

Land to the North of Poorhole Lane Broadstairs, Thanet, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation



for:
Legal and General

CA Project: AN0313
CA Report: AN0313_1

September 2021



Land to the North of Poorhole Lane Broadstairs, Thanet Kent

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: AN0313
CA Report: AN0313_1

Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	29/09/21	Adam Howard	Niomi Edwards	Internal review	General Edit	Richard Greatorex

This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

<p>Cirencester Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester Gloucestershire GL7 6BQ t. 01285 771 022</p>	<p>Milton Keynes Unit 8, The IO Centre Fingle Drive, Stonebridge Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK13 0AT t. 01908 564 660</p>	<p>Andover Stanley House Walworth Road Andover Hampshire SP10 5LH t. 01264 347 630</p>	<p>Suffolk Unit 5, Plot 11 Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ t. 01449 900 120</p>
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk			

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	5
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	7
4. METHODOLOGY.....	7
5. RESULTS.....	8
6. THE FINDS	11
7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE	13
8. DISCUSSION.....	14
9. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	15
10. REFERENCES.....	16
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS.....	18
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS.....	25
APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	26
APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM	27

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Figure 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Figure 2 Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey (1:1500)
- Figure 3 Trench 2: plan, section and photograph (1:20)
- Figure 4 Trench 3: plan, section and photograph (1:20)
- Figure 5 Trench 4: plan, section and photograph (1:20)
- Figure 6 Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4: photographs
- Figure 7 Trenches 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9: photographs
- Figure 8 Trenches 10, 11, 12, and 13: photographs
- Figure 9 Trenches 14, 15, 16 and 17: photographs
- Figure 10 Trenches 18, 19, 20 and 21: photographs
- Figure 11 Trenches 22, 23, and 24: photographs

SUMMARY

Project name:	Land to the North of Poorhole Lane, Broadstairs
Location:	Thanet, Kent
NGR:	636665 168323
Type:	Archaeological Evaluation
Date:	July, September 2021
Planning reference:	OL/TH/15/0788
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with recipient Museum (TBC) and the Archaeology Data service (ADS)
Site Code:	PHOL21

In July and September of 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land to the North of Poorhole Lane, Broadstairs, Thanet, Kent. A total of 24 trenches were excavated.

The archaeological evaluation identified a number of ditches and pits in the north-west and north-east part of the site. The remains may be associated with a prehistoric field system. The recovered environmental assemblage recovered suggests that settlement activity is likely to be located in close proximity to the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In July and September 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land to the North of Poorhole Lane, Broadstairs, Thanet, Kent, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 636665 168323 (see Figure 1). This evaluation was undertaken for Legal and General.
- 1.2. The evaluation results will inform, Thanet District Council whether further archaeological investigation is required in relation to the proposed residential development on the site of 153 dwellings and associated infrastructure, (planning application OL/TH/15/0788).
- 1.3. The scope of the evaluation was defined and approved by Simon Mason, Principal Archaeological Officer for Kent County Council, and archaeological advisor to Thanet District Council (TDC). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2021).
- 1.4. The evaluation was in line with Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation (Historic England 2015) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015). The evaluation was also conducted in accordance with the KCC standard specification for Holocene evaluation.

The site

- 1.5. The site lies within the grounds of the Grade II listed Westwood Lodge which was built in 1864. The site is bounded to the south by Poorhole Lane and Sloe land to the West. The site is accessed from Poorhole Lane.
- 1.6. The site's topography varies throughout but there is a tendency for ground levels to rise quite markedly towards the east and south of the site, perhaps as part of 19th century landscaping. On the eastern boundary levels are at 44m above Ordnance datum (aOD), in the north at 49m aOD, in the east at 57m aOD and at the south at 55m aOD.
- 1.7. The underlying solid geology across the site is from the Margate Chalk Member with overlying head deposits (clay with flint) in the western part of the site (BGS,

2020). The overlying soil across the survey area is from the Hamble 1 association and is a typical argillic brown earth. This consists of a deep, well drained, often stoneless, fine, silty soil (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. Thanet generally has an exceptionally high potential for archaeological remains of all periods, post-dating the Mesolithic which apart from a few find spots at Cliffs End near Ramsgate and along Ramsgate Road at Broadstairs seem to be remarkably rare.
- 2.2. Neolithic remains include at least two causewayed enclosures, the most famous of which is Chalk Hill, Ramsgate (Dyson et al. 2000), and the second at Lord of the Manor. A small rectangular 'mortuary enclosure' with chamber was recorded during the archaeological excavation works associated with the Margate to Broadstairs Wastewater Pipeline (2004-6), about a kilometre to the north west of the site at Broadley Road. The enclosure was overlain by a later barrow of over 20m diameter.
- 2.3. Thanet was attractive to incomers from the Neolithic onwards, because of the shelter the Wantsum Channel afforded from the prevailing south-westerly winds gusting along the English Channel. The Wantsum did not silt up until the 15th century so for many millennia it remained a navigable safe route for settlers in Kent and those wanting to gain access to the Thames Estuary.
- 2.4. The Bronze Age saw the introduction of numerous hengiform monuments, some of which may have been Neolithic in origin but adapted in the Bronze Age. These are focussed to the south of the site around Cliffs End and Lord of the Manor and towards the eastern end of Manston Airport. The number of the known examples increased as a result of the archaeological works ahead of the construction of the East Kent Access Road (EKAR). Bronze Age burials known as flat graves are recorded at Cliffs End, Lord of the Manor, Ramsgate and Ebbsfleet, where a number of Bronze Age 'hoards' of axe heads etc have also been recovered. Bronze Age settlements have been recorded at Foreness Point, St. Peter's, Broadstairs, Manston Road, Cliffs End, Ebbsfleet/Weatherlees Hill and Northdown. This is interesting because the funerary monuments appear to be focussed south or west of the site, but the Bronze Age settlements are spread all along the Thanet coastline.

-
- 2.5. In 2005, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out an excavation on land to the east of Tesco Extra, Margate Road, Westwood, Broadstairs, to the west of the Poorhole Lane site. Four phases of activity were revealed. A cluster of early Neolithic pits produced pottery and worked flint. This was overlain by a later Bronze Age field system, extending across the site. Subsequent activity consisted of a single Late Iron Age ditch and a medieval rectilinear enclosure. Undated features included a cremation burial and two posthole alignments. The site lies at c. 50m aOD, a similar elevation to that at Poorhole Lane and with land similarly sloping down gently to the north and the same geology profile (Oxford Archaeology 2005).
- 2.6. It is thought likely that Ebbsfleet to the south was a point of entry for the Roman invasion and there is evidence of large-scale ditched defences dating from the Late Iron Age which were re-used and re-cut in the early Romano-British period. It is likely that this was a port of entry for the immediate years following the invasion. There are also many Roman cremation cemeteries on Thanet which was the typical form of burial practice for the early part of the Roman occupation.
- 2.7. Apart from early medieval cemeteries, Thanet is also known for its medieval bakeries a number were identified on the EKAR and its medieval brewing heritage, evidence of which was uncovered at Star Lane to the west of the site (Wessex Archaeology 2014).
- 2.8. There is documentary evidence for a “plague pit” adjacent to Poorhole Lane, based on a late 18th century plan. The OS Field Drawings (c.1800) indicate Poorhole Lane forming a dogleg following the current alignment of the western access to Westwood Lodge. On the 1st Ed OS map, Poorhole Lane has been realigned to the current route. This realignment may however be more associated with landscaping for Westwood Lodge than avoidance of a plague pit. The original alignment corresponds with the current southerly access to Westwood Lodge. The location indicated on the late 18th century plan as a possible plague pit is currently at a reduced sunken level. There are buildings on the potential site of the plague pit identifiable on the early OS maps. This part of the site was partly occupied by a garage and the plot for The Cottage. This area has been subject to extraction for bricks. A brickfield is noted on early OS maps to the south of Poorhole Lane (ASE 2014).

Geophysical Survey

- 2.9. Geophysical survey of the site identified archaeological anomalies on the western and northern boundaries of the site. Those to the west are too truncated to characterise at this stage, those to the north might be part of a medieval enclosure, similar to those at Star Lane.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation.
- 3.2. This information will enable the Archaeological Advisor to TDC (Simon Mason of KCC) to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).
- 3.3. The specific objective of the evaluation was to investigate the geophysical anomalies identified by the geophysical survey (Archaeological Survey Ltd 2020).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 24 trenches (Figures 6-11). All trenches were 30m in length and 2m wide. The trenches have been located to test geophysical anomalies and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site. Trench 8 was shortened due to services and constraints on site. **Trench 11** was moved to target the visible dip in the landscape. **Trenches 23** and **24** were also moved due to constraints on site.
- 4.2. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS, and were scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and genny equipment, in accordance with the CA Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services. There were no identified services crossing the site.
- 4.3. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological

supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or natural substrate (whichever was encountered first). Topsoil and subsoil were stored separately adjacent to each trench.

- 4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.5. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.7. CA will make arrangements with the recipient museum (TBC) for the deposition of the project archive. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 4.8. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C.
- 5.2. The excavated trenches were spread across the site to assess its archaeological potential and investigate anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. The site was divided into three areas (Figure 2). **Area 1** located in the north-west part of the site was situated on elevation of c. 40m aOD. A drop in elevation high to c. 39m aOD was noticeable in the central part of the site (**Area 2**). Then, the land rises to c. 42m aOD towards the east (**Area 3**).

-
- 5.3. The solid geology consisted of a white chalk rubble mixed with flint nodules was recorded in the central and east part of the site at average depth of c. 0.50m below present ground level (bpgl). This deposit represents weathered, possibly frost affected upper part of the Margate Chalk Member. The solid geology was not recorded in Area 1 and the lowermost deposits recorded at c. 0.90m (bpgl) consisted of a mid-orange/brown clay/silt with sand, chalk inclusions and flint nodules. This deposit represent a Pleistocene Head deposit followed by a possible fine slopewash deposit consisting of yellow/brown/orange sand/silt with occasional flint pebbles and chalk rubble. The silty nature of this deposit suggests a (reworked) Brickearth. This deposit was encountered at average depth of 0.50m below present ground level (bpgl). The natural geology was overlain by a medium brown to yellow silt/sand subsoil and topsoil across the site.
- 5.4. A brown/orange silt deposit containing chalk inclusions and occasional flint pebbles were recorded in **Trench 1**, layer **102**. The layer is more likely a Holocene (early?) colluvium. A possible colluvial deposits were also recorded in **Trenches 3-8**, and **Trench 10**. The colluvium was between 0.20m to 0.60m thick and was not recorded as continuous layer. Fragments of 19th century finds that included cinders, Morphous ferrous lump tiles and red earthenware were recorded in colluvium **1103** in **Trench 11**.
- 5.5. **Trenches 1, 5, 6, 11 - 17, 19, 21 - 24** were devoid of archaeology.
- 5.6. Modern features containing fragments of flat roof tile, glass and brick fragments were recorded in **Trenches 8, 9, and 10**.
- 5.7. Possible tree throws and rooting were recorded in **Trench 1**, cut **105**, cut **1805** in **Trench 18** and **2103** in **Trench 21**.

AREA 1

Trench 2 (Figure 3)

- 5.8. **Trench 2** was c. 1.00m deep and consisted of Pleistocene slope-wash (**203** and **202**) covered by subsoil **201** (derived from ploughwash) and topsoil **200**.
- 5.9. A possible ditch terminus **204** was recorded in the west part of the trench on SW/NE alignment. The recorded terminus was c. 0.70m long, 0.49 wide and 0.29m deep. The sides were moderately steep and the base rounded. The possible ditch

was filled by natural silting deposit, **205**. No dating evidence were recorded. The ditch was cut into **203** and covered by subsoil **201**.

Trench 3 (Figure 4)

- 5.10. **Trench 3** was c. 0.56m deep and consisted of fine, possibly late Pleistocene/early Holocene fine slopewash (reworked Brickearth?) **302** covered by subsoil **301** and topsoil **300**.
- 5.11. Ditch **303** was encountered in the western part of the trench on SW/NE alignment. The recorded ditch was c. 2.00m long, 0.90m wide and 0.18m deep. The sides were moderately steep and symmetrical and the base flat. The ditch was filled by natural silting deposit, **304**. A single worked flint was recorded within the fill. The ditch cut **303** and was sealed by **301**. An environmental bulk sample (sample **1**) was taken for assessment from the fill.
- 5.12. An oval pit **305** was recorded c. 3.00m towards east. The pit was c. 1.02m long, 0.85m wide and 0.33m deep. The sides were truncated and the base rounded. A possible natural fill **306** accumulated within the pit after disuse. The presence of burnt flint and fragments of prehistoric pottery suggests episodes of dumping/discard.

Trench 4 (Figure 5)

- 5.13. **Trench 4** was c. 0.54m deep and consisted of Pleistocene slopewash (**402**) covered by colluvium deposit (**410**), subsoil (**401**) and topsoil (**400**).
- 5.14. Deposit **409** (same as **413**) consisted of angular to subangular, poorly sorted flint pebbles and cobbles embedded in orange clayey silt. This deposit is a product of Pleistocene geological processes and can be interpreted as a gravel Head deposit.
- 5.15. A test slot was dug to investigate the flint deposit, **413**. **413** was overlain by natural deposit **412** and sealed by colluvium **410**. No finds were recorded.
- 5.16. Ditch **403** was recorded in the north-west part of the trench on NE/SW alignment. The recorded ditch was c. 2.00m long, 0.10 wide and 0.34m deep. The sides were straight and symmetrical and the base rounded. The ditch cut **402** and was filled by natural fill **404**. Ditch **403** is a continuation of ditch **303** recorded in **Trench 3**.
- 5.17. Ditch **403** was later re-cut by ditch **405**. The re-cut ditch was more than 2.00m long, 0.81m wide and 0.30m deep. Its sides were steep and symmetrical and base

rounded. A natural fill **406** accumulated within the feature. A single worked flint was retrieved from the fill.

- 5.18. **408** is a possible slopewash located to the south end of **Trench 4**. An environmental bulk sample (sample **2**) was taken for assessment from this deposit.

Trench 7

- 5.19. **Trench 7** was c. 1.06m deep and consisted of Pleistocene slopewash **707** and **702** covered, subsoil **701** and topsoil **700**

- 5.20. A sub-oval feature **703** contouring out of the north-west edge of the trench. The feature was c. 0.95m long, 0.86m wide and 0.46m deep. Three natural fills were recorded. A fragment of burnt flint was recorded in the lowermost fill **704**.

AREA 2

Trench 18

- 5.21. **Trench 18** was c. 0.68m deep and consisted of weathered chalk **1802** covered by subsoil **1801** and topsoil **1800**.

- 5.22. Ditch **1803** was recorded on N/S alignment and was more than 1.88m long, 0.60m wide and 0.21m deep. The ditch sides were heavily truncated and the base uneven. A natural fill **1804** accumulated within the ditch. No finds were recorded.

AREA 3

Trench 20

- 5.23. **Trench 20** was c. 0.66m deep and consisted of weathered chalk **2002** covered, subsoil **2001** and topsoil **2000**

- 5.24. Ditch **2003** was encountered in the south part of the trench. The ditch was oriented E/W and measured more than 2.00m in length, 0.56m in width and 0.14m in depth. The sides of the ditch were truncated and the base rounded. A natural fill was deposited within the feature. No dating evidence were recorded.

6. THE FINDS

By Alejandra Gutiérrez and lithics identification by Pippa Bradley

- 6.1. Artefactual material, comprising mainly pottery, ceramic building material and flint was recorded from ten deposits. The material is listed by context in Appendix B and

further described below. The recording undertaken is in accordance with the ClfA finds Toolkit (ClfA 2021). The modern artefactual material recovered is of minimal archaeological significance and will not be retained. Additionally, the quantities of unworked, burnt flint have been discarded following recording.

Pottery

- 6.2. The very small quantities of pottery (2 sherds; 41g) were recorded from two deposits (Appendix B). A rim sherd with a clubbed profile is unglazed and it belongs to a flowerpot (similar to type 20, Currie 1993). The other sherd is an unglazed fine red earthenware with a grey core. Both sherds can be dated to the 18th century onwards.

Lithics

- 6.3. A total of eight worked lithics (70g) and three burnt, unworked flints (159g) was recovered from five different deposits. Two of the artefacts were in the subsoil (201 and 401) and the rest in fills of ditches and pits (Appendix B). That from subsoil **201** is burnt.
- 6.4. The worked flint is exclusively flakes with some hard-hammer struck examples which are fairly crude. One of them is broken (fill **306** of pit **305**). Although there is nothing technologically distinctive, this material is probably Neolithic or Bronze Age (4000–700 BC) in date.
- 6.5. Two nodules were also recovered. They are both intact and they would fit comfortably on the palm of the hand. One was possibly used as a hammerstone (fill **306** of pit **305**) and the other exhibits an area of polishing which would suggest it may have been used as a smoother (fill **406** of ditch **405**).

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 6.6. Just three sherds of ceramic building material were recorded from two deposits **400** and **1103**. They are all small fragments of flat roof tiles in a fine red fabric dating to the modern period (19th century onwards).
- 6.7. Ten fragments of fired clay are likely to belong to daub. They are all very fine clay with abundant voids from burnt out limestone, poorly sorted in size. Only two fragments retain a flat surface, the rest are of irregular shape with rounded, abraded sides. Some of them are black and probably burnt. The fragments are similar to

fired clay recorded from late prehistoric sites; in this instance they were all found in deposit **408**, which lacks any other direct dating evidence or associated finds.

Other finds

- 6.8. The only other artefactual material is listed in Appendix B and it includes cinder from **Trench 11** (deposit **1103**) which only produced modern material of the 19th century and later.

Summary

- 6.9. Small quantities of artefacts were recorded. Several deposits (**108**, **109** and **110**) produced exclusively lithics of prehistoric date and may represent undisturbed occupation nearby dating to the Neolithic to Bronze Age periods.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Palaeoenvironmental Evidence by Sarah F. Wyles

- 7.1. Two environmental samples (37 litres of soil) were processed from a ditch in **Trench 3** and a spread in **Trench 4** to evaluate the preservation and range of palaeo-environmental remains in **Area 1**, and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site. These samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).
- 7.2. Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 1, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary et al (2012) for cereals. The presence of mollusc shells has been noted. Nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008).
- 7.3. The flots were 80ml in size with 75% to 80% rooty material and uncharred seeds. The charred material comprised varying levels of preservation. The charcoal fragments were small and comminuted. No hammer scale and/or industrial waste fragments were recovered.
- 7.4. The molluscs in both samples included those of the open country species *Vallonia excentrica*, *Helicella itala* and introduced helicellids.

Trench 3

- 7.5. The assemblage from fill **304** (sample 1) of prehistoric ditch **303** contained a moderately small quantity of charred plant remains and charcoal fragments. The

cereal remains included hulled wheat (emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*)) grain and chaff fragments, barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains, and a culm node. A number of the glume base fragments were identifiable as those of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) and some as those of emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*). The weed seeds included those of oats/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.) and bedstraw (*Galium* sp.). These are species typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments and may have been brought in with the crops. This assemblage may be representative of dumped settlement waste material.

- 7.6. This assemblage is compatible with a prehistoric date. Spelt wheat became the predominant wheat in the later prehistoric period in Southern Britain (Greig 1991) but has been dated to the end of the Early Bronze Age at Monkton Road Minster, Thanet (Barclay et al. 2011; Martin et al. 2012).

Trench 4

- 7.7. A small, charred assemblage was recovered from deposit **408** of prehistoric spread **407**. These included barley and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain fragments, an emmer spikelet fork, seeds of oat/brome grass and brassica (*Brassica* sp.), and a sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) fruit fragment. This assemblage may be reflective of wind-blown/dispersed settlement material.

Summary

- 7.8. There is a small indication from these assemblages of some domestic settlement activity, such as crop processing, in the vicinity of these trenches during the prehistoric period.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. According to the BGS (2021) maps the site is located within a dry valley system which gives the site its undulating character. The lowermost layer was represented by the thick layer of weathered chalk that had been repeatedly affected by freeze-thaw processes that lead to the formation of the periglacial striations. The weathered chalk was covered by Head deposit formed as a result of downslope flow of waterlogged sediments under cold periglacial conditions that filled the base of the shallow valley. This was sealed by a possible Late Pleistocene/early Holocene slopewash consisted of reworked Brickearth. The Holocene sequence consist of colluvium deposit that was recorded only in several trenches. Formation of colluvial layers may be associated with the cultivation of the area that led to

erosion along the gentle slopes. The changes in the recorded sequence across the site may be an effect of the post-medieval activity on the site that include extraction for bricks.

- 8.2. The archaeology recorded at the site was concentrated predominantly in the north-west corner of **Area 1**. Finds assemblage recovered from archaeological features in **Trench 3, 4** and **7** can be dated to the prehistoric period. The investigated linear features are more likely field boundary and/or enclosure ditches dividing fields and/or pasture lands. A Bronze Age field system and Late Iron Age ditches were recorded in close proximity to the site by Oxford Archaeology (see WSI). Furthermore, an open country landscape characteristic for agricultural fields was testified by mollusc assemblage from ditch **303** and possible pit **407**.
- 8.3. The nature of all recorded fills suggests that all ditches were silted by natural processes. However, the rare cultural material from these features implies dumping episodes of domestic waste material from nearby. The paleo-environmental assessment indicated some domestic settlement activity, such as crop processing, in the vicinity of these trenches.
- 8.4. The function of the discrete features is unknown as the evidence was not sufficient to provide a definitive interpretation. It could be suggested that the pits may be related or similar in nature to the cluster of early Neolithic pits known from excavation on land to the west of the Poorhole Lane site (see WSI).
- 8.5. Modern features and Victorian/modern finds assemblage were recorded across the site and may be associated with the material extraction for bricks and modern buildings. This activity could lead to truncation of archaeological layers in Area 2 and 3.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Niomi Edwards and Adam Howard assisted by Rebecca Avery, Nathan Giles, Matthew Kelly, Pavel Jablonski and Tim Street. This report was written by Niomi Edwards and Agata Kowalska. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Alejandra Gutierrez, Pippa Bradley and Sarah Wyles, respectively. The report illustrations were prepared by Helena Munoz-Mojado. The project was managed by Richard Greatorex, Principal Fieldwork Manager, CA.

10. REFERENCES

- Anderson, R. 2005 'An annotated list of the non-marine Mollusca of Britain and Ireland', *Journal of Conchology* **38**, 607-637
- Archaeological Surveys 2020 Land to the North of Poorhole Lane – Geophysical Survey
- Barclay, A.J., Stevens, C.J. and Wyles, S.F. 2011 'An Early Bronze Age field system from Monkton Road, Minster, Thanet, and an early date for the cultivation of Spelt', *PAST* 69, 2–3
- British Geological Survey 2021 *Geology of Britain Viewer*
<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/> Accessed 01 October 21
- Cotswold ClfA 2021 ClfA Finds reporting toolkit
<https://www.archaeologists.net/reporting-toolkit> (accessed 3 October 2021)
- Cotswold Archaeology 2021 *Land to the North of Poorhole Lane, Broadstairs: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*. CA Project: **AN0313**
- Currie, C.K. 1993 'The archaeology of the flowerpot in England and Wales, circa 1650–1950', *Garden History* **21**, No. 2, 227–46
- Davies, P. 2008 *Snails Archaeology and Landscape Change*, Oxford, Oxbow Books
- Greig, J. 1991 'The British Isles' in van Zeist, W., Wasylikowa, K. and Behre, K-E. (eds) 1991, 229-334
- Kerney, M.P. 1999 *Atlas of the Land and Freshwater Molluscs of Britain and Ireland*, Colchester, Harley Books
- Martin, J., Schuster, J. and Barclay, A.J. 2012 'Evidence of an Early Bronze Age Field System and Spelt Wheat growing together with an Anglo-Saxon Sunken Featured Building, at Monkton Road, Minster in Thanet', *Archaeologia Cantiana* Vol **CXXXII** 43-52
- Poole, K., and Webley, L., et al. 2008. Prehistoric Activity at Westwood Broadstairs. *Archaeologia Cantiana* Vol 128, 75-106
- Stace, C. 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press Books

van Zeist, W., Wasylikowa, K. and Behre, K-E. (eds) 1991 *Progress in Old World Palaeoethnobotany*, Rotterdam, Balkema

Zohary, D., Hopf, M. and Weiss, E. 2012 *Domestication of plants in the Old World: the origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe, and the Nile Valley*, 4th edition, Oxford, Clarendon Press

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt with ≤5% sub rounded chalk (≤20mm) and ≤1% sub angular flint (≤30mm) inclusions. Good horizon clarity with (101).			0.33	
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown orange, friable sandy silt with ≤1% sub rounded chalk (≤20mm) and ≤1% sub angular flint (≤40mm) inclusions. Poor horizon clarity with (102).			0.15	
1	102	Layer		Natural deposit?	Mid brown orange, compact brickearth/ fine silt with ≤1% sub rounded chalk (≤10mm) and ≤1% sub angular flint (≤30mm) inclusions. Moderate horizon clarity with (103). Alluvium?			0.20	
1	103	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown, compact brickearth/ fine silt with ≤1% sub rounded chalk (≤15mm) and ≤5% sub angular flint (≤30mm) inclusions. Good horizon clarity with (104).			0.15	
1	104	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown silty clay with patches of degraded chalk and ≤10% sub angular flint (≤50mm) inclusions.			0.11	
1	105	Cut		Tree throw	Sub oval shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at surface into steep uneven irregular concave west side and a moderately sloping concave east side with an uneven base.	0.54	0.88	0.19	
1	106	Fill	105	Fill of [105]	Light yellow brown, compact silty clay with flint inclusions.	0.54	0.88	0.19	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt with ≤5% sub rounded chalk (≤20mm) and ≤1% sub angular flint (≤40mm) inclusions. Good horizon clarity with (201).			0.28	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown orange, friable sandy silt with ≤1% sub rounded chalk (≤10mm) and ≤1% sub angular flint (≤30mm) inclusions. Poor horizon clarity with (202).			0.20	
2	202	Layer		Natural deposit?	Mid brown orange, compact brickearth/ fine silt with ≤1% sub rounded chalk (≤10mm) and ≤10% sub angular flint (≤10mm) inclusions. Moderate horizon clarity with (203). Only visible in eastern 1/3 of TR.Alluvium?	>10	1.8	0.04-1.1m	
2	203	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown clay with patches of degraded				

					chalk and ≤10% sub angular flint (≤150mm) inclusions.				
2	204	Cut		Possible ditch terminus	Sides are parallel and straight into a rounded end in plan. Sharp break of slope at surface into moderate-steep sloping sides with an imperceptible break of slope into a slightly concave base. NE-SW orientation.	>0.70	>0.49	0.29	
2	205	Fill	204	Fill of ditch [204]	Pale yellow orange-brown, compact silty clay.	>0.70	>0.49	0.29	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt with ≤5% sub rounded chalk (≤10mm) and ≤1% sub angular flint (≤50mm) inclusions. Good horizon clarity with (301).			0.34	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown orange, friable sandy silt with ≤1% sub rounded chalk (≤20mm) and ≤5% sub angular flint (≤90mm) inclusions. Poor horizon clarity with (302).			0.19	
3	302	Layer		Natural	Mid brown orange, compact brickearth/ fine silt with ≤5% sub rounded chalk (≤30mm) and ≤10% sub angular flint (≤120mm) inclusions.				
3	303	Cut		Ditch	Liner shape in plan. Gradually sloping sides with an imperceptible break of slope into a flat base. SW-NE orientation. Same as [403]?	>1.8	0.9	0.18	
3	304	Fill	303	Fill of ditch [303]	Mid greyish orange, compact silt with <1% flint (≤35mm) inclusions.	>1.8	0.9	0.18	
3	305	Cut		Pit	Oval shape in plan. Moderately sloping slightly concave sides into a concave base. Continues N out of Tr.	>0.85	1.02	0.33	
3	306	Fill	305	Fill of pit [305]	Mid reddish brown, friable-firm sandy silt with ≤10% sub angular flints (≤130mm) and ≤1% chalk (≤10mm) inclusions.	>0.85	1.02	0.33	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey, firm silt with sub rounded flint inclusions.			0.29	
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown, friable-compact silt with sub rounded flint inclusions.			0.21	
4	402	Layer		Natural	Light yellow compact silt with ≤10% sub rounded flint (≤120mm) inclusions.				
4	403	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan. Steep-moderately sloping SW side, NE side and base truncated by re-cut 405. NE-SW orientated	>1.8	>0.10	0.34	
4	404	Fill	403	Fill of 403	Light Yellowish grey, compact silt with occasional flint (≤40mm) inclusions.	>1.8	>0.10	0.34	
4	405	Cut		Re-cut of ditch 403	Linear shape in plan. Steep-moderately side into	>1.8	0.81	0.30	

					a narrow slightly rounded base. NE-SW orientated.				
4	406	Fill	405	Fill of 405	Mid greyish orange, compact silt with flint inclusions.	>1.8	0.81	0.30	
4	407				Void				
4	408	Layer		Deposit	Mid brown orange, firm silty sand with flint inclusions. Alluvium?				
4	409	Depos		Deposit	Compact flint gravel deposit at NW end of tr.	>3	>5		
4	410	Layer		Natural ?	Light orange brown, compact clayey silt with flint inclusions.	>0.8	>1.10	0.26	
4	411	Cut			Investigation slot into the gravels.				
4	412	Layer		Natural?	Light greyish brown, compact sandy silt. Above 413.				
4	413	Depos		Deposit	Flint deposit same as 409.				
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt with $\leq 1\%$ sub rounded chalk ($\leq 10\text{mm}$) and $\leq 5\%$ sub angular flint ($\leq 50\text{mm}$) inclusions. Good horizon clarity with (501).			0.28	
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown orange, friable sandy silt with $\leq 10\%$ sub rounded chalk ($\leq 10\text{mm}$) and $\leq 5\%$ sub angular flint ($\leq 60\text{mm}$) inclusions. Poor horizon clarity with (502).			0.21	
5	502	Layer		Natural ?	Mid brown orange, compact brickearth/ fine silt with $\leq 5\%$ sub rounded chalk and $\leq 1\%$ sub angular flint ($\leq 30\text{mm}$) inclusions.			>0.57	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty sand with 1% flint ($\sim 2\text{mm}$) inclusions.			0.37	
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown, friable silty sand with 1% chalk ($\sim 10\text{mm}$) inclusions.			0.16	
6	602	Layer		Natural deposit?	Light orange brown, friable silty sand with chalk inclusions. Alluvium?			0.36	
6	603	Layer		Natural	Dark orange brown, firm clayey sand with 20% sub angular flints (5mm) and 10% chalk inclusions.				
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, friable silt with $\leq 1\%$ sub angular flints ($\leq 60\text{mm}$) and $\leq 1\%$ sub rounded chalk ($\leq 10\text{mm}$) inclusions. Good horizon clarity with (701).			0.34	
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown, friable silt with $\leq 5\%$ sub angular chalk ($\leq 10\text{mm}$) and $\leq 1\%$ sub rounded flint ($\leq 10\text{mm}$) inclusions. Moderate horizon clarity with (702).			0.43	
7	702	Layer		Natural	Mid orange, compact clayey silt with $\leq 15\%$ sub rounded flint ($\leq 80\text{mm}$) and			0.23	

					≤1% sub rounded chalk (≤10mm)				
7	703	Cut		Pit/ ditch terminus	Sub oval continuing out of NW edge of Tr. Sharp break of slope at surface, S edge is steep and slightly convex, N edge is steep sloping and slightly concave with an imperceptible break of slope into a concave base.	>0.95	0.86	0.46	
7	704	Fill	703	1 st fill of ditch	Mid grey, compact clayey silt with ≤1%sub angular flint (≤100mm) inclusions.	>0.95	0.19	0.10	
7	705	Fill	703	2 nd fill of ditch	Dark grey, friable silt.	0.40	0.54	0.26	
7	706	Fill	703	3 rd fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, friable silt. Poor horizon clarity to 701 and moderate to 705	1.08	>0.46	0.12	
7	707	Layer		Natural	Mid orange clay with patches of degraded chalk with ≤10% sub angular flints (≤100mm) inclusions				
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable clayey silt, heavily rooted.			0.30	
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown, compact silty clay with chalk inclusions.			0.35	
8	802	Layer		Colluvium	Light brown, firm silty clay with chalk inclusions.			0.39	
8	803				Void				
8	804	Layer		Natural	White compact chalk.				
8	805	Cut		Modern	Cut of possible septic tank	>2	2.5		
8	806	Fill	805	Modern	Concrete cap for septic tank?	>2	2.5		
8	807	Layer		Made ground	Mid brown, loose silty clay Cuts subsoil.			0.54	
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt with chalk inclusions.			0.32	
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Light brownish yellow, friable sandy clay with chalk inclusions.			0.33	
9	902	Layer		Natural	Degraded chalk with a lot of root disturbance.				
9	903	Cut		Modern feature	Modern deposit. Light yellow brown, friable sandy silt. Modern CBM.				
9	904	Cut		Modern feature	Sub circular shape in plan. Mid greyish brown, friable silty sand. Topsoil subsoil mix. Not fully excavated.				
9	905	Layer		Deposit	Same as 901. Compacted into natural chalk possibly due to modern disturbance, bioturbation and rooting.				
9	906	Layer		Deposit	Same as 901. Compacted into natural chalk possibly due to modern disturbance, bioturbation and rooting.				
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark-mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt with 1% chalk (>80mm) and 1% flint (>80mm) inclusions			0.39	
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish red, loose silty sand.			0.36	
10	1002	Layer		subsoil	Light brownish yellow, loose silty sand with chalk and flint inclusions. Result from root disturbance			0.23	

10	1003	Layer		Alluvium?	Mid brownish yellow, loose silty sand with flint inclusions.			0.24	
10	1004	Cut		Modern Pit	Modern – Mid brownish yellow silty sand with modern cbm				
10	1005	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish yellow, friable sandy clay with 15% sub angular flint (>30mm) inclusions.				
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with 1% sub angular flint inclusions.			0.18	
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown, friable clayey silt with chalk and flint inclusions.			0.15	
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Degraded chalk with flint inclusions and patches of mid orangey brown clayey sand with flint inclusions.				
11	1103	Layer		Colluvium	Mid yellow brown, clayey sand with chalk and flint inclusions. Only visible in SW end of tr.			0.43	
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt.			0.40	
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid-light orangey brown, friable clayey sand.			0.23	
12	1202	Layer		Natural	White compact chalk.				
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, friable silty sand.			0.25	
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown, friable clayey sand with 5% sub angular flint (>40mm) inclusions.			0.33	
13	1302	Layer		Natural	White compact chalk.				
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, friable silt with 5% flint inclusions.			0.20	
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown, compact silt			0.22	
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Degraded chalk with 20% flint inclusions and patches of orangey brown silty clay.				
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silt with infrequent sub angular flint inclusions.			0.26	
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown, friable silt with chalk inclusions.			0.27	
15	1502	Layer		Natural	Degraded chalk with flint inclusions and patches of orangey brown silty clay.				
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, friable silt with infrequent flint inclusions.			0.23	
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown, compact silt with chalk and flint inclusions.			0.14	
16	1602	Layer		Natural	Degraded chalk with flint inclusions and patches of orangey brown silty clay.				
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silt with 5% flint inclusions.			0.33	
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown, compact silt.			0.20	
17	1702	Layer		Natural	Degraded chalk with flint inclusions and patches of orangey brown silty clay.				
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silt with 5% flint inclusions.			0.40	

18	1801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown, compact silt.			0.18	
18	1802	Layer		Natural	Degraded chalk with flint inclusions and patches of orangey brown silty clay.				
18	1803	Cut		Possible Ditch	Linear shape in plan. Moderate-steep slightly concave sloping sides with an irregular uneven base. N-S aligned. Most likely rooting.	>1.8	0.60	0.21	
18	1804	Fill	1803	Fill of 1803	Mid yellow brown, compact clayey silt with 5% flint and chalk inclusions. Very similar to subsoil 1801.	>1.8	0.60	0.21	
18	1805	Cut		Animal burrow	Irregular uneven sides and base. Animal burrow				
18	1806	Fill	1805	Fill of 1805	Light grey brown, loose sandy silt.				
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey, friable silty sand with sub rounded chalk and flint inclusions.			0.26	
19	1901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, friable silt with chalk and flint inclusions.			0.16	
19	1902	Layer		Natural	Degraded chalk with flint inclusions and patches of orangey brown silty clay.				
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable silty sand with flint inclusions.			0.30	
20	2001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown, friable clayey silt with chalk and flint inclusions.			0.26	
20	2002	Layer		Natural	Degraded chalk with flint inclusions and patches of orangey brown silty clay.				
20	2003	Cut		Ditch	Linear shape in plan. Concave sloping sides into a concave base, E-W orientated.	>1.8	0.56	0.14	
20	2004	Fill	2003	Fill of 2003	Mid brown, compact silt with flint and chalk inclusions. Natural fill.	>1.8	0.56	0.14	
21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with 1% flint inclusions.			0.21	
21	2101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown, friable clayey silt. Horizon clarity poor with 2102.			0.19	
21	2102	Layer		Natural	Light orange brown sandy clay with degraded chalk and flint inclusions.				
21	2103	Layer		Natural	Mis orange brown, compact silty clay. Possible solifluction channel or tree throw.	>1.8	2.10	0.22	
22	2200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with 1% flint inclusions.			0.30	
22	2201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown, friable clayey silt with chalk inclusions.			0.20	
22	2202	Layer		Natural	Light grey brown, compact sandy clay with patches of				

					degraded chalk and flint inclusions.				
23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with 1% sub angular flint inclusions.			0.26	
23	2301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown, friable clayey silt with flint and chalk inclusions.			0.26	
23	2302	Layer		Natural	Degraded chalk with flint inclusions and patches of mid orangey brown clayey sand with flint inclusions.				
24	2400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with 1% sub angular flint and chalk inclusions.			0.22	
24	2401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown, friable clayey silt with chalk inclusions.			0.24	
24	2402	Layer		Natural	Degraded chalk with flint inclusions and patches of mid orangey brown clayey sand with flint inclusions.				

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Material	Soil sample n o.	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
101	pottery		Post-medieval red earthenware	1	22	C18+
201	flint		Burnt flake, calcined grey	1	1	Prehistoric
304	flint		Flake	1	7	Prehistoric
306	flint flint burnt flint		Flakes, 1 broken Small nodule with an area of battering at one end; possible hammerstone Burnt unworked flint calcined grey and red	3 1 1	16 286 113	Prehistoric
400	CBM		Flat roof tile	1	15	C19+
401	flint		Flake	1	22	Prehistoric
406 406	flint flint		Flakes One small nodule (flint or quartzite) with an area of polishing; possible smoother	2 1	24 217	Prehistoric
408	fired clay		Daub?	10	71	Prehistoric?
704	burnt flint		Burnt unworked flint heavily calcined white	1	25	Prehistoric
1103	CBM cinder pottery		Flat roof tile Cinders Post-medieval red earthenware	2 2 1	42 3 19	C19+
304	burnt flint	1	Burnt unworked flint heavily calcined white	1	21	Prehistoric

CBM: ceramic building material

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

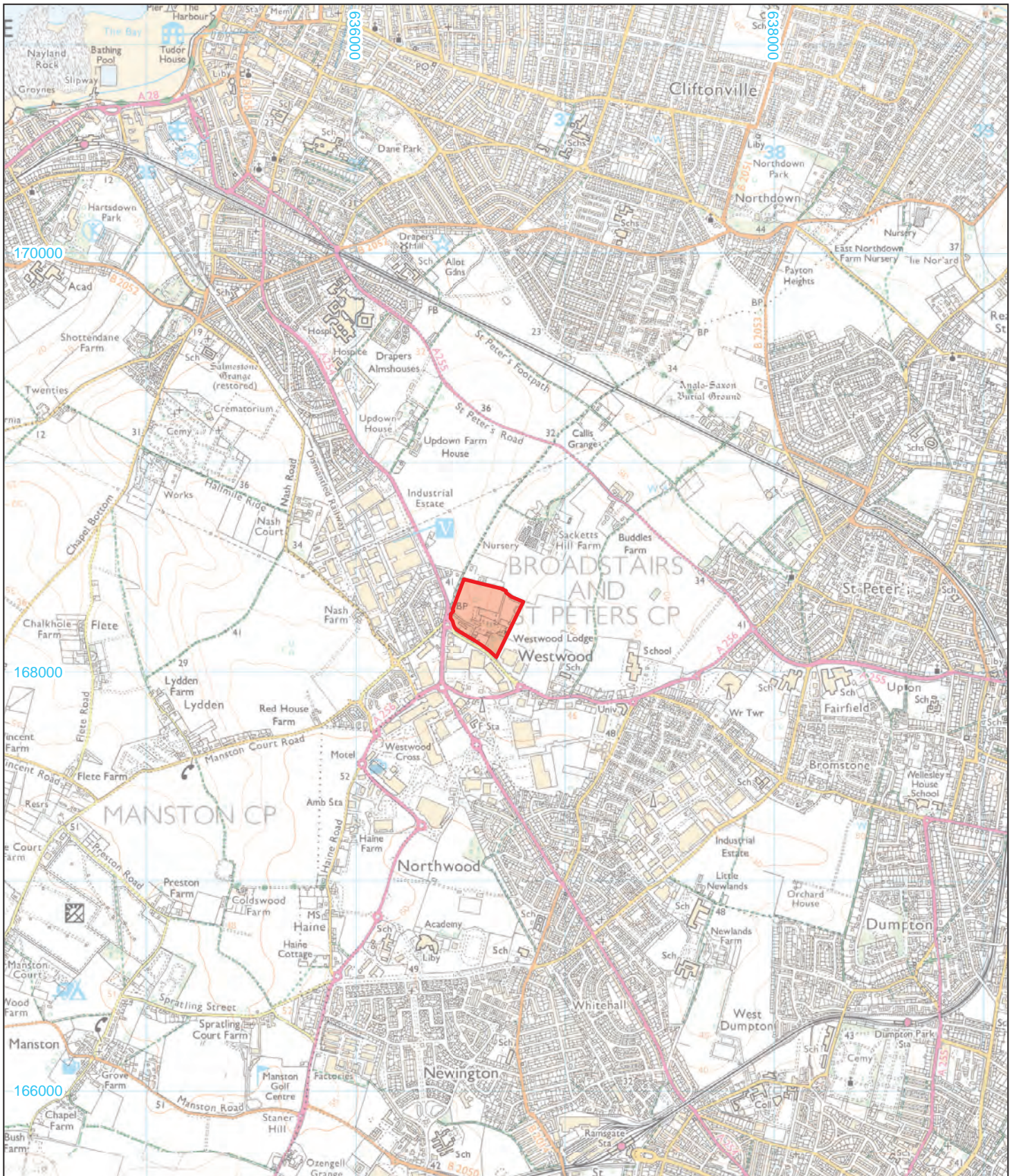
Table 1 Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Processed vol (L)	Unprocessed vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 3 Prehistoric Ditch													
303	304	1	17	0	80	75	**	**	Hulled wheat (1 with germination) + barley grain frags, hulled wheat glumes inc. spelt + emmer, culm node	*	<i>Avena/Bromus, Galium</i>	*/**	Moll-t (*)
Trench 4 Prehistoric Spread													
407	408	2	20	20	80	80	*	*	Barley + wheat grain frags, emmer spikelet fork	*	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> stone + fruit frag, <i>Avena/Bromus, Brassica</i>	*/*	Moll-t (*)

Key: * = 1–4 items; ** = 5–19 items; *** = 20–49 items; **** = 50–99 items; ***** = >100 items, Moll-t = land snails

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Land to the North of Poorhole Lane, Broadstairs, Thanet, Kent	
Short description	<p>In July and September of 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land to the North of Poorhole Lane, Broadstairs, Thanet, Kent. A total of 24 trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The archaeological evaluation identified a number of ditches and pits in the north-west and north-east part of the site. The archaeology may be associated with Prehistoric field system Environmental assemblage recovered from the features suggest settlement activity nearby the evaluation sites.</p>	
Project dates	July, September 2021	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Archaeological Surveys 2020 Land to the North of Poorhole Lane – Geophysical Survey	
Future work	Excavation	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Poorhole Lane, Broadstairs, Thanet, Kent	
Study area (m ² /ha)	85953m ²	
Site co-ordinates	NGR 636665 168323	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Greatorex	
Project Supervisor	Niomi Edwards and Adam Howard	
MONUMENT TYPE	Ditches, pits	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Pottery fragments, worked flints and burnt flints	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	TBC	Ceramics, CBM, struck and burnt flint
Paper	TBC	Context sheets, matrices etc
Digital	ADS	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2021 <i>Land to the North of Poorhole Lane, Broadstairs: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report AN0313_1		



 Site boundary



© Crown copyright and database rights 2021
Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Land to the North of Poorhole Lane
Broadstairs, Thanet, Kent

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	AN0313	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	30/09/2021	1
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	



- Site boundary
- Proposed mitigation area
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature

**Geophysical survey results
Archaeological Surveys Ltd
(2020)**

- Positive linear anomaly - cut feature of archaeological potential
- Positive linear anomaly - Possible ditch-like feature
- Linear anomaly of agricultural or gin
- Discrete positive response possible pit-like feature
- ⊗⊗⊗⊗ Positive anomaly - magnetically enhanced material
- ⊗⊗⊗⊗ Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermoremanent/ferrous material
- ⊘⊘⊘⊘ Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous objects



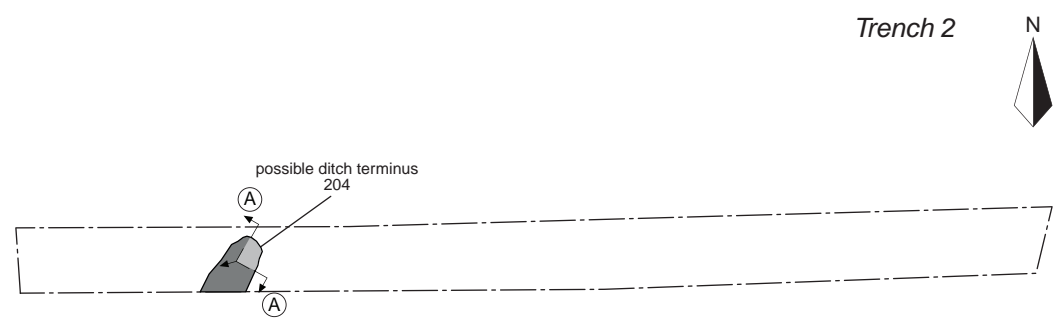
© Crown copyright and database rights 2021 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

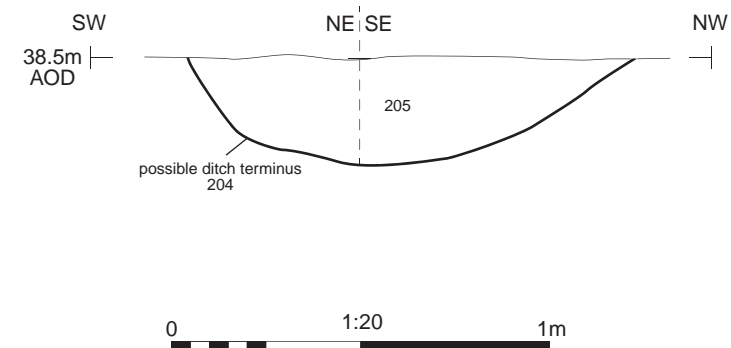
PROJECT TITLE
Land to the North of Poorhole Lane
Broadstairs, Thanet, Kent

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing
archaeological features, and
geophysical survey

<small>DRAWN BY</small> HMM	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> AN0313	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 30/09/2021	2
<small>APPROVED BY</small> RG	<small>SCALE</small> @A3 1:1500	



Section AA



- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Section location



Possible ditch terminus 204, looking west (0.4m and 0.5m scales)

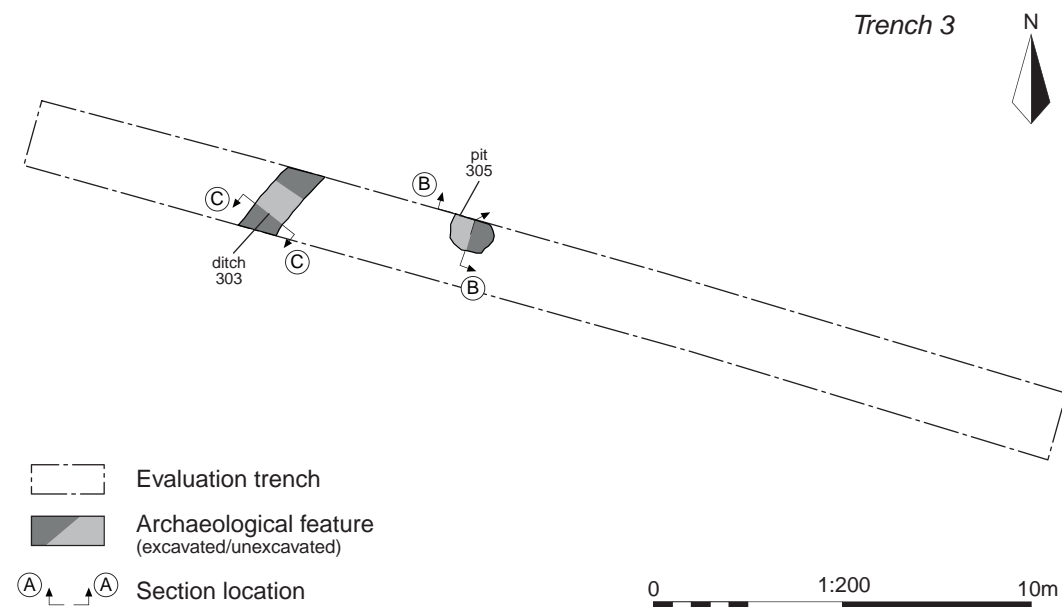
Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

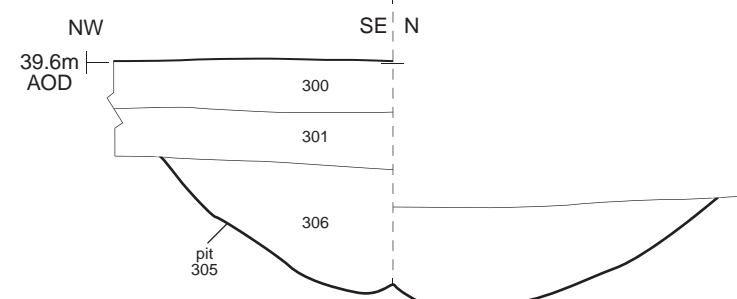
PROJECT TITLE
 Land to the North of Poorhole Lane
 Broadstairs, Thanet, Kent

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 2: plan, section and photograph

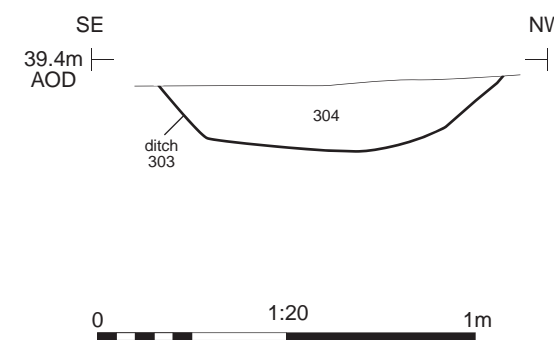
DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	AN0313	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	30/09/2021	3
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:20 1:200	



Section BB



Section CC



Pit 305, looking east (0.5m scale)



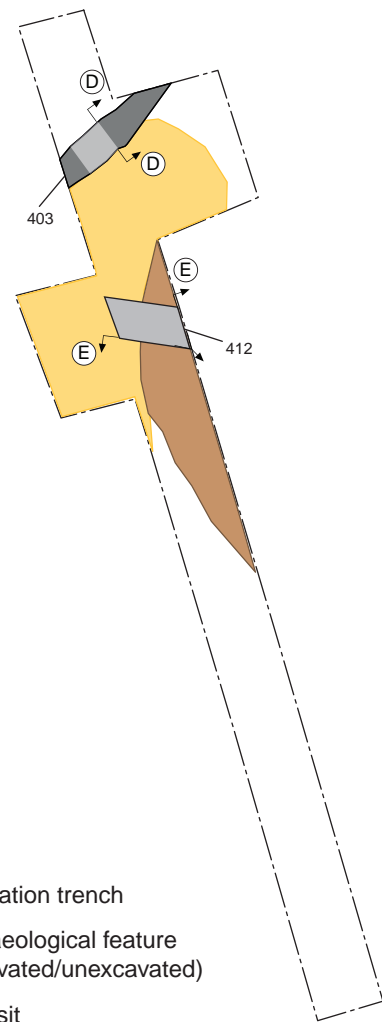
Ditch 303, looking south-west (0.5m scale)


Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
**Land to the North of Poorhole Lane
 Broadstairs, Thanet, Kent**

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 3: plan, section and photograph

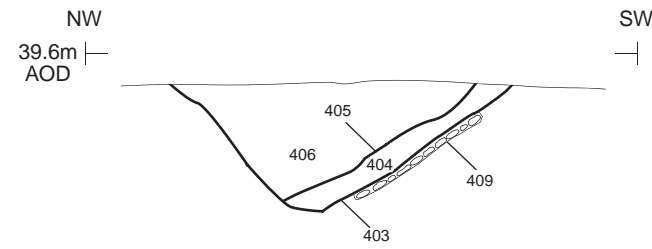
DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	AN0313	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	30/09/2021	4
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:20 1:200	



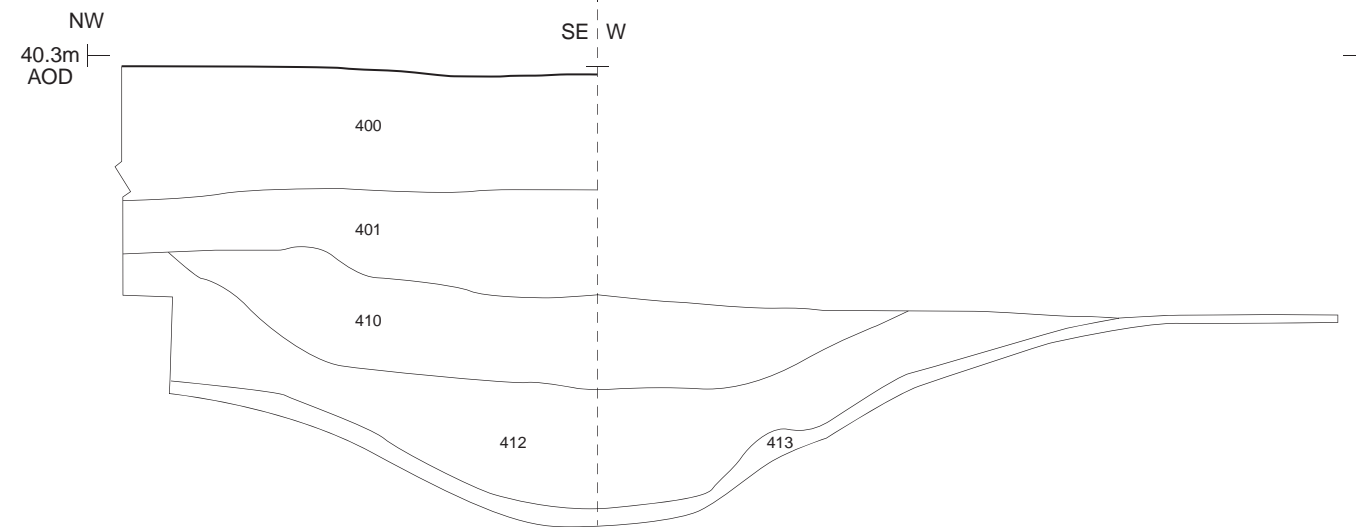
Trench 4



Section DD



Section EE



- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Deposit
- Natural

Section location



Ditch 403, looking north-east (0.5m scale)



Deposit 413, looking south-east (1m scale)


Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land to the North of Poorhole Lane
 Broadstairs, Thanet, Kent

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 4: plan, sections and
 photographs

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	AN0313	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	30/09/2021	5
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE	A3 1:20 1:200	



Trench 1, looking west (1m scales)



Trench 2, looking north-west (1m scales)



Trench 3, looking west (1m scales)



Trench 4, looking north-west (1m scales)


Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land to the North of Poorhole Lane
 Broadstairs, Thanet, Kent

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4: photographs

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	AN0313	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	06/10/2021	6
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE	@A3 NA	



Trench 5, looking south-west (1m scales)



Trench 6, looking north-east (1m scales)



Trench 8, looking south (1m scales)



Trench 7, looking north-east (1m scales)



Trench 9, looking south-west (1m scales)


Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land to the North of Poorhole Lane
 Broadstairs, Thanet, Kent
 FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9: photographs

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	AN0313	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	06/10/2021	7
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE	@A3 NA	



Trench 10, looking west (1m scales)



Trench 11, looking south-west (1m scales)



Trench 12, looking north-west (1m scales)



Trench 13, looking north (1m scales)


Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land to the North of Poorhole Lane
 Broadstairs, Thanet, Kent

FIGURE TITLE
**Trenches 10, 11, 12 and 13:
 photographs**

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	AN0313	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	06/10/2021	8
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	NA	



Trench 14, looking south-east (1m scales)



Trench 15, looking south-east (1m scales)



Trench 16, looking north-east (1m scales)



Trench 17, looking north-west (1m scales)


Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land to the North of Poorhole Lane
 Broadstairs, Thanet, Kent

FIGURE TITLE
**Trenches 14, 15, 16 and 17:
 photographs**

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	AN0313	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	06/10/2021	
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE	@A3 NA	9



Trench 18, looking north-east (1m scales)



Trench 19, looking west (1m scales)



Trench 20, looking north-east (1m scales)



Trench 21, looking north-east (1m scales)


Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land to the North of Poorhole Lane
 Broadstairs, Thanet, Kent

FIGURE TITLE
**Trenches 18, 19, 20 and 21:
 photographs**

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	AN0313	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	06/10/2021	
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE	@A3 NA	10



Trench 22, looking north-east (1m scales)



Trench 23, looking south-west (1m scales)



Trench 24, looking north-east (1m scales)


Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land to the North of Poorhole Lane
 Broadstairs, Thanet, Kent

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 22, 23 and 24: photographs

<small>DRAWN BY</small> HMM	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> AN0313	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 06/10/2021	11
<small>APPROVED BY</small> RG	<small>SCALE</small> @A3 NA	

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Cotswold Business Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

Suffolk Office

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

