Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Westwood Cross, Thanet
Kent

NGR: TR 36455 67441

Planning Ref: F/TH/12/0781

ASE Project No: 6729
Site Code: TWE14

ASE Report No: 2014190
OASIS id: archaeol6-184069

By Steve Price

Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Westwood Cross, Thanet
Kent

NGR: TR 36455 67441

Planning Ref: F/TH/12/0781

ASE Project No: 6729
Site Code: TWE14

ASE Report No: 2014190
OASIS id: archaeol6-184069

By Steve Price

July 2014

Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR

Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk

Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Ltd, to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land at Westwood Cross, Thanet, Kent. Groundwork excavations for footings and drainage for the new Sainsbury's building, road and roundabout were monitored.

No archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered during the course of the watching brief. Although the ground along the eastern perimeter of the site was found to be undisturbed with intact topsoil and subsoil horizons, there was a large degree of truncation within the area where the new Sainsbury's building is to be constructed, due to remedial ground works that had been carried out prior to the current works.

CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs Ltd, to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land at Westwood Cross, Thanet, Kent, centred on NGR: TR 36455 67441.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is situated on land south of the Westwood Cross Shopping Centre, bounded by New Haine Road to the South. The site currently comprises overgrown land, with a former commercial unit and attendant hard-standing to the west, open land to the south and commercial units and car-parking to the north and east (CgMs 2014).

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 mapping, the underlying geology of the site comprises Thanet Formation sand, silt and clay and Margate chalk (BGS 2014).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission was granted for the commercial redevelopment of the site (planning ref: F/TH/12/0781) with the following conditions attached to the granting of planning consent:

7) No development shall take place, apart from demolition, on land defined as phase 2a of the development within the 'Phase 2 Application Boundary' (the full application boundary) identified on drawing 2701-P-62 Rev C until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of the following in relation to that phase:

(i) Archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority; and

(ii) Following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

GROUNDS:

To ensure that due regard is had to the preservation in situ of important archaeological remains in accordance with advice in the NPPF.
8) No development shall take place, apart from demolition on land defined as phase 2b of the development within the 'Phase 2 Application Boundary' (the full application boundary) identified on drawing 2701-P-62 Rev C until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the

implementation of the following in relation to that phase:

(iii) Archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority; and

(iv) Following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

GROUNDS:

To ensure that due regard is had to the preservation in situ of important archaeological remains in accordance with advice in the NPPF."

1.3.2 Accordingly, archaeological evaluation was conducted at the site (ASE 2011; 2014).

1.3.3 Following on from this Wendy Rogers, Kent County Council (KCC) Archaeological Advisor required that an archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks at the site. A specification for this work was prepared (CgMs 2014) in consultation with Wendy Rogers.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The aims of the archaeological watching brief were to assess the character, significance, condition and depth below ground surface of any archaeological remains encountered on site (CgMs 2014).

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report presents the results of the archaeological watching brief undertaken by ASE on land at Westwood Cross, Thanet, Kent which was attended on various dates between 14th April and 29th May 2014 and also between 10th – 20th June 2014.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 The following archaeological background is taken from an archaeological desk-based study of the site (CgMs 2011a), the specification for archaeological monitoring (CgMs 2014) and the Kent HER, together with programmes of previous evaluation fieldwork.

2.1.2 The site is considered to have potential for the later prehistoric and Roman periods. The impact of previous development is believed to be concentrated within the northern and eastern parts of the Phase 2a-2b area, due to the construction of the former Antolin building to the west, and the Sainsbury's and Macdonald's buildings to the north and east, with attendant car-park hard-standing.

2.3 Recent Archaeological Investigation

2.2.1 Previous evaluation to the north of the Antolin Building (Archaeology South East, August 2010) revealed no archaeological finds or features. Archaeological evaluation of the south-western part of the study site (Archaeology South East, December 2011) revealed a background of Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork, together with a focus of Romano-British activity to the south-east.

2.2.2 An evaluation was also carried out in tandem with the watching brief on 14th and 15th May 2014, on the proposed petrol station site towards the north east (Archaeology South East 2014). It consisted of 5 trial trenches measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide. The only archaeological evidence noted was a single undated post hole containing a piece of struck flint found in Trench 2. A single sherd of medieval pottery was also recovered from the topsoil in Trench 5.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 The archaeological watching brief was conducted within the footprint of the proposed Sainsbury's building, road and roundabout, where intrusive ground works were taking place.

3.1.2 The ground works were generally undertaken using a toothed bucket, as there were several deposits of modern made ground that needed to be removed. Often these deposits were found to be overlying truncated natural.

3.1.3 The surfaces revealed were inspected, and no archaeological remains were encountered.

3.2 The Site Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Thanet Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below.

Number of Contexts	30
No. of files/paper record	1
Photographs	162

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Eastern half of site – monitored on 28/04, 12/05, 14/05, 19/05, 11/06, 12/06 and 13/06/14

4.1.1 The layers recorded directly along the eastern perimeter of the site revealed an area of undisturbed ground with intact topsoil and subsoil horizons. However, around 15-20m in from this perimeter, the stratigraphy consisted largely of made ground deposits which are apparently part of site remediation works carried out prior to the current ground works.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
104	Layer	Topsoil	>100m	c.20m	0.23-0.28m
103	Layer	Upper Subsoil	>100m	c.20m	0.29m
102	Layer	Lower Subsoil	>100m	c.20m	0.16-0.26m
101	Layer	Poss. Periglacial	>100m	>100m	0.56m
100	Layer	Natural	Site	Site	-

Table 2: Contexts recorded along undisturbed ground along eastern perimeter of site

4.1.2 The natural geology [100] consisted of Margate Chalk beds. In this part of the site, the natural was encountered between 1.24 -1.39m below ground level. The chalk beds were only exposed where deep excavations were necessary to accommodate the soakaway and manholes along the eastern perimeter of the site. Otherwise the area was stripped down to a possible periglacial layer [101] overlying the chalk natural, comprising a friable mid-yellowish brown clayey silt containing frequent pebble inclusions, frequent angular flint stones ranging in size from 40mm to 200mm and frequent chalk flecks.

4.1.4 [101] was immediately overlain by a layer of mid red-brown softly compacted clay subsoil [102]. This measured a thickness of 0.16-0.26m and contained occasional angular flints c.30-40mm, occasional rounded stones c.20-30mm, and very occasional charcoal flecks.

4.1.5 [102] was immediately overlain by a mid grey-brown sandy clay upper subsoil [103], measuring a thickness of 0.29m. The inclusions noted in this layer were similar to those found in [102]: moderate angular flints c.30-50mm, and occasional rounded stones c.20-30mm.

4.1.6 The upper subsoil [103] was immediately overlain by dark grey-brown silty clay topsoil [104], measuring 0.23-0.28m thick in this part of the site. Inclusions noted were frequent very small chalk flecks, moderate angular flints c.30-40mm and occasional small sub-rounded stones c.10mm or less.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
110	Layer	(Imported?) topsoil	>100m	>100m	c.0.25-0.35m
109	Layer	Chalk makeup	>100m	>100m	c.0.08 up to 0.50m
108	Layer	Made ground	>80m	>20m	0.23m
107	Layer	Made ground	>20m	>20m	0.15m
106	Layer	Made ground	>100m	>100m	0.23m
105	Layer	Made ground	>100m	>100m	0.26-0.29m
101	Layer	Poss. Periglacial	>100m	>100m	-

Table 3: List of recorded contexts noted 15-20m in from eastern perimeter of site

4.1.7 Excavations were carried out in the eastern part of the site in order to eventually accommodate a road and a roundabout. These excavations cut through undisturbed ground against the site perimeter, as recorded in Table 2, and remedial ground works c.15-20m in from the perimeter. These are noted in Table 3 above.

4.1.8 Judging on the observations made on the subsoils noted in Table 2, these appear to have been completely removed down to the possible periglacial layer [101] during whatever previous works were carried out on site (the chalk beds were not exposed here). Instead, a series of made ground deposits were noted. Overlying [101] was a light yellowish-brown friable silt [105] measuring 0.26-0.29m thick, with frequent chalk flecks and occasional sub-angular stones c.50-60mm.

4.1.9 [105] was immediately overlain by a softly compacted mid red-brown silty clay [106], 0.23m thick. Inclusions observed in this layer were moderate rounded and angular stones c.10-20mm, occasional angular flints c.30-40mm and frequent chalk flecks.

4.1.10 In the southernmost part of the eastern side of the site, [106] was overlain by a dark brown silty clay [107] measuring around 0.15m thick. Angular flint inclusions c.30-40mm were noted here. This continued for over 20m then petered out.

4.1.11 Towards the northern end of the eastern side of the site, [106] was overlain by a dark reddish-brown quite coarse sand [108] with occasional rounded and sub rounded stones c.40-50mm. This was visible for over 80 metres and measured 0.23m thick.

4.1.12 A chalk levelling layer [109] overlay the make up layers, and it's thickness varied from 0.08m to as much as 0.50m. The topsoil that had been removed during the initial stripping [110] was overlying the chalk [109] on this part of the site, suggesting it was imported topsoil brought in as part of the remediation works previously carried out on site.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
112	Layer	Crush	>100m	>100m	0.20m
109	Layer	Chalk makeup	>100m	>100m	0.50-1.05m
111	Layer	Made ground	>20m	>20m	0.25-0.80m Not fully excavated

Table 4: List of recorded contexts in pile cap pits in eastern half and middle of site

4.1.13 During the course of the groundworks associated with the footings for the new Sainsbury's, pits were excavated in order to allow for capping of the concrete piles as part of the foundation works. Table 4 summarises the contexts observed during these works.

4.1.14 The excavations for the pits did not reach the natural, but exposed some layers of made ground associated with the previous remedial ground works, although the uppermost layer of crush [112] was laid down during the current ground works. Underlying this was the chalk levelling layer [109] which varied in thickness within the pits between 0.50 – 1.05m. Below this was a layer of made ground similar to [106], though a darker red-brown in colour and, in some of the pits, substantially thicker. This varied in thickness accordingly with the variation in thickness of the chalk levelling layer, although it was not fully exposed.

4.2 South-eastern corner of site – monitored on 19/05/14

4.2.1 This part of the site warrants mention, as the subsoils recorded along the southern perimeter differed slightly from those noted along the eastern perimeter. This was within the area for the proposed road and roundabout.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
104	Layer	Topsoil	>100m	c.20m	0.34m
114	Layer	Upper Subsoil	>30m	c.20m	0.22m
113	Layer	Lower Subsoil	>30m	c.20m	0.27m
101	Layer	Poss. Periglacial	>100m	>100m	-

Table 5: List of recorded contexts in south-eastern corner of site

4.2.2 The possible periglacial layer [101] was here overlain by a mid grey-brown softly compacted sandy clay layer [113] with occasional chalk fleck inclusions, measuring 0.27m thick. [113] was overlain by a dark reddish-brown clay [114] which was softly compacted and measured a thickness of 0.22m. Frequent chalk fleck inclusions were noted in this layer. The overlying topsoil [104] was here recorded at 0.34m thick.

4.3 Western half of site – monitored on 15/04, 20/05, 29/05, 18/06 and 19/06/14

4.3.1 The layers recorded in the western half of the site consisted of more made ground deposits which were laid down during the remediation works. Table 6 summarises the deposits noted in the pile cap pits and trenching for beams to be placed between the piles. In the western-most part of the site, the topsoil was only partially removed in order to clear away existing scrubland.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
112	Layer	Crush	>100m	>100m	0.20m
109	Layer	Chalk makeup	>100m	>100m	0.27-0.56m
117	Layer	Made ground	>20m	>20m	0.30-0.40m
116	Layer	Made ground	>20m	>20m	0.30-0.35m
115	Layer	Truncated brickearth	>20m	>20m	0.20m
101	Layer	Poss. Periglacial	>100m	>100m	-

Table 6: List of recorded contexts in pile cap pits and trenching in western half of the site

4.3.2 The pile cap pits and trenches for the beams were not excavated to the natural chalk beds [100], but were excavated into the possible periglacial layer [101]. Overlying [101] was a truncated layer of mid reddish-brown brick earth [115], with inclusions of angular and sub-rounded stones c.20-50mm.

4.3.3 Overlying [115] was a dark reddish-brown compacted fine silt make up layer [116], with frequent rounded and sub-rounded stones c.20-50mm and moderate angular flints c.40-50mm. It measured 0.30-0.35m thick.

4.3.4 [116] was overlain by another make up layer, a mid reddish-brown compacted fine silt [117] measuring a thickness of 0.30-0.40m. The inclusions observed in this layer were moderate angular flints c.30-40mm and frequent chalk flecks.

4.3.5 The chalk make up layer [109], present across the footprint for the new Sainsbury's building overlaid [117] It was recorded at varying thicknesses between 0.27m-0.56m. On top of [109] was a levelling layer of crush [112] 0.20m thick, which was put down during the current ground works following removal of the topsoil.

4.3.6 Towards the western end of site, excavations on a drainage trench were carried out, cutting through several layers of made ground. These are summarised in Table 7 below. The natural here had been truncated by made ground deposits which were part of the remedial ground works.

4.3.7 The natural was overlain by made ground [118] measuring 0.15-0.20m thick, and consisting of mid reddish-brown sandy silt. Overlying this was a further make up layer of mid yellowish-brown sandy silt [119] with moderate chalk fleck inclusions. This layer measured around 0.80m thick. Above [119] was a dark reddish-brown silty clay make up layer [120], measured at around 0.40m thick. This was overlain by a make up layer [121] for tarmac [122] which had been laid down during the current ground works as a road surface for site

traffic.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
122	Layer	Tarmac	>100m	>50m	0.08m
121	Layer	Makeup layer for tarmac	>100m	>50m	0.20m
120	Layer	Made Ground	>20m	>2m	0.40m
119	Layer	Made Ground	>20m	>2m	0.80m
118	Layer	Made Ground	>20m	>2m	0.15-0.20m
100	Layer	Natural	Site	Site	-

Table 7: List of recorded contexts within drainage ditch

4.4 North western part of site – monitored 28/04/14

4.4.1 A large rectanglar modern concrete expanse [124] was present in the northwest, which was broken out to reveal a make-up layer [123] below it, consisting of a mixture of mid reddish-brown silt and light greyish-white chalk. Inclusions observed in this layer were frequent angular flints c.30-60mm, moderate sub-angular stones c.20-40mm and occasional pieces of concrete c.70-80mm. This was then tarmacked over with [122] as part of a road surface to accommodate site traffic.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
124	Made ground	Modern concrete	>50m	>20m	0.20m
123	Layer	Make up layer for 125	>50m	>20m	Not known

Table 8: List of recorded contexts in north-western part of site

4.5 Drainage Trenching – monitored 10/06-20/06

4.5.1 Various drainage runs were monitored during the course of the archaeological watching brief, with no archaeological deposits, features or finds being encountered. The stratigraphy encountered is summarised in the tables below.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
112	Layer	Crush	>100m	>100m	0.25m
109	Layer	Chalk makeup	>100m	>100m	0.70-1.50m
126	Layer	Made Ground	>50m	>50m	0.40-0.60m
125	Layer	Truncated brickearth	>50m	>50m	0.30-1.00m
101	Layer	Poss. Periglacial	>100m	>100m	0.70-0.95m
100	Layer	Natural	Site	Site	-

Table 9: Drainage runs between F1, F2, F3, F12, associated soakaway and drainage run F4 to F10

4.5.2 Drainage runs F1, F2, F3, F12, associated soakaway (eastern side of site) and F4 to F10 (middle of site) were deep trenches in excess of 2 metres. The

soakaway was cut to 7 metres deep. F1, F2, F3 and F12 linked together, and the same stratigraphical make up was encountered, albeit with the thicknesses of the layers varying. The same stratigraphy also applied for drainage run F4 to F10, with the exception of the truncated brickearth [125] which was not encountered here.

4.5.3 Between drainage runs F1 to F12, The natural chalk beds [100] were overlain with the possible periglacial layer [101] as noted elsewhere across site, here noted between 0.70-0.95m thick. [101] was overlain by truncated mid reddish-brown brick earth with inclusions of angular and sub-rounded stones c.20-50mm. This may well be a different brickearth deposit to [115], which was picked up in the western part of the site, as no brick earth was encountered in drainage run F4 to F10, which runs roughly across the middle of the building footprint. Around halfway along F2 to F3, [125] was noted at being around 1 metre thick, although more generally it was found to be around 0.30-0.40m thick.

4.5.4 Overlying [125] was a dark brown fine compacted silt make up layer [126], with frequent angular, sub-angular and rounded stones c.30-80mm. The chalk make-up layer [109] was overlying this, and was found to be up to 1.5m thick when excavating the soakaway and towards the end of F12. On top of the chalk was the crush levelling layer [112].

4.5.5 For drainage run F4 to F10, the natural chalk beds [100] were overlain by the possible periglacial layer [101] which measured 0.95m thick. This was overlain by the made ground [126] which had a thickness of 0.60m. Overlying this was the chalk make up [109] which was 0.70m thick here, and on top of this the crush [112].

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
109	Layer	Chalk Makeup	>100m	>100m	1.00m
127	Layer	Made Ground	>20m	>2m	0.60m
126	Layer	Made Ground	>50m	>50m	0.40m
115	Layer	Truncated Brickearth	>20m	>20m	-
101	Layer	Poss. Periglacial	>100m	>100m	-

Table 10: Drainage run northwest-southeast roughly parallel with New Haine Road

4.5.5 The stratigraphy found within the drainage trench running north-west – south-east roughly parallel with New Haine Road was found to be variable, and was not excavated down to the natural chalk. For the first 20m, beginning from the north-west end, the trench was excavated down 1.20m reaching the possible periglacial layer [101]. This was overlain here by the same fine compacted silt layer [126] encountered in the other drainage trenches, recorded here at 0.40m thick. Overlying [126] was another layer of made ground [127], a light yellow-brown compacted silt with frequent chalk inclusions.

4.5.6 After the first 20m, [101] petered out and instead the excavation began coming down onto what appeared to be part of the same brickearth deposit [115] that is described in table 6, as it appears to be on the same alignment.

It was overlain by [126], which in turn was overlain by [127]. This continued for about another 30m.

4.5.7 At around 50m along the drainage run, the stratigraphy changed again. Here, the silt make up layer [126], which was exposed to a thickness of 0.20m but not fully excavated, was overlain by the chalk make up layer [109], which here was 1 metre thick. This stratigraphical make up continued to the end of the drainage run.

4.6 Trenching for beams between pile caps, travelator and elevator bases, north-eastern edge of Sainbury's building footprint – monitored 12/06, 13/06, 16/06 and 17/06/14

4.6.1 The stratigraphic make up for the trenching between the pile caps along the north-eastern edge of the building footprint is generally the same as that found within the drainage trenches. It is summarised in table 11 below.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
109	Layer	Chalk make up	>100m	>100m	0.50-0.74m
126	Layer	Made Ground	>50m	>50m	0.50-0.70m
129	Layer	Truncated Subsoil	c.5m	>2m	0.16m
128	Layer	Brickearth	c.5m	>2m	-
101	Layer	Poss. Periglacial	>100m	>100m	1.00m
100	Layer	Natural	Site	Site	-

Table 11: Trenching for beams between pile caps, travelator and elevator bases, north-eastern edge of site

4.6.2 Along the south eastern end of the trenching area, cut to a depth of 1.23m, a deposit of intact mid reddish-brown brick earth [128] was observed, overlain by a dark reddish-brown slightly sandy clay truncated subsoil [129], with frequent chalk fleck inclusions. It measured a thickness of 0.16m. This is the only part of the building footprint where any surviving subsoil horizon was noted. The subsoil was overlain by the chalk make up [109] which measured a thickness of 0.74m at this point.

4.6.3 The subsoil and brickearth petered out around 5m from the south eastern end of the trenching area, and the following stratigraphic make up was noted for the rest of this area. The natural chalk [100] was overlain by the possible periglacial layer [101], which was recorded at a thickness of 1 metre. The brown silt make up layer [126] was overlaying [101], and measured between 0.50-0.70m thick. This was then overlain by the chalk make up [109], which was measured at varying thicknesses between 0.50-0.70m.

5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 No archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered during the course of the watching brief. The majority of the site consisted of layers of made ground, which were deposited during the site remediation works carried out prior to the current construction works.

5.2 Undisturbed ground was recorded along the eastern perimeter of the site and also in the south-eastern corner, though no archaeology was present here.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeology South East, 2011. *An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Westwood Cross Shopping Centre, Thanet, Kent*, Unpublished ASE document

Archaeology South East, 2014. *Archaeological Evaluation Report, Westwood Cross, Thanet, Kent,* Unpublished ASE document

CgMs 2011. *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Land at Westwood Cross, Thanet, Kent,* CgMs March 2011 unpublished report

CgMs 2014. Specification for Archaeological Monitoring. Land at Westwood Cross, Thanet, Kent, Phase 2a – 2b

Websites:

www.bgs.ac.uk (accessed on 16/05/14)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank CgMs Consulting Ltd for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, Sainsbury's Supermarkets Limited for funding the works, ISG for their assistance and Wendy Rogers County Archaeologist, Kent County Council for her guidance and monitoring. The watching brief was conducted by Steve Price. Justin Russell produced the figures for this report; Paul Mason project managed the excavations and Dan Swift project managed the post-excavation process.

HER Summary

Site Code	TWE14					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Westwood Cross, Thanet, Kent					
County, District &/or Borough	Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	TR 36455 67441					
Geology	Thanet Formation sand, silt and clay and Margate chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	6729					
Type of Fieldwork	.		Watching Brief			
Type of Site						
Dates of Fieldwork			WB.	14th, 15th, 28 April, 12th, 14th, 19th, 20th, 27th & 29th May & 10th to 20th June 2014		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting Ltd					
Project Manager	Paul Mason					
Project Supervisor	Steve Price					
Period Summary						

Summary

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Ltd, to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land at Westwood Cross, Thanet, Kent. The groundwork excavations for the footings for the new Sainsbury's building, road and roundabout were monitored. Excavations for some of the drainage trenches were also observed.

No archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered during the course of the watching brief. Although the ground along the eastern perimeter of the site was found to be undisturbed with intact topsoil and subsoil horizons, there was a large degree of truncation within the area where the new Sainsbury's building is to be constructed, due to remedial ground works that had been carried out prior to the current works.

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-184069

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Land at Westwood Cross, Thanet, Kent
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Ltd, to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land at Westwood Cross, Thanet, Kent. The groundwork excavations for the footings for the new Sainsbury's building, road and roundabout were monitored. Excavations for some of the drainage trenches were also observed. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered during the course of the watching brief. Although the ground along the eastern perimeter of the site was found to be undisturbed with intact topsoil and subsoil horizons, there was a large degree of truncation within the area where the new Sainsbury's building is to be constructed, due to remedial ground works that had been carried out prior to the current works
Project dates	Start: 14-05-2014 End: 20-06-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT THANET BROADSTAIRS AND ST PETERS Land at Westwood Cross, Thanet, Kent
Postcode	CT10 2QA
Study area	100.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TR 636455 167441 50.8891166741 1.74926156549 50 53 20 N 001 44 57 E Point

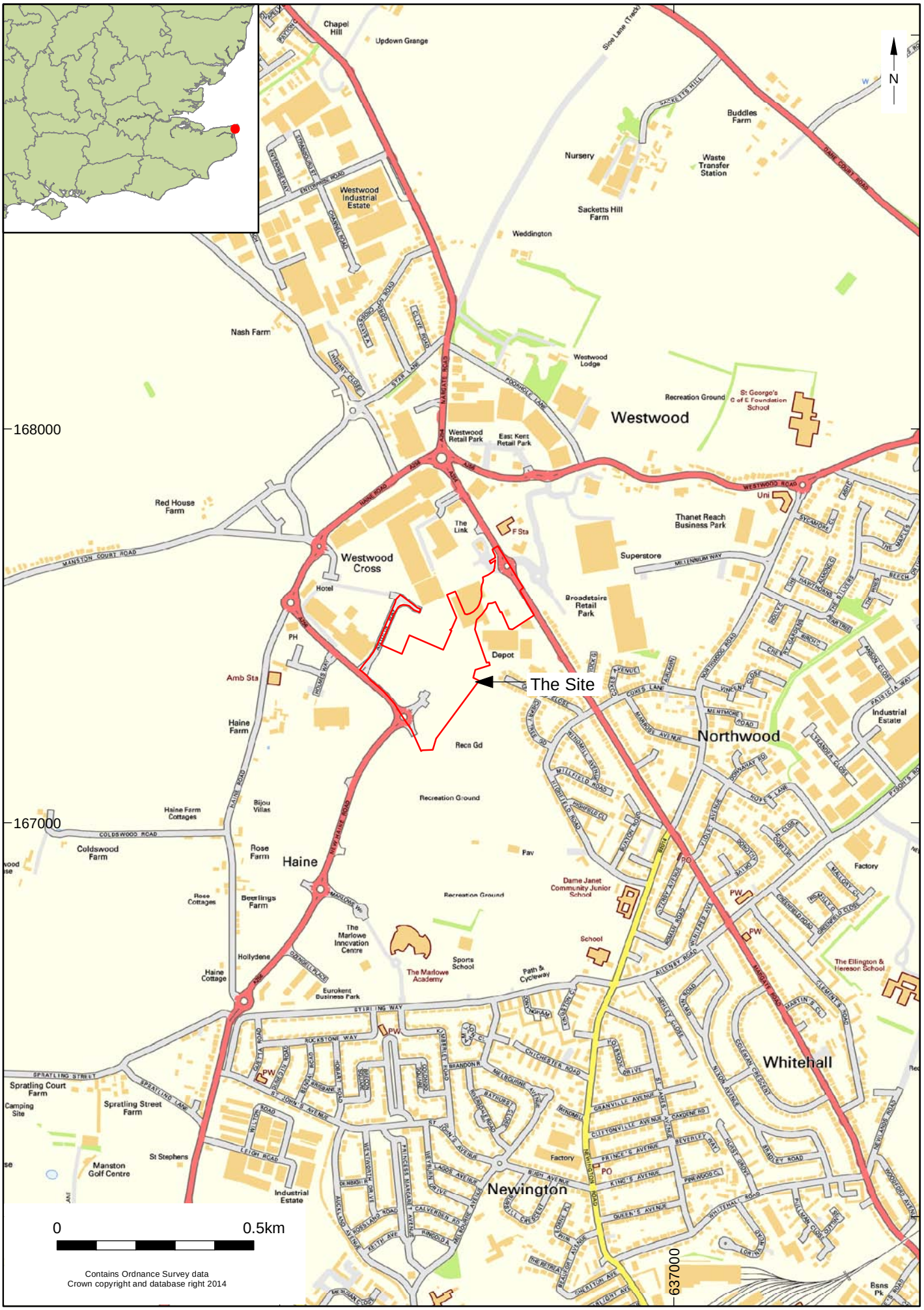
Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East

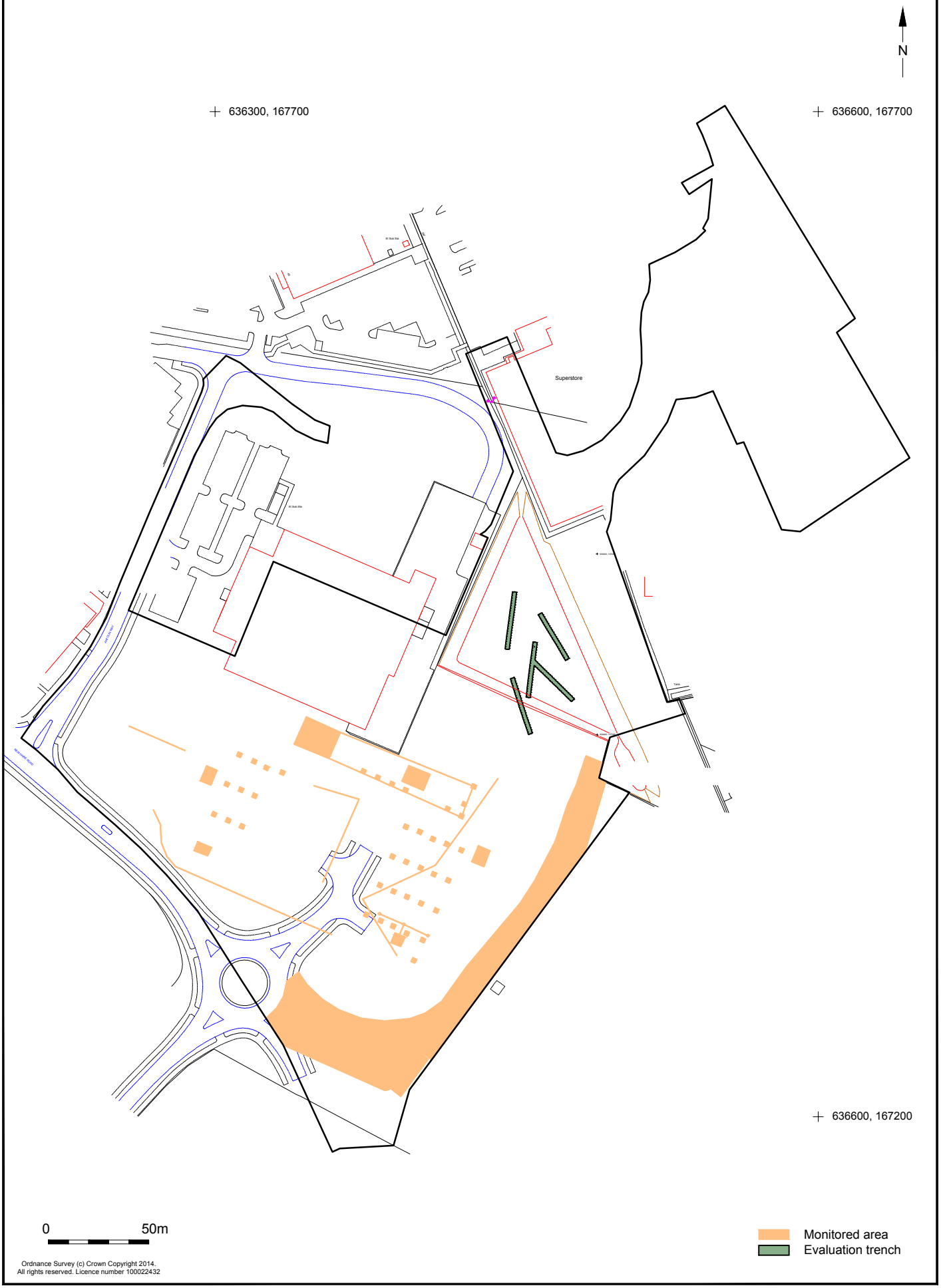
Project brief originator	Archaeology South East
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Steve Price
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	local museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	local museum
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Entered by	Steve Price (steven.price@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	10 July 2014



© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Westwood Cross, Thanet	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6729	July 2014	Site location	
Report Ref: 2014190	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Westwood Cross, Thanet	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 6729	July 2014	Monitored areas	
Report Ref: 2014190	Drawn by: JLR		

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Westwood Cross, Thanet	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 6729	July 2014	Monitored area detail	
Report Ref: 2014190	Drawn by: JLR		

Sussex Office
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office
The Old Magistrates Court
79 South Street
Braintree
Essex CM7 3QD
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa