2)

- 4.14.1 Trench 14 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between 0.40m (8.13m AOD) at the north-eastern end and 0.46m (8.11m AOD) at the south-western end. The stratigraphy consisted of two contexts. 14/001 was a c. 0.35m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 14/002, the natural brownish orange Head brickearth. The top c. 50-100mm of this deposit was removed as there was some mixing with 14/001.
- 4.14.2 A linear feature was recorded at the southern end of the trench. This cut (14/004) was 1.70m in width and had a depth of 0.54m (Figure 3; Section 11) (8.13m AOD). The northern side of the ditch was gradually stepped and concave, the southern edge was slightly more sharp which formed a rounded base. This linear was orientated approximately east-west and had one surviving fill 14/003, a dark yellowish brown silty clay

of a consistency. Fifteen sherds of pottery (22g), two pieces of crushed building material (76g), 58 fragments of bone (28g), 61 pieces of shell (172g), four pieces of burnt clay (2g), three slag fragments (2g) and one worked flint were recovered from this fill. The pottery was dated to the middle or late Iron Age.

4.15 Trench 15 (Fig 2; Fig 4)

4.15.1 Trench 15 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between 0.48m (8.83m AOD) at the northern end and 0.55m (8.89m AOD) at the southern end. The stratigraphy consisted of two contexts. 15/001 was a c. 0.28m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 15/002, the natural brownish orange brickearth. The top c. 50-100mm of this deposit was removed as there was some mixing with 15/001.

4.15.2 Towards the northern end of this trench one sub-circular shaped feature was hand excavated and recorded (15/004) (8.84m AOD) (Figure 4; Section 12). This feature had a width of 1.8m and a depth of 0.18m. It had shallow slightly concave sides forming a gently rounded base. This feature was filled by 15/003, a mid orange brown silty clay. It contained 22 pieces of worked flint, 15 pieces of fire cracked flint and one sherd of pottery dated to the medieval period. It is thought that this piece of pottery was intrusive and the feature had a prehistoric origin.

4.16 Trench 16 (Fig 2)

4.16.1 Trench 16 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between 0.50m (8.93m AOD) at the eastern end and 0.45m (8.16m AOD) at the western end. 16/001 was a c. 0.38m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 16/002, the natural brownish orange brickearth, seen at the base of the trench. The top c. 50-100mm of this deposit was removed as there was some mixing with 16/001. There were no features or finds within this trench.

4.17 Trench 17 (Fig 2)

4.17.1 Trench 17 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between 0.38m (9.80m AOD) at the north-eastern end and 0.43m (9.25m AOD) at the south-western end. The stratigraphy consisted of two contexts. 17/001 was a c. 0.28-0.35m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 17/002, the natural brownish orange brickearth. The top c. 50-100mm of this deposit was removed as there was some mixing with 17/001. There were no archaeological features or finds within this trench.

4.18 Trench 18 (Fig 2; Fig 4)

- 4.18.1 Trench 18 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between 0.53m (11.35m AOD) at the eastern end and 0.60m (11.20m AOD) at the western end. The stratigraphy consisted of two contexts. 18/001 was a c. 0.37-0.50m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 18/002, the natural brownish orange brickearth. The top c. 50-100mm of this deposit was removed as there was some mixing with 18/001. One linear feature was recorded within this trench.
- 4.18.2 Cut 18/004 was a linear feature which had a width of 0.89m and a depth of 0.18m (Figure 4; Section 13). It had concave sides forming a gently rounded base. This linear had two fills. The primary fill was 18/005, a mid orange brown fill which had a depth of 0.23m. Directly above 18/005 was 18/003, a mid greyish brown silty clay. Two sherds of pottery (4g) were recovered from 18/005 dated to the late Bronze Age along with one shell fragment, nine worked flints and two (32g) fire cracked flint pieces.

4.19 Trench 19 (Fig 2; Fig 4)

- 4.19.1 Trench 19 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between 0.55m (9.92m AOD) at the north-western end and 0.49m (9.70m AOD) at the south-eastern end. The stratigraphy consisted of 19/001, a c. 0.25m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 19/002, the natural brownish orange Head brickearth. The top c. 50-100mm of 19/002 was removed as there was some mixing with 19/001. Two archaeological features were seen within this trench.
- 4.19.2 Cut 19/004 (9.92m AOD) (Figure 4; Section 14) had a width of 1.15m and a depth of 0.29m. It had concave undulating sides and an irregular base. This feature had one fill 19/003, a dark greyish brown silty clay. This fill contained a high percentage of charcoal and was sampled for environmental assessment. Within this fill 15 worked flints (216g), 31 fragments of fire cracked flint (268g) and two (2g) shell fragments were recovered. The environmental sample produced small amounts of charred botanicals, but was not thought to hold any further potential.
- 4.19.3 Cut 19/006 (9.74m AOD) (Figure 4; Section 15) was c. 0.45m in depth and 1.35m in width. It had gradually curving concave sides and a rounded base. This feature was interpreted as a pit. It was filled by 19/005, a mid yellowish brown silty clay. This fill contained four (80g) worked flints, 106 (531g) fragments of fire cracked flint and two (2g) fragments of burnt clay. One fragment of slag (2g) was also recovered but this is likely to be intrusive.
- 4.19.4 19/006 was cut by a later circular feature, interpreted as a post hole (19/008). 19/008, was 0.37m in depth and 0.41m in width (Figure 4; Section 15). It was filled by 19/007, a dark greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this possible post hole.

4.20 Trench 20 (Fig 2; Fig 4)

- 4.20.1 Trench 20 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between 0.51m (10.64m AOD) at the eastern end and 0.50m (10.14m AOD) at the western end. The stratigraphy consisted of two contexts. 20/001 was a c. 0.23-0.30m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 20/002, the natural brownish orange brickearth. The top c. 50-100mm of this deposit was removed as there was some mixing with 20/001. This left the 'cleaner' more orange Head brickearth exposed at the base of the trench, enabling archaeological features to be seen more clearly. Three linear features were noted within this trench.
- 4.20.2 Cut 20/004 (Figure 4; Section 16) was a linear feature, 0.70m in width and 0.28m in depth (10.49m AOD). It had gradually curving concave sides and a rounded base. This feature was filled by 20/003, a dark brown silty clay. It contained one sherd (2g) of pottery spot dated to the mid-late Iron Age, 13 worked flints (316g) and five pieces of fire cracked flint (12g).
- 4.20.3 Cut 20/006 (Figure 4; Section 17) was a linear shaped feature located very close to 2/004. This feature had a width of 1m and a depth of 0.31m (10.30m AOD). It had gradually sloping concave sides and a roughly flat base. 20/006 was filled by 20/005, a mid greyish brown silty clay. It contained three sherds (16g) of pottery spot dated to the late Bronze Age, nine struck flints (88g) and six pieces of fire cracked flint (68g).
- 4.20.4 A second slot, 20/008 was excavated through this ditch in order to ascertain a relationship between the ditch and gully 20/010 (Figure 4; Section 18) Cut 20/008 (10.23m AOD) was shown to be later than 20/010. It was filled by 20/007, a mid greyish brown silty clay. In plan the ditch appeared to have terminated near this point. Slot 20/008 contained seven struck flints (54g) and five fragments of fire cracked flints (14g).
- 4.20.5 Gully 20/010, was 0.31m in width and had sharp shallow sides making a total depth of 0.18m (Figure 4 Section 18) (10.23m AOD). Cut 20/010 was filled by 20/009, a dark brownish grey silty clay. It contained two worked flints (66g).

4.21 Trench 21 (Fig 2)

- 4.21.1 Trench 21 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between 0.43m (10.56m AOD) at the northern end and 0.45m (9.90m AOD) at the southern end. The stratigraphy consisted of two contexts. 21/001 was a c. 0.33-0.35m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 21/002, the natural brownish orange brickearth. The top c. 50-100mm of this

deposit was removed as there was some mixing with 21/001. No features or finds were recovered within this trench.

4.22 Trench 22 (Fig 2)

- 4.22.1 Trench 22 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between 0.45m (7.71m AOD) at the eastern end and 0.43m (7.10m AOD) at the western end. The stratigraphy consisted of two contexts. 22/001 was a c. 0.33-0.35m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 22/002, the natural brownish orange brickearth. The top c. 50-100mm of this deposit was removed as there was some mixing with 22/001. No finds or features were seen within this trench.

5. THE FINDS

A moderate assemblage was recovered from the evaluation at Monkton Road. A summary of these can be found in Appendix 1.

5.1 *Prehistoric Pottery* by Anna Doherty

5.1.1 A small assemblage of 21 sherds of pottery weighing 44 grams was recovered from evaluation trenches at Monkton Road, Minster. All are undiagnostic bodysherds but the non-sandy, coarse flint fabrics from contexts [6/003], [18/005] and [20/005] are more characteristic of later Bronze Age pottery. Sandy fabrics, some including flint and calcareous inclusions, from [14/003] and [20/003] are probably Middle or Late Iron Age in date.

C1 Moderate, moderately sorted, soft white calcareous inclusions around 0.5-1mm in size; also containing moderate, moderately sorted quartz between 0.2-0.7mm and rare glauconite in a similar size range to the quartz. Probably a Middle to Late Iron Age fabric. (5 sherds weighing 6g)

FL1 Sparse, moderately sorted calcined flint between 0.5-3mm in size. The fabric does not feel sandy but there are rare large grains of quartz up to 0.5mm. There are also sparse red/black iron rich inclusion of 0.1-1mm. Probably a later Bronze Age fabric (6 sherds weighing 24g).

Q1 Common quartz which is very well sorted and less than 0.1mm in size, the only other inclusions are rare, red/black iron rich inclusions. Probably a Middle to Late Iron Age fabric. (4 sherds weighing 6g)

Q2 Quartz fabric with most grains around 0.1mm (but fairly ill-sorted and rare examples up to 0.5mm). There are also rare grains of glauconite around 0.1-0.2mm which are absent from Q1. Probably a Middle to Late Iron Age Fabric. (4 sherds weighing 6g)

5.2 *Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery* by Elke Raemen

5.2.1 Only one sherd of medieval pottery was produced by the site. A medium fired oxidised sandy ware fragment with deliberately reduced surfaces, probably Tyler Hill ware, dates to the 14th to 15th century. The piece, from [5/005], is residual. A small oxidised sandy sherd from [15/003] is probably of medieval date as well. The majority of pottery was recovered from pit [2/014], all of which dates to the early to mid 19th century. The pieces mainly consist of tableware, including blue transfer printed china and English white porcelain. Midlands late slipware and yellow ware with industrial slip and mocha decoration, including some

bowl fragments, were recovered as well. Other pieces are plain and blue transfer printed pearlware (i.e. chamber pot piece, lid fragments from tureens), hand painted Chinese porcelain and glazed red earthenwares, including a teapot spout of a refined red earthenware with brown glaze. Stonewares consist mainly of London and Nottingham brown washed jar fragments. A low fired lead-glazed stoneware jug fragment with moulded leaf decoration was recovered as well. In addition, pit [2/014] produced three unglazed red earthenware flowerpot fragments.

- 5.2.2 Apart from the medieval sherd, [5/005] contained a piece of white china, a fragment of blue transfer printed pearlware and a sherd of an English stoneware inkbottle, all of 19th century date.

5.3 *Ceramic Building Material* by Luke Barber

- 5.3.1 The evaluation recovered a relatively small assemblage of ceramic building material. The majority of the assemblage consists of red brick fragments in a number of different fabrics. Context [2/012] contained two main fabric types: A) a low/medium fired fabric with moderate fine sand tempering, occasional voids to 5mm and sparse inclusions of shell, flint and chalk to 2mm and B) a medium fired fabric tempered with sparse fine sand and abundant off-white clay streaks and pellets to 2mm. Fabric A had measurable brick heights of between 60 and 65mm and is likely to be of 18th- to 19th- century date, while Fabric B bricks were 65mm high, including a frogged example, indicating a 19th- century date. Context [2/014] contained an even greater variety of brick fabrics. The majority (15 examples) were in Fabric A, two examples having slag adhering to the outside edge of the brick. Four harder-fired examples are probably also Fabric A, but were just closer to the heat source in the kiln. One of these pieces has off-white sandy lime mortar adhering. Only one measurable height was present – 60mm. A piece of medium fired yellow stock brick, tempered with moderate fine/medium sand with sparse iron oxide inclusions to 2mm, was also present in this context as was a fragment of red brick tempered with abundant off-white clay/chalk inclusions to 3mm (Fabric C). Context [5/005] produced further fabrics: D – a hard-fired fabric tempered with moderate fine sand with off-white clay streaks; E – a hard-fired fine sand tempered fabric with frequent voids to 5mm and F – a very low-fired fabric with abundant silt/very fine sand tempering and occasional voids. Dimensions are scarce but a Fabric D brick was 60mm high (some had semi-vitrified surface zones) and Fabric F included a 65mm high frogged brick fragment. The single piece of fabric E consists of an 80mm high brick with grey interior and dull yellow surfaces. It appears to have been deliberately cut and smoothed to make a tapering brick, potentially for a window/door lintel. The brick from [14/003] is in a medium fired sparse fine sand tempered fabric (Fabric G) but no dimensions are present. All of the brick from the site can be placed within an 18th- to 19th- century bracket.

5.3.2 Very little tile was recovered and the few pieces present are all very small. Medium fired peg tile fragments, tempered with sparse fine/medium sand appear to be the norm (Contexts 12/003, 12/004, 12/006 and Trench 3 US). The only other tile is in a fine sand tempered fabric [6/001]. All would happily fit within an 18th- to 19th- century date range.

5.4 *Mortar* by Luke Barber

5.4.1 A single fragment of eroded off-white sandy lime mortar, with chalk inclusions to 4mm, was recovered from 19th- century context [2/014].

5.5 *The Prehistoric Flint* by Chris Butler

5.5.1 A small assemblage of 109 pieces of worked flint weighing 1,229gms was recovered during the fieldwork at Monkton Road, Minster (Table 1).

5.5.2 The assessment comprised a visual inspection of each bag, counting the number of pieces of each type of worked flint present, noting details of the range and variety of pieces, general condition, and the potential for further detailed analysis. A hand written archive of the assemblage was produced at this stage. Those pieces of flint that were obviously not worked were discarded during the assessment.

5.5.3 The raw material comprised a typical range of flint that is found on north-east Kent sites, all of which can be derived from local sources. Most of the flintwork had utilised a black unpatinated flint, with some other pieces being Bullhead flint. A small number of pieces had a light blue-grey patination, and there was a single piece with some orange staining.

Hard hammer-struck flakes		39
Soft hammer-struck flakes		15
Soft hammer-struck blades		2
Soft hammer-struck bladelets		1
Bladelet fragments		1
Flake/blade fragments		24
Shattered pieces		3
Chips		9
Cores		8
Core fragments		4
Core rejuvenation pieces		2
End scrapers		1
Total		109

Table 1: Worked Flint Types

5.5.4 The majority of the flintwork assemblage comprised hard hammer-struck flakes, fragments and shattered pieces; but there are also a significant

proportion of soft hammer-struck flakes with some blades. The majority of the flakes and blades have no evidence of any platform preparation, and are sometimes broken or have hinge fractures. The soft hammer pieces appear to have been struck with a soft stone hammer rather than an antler hammer. One of the soft hammer-struck flakes is an axe-thinning flake, and has evidence of platform preparation. Bullhead flint appears to have been selected for many of the soft hammer-struck pieces, especially the longer flakes and blades.

- 5.5.5 The eight cores are all flake cores, and include examples of single-platform, two-platform and multiple platform types. Only one core has any evidence of platform preparation. There are also four core fragments. A core rejuvenation flake and a possible crested blade provide evidence for some systematic and careful flintworking taking place.
- 5.5.6 A single end scraper produced on a cortical flake is unfortunately undiagnostic, but most likely to be either Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date.
- 5.5.7 The flintwork can be divided into two groups. Firstly a group of pieces that includes the soft hammer-struck debitage, some of the hard hammer-struck debitage, a few of the cores and the core rejuvenation pieces. This first group probably dates to the earlier part of the Neolithic period. The second group includes all of the remaining hard hammer-struck debitage, most of the cores and probably also the end scraper, and fits a Later Neolithic and Bronze Age date. The two groups of flintwork are intermixed and many pieces are probably residual.

5.6 *The Fire Cracked Flint* by Anna Doherty

- 5.6.1 The fire cracked flint was quantified and weighed. This information can be seen in Appendix 1.

5.7 *Clay Tobacco Pipe* by Elke Raemen

- 5.7.1 A total of five pieces of clay tobacco pipe (CTP) were recovered from two different contexts. Pit [2/014] contained three plain stem fragments and two plain stem fragments were recovered from [5/005]. The pieces are all of 19th century date.

5.8 *Glass* by Elke Raemen

- 5.8.1 The glass assemblage was recovered from two different contexts. Fragments all date to the 19th century. Pit [2/014] contained three green wine bottle fragments, including a base with kick. A pale blue cylindrical mineral water bottle fragment, a milk glass body sherd of a cylindrical bottle and four aqua body sherds from hexagonal and panelled bottles

(i.e. for medical use) were recovered as well. In addition, the pit contained 13 pieces of window glass.

- 5.8.2 The glass from [5/005] consists of four fragments of a pale blue panelled bottle, as well as seven pieces of window glass including some pale yellow pieces.

5.9 *Metalwork* by Elke Raemen

- 5.9.1 Only a small amount of metalwork was produced by the site. Three general purpose iron nails were recovered, one of which is complete ([2/014] and [5/005]). A total of 32 pieces of iron tin fragments with heavy iron concretions was retained from pit [2/014]. In addition, a piece of iron concretions was recovered from pit [2/014].

5.10 *Slag* by Luke Barber

- 5.10.1 A small assemblage of slag was recovered from the site (Contexts [2/014], [5/005], [11/004], [14/003] and [19/005]). The assemblage consists of a mixture of fuel ash slag, burnt coal/coal shale and clinker all of which would be in keeping with a 19th- to early 20th- century date. It is possible the material was derived from either the spreading of domestic waste/ash or from steam-driven farm machinery.

5.11 *Burnt Clay* by Elke Raemen

- 5.11.1 Three contexts contained fragments of burnt clay. Two different fabrics could be recognised:

Fabric type 1

Sparse fine sand-tempered.

Fabric type 2

Sparse fine sand-tempered with rare iron oxide inclusions to 1 mm.

- 5.11.2 The pieces are all low fired and undiagnostic in form, apart from a piece from [5/005], which has one roughly flattened face.

5.12 *Unworked Stone* by Elke Raemen

- 5.12.1 A small assemblage of stone was recovered from the site. Local sandstone fragments were recovered ([2/007] and [14/003]), a number of which are probably Thanet Beds sandstone ([14/003]). The site also contained a number of coal fragments ([2/014]) as well as coal shale ([2/014] and [5/005]). Pit [2/014] contained seven pieces of Welsh slate. Unworked chalk fragments were recovered from [2/009] and [2/014]. In addition, [14/003] contained an echinoid fossil in flint.

5.13 *The Shell* by Elke Raemen

- 5.13.1 A relatively large assemblage of shell was recovered, consisting of both land snails and marine shells.
- 5.13.2 A total of 40 land snail shells and shell fragments was recovered from three different contexts ([2/007], [2/009] and [14/003]). Mussel shells were recovered from two different contexts: [2/007] contained ten fragments (minimum number of individuals of one) and [2/009] produced 19 fragments (minimum number of individuals of three). One cockle shell fragment was recovered from [2/014]. An additional four cockle shells were recovered from [5/005]. Context [5/005] contained two Trough-shells.
- 5.13.3 The majority of shell however consists of oyster shell, both stratified pieces (i.e. from [2/009], [2/014], [5/005], [11/006], [14/003], [18/005] and [19/003]) and unstratified pieces (trench 3). The largest context ([2/014]) contains 17 upper valve oyster shells and one lower valve of oyster shell, with a minimum number of individuals of 15. The high relative amount of upper valves suggests preparation of oyster rather than food waste. Context [2/009] contains five upper valve fragments as opposed to one lower valve. Of the oyster shell in [14/003], six pieces are lower valve fragments, three of which are immature, and 16 pieces are upper valve fragments, with a minimum number of individuals of 13. The latter are all immature, with some showing traces of parasitic activity. A further 13 pieces of oyster shell from [12/004] are undiagnostic. The context again shows a high ratio of upper valves, though these ones are immature.

5.14 *Animal Bone* by Gemma Driver

- 5.14.1 A total of 72 fragments were recovered from five contexts within the site. The assemblage is in a poor condition and the bone is largely unidentifiable. Context [2/009] produced a fragment from the proximal end of a cow humerus. Context [14/003] produced the only other identifiable fragments which include a sheep molar and a pig pre molar. The remainder of the assemblage is unidentifiable.

5.15 *Charcoal* by Lucy Allott

- 5.15.1 Charcoal fragments were hand collected from contexts [20/003] and [15/003]. Although some identifications could be obtained for the charcoal fragments they are small, highly fragmented and poorly preserved and are therefore unlikely to be suitable for dating.

5.16 *Other Finds* by Elke Raemen

5.16.1 A fragment of cement render was recovered from [2/014], as well as a piece of bitumen.

5.17 The Environmental Sample by Lucy Allott

5.17.1 A single soil sample was taken from context [19/003], a pit fill which had been noted to contain charcoal. Sampling was aimed at systematically recovering charcoal while also establishing evidence for other charred botanicals or environmental remains.

5.17.2 The sample was processed using tank flotation, the flots and residues were retained on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and once air dried they were scanned for environmental and archaeological remains. Small amounts of charcoal were present in the sample and in addition several charred cereal grains and weed seeds were also recovered. The charred botanicals were poorly preserved and therefore unidentifiable. The residue also contained fire cracked flint, lithics (unretouched flakes only) and two fragments of burnt clay that are comparable with those discussed in the finds report.

5.17.3 Uncharred roots and seeds (*Chenopodium* sp. - goosefoots) and some land snails suggest a small degree of modern disturbance is evident. The small amounts of charred botanicals present in this sample do not hold any further potential.

Table 2: Flot and residue quantification (* = 0-10, ** = 11-50) and weight in grams

Sample No.	1	
Context No.	19/003	
Sample Volume ml	10	
	Flot	Residue
Flot Volume ml	5	
Total Weight g	4	
Uncharred %	80	
Sediment %	<2	
Charcoal >4mm frags		*/1
Charcoal <4mm	**	*/<1
crop seeds charred	* indeterminate poor preservation	3 grains
weed seeds charred	* indeterminate fragments	*/3
weed seeds uncharred	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	

Shells	*	
Lithics		**/7
FCF		**/22
Burnt clay		*/3

6. DISCUSSION

- 6.1 An archaeological evaluation by mechanically excavated trenches was shown to be appropriate, and showed that a significant amount of archaeological features survive at the site.
- 6.2 The desk based assessment (Darton 2006) indicated the site was under a mixed arable/pastoral regime from at least the 19th Century (and probably much earlier). The report also stated that the site had moderate potential for finding later prehistoric and Roman period evidence, especially on the higher ground. The evaluation showed that this prediction was largely accurate and that the prehistoric features and finds were largely concentrated on the higher ground either side of 'The Orchards' (which is to remain unaffected by any potential development).
- 6.3 Trench 20 contained the most prehistoric finds and features on the site. Ditch slot 20/004 contained pottery and flints dating to the Late Bronze Age. The linear feature (interpreted as a ditch) 20/006 orientated approximately parallel to 20/004 contained pottery dating to the Mid-Late Iron Age. This may suggest that a Late Bronze Age field boundary was re-cut in the Iron Age on a very similar alignment. The ditch found in Trench 18 (18/003) was probably the same linear as found in Trench 20 (20/010). Both contained finds from the prehistoric period.
- 6.4 The two features in Trench 19 were also of probable prehistoric date. The seemingly high concentrations of charcoal within 19/004 (fill 19/003) did not yield any further potential and only a few unidentified seeds were recovered. The probable tree hole feature in Trench 15 was also likely to be of prehistoric origin.
- 6.5 The linear feature (orientated approximately east-west) found in Trench 14 contained pottery dated to the Late Iron Age. Ditch 14/004 (Fill 14/003) contained surviving bone fragments of a sheep molar and pig pre molar. Bone survival in prehistoric contexts is rare from this part of Kent, especially on an acidic Head brickearth geology.
- 6.6 The large linear feature recorded in Trench 11 may have been connected or associated with the ditch recorded in Trench 14, probably forming part of a late prehistoric enclosure.
- 6.7 Trench 5 revealed a large ditch containing Victorian finds orientated on an approximate north-south orientation. This ditch was located on an historic map, which last appeared in 1907. It was also recorded (within the trench) turning on an east –west alignment. This is the same

orientation as the present boundary line and may prove a slight shift in site boundary during the early 20th Century.

- 6.8 In conclusion, the presence of significant archaeological features suggests that this area is likely to hold further potential for recovering archaeological remains. The methodology employed was effective and a confidence rating is high that the best possible results were achieved. Further work would be required in order to ascertain the full extent of the prehistoric field system and provide a better understanding of the nature of the pit shaped features.

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 The co-operation of the staff from CgMs Consulting Ltd especially Lorraine Darton and Duncan Hawkins.

8. REFERENCES

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SMR Summary Sheet

Site Code	MRM 07					
Identification Name and Address	22 Monkton Rd, Minster, Thanet, Kent					
County, District &/or Borough	Thanet Borough Council					
Ordnance Survey Grid Reference	TR 305 646					
Archaeology South-East Proj. No.	3134					
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. 24 th Sep 07- 4 th Oct	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting Ltd					
Project Manager	Diccon Hart					
Project Supervisor	Paul Riccoboni					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA ✓	IA ✓	RB
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other		

Summary.

The study site lies on the land to the south of Monkton Rd, on the northern edges of the Minster Marshes, Kent (Site Centred: NGR 630594 164610). An archaeological Desk Based Assessment proved the site had moderate potential for recovering evidence from the later prehistoric and Roman periods (Darton 2006) and is also 500m north-west of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Minster Abbey. The site was evaluated between 24th September and 4th October 2007. Twenty two trial trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 670m. The natural geological drift deposits (Head Brickearth) were encountered mostly at shallow depths across the development site. A total of eleven linear features were identified and sampled. Seven of the linear features (within Trenches 11, 12, 14 18 & 20) contained prehistoric materials including some pottery sherds dated to the Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age. It is thought that the linear features across the southern and eastern part of the site once formed prehistoric field enclosures. The other four linear features (within Trenches 2 & 5) produced either no dating evidence or modern materials of likely Victorian date. Trenches 4 and 5 proved that a large quarry pit once existed in this area of Victorian date. Other finds included two pit shaped features identified and sampled in Trench 19 which contained prehistoric struck flints. One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from a tree bowl feature in Trench 15, but was likely to be intrusive. This feature also contained struck flints and was also thought to be prehistoric in origin.

The potential for finding further archaeological remains (particularly from the prehistoric

Context	Pot	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Shell	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	FCF	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Iron	wt (g)	Shell	wt (g)	Burnt Clay	wt (g)	Slag	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)	CTP	wt (g)	
1/001																											
2/005																											
2/007					1	<2	10	6	1	<2	4	3	1	2			2		2								
2/009					1	432	27	140	2	8	7	34	1	238			5		4								
2/012			7	3240																							
2/014	109	2003	1535	726	1	2	18	424			4	190	17	514	2	110											
T3 surface			2	77			2	6	5	43	40	330															
4/001										1	<2																
5/005	4	35	31	1387			10	11	2	5			1	18	32	1909				1	301	9	214	10	32	2	
6/surface	1	6																									
6/001			1	34																							
11/004																											
11/006																											
12/003			1	8																							
12/003 or 12/004																											
12/004			1	2	12	8																					
12/006			4	<2																							
14/003	15	22	2	76	58	28	61	172	1	60			6	33						4	2	3	2				
15/003	1	2																									
18/005	2	4																									
19/003																											
19/005																											
20/003	1	<2																									
20/005	3	16																									
20/007																											
20/009																											
21/001																											

APPENDIX 1; FINDS QUANTIFICATION AND SPOT DATES

OASIS ID: archaeol6-32623	
Project details	
Project name	Land at Monkton Road, Minster, Kent
Short description of the project	<p>The study site lies on the land to the south of Monkton Rd, on the northern edges of the Minster Marshes, Kent (Site Centred: NGR 630594 164610). An archaeological Desk Based Assessment proved the site had moderate potential for recovering evidence from the later prehistoric and Roman periods (Darton 2006) and is also 500m north-west of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Minster Abbey. The site was evaluated between 24th September and 4th October 2007. Twenty two trial trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 670m. The natural geological drift deposits (Head Brickearth) were encountered mostly at shallow depths across the development site. A total of eleven linear features were identified and sampled. Seven of the linear features (within Trenches 11, 12, 14 18 & 20) contained prehistoric materials including some pottery sherds dated to the Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age. It is thought that the linear features across the southern and eastern part of the site once formed prehistoric field enclosures. The other four linear features (within Trenches 2 & 5) produced either no dating evidence or modern materials of likely Victorian date. Trenches 4 and 5 proved that a large quarry pit once existed in this area of Victorian date. Other finds included two pit shaped features identified and sampled in Trench 19 which contained prehistoric struck flints. One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from a tree bowl feature in Trench 15, but was likely to be intrusive. This feature also contained struck flints and was also thought to be prehistoric in origin.</p> <p>The potential for finding further archaeological remains (particularly from the prehistoric period) on this site is considered to be high.</p>
Project dates	Start: 24-09-2007 End: 04-10-2007
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	MRM07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Late Iron Age

Monument type	PIT Late Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	FLINTWORK Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	FLINTWORK Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Landowner pre-sale planning application (outline)
Prompt	Planning agreement (Section 106 or 52)
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT THANET MINSTER 22 Monkton Rd, Minster
Postcode	CT12 4EA
Study area	2.50 Hectares
Site coordinates	TR 305 646 51.3330467148 1.309374726980 51 19 58 N 001 18 33 E Point
Height OD	Min: 6.80m Max: 11.35m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Diccon Hart

Project supervisor	Paul Riccoboni
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	n/a
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	n/a
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Glass','Stratigraphic','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Media available	'Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	evaluation report
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked stone/lithics'
Paper Media available	'Map','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey ','Unpublished Text'
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at 22 Monkton Road, Minster, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Riccoboni, P
Other bibliographic details	3134
Date	2007
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade

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