

**An Archaeological Watching Brief Report at
Maurice House, Callis Court Road, Broadstairs, Thanet,
CT10 3AH**



By Ian Hogg

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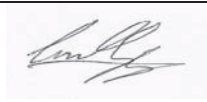

TR 3920 6910

Planning Ref: F/TH/12/0463

**ASE Project No: 7426
Site Code: MHB 13**

**ASE Report No: 2015130
OASIS id: archaeol6-209362**

By Ian Hogg

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by RPS Planning on behalf of The Royal British Legion to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land at Maurice House, Callis Court Road, Broadstairs, Kent. The watching brief focussed on the monitoring of drainage run excavations.

Natural chalk was recorded across the site between 42.77 and 43.70m aOD. It was overlain by head deposits and subsoil. In undisturbed areas the subsoil was sealed by topsoil, while elsewhere it was overlain by modern made ground associated with the current phase of construction.

No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

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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 RPS Planning on behalf of their clients to undertake an archaeological watching brief on drainage works at Maurice House, Callis Court Road, Broadstairs (Figs 1 and 2; NGR TR 3920 6910).

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located within a predominately rolling rural landscape at a high point (c.40m OD) near the east coast of Thanet. The site itself is broadly flat with its north side overlooking a 'narrow coombe into Joss Bay' (AOC 2012, 1). Solid geology comprises 'Cretaceous Chalk with patches of Thanet beds to the south and west' (ibid), although drift Head deposits, which are indicated across the central site, may be encountered by the proposed trenching (BGS 2015; AOC 2012).

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."

Reason:

"To ensure that the archaeological history of the site is recorded in accordance with the advice contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (2012)."

- 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.
- 1.3.3 The first stage of archaeological fieldwork was an evaluation. This work identified two undated linear features which may have formed part of an agricultural field system (ASE 2013).
- 1.3.4 Following consultation between RPS Planning & Development and the KCC Heritage Conservation Group Archaeological Officer, it was decided that a watching brief should take place.

- 1.3.5** 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 (ClfA 2014).

1.4 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 watching brief was to record any archaeological features or deposits that were encountered during the drainage service works. The watching brief aimed to mitigate the impact on any sparse archaeological remains that exist at the site via excavation sampling of features or deposits of interest on the route of the specified drainage services, prior to further machine reduction of the trenches to formation level. The archaeological investigation sought to understand the context of the findings in relation 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 watching brief carried out on the site between 11th March 2015 and 14th April 2015 and has been prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (RPS 2013). The work was carried out by Ian Hogg (Archaeologist). The project was managed by Darryl Palmer and Andy Leonard (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Overview

- 2.1 The following information is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation compiled for the site (RPS 2013) with due acknowledgement.
- 2.2 Although there is no archaeological Desk Based Assessment a Historic Landscape Assessment (HLA) was required by KCC Heritage Conservation Group, in response to a generic specification. AOC Archaeology provided the necessary report (AOC 2012). The HLA included archaeological background to the development site demonstrating that, although there are no designated Scheduled Monuments and no known undesignated archaeological sites or finds demonstrable within the site, there is evidence from both archaeological finds and sites, including cropmarks of buried enclosure ditches, within the close vicinity (based on the Kent Historic Environment Record). This activity may extend into the site (as a minimum in the form of probable prehistoric landscape ditches as found during the evaluation trenching). The Historic Environment Record (HER) information is combined with a review of the wider archaeological evidence from Thanet below. The reader is referred to the appendix of the HLA report for a detailed HER catalogue and to Figure 4 of that report for point locations for the sites and finds.

Palaeolithic

- 2.3 Palaeolithic finds are rare in Thanet generally and only one Palaeolithic find-spot is 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.

Mesolithic

- 2.4 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: no's 1096 and 1186).

Neolithic

- 2.5 The HER search located a scatter of Neolithic worked flints at Stone House School (AOC 2012). 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).
- 2.6 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.

Bronze Age

- 2.7 This period 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-ditches 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).

- 2.8 Beaker burials without associated monuments are also increasingly common on Thanet, for example a total of seven Beaker burials within flat graves (i.e. containing beaker pots but without surrounding ring-ditch) have been found across the Thanet Earth site (CAT 2010) whilst 12 Beaker burials 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 is therefore considered possible that evidence from the Beaker period could be found at the site, although the relatively small area concerned reduces the potential.
- 2.9 Despite the rarity of Beaker settlement sites regionally an evaluation at Thanet Reach Business Park, Westwood Cross identified stake holes, ditches and pits associated with Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery and flintwork. These may represent a rare example from the vicinity (CgMs 2011). The AOC study (AOC 2012) also highlights a cropmark of a double ditched barrow with a central feature near North Foreland. The concentric ring form is similar to an example excavated at Thanet Earth (CAT 2010) and dated to the early Bronze Age, although the HER suggests the possibility this might originally have been a henge. Other Bronze Age finds were recovered from Stone House School (ibid.).
- 2.10 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 have been identified for the Thames Valley (Yates, 2001 & 2004). 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).
- 2.11 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.

Iron Age

- 2.12 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 at 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 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.
- 2.13 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 driveways.

Romano British

- 2.14 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).
- 2.15 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 2011). 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 a brooch 300m to the east of the site from the junction of Lanthorne Road and Kings Avenue. There is a moderate potential for Roman archaeology consequently suggested for this area.

Anglo-Saxon

- 2.16 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 (Oxford Archaeology 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.
- 2.17 AOC (2012) also note that the place name Broadstairs has Old English components, but that it was not recorded as a settlement until the 13th century.

Medieval

- 2.18 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. In their medieval background section AOC (ibid) state:

'The earliest building in the area is the church of St Peter's, established as a chapel to Minster, and the parish is still known as St Peter's in Thanet. Broadstairs is first recorded in 1254 on the Assize roll for Kent, and appears variously as Brodsteyr Lynch (1434), Brodstyr (1479), Brodstayer (1505) and Brodstere (1533) (Wallenberg 1934). More locally, the name of Callis Court is used to describe the location of the site and the general area that developed later off Callis Court Road. The word Caley's is recorded in the 13th century, and the extensive building Callis Grange and the extensive building Callis Grange lay 500m south of the site on what is Callis Court Road. This appears as Caleis Grangia in 1535 (Wallenberg 1934), and may therefore suggest a connection with France and the Cinque ports. Hasted, (1779-1801) writing in the 18th century, records that the parish of St Peter's was within the liberty and jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports. Callis Grange was part of the possessions of the abbot of St Augustine, and covered 59 acres. It was relieved of the Abbey in 1539 and given to Christchurch, Canterbury (Hasted 1797-801).'

Post-medieval

- 2.19 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).

Summary of evaluation results

- 2.20 Stage 1 of the archaeological project comprised the investigation of three trial trenches. The investigation comprised a c.7.6% sample of the building footprint and a 2.6% sample of the overall developable area. The report (ASE 2013) concluded that;

'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.

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 cannot be confirmed.

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

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The work comprised the monitoring of the excavation of drainage trenches around the outside of the building footprint and a connecting drain run to the southwest (Figure 2).
- 3.1.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the WSI (RPS 2013). The monitoring was carried out by qualified archaeologists who inspected each deposit for archaeological features. The spoil from the excavations was inspected by the ASE archaeologist to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest.
- 3.1.3 All excavated deposits were recorded according to current professional standards (ClfA 2014) using the standard record sheets used by ASE. Adequate time was made available for appropriate archaeological investigation and recording of the remains within the limits of the works.
- 3.1.4 A digital photographic record was taken of the work.

3.2 The Site Archive

- 3.2.1 Currently museums in this area are not accepting archives, however the archive (currently held at the ASE offices in Portslade) will be offered to the appropriate local museum once collections resume. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	5
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	0
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	15
Bulk finds	0
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS (Figures 2, 3)

4.1 Drainage Trenches

4.1.1 Three drainage runs were monitored; the natural chalk [004] was recorded between 42.77m and 43.70m aOD. The chalk was sealed by pale brownish grey chalky head deposits [03] which measured between 0.30m and 0.63m in thickness. These deposits were recorded across all but the south-west of the site.

4.1.2 The natural deposits were overlain by mid brown clay silt subsoil [02] between 0.05m and 0.35m in thickness. In the south-west of the site and in the eastern part of the drainage trenches the subsoil was sealed by a topsoil deposit [05]; this soft, dark brown clay silt measured between 0.32m and 0.38m in thickness. Across the west and south of the drainage runs the subsoil was sealed by loose made ground comprising chalk and grey silt [01]. This deposit measured between 0.11m and 0.55m in thickness and was laid down during the current construction phase.

4.1.3 No archaeological features, finds or deposits were recorded during the monitoring.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height aOD
01	Layer	Modern made ground	55.00	50.00	0.32-0.38	43.80-44.22
02	Layer	Subsoil	80.00	60.00	0.05-0.35	43.65-43.88
03	Layer	Head deposits	80.00	60.00	0.30-0.63	43.19-43.65
04	Layer	Natural chalk	80.00	60.00	-	42.77-43.70
05	Layer	Topsoil	60.00	60.00	0.11-0.55	43.55-44.15

Table 2: List of recorded contexts

5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 5.1.1 Natural chalk was recorded across the site between 42.77 and 43.70m OD. It was overlain by head deposits across much of the site. The head deposits were sealed by subsoil, which in turn was sealed by topsoil in undisturbed areas and by modern made ground elsewhere.
- 5.1.2 No archaeological features or finds were retrieved recorded during the watching brief.

5.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 5.2.1 Much of the area around the new building footprint has undergone some truncation; however subsoil was still recorded throughout.

5.3 Consideration of research aims

- 5.3.1 The evaluation did not reveal any evidence of the probable agricultural features found during the evaluation, No evidence of prehistoric activity, or activity from any other period was recorded.

5.4 Conclusions

- 5.4.1 The watching brief did not find any further archaeological evidence on site.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank The Royal British Legion for commissioning the work via RPS Planning, and for their assistance throughout the project, and Wendy Rogers County Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council for her guidance and monitoring.

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	Natural chalk and head deposits					
Arch. South-East Project Number	7426					
Type of Fieldwork			Watching Brief			
Type of Site		Shallow Urban				
Dates of Fieldwork			WB.			
Sponsor/Client	RPS Consultancy					
Project Manager	Darryl Palmer					
Project Supervisor	Ian Hogg					
Period Summary						
				Other None		
<p>Summary <i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by RPS Planning on behalf of The Royal British Legion to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land at Maurice House, Callis Court Road, Broadstairs Kent. The watching brief focussed on the monitoring of drainage run excavations.</i></p> <p><i>Natural chalk was recorded across the site between 42.77 and 43.70m aOD. It was overlain by head deposits and subsoil. In undisturbed areas the subsoil was sealed by topsoil; while elsewhere it was overlain by modern made ground associated with the current phase of construction.</i></p> <p><i>No archaeological finds or features were recorded.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-209362

Project details

Project name Maurice |House, Broadstairs

Short description of the project Archaeology South-East was commissioned by RPS Planning on behalf of The Royal British Legion to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land at Maurice House, Callis Court Road, Broadstairs Kent. The watching brief focussed on the monitoring of drainage run excavations. Natural chalk was recorded across the site between 42.77 and 43.70m aOD. It was overlain by head deposits and subsoil. In undisturbed areas the subsoil was sealed by topsoil; while elsewhere it was overlain by modern made ground associated with the current phase of construction. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Project dates Start: 11-03-2015 End: 14-04-2015

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes MHB 15 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 7426 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Recording project

Monument type NONE None

Significant Finds NONE None

Investigation type "Watching Brief"

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country England

Site location	KENT THANET BROADSTAIRS AND ST PETERS Maurice House, Callis Court Road
Postcode	CT10 3AH
Study area	4.70 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 3920 6910 51.4033104514 0.00144736629492 51 24 11 N 000 00 05 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 43.19m Max: 43.70m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design originator	RPS Consulting
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer/Jim Stevenson
Project supervisor	Ian Hogg
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	RPS Consultancy

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive	Local Museum

recipient

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic"

Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
available

Paper Archive Local Museum
recipient

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"

Paper Media "Context sheet", "Report", "Survey ", "Unpublished Text"
available

Entered by Ian Hogg (ian.hogg@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 21 April 2015

OASIS:

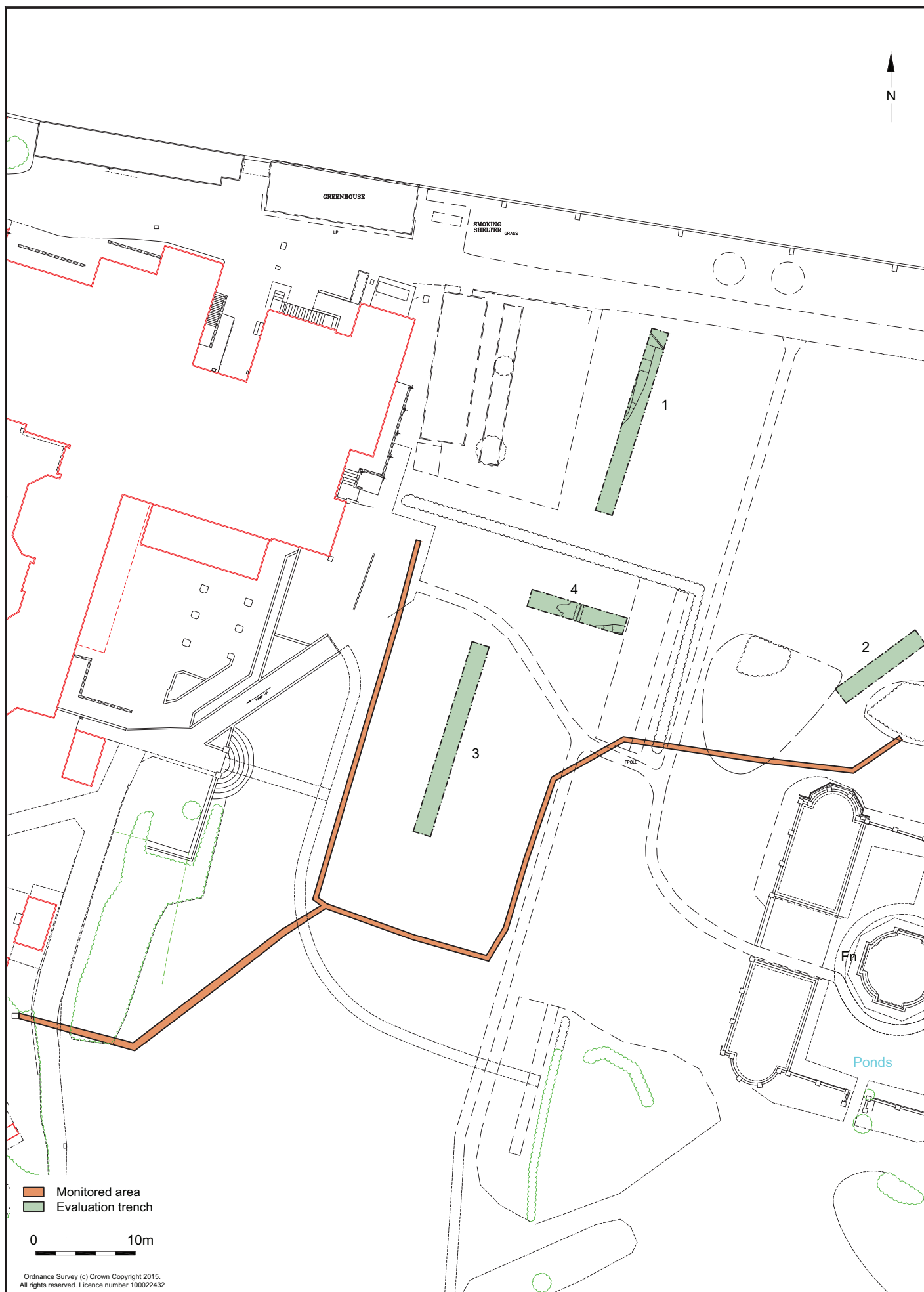
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© Archaeology South-East		Maurice House, Broadstairs	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7426	April 2015	Site location	
Report Ref: 2015130	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Maurice House, Broadstairs	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7426	April 2015	Plan of monitored area	
Report Ref: 2015130	Drawn by: JLR		



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Project Ref: 7426	April 2015	Selected site photographs	
Report Ref: 2015130	Drawn by: JLR		

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