Archaeology South-East

ASE

An archaeological evaluation at Maurice House, Callis Court Rd, Broadstairs, Kent

NGR: 639200 169165

Planning Ref: F/TH/12/0463

Project No: 5989
Site Code: MHB 13

ASE Report No. 2013065
OASIS id: archaeol6-145673

By Ian Hogg

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With contributions by Karine Le Hégarat and Rob Masefield

March 2013

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by RPS Planning on behalf of The Royal British Legion to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Maurice House, Callis Court Road, Broadstairs Kent in advance of the redevelopment of the site.

Four archaeological evaluation trenches, measuring between 20.00m and 10.00m x 1.80m, were excavated on the site. Natural chalk was revealed at heights between 43.43m and 43.48m AOD. It was overlain by head deposits, and an undisturbed sequence of subsoil and topsoil. Two undated linear features were recorded during the works, while one of these features was certainly a ditch the irregular shape of the other could represent either a sinuous ditch or a hedge line; the two features may have acted as field boundaries within a wider field system. Prehistoric field-systems of middle Bronze Age and later date are known elsewhere on Thanet and it is possible that these boundaries represent a similar farmed landscape. The lack of finds suggests that the agricultural features lay some distance from a settlement.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by RPS Planning on behalf of The Royal British Legion to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development at Maurice House, Callis Court Road, Broadstairs, Kent. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TR 39200 69165 and its location is shown on Figure 1.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site lies to the north of the centre of Broadstairs, approximately 800m from the coast; it is located within the 4.7 hectare grounds of Maurice House Care Home.

1.2.2 The British Geological Survey identifies the solid geology of the site as Cretaceous Chalk with patches of Thanet beds to the south and west; overlain by drift geology of Head Deposits (BGS 1980, AOC 2012).

1.2.3 The site lies on a relatively flat parcel of land on a highpoint in the local area at approximately 40m AOD.

1.3 Planning background

1.3.1 Planning consent was granted by Thanet District Council (Planning Ref: F/TH/12/0463) for the erection of a 30 room dementia care unit with minor alterations to existing buildings, associated car parking and landscaping. Condition 4 of the planning permission required the undertaking of archaeological trenching.

"No development shall take place within the proposed development site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has completed a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which has first been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority and shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details."

Ground:
"To ensure that the archaeological history of the site is recorded in accordance with the advice contained within the National Planning Policy Framework."

1.3.2 Although a desk-based assessment was not prepared for the site, a Historic Landscape Assessment (HLA) was required (AOC 2012), this document highlighted a series of cropmarks and enclosure ditches close to the site. Subsequently, a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by RPS Planning (RPS 2013) and approved by the Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council. All work was undertaken in accordance with this document at with the relevant standard and guidance documents of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2009) and English Heritage

(English Heritage 2006).

1.4 Research aims and objectives

1.4.1 The research aims and objectives of the archaeological work were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (RPS 2013) and are reproduced below.

1.4.2 The general objective of the evaluation was to assess the presence/absence of significant archaeology at the site and in particular whether important prehistoric remains found recently to the west of the site extend into it. If archaeology was present the evaluation would seek to provide sufficient information on date, form, state of preservation, significance and research potential to inform any subsequent mitigation strategies that may be required. The archaeological investigation sought to understand the context of the findings in relationship to the wider settlement pattern, landscape, economy and environment.

1.4.3 The specific aims of the Thanet Earth project were applied to this evaluation and can be found in the WSI (RPS 2013).

1.5 Scope of report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out on the site between the 12th and 14th March 2013 and has been prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (RPS 2013). The work was carried out by Ian Hogg (Archaeologist), Kristina Krawiec (Archaeologist) and Jim Ball (Assistant Archaeologist), it was managed for ASE by Andy Leonard (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation). RPS provided overall project management.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND by Rob Masefield (RPS Planning)

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following archaeological background is drawn from the Written Scheme of investigation for the site (RPS 2013). For a full account of the archaeological background of the site and area, the reader is referred to that document.

2.2 Palaeolithic

2.2.1 Palaeolithic finds are rare in Thanet generally and only one Palaeolithic find-spot are recorded on the HER in the locality some 300m to the south-east at Stone House School (AOC 2012). It is notable that the HER as reviewed in 2003 ahead of the nearby and now constructed East Kent Access Road, also showed similarly sparse indications of Palaeolithic activity, comprising a single unstratified handaxe on the Chalk geology at Telegraph Hill (Oxford Archaeology 2003, 1516). The 'Thanet Earth' excavations over a 47ha area within Monkton and Birchington parishes to the west also appear not to have produced Palaeolithic artefacts or sediments likely to contain artefactual or faunal remains of this period (CAT 2010). The patches of windblown loess that typically developed in the Pleistocene on Thanet can contain palaeo-environmental material in the form of molluscs, and in theory have potential to contain archaeological material (ibid). Such deposits do not appear to be present at the site, although Head deposits, which are likely to be present, were also modified in the Pleistocene, and can, in theory, also contain artefacts.

2.3 Mesolithic

2.3.1 There are no known Mesolithic sites or finds in the site's vicinity and there is low potential for evidence of hunter-gatherers in this vicinity. In the wider area of Thanet, Mesolithic sites are rare, although two worked flint scatters near Ramsgate may relate to campsites or settlements (Wessex Archaeology 1998 Appendix 1: nos 1096 and 1186).

2.4 Neolithic

2.4.1 The HER search locates a scattered of Neolithic worked flints at Stone House School. In the wider area a Neolithic pit identified at nearby Westwood Cross is considered of particular interest to the study of early farming (of the Neolithic) in England as a pit feature investigated by CAT in 2003-2004 (CAT 2004) produced an exceptionally large quantity of 7,500 charred cereal grains, clearly forming a deliberate dump (initially thought to be Bronze Age in date). The grain was later tagged with an early radiocarbon date of 3800-3560 cal BC at the 95% certainty level (NZA-26510, 4591+\-35BP; Wessex Archaeology 2006, 2). This is the earliest dated large concentration of cereal grains from the British Isles with the quantity of grains clearly demonstrating that cereal production had, by now, become an economic activity on Thanet at least (ibid).

2.4.2 Also in the wider area there is a significant Neolithic causewayed enclosure monument at Chalk Hill near Ramsgate. Pitting, associated with small scale occupation temporary clearances for farming, are known from a number of local sites, including between c.9 and 13 Neolithic pits dispersed over a wide area from the Thanet Earth site (CAT 2010). These include examples containing the earliest 'Carinated Bowl' style of pottery. In essence sites such as these indicate some small-scale occupation and farming of the local landscape in the early-middle Neolithic (4th millennium BC) whilst the dispersed populations are likely to have gathered periodically at communal sites such as the local causewayed enclosures for feasting, trade, stock exchange, marriage and rituals.

2.5 Bronze Age

2.5.1 The Early Bronze Age is characterised by monuments to the dead with little archaeological evidence for the associated landscapes and settlements. It is notable that Thanet in particular and East Kent in general has a very dense concentration of barrows often containing relatively rich burials, perhaps due to its coastal advantages and proximity to the continent. The Thanet density is more typical of the Wessex concentration around Stonehenge than anywhere else in south-east England (Bradley, 2007). For example a total of 8 barrows were excavated at the Thanet Earth site with a similar number from the Monkton to Mount Pleasant Road (Bennett & Williams 1997) to the south. An equivalent number of barrow ring-ditchers have also been excavated more recently along the course of the East Kent Access Road. In particular there are possible burial mounds from the Marston area to the south-west of the site, whilst hundreds of further barrow ring ditches are known from crop-marks shown on aerial photographs across the ridges of Thanet, including areas close to the present site (TR36NE53-MKE7633, TR3547 6738; TR36NE104-MKE7684, TR355 674; TR36NE105-MKE7685, TR357 674 - CgMs 2011).

2.5.2 Beaker burials without associated monuments are also increasingly common on Thanet, for example a total of seven Beaker burials within flat graves (ie containing beaker pots and but without surrounding ring-ditch) have been found across the Thanet Earth site (CAT 2010) whilst 12 Beaker burials that had previously been found on Thanet. Remarkably, prior to the East Kent Access Road, 'Thanet Earth' and Monkton to Mount Pleasant Road projects there were less than 40 Beaker burials known for the whole of Kent (Oxford Archaeology 2003). It was therefore considered possible that Beaker periods could be found at the site, although the relatively small area concerned reduces the potential.

2.5.3 Although there is no specific evidence from the immediate environs of the site it is possible that it lay within a Bronze Age agricultural landscape given the evidence elsewhere in the vicinity. It is widely accepted that co-axial field systems were not laid out until the middle and late Bronze Age in southern England and this appears to have been the case at Thanet. For example a prehistoric field system of loosely co-axial ditches and droves (provisionally thought to be MBA to LBA in date) appear to have been represented in the central area of the 'Thanet Earth' site. The rather loose 'organic' form of the field-system suggests that its formation may have been an accretive process. This may be at odds with the large scale and rigid rectilinear field-systems that David Yates has identified for the Thames Valley. Similar prehistoric field-systems are hinted at by archaeological works to the south of the site (CgMs 2011) whilst an evaluation and excavation by CAT in 2003 at Westwood Cross also revealed linear features associated with pits indicating three phases of Bronze Age activity, continuing into the Iron Age (CAT 2004).

2.5.4 Although settlement sites are often confirmed by scatters of pits associated with sub-compounds, and set within wider landscapes of drove ways and fields (as shown at Thanet Earth and possibly at Westwood Cross) the actual roundhouses are often poorly preserved in East Kent in comparison with the small clusters of roundhouses of small scale settlements in the Sussex downs (for example) although post-rings sometimes occur. Another potentially higher status settlement form found in East Kent comprise single 'ring-work' enclosures, as found at Highstead, Hartsdown at Margate and from the Ramsgate Harbour Approach Road (see Champion 2007, 105 for references) and possibly at Thanet Earth (CAT 2010), which are often associated with metalwork and traded items and may have been relatively high status (similar to Roman villas or medieval manors). Settlements of these periods are associated with dispersed cremation burials through the landscape.

2.6 Iron Age

2.6.1 East Kent appears to have been relatively densely populated in the Iron Age, and although there are few indications of hillforts one is inferred by parallel ditches of a defensive enclosure near the site near North Foreland Lighthouse. More significantly a late Iron Age settlement is known at Foreland Heights where excavated remains include a crouched inhumation burial, pits and evidence of a palisade, whilst there is evidence from only 200m to the east of the site boundary at Langthorne Lane in the form of finds of pottery and tools. Later Iron Age coins found nearby include 84 from a large field to the directly northeast of Maurice House – presumably of a hoard and/or significant settlement, whilst two other coins have been recorded at Stone House School and at Bishops Avenue. An Iron Age brooch has also been found.

2.6.2 Several important Iron Age settlement sites (of c.800-100BC) have been excavated in Thanet recently, most notably at the East Kent Access Road and at Thanet Earth (CAT 2010). The Thanet Earth site included numerous large storage pits, post-holes (including 4 and 6 post structures) and a number of inhumation burials associated with ditched plots and droveways.

2.7 Roman

2.7.1 The major Roman site's in the region are the fort and port at Richborough (Rutupiae) and the fort of Reculver (Regulbium) whilst Perkins (2001, 43) has stated that Thanet was 'a populous island landscape liberally sprinkled with villas and farming settlements'. Although no typical Roman roads, complete with metalled agger, have been identified on Thanet, several route alignments have been inferred by the distribution of Roman settlements and shrines. A major road from the walled Roman town at Canterbury leads toward Thanet (Margary 1967, 40-1: Roman Road No.11 Canterbury to Upstreet). A route may have continued to the east of the Wantsum River with less formalised routes including an route approximately on the line of the A253 where two shrines and a 'village' were excavated ahead of the Monkton to Mount Pleasant Road (Bennett & Williams 1997).

2.7.2 Perhaps the most significant Roman settlement excavated on Thanet comprises a group of sunken-floored features of a Roman village found to the south-east at the Monkton to Mount Pleasant A253 road (Bennett & Williams 1997). There are hints of occupation closer to the site, including a rectilinear field-system to the west and south-west of the site, whilst soil marks to the north-west at Manston Court have been interpreted as a Roman building (CgMs 2010). Also to the west investigations have investigated a cremation cemetery along with post-holes and pits (ibid; TR36NE453 – MKE21074, TR35665 67221). The AOC HLA indicates evidence from Roman activity within 500m of the site at Foreland Heights in the form of a coin but more significant evidence includes building materials and burials and brooch 300m to the east of the site from the junction of Lanthorne Road and Kings Avenue. It was considered that there was moderate potential for Roman archaeology within the development area.

2.8 Anglo-Saxon

2.8.1 Several early Saxon cemeteries attest to a well-populated landscape over Thanet. These include a major cemetery near Monkton (Perkins and Hawkins 1984) and Ozengall cemetery, where 90 burials have been excavated and dated to c.AD600 (OA 2003, 25). Another indication of Saxon settlement in this area is the 6th-7th century Saxon cemetery excavated in 1984 to the south of the Thanet Earth development (Hunn, 2005, 12). The associated settlements have been more elusive, although several early Saxon sunken-floored buildings were found at Thanet Earth (CAT 2010) and significantly for the locality of the site, similar SFB's were found during an evaluation and watching brief in a field south of Reading Street. This site lies from only 200m to the northwest of the site

2.8.2 AOC (2012) also note that the place name Broadstairs has Old English components, but that it was not recorded as a settlement until the 13tth century.

2.9 Medieval

2.9.1 The medieval settlement pattern is reflected in many of the surviving villages and towns of Thanet, although much new information on the smaller-scale inhabitation of the wider landscape has been derived from the Thanet Earth and East Kent Access Road excavations. The former included the investigation of about 50 sunken-floored structures of the 11th to 14th century period, in clusters set within a landscape comprised of rectangular fields and droves. Some of these were clearly specialised bakeries.

2.10 Post-medieval and modern

2.10.1 The post-medieval history and a large number of sites and buildings were assessed as part of the HLA (AOC 2012). The study also included a map regression exercise including the tithe map of 1842, and a range of Ordnance Survey maps dating from 1874-1880 to 1973. Callis Court was built in the late 19th century with the landscape later improved by a series of fishponds (still present today). The original building was demolished to make way for the Convalescent Home in 1939 and is now home to the British Legion (AOC 2012). For full details of the wider area and of the site specifically the reader is referred to the Historic landscape Characterisation study (ibid).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Evaluation trenches

3.1.1 Four trial trenches were mechanically excavated on the site. Two trenches (1 and 3) measured 20m x 1.8m in size, while the remaining trenches (2 and 4) measured 10 x 1.8m.

3.1.2 All trenches were scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool prior to excavation. Excavation was undertaken in spits of no more than 0.10m to the top of the underlying natural substrate, or to the top of archaeological deposits, whichever was higher.

3.1.3 All deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheets, with colours recorded by visual inspection only. Test pits were recorded on plastic drawing film at appropriate scales.

3.1.4 Trenches were located and tied in to the Ordnance Survey using a GPS unit.

3.1.5 Spoil heaps and trench bases were scanned by eye, for unstratified artefacts.

3.2 Archive Quantification

3.2.1 Currently museums in this area are not accepting archives, however the archive will be offered to the appropriate local museum once collections resume.

Number of Contexts	18
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	2
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	11 digital photographs
Bulk finds	1 bag
Registered finds	None
Environmental flots/residue	None

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1

4.1.1 Trench 1 was located in the north of the site; it was aligned north-south and measured 18.00m x 1.80m, the trench was shortened due to the presence of a water pipe at the northern end. The trench was 0.72m deep at the northern end and 0.81m deep at the southern end; excavation ceased at the top of the natural head deposits.

4.1.2 The earliest deposits observed in Trench 1 were the head deposits [1/03]; they consisted of mid orangey brown clayey silt at least 0.17m thick, observed between 43.57m and 43.61m AOD. The head deposits appeared to slope from east to west. The head deposits were sealed by a mid brown clayey silt deposit identified as subsoil [1/02], it was 0.30m thick. The subsoil was cut by a linear feature [1/04] an irregularly cut feature with gently sloping sides and uneven base, it narrowed significantly at its southern end and was on a roughly north to south alignment. The feature measured over 8.50m in length, 0.35m in width at the southern end and 1.05m at the northern end, it was 0.20m deep; this linear is likely to be the base of a field boundary ditch or hedge line. The feature fill [1/05] consisted of mid brown clayey silt with occasional sub rounded flint pebble inclusions. No finds were recovered but its sinuous form is typical of prehistoric ditches on Thanet (e.g. at Thanet Earth; CAT 2010).

4.1.3 Feature [1/04] was sealed by a deposit of dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil [1/01] between 0.34m and 0.32m thick.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
1/01	Layer	Topsoil	20.00	1.80	0.30-0.34
1/02	Layer	Subsoil	20.00	1.80	0.30
1/03	Layer	Head Deposits	20.00	1.80	0.10-0.17
1/04	Cut	Linear feature	8.50	0.35-1.05	0.20
1/05	Fill	Feature fill	8.50	0.35-1.05	0.20

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.2 Trench 2

4.2.1 Trench 2 was located in the east area of the proposed building; it measured 10.00m x 1.80m and was aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was 0.62m deep at the south-western end and 0.65m deep at the north-eastern end; excavation ceased at the top of the natural head deposits.

4.2.2 Natural orange brown clayey silt head deposits [2/03] were observed throughout the trench between 42.76 and 42.97m AOD. The head deposits were overlain by mid brown clayey silt subsoil [2/02] 0.30m thick, which was sealed by a 0.30m thick deposit of dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil [1/01]/

4.2.3 No archaeological features were observed in this trench.

Trench Number	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
2	2/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.30	43.36-43.58
2	2/02	Layer	Subsoil	0.30	43.06-43.27
2	2/03	Layer	Head Deposits	0.02-0.05	42.76-42.97

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

4.3 Trench 3

4.3.1 Trench 3 was located in the south-west area of the proposed building; it measured 20.00m x 1.80m and was aligned north to south. The trench was 0.75m deep at the southern end and 0.55m deep at the northern end; excavation ceased at the top of the natural chalk at the southern and northern ends of the trench and the natural head deposits in the centre.

4.3.2 Natural pale greyish white chalk [3/04] was observed at either end of the trench, it was at least 0.10m thick. The natural chalk was overlain by head deposits [3/03] of brownish orange clayey silt, between 0.12m and 0.15m thick. The head deposits were overlain by a mid brown clayey silt subsoil. deposit [3/01]. which was between 0.11m and 0.20m thick. The subsoil was sealed by a dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil [3/01], between 0.30m and 0.32m thick.

4.3.3 No archaeological features were observed in this trench.

Trench Number	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
3	3/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.30-0.32	43.99-44.00
3	3/02	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.20	43.68-43.69
3	3/03	Layer	Head deposits	0.10-0.15	43.49-43.53
3	3/04	Layer	Natural chalk	0.10	43.35-43.43

Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

4.4 Trench 4

4.4.1 Trench 4 was located in the centre of the proposed building; it was aligned east to west and measured 10.00m x 1.80m. The trench was 0.70m deep at the western end and 0.65m deep at the eastern end; excavation ceased at the top of the natural head deposits at the eastern end and the top of the natural chalk at the western end, a water pipe ran across the centre of the trench.

4.4.2 The earliest deposit observed in Trench 4 was the natural chalk [4/04]; it consisted of hard, greyish white chalk at least 0.17m thick and was observed at a height of 43.48m AOD. The chalk was overlain by head deposits [4/03] between 0.10m and 0.15m thick, the head deposits consisted of mid orangey brown clayey silt. The Head deposits were sealed

by a mid brown clayey silt deposit identified as subsoil [4/02], between 0.12m and 0.25m thick. The subsoil was cut by a linear feature, [4/06], a steep sided ditch with a concave base, it was on a roughly east to west alignment. The feature measured over 3.20m in length, 0.69m in width and was 0.25m deep; this feature is likely to have formed part of a field system, possibly with the perpendicular feature seen in Trench 1 [1/04]. The ditch fill [4/05] consisted of mid brown clayey silt and contained a single worked flint fragment.

4.4.3 Feature [4/06] was sealed by a deposit of dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil [1/01] between 0.30m thick.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
4/01	Layer	Topsoil	10.00	1.80	0.30
4/02	Layer	Subsoil	10.00	1.80	0.12-0.25
4/03	Layer	Head Deposits	10.00	1.80	0.10-0.15
4/04	Layer	Natural chalk	4.20	1.80	0.13
4/05	Fill	Ditch fill	3.20	0.69	0.25
4/06	Cut	Ditch	3.20	0.69	0.25

Table 5: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 **The Flintwork** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.1.1 A single piece of struck flint weighing 7g was recovered from Trench 4 during the course of the evaluation at the site. The artefact originates from the fill (4/005) of ditch [4/006]. It consists of small tertiary flake manufactured from a relatively fine grained dark grey flint with occasional inclusions. The piece exhibits moderate post-depositional edge damage as well as incipient traces of light bluish re-colouration. The piece of flint débitage is not conclusively diagnostic. It displays a plain butt, and it was struck using a hard hammer percussor. However, several flake scar removals and a cone on percussion on the dorsal surface suggest that the artefact was struck from a well-maintained core. This latter technology is more typical of early prehistoric date. The artefact displays a hinge termination suggesting a small knapping accident.

5.1.2 The flake from ditch fill context (4/005) represents an isolated find; it is fairly undiagnostic, and only a broad prehistoric date can be suggested for the artefact.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 The evaluation revealed a simple stratigraphic sequence of natural chalk / head deposits overlain by 0.40m-0.65m of overburden (subsoil and topsoil). The subsoil was present across the site and there was no evidence that the natural horizon had been previously disturbed.

6.2 Only two archaeological features were revealed. These two linear features were approximately perpendicular to each other and may have formed part of a single field system. It is notable that while one of the features was clear cut the other was irregular in shape with an undulating base, which is suggestive of a sinuous ditch or a hedgerow. The general form of the features and the single flint find would be typical of prehistoric field-systems found elsewhere on Thanet. However in both instances, the features were cut through the subsoil and sealed by the topsoil. This is possibly indicative of a more recent date such as Roman or medieval (but not post-medieval based on historic mapping: AOC 2012), although the general lack of dating evidence from the subsoil or the ditches themselves (apart from a single, undiagnostic, and potentially residual, worked flint) means that this is unable to be confirmed.

6.2 The paucity of finds does suggest that the site was located some distance from a focus of settlement.

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HER Summary Form

Site Code	MHB13					
Identification Name and Address	Maurice House, Callis Court Road, Broadstairs					
County, District &/or Borough	Thanet, Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	TR 3920 6910					
Geology	Chalk overlain by Head Deposits					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5989					
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. 12-03-13 to 14-03-13	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	RPS Planning					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Ian Hogg					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other **Unknown**		

Four archaeological evaluation trenches, measuring between 20.00m and 10.00m x 1.80m, were excavated on the site. Natural chalk was revealed at heights between 43.43m and 43.48m AOD. It was overlain by head deposits, and an undisturbed sequence of subsoil and topsoil. Two undated linear features were recorded during the works, while one of these features was certainly a ditch the irregular shape of the other is suggestive of a hedge line; the two linears may have acted as field boundaries within a field system. The lack of finds suggests that they lay some distance from a settlement.

OASIS ID: archaeol6-145673

Project details

Project name	Maurice House, Broadstairs
Short description of the project	Four archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated on the site. Natural chalk was revealed. It was overlain by head deposits, and an undisturbed sequence of subsoil and topsoil. Two undated linear features were recorded during the works, while one of these features was certainly a ditch the irregular shape of the other is suggestive of a hedge line; the two linears may have acted as field boundaries within a field system. The lack of finds suggests that they lay some distance from a settlement.
Project dates	Start: 12-03-2013 End: 15-03-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	5989 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	MHB 13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT THANET BROADSTAIRS AND ST PETERS Maurice House, Callis Court Road, Broadstairs
Postcode	CT10 3AH
Study area	4.70 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 3920 6910 51 0 51 24 11 N 000 00 05 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 43.00m Max: 44.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	RPS planning
Project design originator	The Heritage Conservation Group Kent County Council
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard/Jim Stevenson
Project supervisor	Ian Hogg
Project supervisor	Kristina Krawiec
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of	Royal British Legion

sponsor/funding body	

Project archives

Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Entered by	Ian Hogg (ian.hogg@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	18 March 2013

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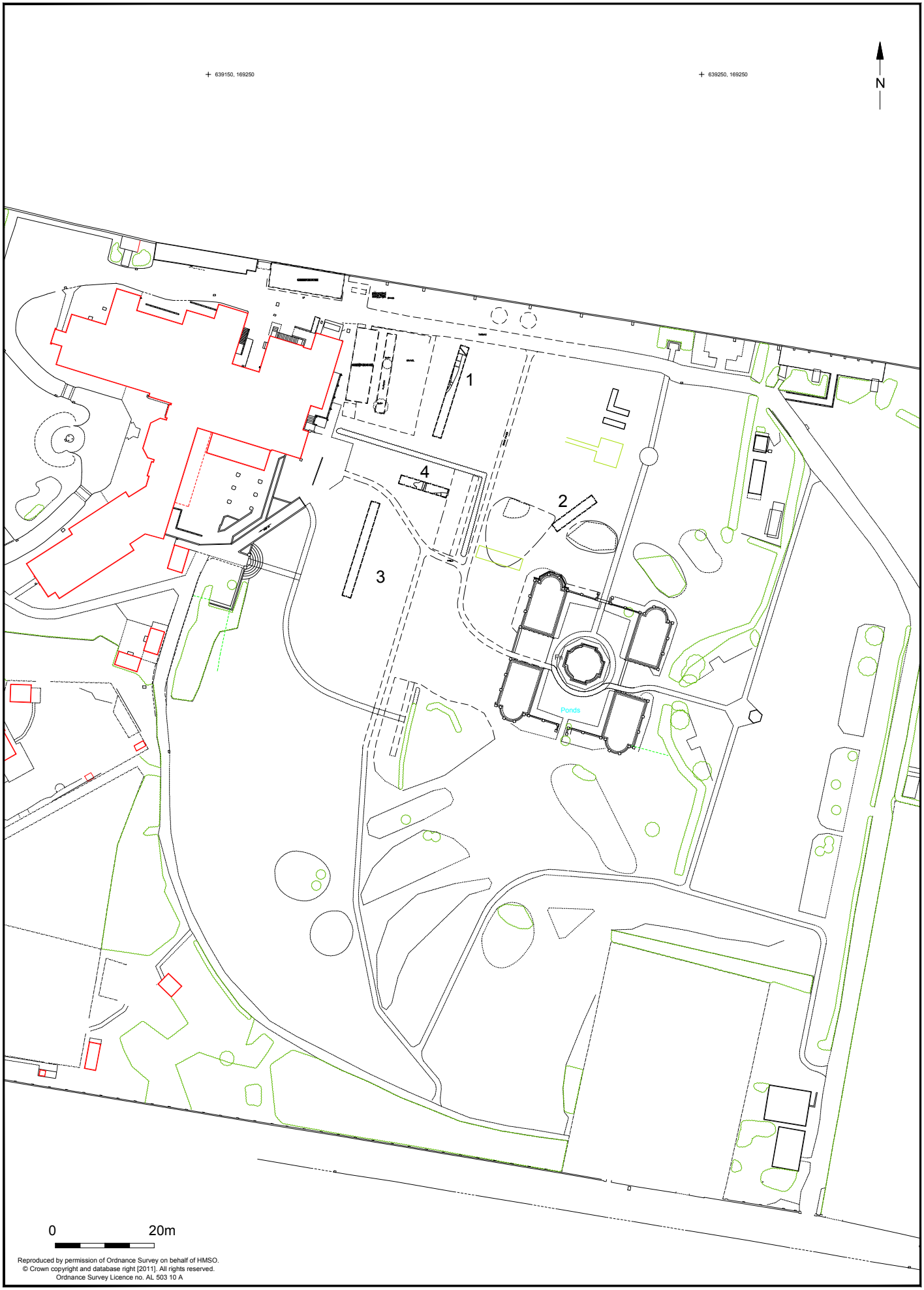
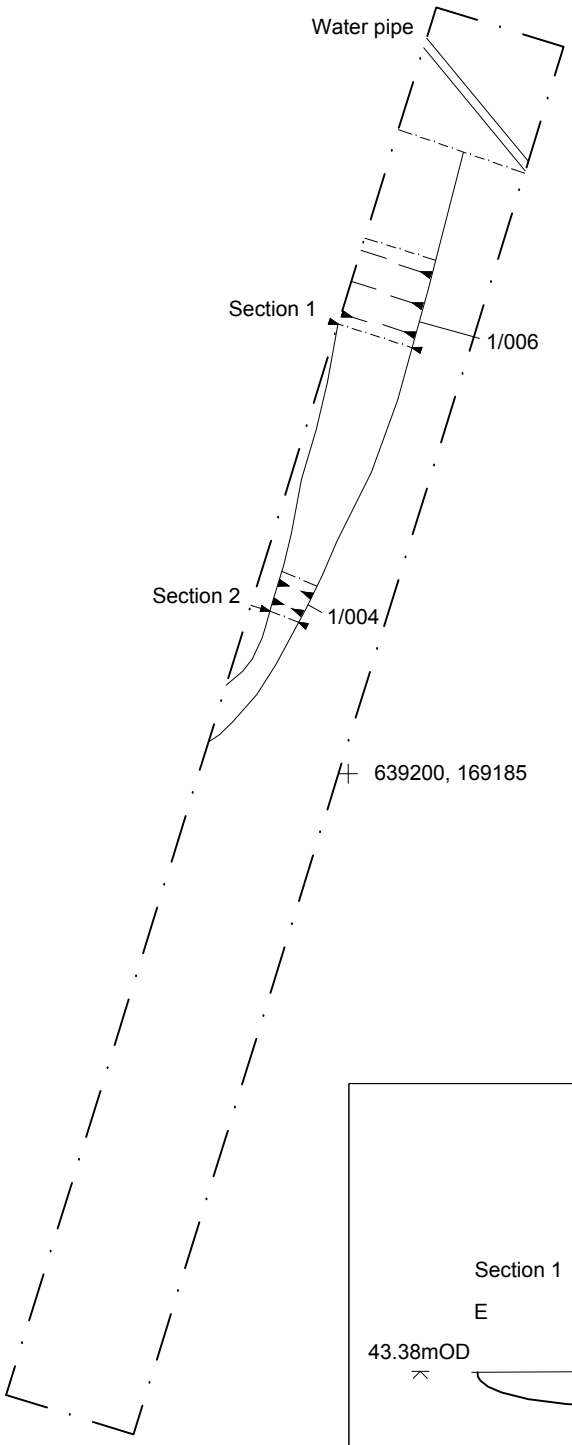
© Archaeology South-East		Maurice House, Broadstairs	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5989	March 2013	Site location	
Report Ref: 2013067	Drawn by: JLR		

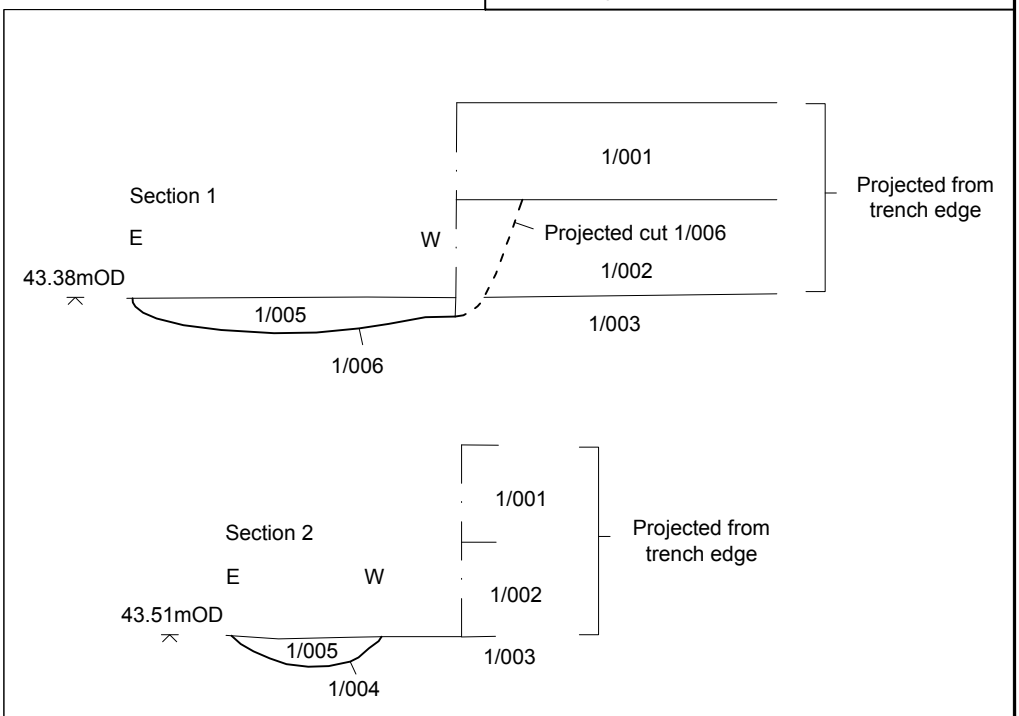


© **Archaeology South-East**		Maurice House, Broadstairs	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5989	March 2013	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2013067	Drawn by: JLR		

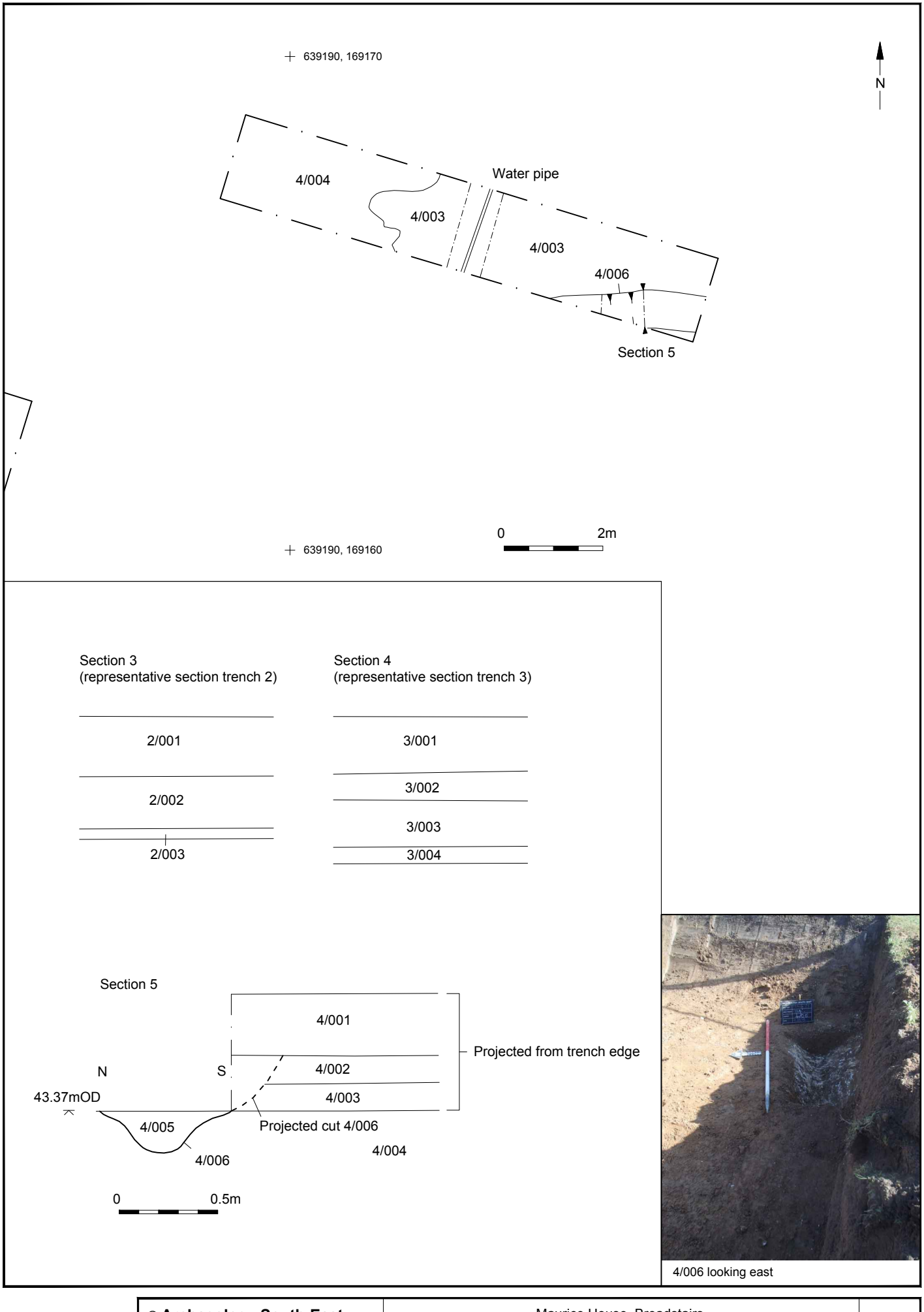


1/006 looking south

1/004 looking south



© Archaeology South-East		Maurice House, Broadstairs	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 5989	March 2013	Trench 1: plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2013067	Drawn by: JLR		



4/006 looking east

© **Archaeology South-East**		Maurice House, Broadstairs	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 5989	March 2013	Trench 4: plan, section and photograph and sample sections of trenches 2 and 3	
Report Ref: 2013067	Drawn by: JLR		

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