Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land at Manston Green (Ozengell Grange)
Haine Road, Ramsgate, Kent

NGR: 63560 16570

ASE Project No: 6907
Site Code: OPR 13

ASE Report No: 2014281
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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd, to undertake the second phase of an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on Land at Manston Green (Ozengell Grange), Haine Road, Ramsgate, Kent.

The Phase 2 evaluation has demonstrated a lack of significant archaeological remains in the central-eastern part of the development site. Although a few possible features were identified these were mostly undated and in some cases of likely geological origin. One post-medieval linear feature may relate to the later use of Ozengell Grange but is probably associated with a pathway leading up to the complex rather than with any significant past activity in the area of the site.

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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), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Manston Green (Ozengell Grange), off Haine Road, Ramsgate, Kent (NGR 63560 16570; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site lies to the west of Ramsgate and is bounded to the south by the Ashford to Ramsgate railway line, to the east by Old Timber Yard Industrial Estate, to the north by an Industrial Estate and to the west by agricultural land. The site is divided into three irregular shaped plots of land with a combined area of c. 46ha. This evaluation formed part of a larger scheme of archaeological work at the site, including trial trenches in other areas of the site (ASE 2013).

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey, the underlying bedrock at the site consists of Margate Chalk overlain by localised head deposits of clay and silt (BGS 2014). A desk-based assessment (DBA) for the site, prepared by CgMs Consulting Ltd, presents further detail: the site comprises mainly of Upper Chalk with a band of Thanet Beds in the north of the site overlain with head brickearth. Bands of younger head brickearth overlie the chalk in the southern and western part of the site (CgMs 2013, 7).

1.2.3 Geotechnical test pits excavated by WSP in May 2013 confirmed the geological sequence as head brickearth (younger) in the south and south west of the site overlying chalk, head brickearth (younger and older) in the north west of the site overlying chalk and head brickearth (older) overlying Thanet Beds in the north of the site. The brickearth was recorded from depths of between 0.3m and 0.6m below ground level (CgMs 2013, 7). In addition, previous archaeological work at the site (ASE 2013) revealed areas of colluvium.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 It is proposed to develop the site for mixed use including residential and associated infrastructure and landscaping.

1.3.2 The Thanet District Local Plan contains two policies relating to archaeology: Policy HE11 – Archaeological Assessment and Policy HE12 – Archaeological Sites and Preservation

1.3.3 The first stage in this process was the production of a DBA (CgMs 2013). This document was prepared in compliance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and sought to clarify whether the site can be considered to be of 'archaeological interest' and thus within the scope of Local Planning Policies HE11 and HE12.

1.3.4 In addition to the DBA, a report on the interpretation and mapping of archaeological features from existing air photographs and Lidar data has been commissioned (Deegan 2013). This survey has identified a range of archaeological features including Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments, a less tangible representation of Iron Age and Roman activity and an extensive Saxon cemetery. There are also medieval enclosures, the remains of post-medieval land division and small scale chalk extractions from both periods.

1.3.5 Subsequently ASE was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a first stage of archaeological evaluation. Thirty-five trial trenches were mechanically excavated at the site, the majority targeted on crop-marks identified using the existing aerial photographs and LiDAR data for the area.

1.3.6 The most significant buried features recorded during the work included a possible Bronze Age ring ditch; an Iron Age enclosure; an area of Romano-British activity; a medieval enclosure ditch and probable remains of military activity dating from both World Wars (ASE 2013).

1.3.7 Following consultation between ASE and CgMs Consulting Limited with KCC Heritage Conservation Group and the Trust for Thanet Archaeology, a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared prior to the current phase of evaluation, comprising a further eight trenches in the central eastern part of the site (ASE 2014).

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report details the results of the second phase of evaluation on the site (Trenches 36-43) undertaken on the 4th-8th August. The evaluation was carried out by Steve Price with the assistance of Lauren Figg. Surveying was carried out by Vasilis Tsamis. The fieldwork was managed by Paul Mason and the post-excavation work by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Much of the general archaeological background has been paraphrased from the DBA (CgMs 2013) with due acknowledgement. The DBA document was based upon a consideration of archaeological finds and features within a 1km radius of the study site held on the Kent Historic Environment Record (HER). There is also a separate section focussing on the history of Ozengell Grange, which is located in the centre of the application site but outside the site's boundary.

2.2 Early Prehistoric

2.2.1 The Kent HER records no Palaeolithic sites or finds within the site or for a 1km zone around the study site.

2.2.2 The Brickearth deposits which underlie the site are thought to be of early Holocene date. Therefore, the site is considered to have no potential for in-situ remains or artefactual material of Lower and Middle Palaeolithic date.

2.2.3 The potential for Upper Palaeolithic activity is considered to be low due to the site's distance from the contemporary coastline (now drowned beneath the North Sea) and lack of finds (flint) from this period in the local area.

2.3 Later Prehistoric

2.3.1 Archaeological investigations along Manston Road, approximately 150m east of the northern-eastern part of the site, recorded a small assemblage of residual Mesolithic worked flints suggesting flint working was occurring in the vicinity (TR36NE577 TR36176579).

2.3.2 Early antiquarians identified a number of mounds to the east and west of Haine Road and some within the southern part of the current development site were excavated in the 1970s and '80s as part of the 'Lord of the Manor Excavations' (TR36NE51 TR35516544). It was concluded that they originated as Neolithic henge monuments, later re-cut during the Bronze Age to convert the enclosure into a round barrow with central burials (Thanet Archaeology 1989). A later phase of excavation unearthed Anglo-Saxon burials on the edge of one of the barrows and a ring ditch, partly removed by the railway cutting, which was interpreted as a Neolithic barrow pond.

2.3.3 In 1989 further elements of the later prehistoric landscape within the southern part of the site were subject to rescue excavations for the construction of a junction joining the A256 (Haine Road) with the A253 at Hollins Bottom.

2.3.4 Outside of the site boundary there is limited evidence of Neolithic activity in the form of residual worked flints at Manston Road (see above) and a single feature dating to the Neolithic period was recorded during investigations at the new Tesco store approximately 50m east of the study site (TR36NE477 TR36086560).

2.3.5 The wider area contains a number of sites dating to the Bronze Age which have been subject to archaeological investigation. Details of these sites are provided in the DBA (CgMs 2013, 11).

2.3.6 A rectangular enclosure identified from cropmarks adjacent to the Haine Road has been confirmed as being of Iron Age date following recent investigations by The Isle of Thanet Archaeological Society.

2.3.7 Evidence of an Iron Age field system associated with a droveway was recorded during the investigations on Manston Road approximately 150m east of the north-eastern most part of the study site (TR36NE581 TR36186583).

2.4 Romano-British

2.4.1 A scatter of Roman pottery sherds and building material discovered at Staner Hill, within the northern part of the site, suggests the remains of a ploughed-out building (TR36NE341 TR35956595).

2.4.2 The excavations in the south-eastern part of the site in the 1980s recorded Roman quarry pits cutting through the Neolithic Henge monument.

2.4.3 Evidence for Roman activity in the local area is widespread and includes a cemetery at Manston Road, c.150m east of the north-east corner of the site, another to the immediate south of the site and the remains of Roman flint walled and timber-framed buildings, also to the south (TR36NE177 TR360655). The details of these sites are presented in the DBA (CgMs 2013, 14).

2.5 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

2.5.1 A large Jutish cemetery has been recorded from archaeological excavations and cropmarks in the southern part of the site extending into land to the south of the railway cutting (now a Scheduled Monument). The part of the cemetery within the site was excavated between 1977 and 1989 by the Thanet Archaeological Trust (CgMs 2013, Appendix 3). Generally, the graves appear to cluster on or around the Neolithic-Bronze Age monuments.

2.5.2 Anglo-Saxon settlement activity including five sunken-floored buildings were recorded during excavations on the Tesco site *c.*100m east of the study site (TR36NE485 TR36116557). Three further sunken floored buildings were recorded during excavations along Manston Road approximately 150m east of the north-eastern part of the site (TR36NE583 TR36236575).

2.5.3 In the 1980s an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Thanet Archaeological Unit revealed two medieval rectangular enclosures with causeway entrances in the west of the site. The larger enclosure framed a system of pits and, possibly, a sunken floored dwelling; the site has been identified as a possible large industrial complex.

2.5.4 Excavations on the Tesco car park (TR36NE28 TR36186558) recorded medieval remains which have been interpreted as the site of the medieval

manor recorded in documentary sources as Upper Court (Hasted 1797).

2.5.5 Excavations at Manston Road recorded evidence of medieval enclosures or field systems (TR36NE584 TR36186585).

2.6 Post Medieval/Modern

2.6.1 The 1841 Thanet Tithe Map records the site encompassing fields in arable cultivation and there has been little subsequent change to the site.

2.6.2 The HER records three World War II pillboxes within the site, one on Staner Hill within the northern part of the study site (TR36NE2010 TR35906590), and two in the south of the site (TR36NE2178 TR35606530 and TR36NE2168 TR35306530). These are thought to have been demolished some time ago.

2.6.3 In 1989 Haine Road was diverted to meet with Canterbury Road West. As a result, the short section of Haine Road which crossed the southern part of the site into the Scheduled Monument was reduced to a trackway.

2.7 The 2013 Evaluation

2.7.1 The features encountered during the previous evaluation at the site included a possible Bronze Age ring ditch and evidence of an Iron Age enclosure. There was also limited evidence of Romano-British and medieval activity and more clear-cut evidence of the location of a World War Two anti-aircraft battery, and possible World War One practice trenches (ASE 2013).

2.8 Ozengell Grange

2.8.1 Wallenberg suggests in his 'Placenames of Kent' that Ozengelt derives from the Old English for 'Osinga Hyll' or the 'hill of Osa's people' which could suggest an Anglo-Saxon origin potentially relating to the cemetery to the south.

2.8.2 There is little documentary evidence for the origin of Ozengell Grange (CAT 2003). Archaeological observations of excavated foundation trenches by the Thanet Archaeological Trust at Ozengell Grange in 1992 recorded potential Saxo-Norman finds, possible post holes and fragments of an Anglo Saxon cup mount in Bronze (TR36NE344 TR35736565).

2.8.3 King Cnut granted lands in Thanet to St Augustine's Abbey but Ozengell is not named in a list of the Abbey's properties until 13th century when Osinghelle was listed as paying tax. This suggests that there was a substantial property at Ozengell by this date which probably occupied the present site of Ozengell Grange (CAT 2003).

2.8.4 Documentary sources record a Monastic Grange at Ozengelt in the 13th century (Hasted 1797) where it continued until the dissolution. The tithe barn at Ozengell Grange is of a late medieval date. In 1464 the Abbey paid for repairs at the Grange and it is likely that the barn was in existence by this date (CAT 2003). The Abbey received tithes of corn, hay and wood from local

parishes and some of these may well have been stored within the barn at Ozengell.

2.8.5 The architectural survey of the barn at Ozengell Grange was undertaken by Canterbury Archaeological Trust in 2003. It confirmed that there were three main periods of work on the barn. The earliest period of development dates to the 15th century (CAT 2003).

2.8.5 Following the dissolution, the Grange was passed to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury who in turn leased it to farmers. A 17th century lease records the Grange as comprising 'houses, barns, stables and enclosures'.

2.8.6 The original medieval farm building was rebuilt in 1711 by Robert Maxted. The Maxted family were the first farming family to have worked Ozengell after the dissolution until the late 18th century (CAT 2003).

2.8.7 Investigations by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology within the gardens of Ozengell Grange revealed thick chalk and flint footings which are suggested to be the remains of the medieval monastic Grange (TR36NE227 TR35726565). It appears that the present building was built over the foundations of the earlier Grange.

2.8.8 A survey of the tithe barn undertaken by CAT in 2003 confirmed that footings for a number of farm buildings survive beside the barn and are remnant of the earlier farming complex at the Grange.

2.8.9 Later cartographic evidence suggests that the farming complex at the Grange did not extend into the study site.

2.9 Project Aims and Objectives

2.9.1 The broad aims of the evaluation as set out in the WSI (ASE 2014) were:

- To establish the presence or absence of Saxon, medieval, post medieval remains associated with Ozengell Grange
- To assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of any such remains and deposits
- To assess how they might be affected by the development of the site
- To establish the extent to which previous groundworks and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site
- To assess what options should be considered for mitigation
- To refine the dating of periods of occupation at the site

2.9.2 Investigation of the site also has the potential to address the following research priorities identified in the draft South East Research Framework:

- To better understand the distribution of later prehistoric funerary monuments in south-east England and the wider ceremonial landscapes to which they belong
- To elucidate ritual aspects of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age funerary practices through study of associated monuments
- To further the study of late Neolithic/Early Bronze age material culture with reference to the movement of people and ideas
- To study the evolution of 'high density' settlement and land division in Thanet in the later Bronze Age and early Iron Age
- To elucidate the nature of inter-regional and continental trade in the later Bronze Age and Iron Age
- To help clarify the nature of the rural settlement pattern in the Roman period
- To study the relationship of villa and non-villa settlement sites in the Roman period
- To help clarify the nature of the transition between the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods
- To add impetus to the call for a ceramic type series for the Anglo-Saxon period in the South East
- To aid the study of the Anglo-Saxon landscape in Thanet with the aim of working towards the re-construction of a 'total' landscape
- To address gaps in the study of medieval industry
- To contribute to the study of monastic hinterlands in the medieval period
- To contribute to the study of agricultural buildings and practices in the post-medieval period

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with relevant Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2013) and the standard *KCC Manual of Specification for Archaeological evaluation (Part B).* It followed a methodology originally set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2014).

3.1.2 The trial trench evaluation comprised the excavation of eight trenches (numbered Trenches 36-43; Figure 2), each 30m x 1.8m in the area between Ozengell Grange and Old Timber Yard Industrial Estate. The trenches were located on the chalk ridge and the edge of the dry valley which was considered the most likely location of any remains associated with Ozengell Grange.

3.1.3 The trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. Undifferentiated topsoil and subsoil were mechanically removed in spits of no more than 0.10m until archaeological deposits were encountered or the top of the underlying natural sediments reached.

3.1.4 Exposed archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. One metre-wide sondages through linear features were excavated and all discrete features were half-sectioned.

3.1.5 The spoil from the excavations was inspected to recover artefacts. A metal-detector was used at regular intervals to scan spoil derived from the excavations and at regular intervals during the excavation of archaeological deposits and features

3.1.6 All archaeological features were recorded according to standard ASE practice. Features were planned and levelled using a GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System) which was subsequently tied into the Ordnance Survey datum. Sections were hand drawn at a scale of 1:10 on plastic draughting film. Features and deposits were described on standard pro-forma recording sheets. A photographic record was made in digital format.

3.3 Archive

3.3.1 ASE informed Margate museum that an archive would be generated. Kent museums are not currently accepting archaeological archives. Archaeology South-East will continue to hold the archive until long-term storage can be arranged.

Number of Contexts	46
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	3
Photographs	75 digital images
Bulk finds	6 bags

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 38

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
38/001	Layer	Topsoil	>30m	>2m	0.24-0.28m	45.88
38/002	Layer	Subsoil	>30m	>2m	0.10-0.40m	45.60
38/003	Deposit	Poss. periglacial	2.65m	>2m	0.14-0.21m	
38/004	Layer	Natural	>30m	>2m	>0.18m	45.26
38/005	Cut	Poss. pit	1.23m	>0.53m	0.31m	
38/006	Fill	Fill of 38/005	1.23m	>0.53m	0.31m	
38/007	Cut	Poss. pit	>1.83m	1.76m	0.34m	45.45
38/008	Fill	Fill of 38/007	>1.83m	1.76m	0.34m	45.45
38/009	Cut	Poss. pit	1.69m	>0.95m	0.46m	
38/010	Fill	Fill of 38/009	1.03m	>0.26m	0.46m	
38/011	Fill	Fill of 38/009	1.65m	>0.89m	0.35m	

Table 2: Trench 38 list of recorded contexts

4.1.1 The natural geology in Trench 38, [38/004], consisted of weathered chalk with frequent angular flints ranging in size from 30mm to 220mm. Three possible archaeological features were found cut into the natural within this trench, all had similar fills. Pit [38/005] measured 1.23m long by 0.31m deep. It contained a single fill of mid orange brown sandy silt with a very hard compaction [38/006], with inclusions of occasional unworked angular flints c. 40-50mm and occasional rounded stones c. 20-30mm.

4.1.2 Pit [38/007] measured 1.76m wide by 0.34m deep. It also contained a single fill [38/008], which was similar to [38/006]. Pit [38/009] measured 1.69m long, 0.46m deep and contained two fills, both appearing to be a result of slumping action. The earliest fill, [38/011], consisted of hard compacted mid brown silt, with inclusions of frequent chalk rubble and occasional unworked angular flints c.40-80mm. When broken apart, it displayed signs of freeze/ thaw action, suggesting it is possibly a naturally occurring periglacial feature. The latest fill, [38/010], appeared to be similar to [38/006] and [38/008].

4.1.3 It is worth noting that all of these potential pits may have been geological hollows, formed as a result of freeze/ thaw action within the chalk. More irregular shaped geological hollows were noted in other trenches, and the lack of finds would further support this theory.

4.1.4 At 11.01m from the west end of the trench, a possible periglacial deposit [38/003] which continued for 2.65m before petering out was noted overlying the chalk natural. Its maximum thickness was recorded as 0.21m. It consisted of quite softly compacted mid brown silt, with frequent angular chalk inclusions c. 10-40mm, and also occasional angular flints c. 30-40mm. When broken apart, it displayed signs of freeze/ thaw action.

4.1.5 The overlying subsoil [38/002] consisted of firmly compacted, dark reddish brown slightly clayey silt with frequent rounded and sub-rounded stones c.

20-40mm. Overlying [38/002] was the topsoil [38/001], which was the same across the entire site, dark greyish-brown friable sandy clay. The inclusions were moderate rounded stones c. 20-30mm and occasional angular flints c. 20-30mm.

4.2 Trench 43

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
43/001	Layer	Topsoil	>30m	>2m	0.26-0.31m	47.64
43/002	Layer	Subsoil	>30m	>2m	0.23-0.40m	47.31
43/003	Layer	Natural	>30m	>2m	>0.33m	46.63
43/004	Fill	Fill of 43/005	0.70m	0.32m	0.15m	47.50
43/005	Cut	Burrow	0.70m	0.32m	0.15m	47.50
43/006	Deposit	Chalk levelling	>2m	4.06m	0.13m	
43/007	Fill	Fill of 43/008	>2.38m	0.50m	0.15m	47.48
43/008	Cut	Cut of gully	>2.38m	0.50m	0.15m	47.48
43/009	Fill	Fill of 43/010	0.39m	0.39m	0.13m	47.50
43/010	Cut	Possible posthole	0.39m	0.39m	0.13m	47.50
43/011	Deposit	Wind-blown deposit	>1.20m	>2m	Not known	

Table 3: Trench 43 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 The natural geology in Trench 43 consisted of firmly compacted light brown clay [43/003], which showed signs of mineralisation. At the north end of the trench, a shallow gully [43/008] was found cut into the natural, visible for a length of 2.38m, and measuring 0.50m wide by 0.15m deep. This contained a single fill [43/007], consisting of mid greyish brown firmly compacted clay with no inclusions. A fragment of probable earlier post-medieval tile and four iron nails, horse and sheep bone were recovered.

4.2.2 The gully [43/008] had been disturbed by an animal burrow [43/005], which was clearly distinguished by the difference in fill [43/004], which consisted of mid grey friable clay.

4.2.3 Also towards the north end of the trench, a possible post hole [43/010] was identified, and was found to measure 0.39m in diameter x 0.13m deep. It contained a single fill of dark brown loosely compacted clay [43/009], with occasional small stone inclusions. No finds were recovered.

4.2.4 The natural was overlain by mid brownish-grey friable clay subsoil [43/002], with occasional chalk fleck inclusions. This was overlain by the topsoil [43/001], measuring 0.26-0.31m thick. At the far south end of the trench deposit [43/006], consisting of a deliberate deposit of chalk just below the topsoil was visible in section for 4.06m and measuring 0.13m thick. Also at the south end of the trench was a geological hollow, which was filled with greenish sand [43/011], probably a wind-blown deposit.

4.3 Trenches 36, 37, 39, 40, 41 and 42

4.3.1 No archaeological features were found in Trenches 36, 37, 39, 40, 41 or 42. The geology was found to be somewhat variable across site. In Trenches 36 and 37, the natural was a firmly compacted mid brownish-orange sand [36/003] / [37/004] overlying chalk bedrock [36/004] / [37005]. In Trench 37, a dark brownish-grey clay [37/003] was overlying the natural sand [37/004], measuring 0.29-0.52m thick. This could be interpreted as colluvial due to the sloping ground, although this layer was apparently absent in Trench 36. The subsoil in Trenches 36 [36/002] and 37 [37/002] was a light brownish-grey silty clay with inclusions of occasional rounded stones and chalk flecks. This was overlain by the topsoil [36/001] / [37/001].

4.3.2 In Trench 39, the natural weathered chalk [39/004] was overlain by a deposit of greenish sand [39/005] starting 5.49m from the north end and extending 2.39m before petering out. The maximum thickness of this deposit was recorded as 0.23m, and had frequent angular flint inclusions c.30-100mm. The chalk and sand deposit were overlain by a mid green sandy clay head deposit, which started 6.39m from the north end of the trench and extended for 2.14m. The maximum thickness of this deposit was 0.22m, no inclusions were present, but it showed signs of mineralisation. Overlying these deposits was a firmly compacted dark brown clay layer [39/003], possibly colluvial. This had inclusions of frequent unworked angular flints c.50-120mm and frequent rounded/ sub-rounded stones c.20-40mm. The subsoil [39/002] was the same as that found in trenches 36 and 37, but with some occasional angular flint inclusions. Overlying this was the topsoil [39/001].

4.3.3 The natural in Trench 40 varied throughout. Starting from the east end of the trench, a firmly compacted brownish-orange head clay [40/003] was noted, which extended for 12m. The natural then changed to firmly compacted greyish-green head clay [40/005] with patches of chalk, which extended for 11.90m. For the last 6.10m of the trench, the natural changed again to weathered chalk [40/004]. A further deposit [40/006] towards the western end of the trench forming a linear shape which initially appeared to be a feature cut into [40/005] was noted and a sample slot was excavated. This determined that it was in fact a variation in the head clay [40/005], possibly caused by weathering / periglacial activity. Overlying the natural deposits was a firmly compacted greyish-brown clay subsoil [40/002], and this in turn was overlain by the topsoil [40/001].

4.3.4 The natural in Trench 41 consisted of chalk [41/005], overlain by a deposit of greenish sand [41/006] at the western end of the trench, which measured a thickness of 0.34m. The sand was present for just over 5 metres from the west end, and then petered out. For the remainder of the trench, the chalk natural was overlain by a dark greyish brown clay head deposit [41/004]. Overlying [41/006] and [41/004] was a dark brown silty clay [41/003], possibly colluvium, measuring between 0.32 and 0.43m thick. The subsoil [41/002] was a mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.22 to 0.37m thick, and this was overlain by topsoil [41/001], measuring between 0.31 and 0.34m thick in this trench.

4.3.5 In Trench 42, two potential features were assigned cut and fill numbers, as can be noted in Table 4. However, following hand excavation, these were

found to be caused by root disturbance. The natural chalk [42/005] was overlain by a mixed deposit of dark brown clay and chalk [42/003] measuring between 0.18-0.40m thick. The overlying subsoil [42/002] consisted of mid brown friable silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and occasional small angular stone inclusions. This was overlain by the topsoil [41/001]. At the far north end of the trench, a chalk deposit, [42/004] was visible in section for 3.60m and measuring 0.18-0.20m thick, just below the topsoil. It appeared to be the same deposit as [43/006].

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
36/001	Layer	Topsoil	>30m	>2m	0.24-0.26m	44.94
36/002	Layer	Subsoil	>30m	>2m	0.16-0.33m	
36/003	Layer	Natural	>30m	>2m	>0.26m	
36/004	Layer	Chalk natural	>30m	>2m	>0.16m	44.19
37/001	Layer	Topsoil	>30m	>2m	0.25-0.31m	44.43
37/002	Layer	Subsoil	>30m	>2m	0.23-0.44m	
37/003	Layer	Colluvium	>30m	>2m	0.29-0.52m	
37/004	Layer	Natural	>30m	>2m	>0.14m	43.20
37/005	Layer	Chalk natural	>30m	>2m	>0.07m	
39/001	Layer	Topsoil	>30m	>2m	0.23-0.28m	46.89
39/002	Layer	Subsoil	>30m	>2m	0.36-0.38m	
39/003	Layer	Poss.Colluvium	>30m	>2m	0.12-0.49m	
39/004	Layer	Natural	>30m	>2m	>0.27m	45.94
39/005	Deposit	sand	2.39m	>2m	0.23m	
39/006	Deposit	Head deposit	2.14m	>2m	0.22m	
40/001	Layer	Topsoil	>30m	>2m	0.26-0.33m	46.71
40/002	Layer	Subsoil	>30m	>2m	0.16-0.25m	
40/003	Layer	Head clay	>12m	>2m	>0.35m	
40/004	Layer	Chalk natural	>6.10m	>2m	>0.36m	
40/005	Layer	Head clay	11.90m	>2m	>0.27m	
40/006	Deposit	Head deposit	>2m	0.47m		46.00
41/001	Layer	Topsoil	>30m	>2m	0.31-0.34m	47.19
41/002	Layer	Subsoil	>30m	>2m	0.22-0.37m	
41/003	Layer	Poss.Colluvium	>30m	>2m	0.32-0.43m	
41/004	Layer	Head clay	26m	>2m	>0.12m	
41/005	Layer	Chalk natural	>30m	>2m	>0.14m	45.96
41/006	Layer	sand	>4m	>2m	>0.34m	

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
42/001	Layer	Topsoil	>30m	>2m	0.26-0.33m	47.54
42/002	Layer	Subsoil	>30m	>2m	0.45-0.64m	
42/003	Layer	Clay + chalk deposit	>30m	>2m	0.18-0.40m	
42/004	Deposit	Chalk levelling	>2m	3.60m	0.18-0.20m	
42/005	Layer	Natural	>30m	>2m	>0.44m	
42/006	Fill	Fill of 42/007	0.75m	0.71m	0.18m	
42/007	Cut	Prob. root disturbance	0.75m	0.71m	0.18m	46.12
42/008	Fill	Fill of 42/009	0.75m	0.60m	0.24m	
42/009	Cut	Prob. root disturbance	0.75m	0.60m	0.24m	

Table 4: Trenches 36, 37, 39, 40, 41 and 42 list of recorded contexts

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation (Table 5). Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight, and bagged by material and context. Finds are packaged and stored according to IFA guidelines (2008). No further conservation is required.

5.1.2 The small assemblage comprising peg tile, iron nails and a small quantity of animal bone, were recovered from contexts [43/004] and [43/007]. The finds are only broadly dateable, which, combined with their low quantity and the lack of inherently interesting material, limits their potential. As it stands, the assemblage is not considered to be of potential for further work; however, if finds are recovered from any further stages of work at the site, they should be studied in conjunction with the current group.

Context	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)
43/004			140	202		
43/007	2	88			4	16

Table 5: finds quantification

5.2 **The Ceramic Building Material** by Elke Raemen

5.2.1 Two conjoining peg tile fragments with diamond-shaped nail hole were recovered from [43/007]. They are abraded and in a red orange clay with common medium chalk inclusions. The peg tile is likely to be of early post-medieval date.

5.3 **The Ironwork** by Elke Raemen

5.3.1 Context [43/007] contained four iron general purpose nails. None are complete, however, they all four retain their rectangular heads, measuring between 15 x 8 and 14 x 9mm. They are hand wrought and not in themselves dateable.

5.4 **The Animal Bone** by Hayley Forsyth

5.4.1 Context (43/007) contained a single horse metatarsal fragment with evidence of butchery; multiple chop marks to the distal aspect. The bone has also been smashed open across the mid-shaft.

5.4.2 A near complete articulated juvenile sheep was also present within this context. Bone fusion rates and tooth eruption suggests the age of this sheep to be less than 6 months old at death.

5.4.3 The faunal remains are in moderate to poor condition with evidence of surface erosion.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

6.1.1 Natural deposits of Margate Chalk and silty clay head were noted across the site at heights varying between *c*. 44 and 46.5m AOD. This was cut by archaeological features in Trench 43 and archaeological/geological features in Trench 38. Possible colluvial deposits overlying natural geology were identified in Trenches 37, 39 and 41. The sequence was sealed by subsoil and topsoil.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

6.2.1 Natural geology was encountered below relatively deep deposits of subsoil and topsoil and there was no evidence of any truncation within the evaluated area.

6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

6.3.1 Several undated features were recorded in Trench 38. Although it is possible that they may be archaeological cut features it is considered likely that they represent geological processes, having formed as a result of freeze/ thaw action within the chalk. An undated possible post-hole, recorded in Trench 43, was not associated with any other features so it does not provide any clear evidence of a structure.

6.3.2 The 1877 Ordnance Survey shows a north-west-south-east oriented pathway leading from the complex of buildings to a major trackway connected to the road network. The pathway appears to be in a similar location to gully [43/008], which contained some earlier post-medieval CBM. It is possible that the gully is a drainage feature associated with this access route. However, a consolidation deposit of chalk located some distance to the south of this feature (at the southern end of Trench 43 and northern end of Trench 42) may alternatively have formed the levelling material for the pathway.

6.4 Consideration of research aims

6.4.1 No evidence of Saxon or medieval remains associated with Ozengell Grange was identified in the central eastern part of the site targeted by the Phase 2 evaluation. Although some very limited evidence for post-medieval activity was recorded which may relate to later use at Ozengell Grange, this does not contribute to the study of agricultural buildings and practices as identified in the South-East Research Framework.

6.5 Conclusions

6.5.1 The Phase 2 evaluation has demonstrated a lack of significant archaeological remains in the central-eastern part of the development site. Although a few features were identified these were mostly undated and in some cases of possible geological origin. One post-medieval linear feature may relate to the later use of Ozengell Grange but is most likely associated with a pathway leading up to the complex rather than with any significant past activity in the area of the site.

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ASE would like to thank Suzanne Gailey of CgMs Consulting Ltd for commissioning the work and for her assistance throughout the project, and Wendy Rogers County Archaeologist Kent County Council for her guidance and monitoring.

HER Summary

Site Code	OPR13					
Identification Name and Address	Manston Green (Ozengell Grange), Haine Road, Ramsgate, Kent					
County, District &/or Borough	Kent, Thanet, Manston					
OS Grid Refs.	TR 3560 6570					
Geology	Margate Chalk, Head deposits					
Arch. South-East Project Number	6907					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.					
Type of Site	Green Field					
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 04.08.14-08.08.14					
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting Ltd					
Project Manager	Paul Mason					
Project Supervisor	Steve Price					
Period Summary						
			PM			

Summary

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd, to undertake the second phase of an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on Land at Manston Green (Ozengell Grange), Haine Road, Ramsgate, Kent.

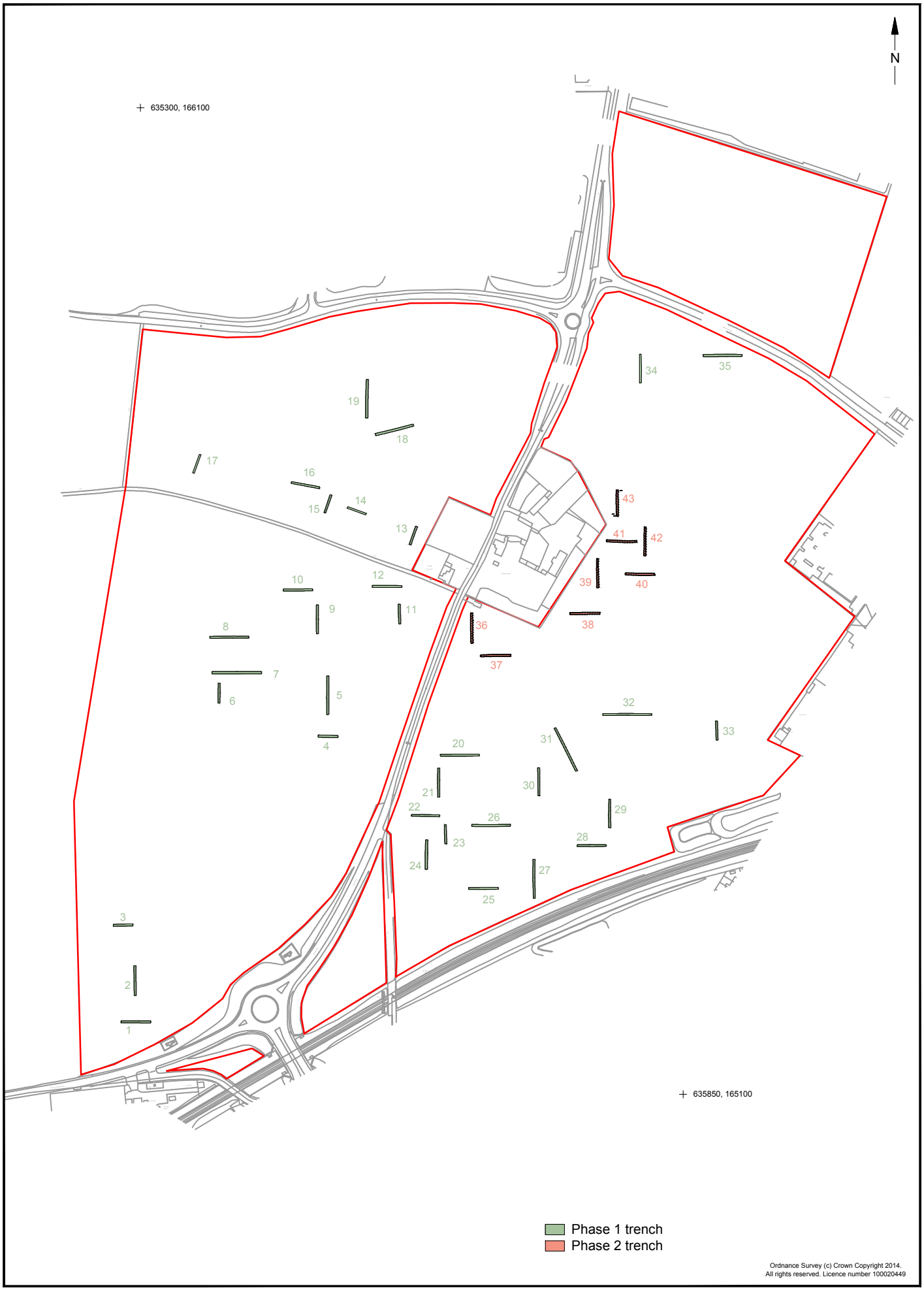
The Phase 2 evaluation has demonstrated a lack of significant archaeological remains in the central-eastern part of the development site. Although a few possible features were identified these were mostly undated and in some cases of likely geological origin. One post-medieval linear feature may relate to the later use of Ozengell Grange but is probably associated with a pathway leading up to the complex rather than with any significant past activity in the area of the site.

OASIS Form

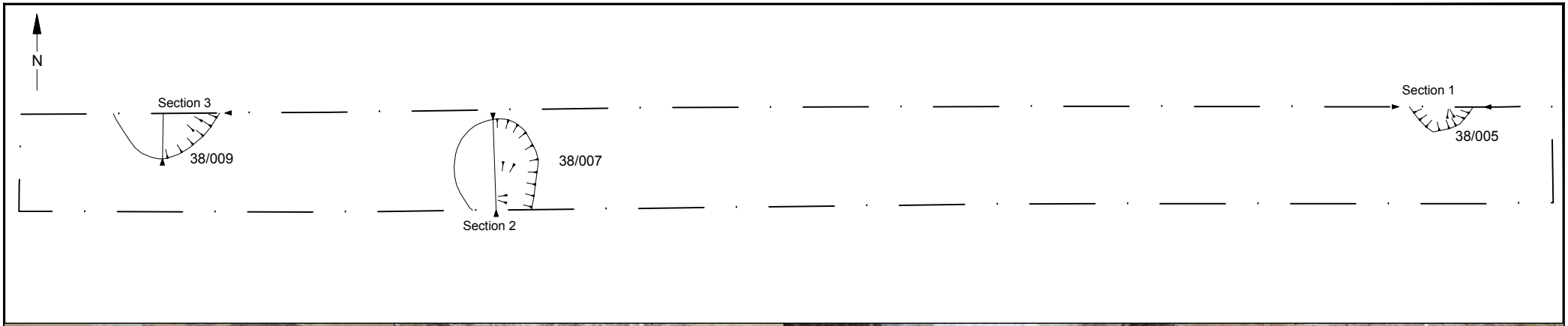
OASIS ID: archaeol6-188074

Project details	
Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at Land at Manston Green (Ozengell Grange)
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd, to undertake the second phase of an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on Land at Manston Green (Ozengell Grange), Haine Road, Ramsgate, Kent. The Phase 2 evaluation has demonstrated a lack of significant archaeological remains in the central-eastern part of the development site. Although a few possible features were identified these were mostly undated and in some cases of likely geological origin. One post-medieval linear feature may relate to the later use of Ozengell Grange but is probably associated with a pathway leading up to the complex rather than with any significant past activity in the area of the site.
Project dates	Start: 04-08-2014 End: 08-08-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	OPR13 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	6907 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT THANET MANSTON Manston Green (Ozengell Grange)
Postcode	CT12 5ER
Study area	150.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TR 3560 6570 51.340818285 1.3831895836 51 20 26 N 001 22 59 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 43.20m Max: 47.64m

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Ozengell Park, Ramsgate	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6907	August 2014	Site location	
Report Ref: 2014281	Drawn by: RHC		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Ozengell Park, Ramsgate	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 6907	August 2014	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2014281	Drawn by: RHC		

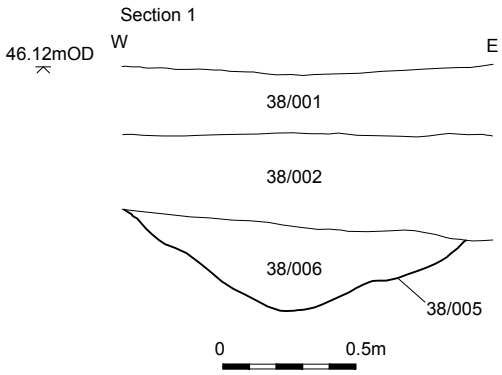


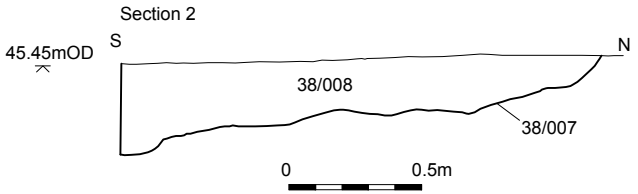
Trench 38 looking east

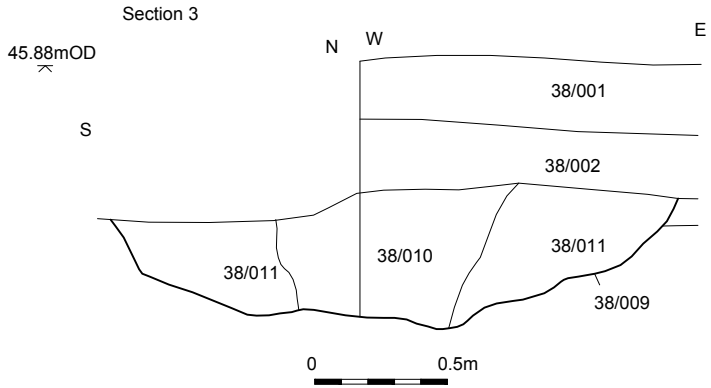
Section 1 looking north

Section 2 looking west

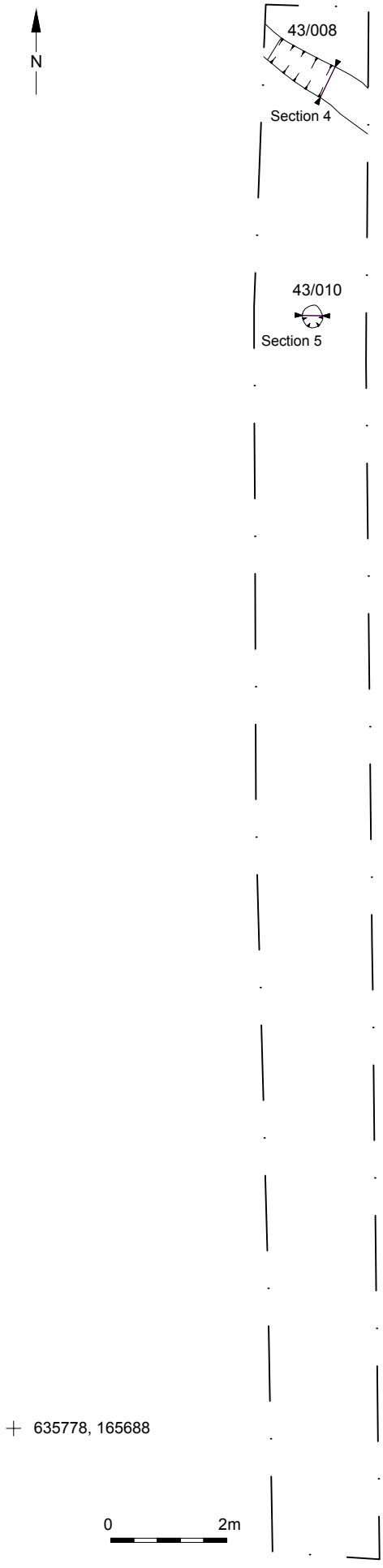
Section 3 looking north





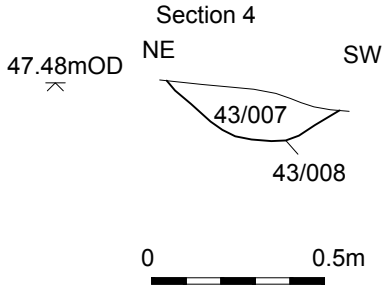


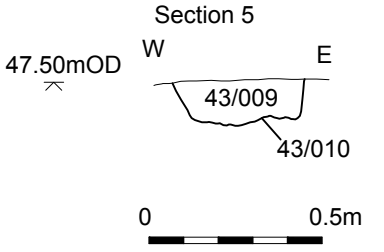
© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Ozengell Park, Ramsgate	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 6907	August 2014	Trench 38 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2014281	Drawn by: RHC		



Section 4 looking south-east

Section 5 looking north





© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Ozengell Park, Ramsgate	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 6907	August 2014	Trench 43 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2014281	Drawn by: RHC		

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