

Archaeological Evaluation on Land to the rear of the White Stag, 70 Monkton Street, Monkton, Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent

Site Code: STAG-EV-19

NGR Site Centre 628910 164944

Planning Application Number: OL/TH/16/0733



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Summary

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of the White Stag, 70 Monkton Street, Thanet in Kent. The archaeological works were monitored by the Kent County Council Principal Archaeological Officer.

The fieldwork was carried out in September 2019 in accordance with an archaeological specification (Kent County Council and dated 12/06/2018) and submitted to the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement of works.

The Archaeological Evaluation consisted of five trenches, which encountered a relatively common stratigraphic sequence comprising topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology with archaeological features.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at 70 Monkton Street, Monkton in Kent (**Figure 2**).

1.1.2 In mitigation of the potential impact that the development may have on the buried archaeological resource Kent County Council Heritage & Conservation (KKCHC), who provide an advisory service to Thanet District Council, requested that a programme of archaeological works be undertaken to satisfy the recommended condition (8) of the planning permission OL/TH/16/0733.

1.1.3 The archaeological evaluation was carried out in September 2019 in accordance with an archaeological specification prepared by KCC Heritage (12/06/2018), prior to commencement of works.

1.1 4 Site Description and Topography

The application site is located to the south of Monkton Street towards the eastern end of the village of Monkton. The NGR reference point is NGR 628910 164944.

The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the PDA is set on Bedrock Geology of Head overlying Thanet Beds Formation. The PDA is set at an average height of 3.50m-4.10m AOD.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

Details of previous discoveries and investigations within the immediate and wider area may be found in the Kent County Council Historic Environment Record and have been summarised in the Specification produced by KCC Heritage. The potential of this area has been assessed in relation to the proximity of known archaeological remains and there has been an investigation on site by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology. The works were too shallow to provide an indication of the potential of this site. The background potential is well described in the TFTA report as:

- A background of high archaeological potential;
- Cropmarks to the north of the village on the hill slope indicate the presence of archaeological features ranging from prehistoric ring ditches to enclosures of prehistoric to medieval date;

- Further north extensive archaeological activity was identified in the excavations preceding the construction of the A253 dual carriageway. These included prehistoric burials, ring ditches, Roman settlement and Anglo-Saxon burials.
- 12th / 13th century church of St Mary Magdalen lies to the west
- Monkton Street includes Listed Buildings dating between the 17th and 19th centuries

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.2 Specific Aims (KCC 2019)

2.2.1 The specific aims of the archaeological fieldwork are set out in the Specification (KCC 2019) were to:

6.1 To determine the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the area of proposed development groundwork and how they would be affected by such works. The location, nature, significance and condition of any archaeological remains present should be assessed and clearly set out in the evaluation report.

6.2 In particular the evaluation is designed to provide a broad coverage of the proposed development area.

6.3 The sampling of features should be sufficient to understand their overall character, date and significance in order that planning decisions can be made. Where complex features are encountered the contractor will agree the amount of sampling needed to achieve the above objective with the County Archaeologist.

2.3 General Aims

2.3.1 The general aims of the archaeological fieldwork were to;

- establish the presence or absence of any elements of the archaeological resource, both artefacts and ecofacts of archaeological interest across the area of the development;
- ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit if possible, character, date and quality of any such archaeological remains by limited sample excavation;
- determine the state of preservation and importance of the archaeological resource, if present, and to assess the past impacts on the site and pay particular attention to the character, height/depth below ground level, condition, date and significance of any archaeological deposits.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the Specification (KCC 2019 and KCC Manual of Specifications 'B') and carried out in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (CIfA 2017).

3.2 Fieldwork

3.2.1 A total of five evaluation trenches were excavated across the Site (Figures 2, 3, 4).

3.2.2 Each trench was initially scanned for surface finds prior to excavation. Excavation was carried out using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, removing the overburden to the top of the first recognisable natural or archaeological horizon, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

3.2.3 Where appropriate, trenches, or specific areas of trenches, were subsequently hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross-sections through the features were excavated to enable sufficient information about form, development date and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded without prejudice to more extensive investigations, should these prove to be necessary. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with KCC and CIfA standards and guidance. A complete photographic record was maintained on site that included working shots; during mechanical excavation, following archaeological investigations and during back filling.

3.3 Recording

3.3.1 A complete drawn record of the evaluation trenches comprising both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections) was undertaken. The plans and sections were annotated with coordinates and aOD heights. These are retained in the site project archive.

3.3.2 Photographs were taken as appropriate providing a record of excavated features and deposits, along with images of the overall trench to illustrate their location and context. The record also includes images of the Site overall. The photographic record comprises digital photography. A photographic register of all photographs taken is contained within the site project archive.

3.3.3 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. A full list is presented in Appendix 1. Layers and fills are identified in this report thus (100), whilst the cut of the feature is shown [100]. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. Each number has been attributed to a specific trench with the primary number(s) relating to specific trenches (*i.e.* Trench 1, 101+, Trench 2, 201+, Trench 3, 301+ etc.).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A total of five evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. The area subjected to archaeological evaluation was located in the garden behind White Stag pub and houses adjacent to the main village road, Monkton Street. The area of the site was rectangular in plan and set on the bottom of the southern hill side slope (Fig.13). The site is surrounded by gardens and to the south it borders with Caravan Park. The ground was fairly levelled although, slightly descending to the south and vegetated by grass. The evaluation phase involved excavation of five evaluation trenches that were 20-25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.6m deep. The fieldwork that took place during 3 days and revealed a collection of medieval ditches, two pits and two modern service trenches. The weather condition during the time of fieldwork was fairly good. Overcast on first day and light showers during following days. Features were excavated using trowel and spade. The soil across the site was well drained. All trenches exposed a common stratigraphic deposit sequence, overlaying site's geological horizon (Fig. 10, 11 and 12). The natural – Head deposit (...03) was subsequently overlaid by: 0.3metre-thick subsoil (context (...02) and 0.3metre-thick top soil (context (...01). The boundary between Head and subsoil was wavy and clear, although in some places disturbed by roots. The boundary between topsoil and subsoil was gradual.

4.1.2 Trench Summary

4.1.3 Exposed ditches have been excavated and ten slots and two pits have been half-sectioned. One of those, pit 304 exposed in trench 3 is expected to be from Medieval period what was established on the basis of stratigraphic relation. Similar estimation technique was applied to the ditches with conclusion that those features were also dug during the Medieval period. Looking onto ditch alignment we can distinguish 3 phases, although stratigraphic relation between features remains unknown at this stage of investigation. The major phase seems to be aligned with present day field boundaries. It consist of two parallel WNW-ESE aligned ditches 107 and 109 with 2metre gap between them forming sort of causeway to which perpendicularly aligned ditches were adjacent. At the Northern side ditches 104 and 504 are located and at opposite side linears 204, 408 respectively. Also ditch 408 would form a similar causeway to the one mentioned above if it would be paired with eastern boundary evident on 1892 OS map (Fig. 14 and 15). Ditch 504 seems to be aligned with a garden boundary evident on 1892 OS map (Fig. 14 and 15). The second NE-SW alignment was defined by large ditch 310 which if extrapolated would align with an open ditch located in the field to the south of the site (Fig. 14 and 15). The third W-E; N-S alignment was defined by ditch 306, 404. Concluding from above it can be claimed that some of the medieval land division and still present in landscape and that the present day field system located to the south of the site

behind Caravan Park could have its origins in Medieval period. It's evident in sections (Fig. 10, 11, 12) that most of the features were slightly truncated by ploughing activity represented by context (...02) and (309). Also reduced natural horizon on the E side of ditch 310 seems to be a result of early medieval ploughing. Lack of anthropogenic inclusions in subsoil (...02) indicate that the site area was used as arable field throughout the most of the time and it's very unlikely that any dwelling was located nearby.

4.1.4 Trench Narrative

4.1.5 Trench 1 (Fig. 5)

4.1.6 Excavated in a NW quarter of the site NE-SW aligned Trench 1 was 20.5metres long, 1.8metre wide, and 0.6metre deep and revealed 3 ditches, modern service trench and a pit. About 0.15m-thick interface layer between natural and subsoil has been removed by evaluation trench in order to clearly see the cuts of features. There was no noticeable difference between subsoil and infill deposits. During trench excavation, modern features were observed occupying higher level just beneath topsoil. ENE-WSW aligned ditch 109 was exposed in WSW end of evaluation trench; 2m further to the east parallel ditch 107 was located. The ditches were running across the trench at 45 degree angle to its SE wall. Another ditch 104 was perpendicularly aligned to other two and located near the middle of the trench in its eastern part. At the base of the trench exposed natural Head deposit (103) had pale orangey brown colour with darker mottling. It comprised sandy loam with occasional flint nodules and chalk granules. The amount of inclusions was increasing with depth. Ditch 104 was 1.1metre-wide, 0.68metre deep and had moderately sloping sides and concave base. It was filled by primary fill (105) comprising brown loam with freq. Flints. Subsequently that was capped by a secondary fill (106) comprising brown silty loam with rare flints and animal bones. Ditch 107 was 1.2metre wide, 0.26metre deep and had moderately sloping sides and flat base. It was filled by secondary fill (108) comprising mid compaction, dark brown silty loam with occasional chalk flecks and moderate flint. Ditch 109 was 1.2metre wide, 0.3metre deep and had a steep slope at SSW side, stepped slope at NNE side and narrow concave base. It was filled by secondary fill (108) comprising mid compaction, dark brown silty loam with occasional chalk flecks and flints. Similarly aligned ditch was also exposed in Trench 4. Ditch 107 and 109 seems to be truncated at the top by sub sequential ploughing activity represented by layer (102) that is evident in section 1.3 – Fig.10. Full profile of ditch 104 was recorded in section Fig 10, sec 1.1) on NE wall of the trench. It shows gradual break of slope at the top of the feature which indicate a level of contemporary horizon at the time of feature's utilisation. The ditches were interpreted as a drains and amount of recovered finds was very low. Modern pit 112 was partially exposed aside western wall of the trench. It was located 1metre to the east from ditch 104. The pit was oval in plan with steep sides and concave

base. It measured 0.8metre in width and 0.5metre in depth. Modern service trench 111 was located in NE end of evaluation trench and had the same WNW-ESE alignment that ditches 107 and 109. The trench 111 was 1metre wide and its infill consisted of re deposited top soil (101), subsoil (102) and natural (103). Feature was also exposed in trench 5.

4.1.7 **Trench 2 (Fig. 6)**

4.1.8 NW-SE aligned trench was located in a SW corner of the site. The trench measured 22metre long by 1.8metre wide and was excavated to the depth of 0.6metre. It revealed one ditch located in SE end of the trench which was extended in order to expose cross section of the ditch. Trench has exposed natural Head deposit (203) of pale brown colour with darker mottling. It was composed of sandy loam including occasional flint nodules and chalk granules. The amount of inclusions was increasing with depth. NNE-SSW aligned linear ditch 204 had moderately sloping sides, concave base and gradual break of slope at the top. Feature was 1.5metre wide and 0.44metre deep. It was filled-in by single secondary deposit context (205) comprising mid compaction, dark brown clayey loam with occasional chalk granules and flints. There was no noticeable difference between subsoil and infill deposits. The exposed length of the feature has been excavated using trowel and shovel. The full profile was recorded in section (Fig.11 section 2.1). The ditch was interpreted to be a field drain.

4.1.9 **Trench 3 (Fig. 7)**

4.1.10 NW-SE aligned trench was located in the middle southern part of the site. Trench measured 21metre long by 1.8metre wide and was excavated to the depth of 0.6metre. It revealed one large ditch, another smaller linear and a pit. Trench has exposed natural geology Head deposit (303) of pale brown colour with darker mottling. It was composed of sandy-silt including occasional flint nodules and chalk granules. The amount of inclusions was increasing with depth. Head deposit was overlaid by small blotches of context (308) and larger ones covering nearly whole SW part of the trench. Those deposits had been removed by deep trowelling exposing undulating natural horizon, pit 304 and ditch 306 (Fig. 11, Section 3.2 and 3.3). Deposits (308) and (309) were no different from overlying subsoil (302). These contexts were described as mid compaction, dark brown, silty-loam including infrequent amount of flint and chalk flecks. Pit 304 (Fig.11, Section 3.1) was located in NW part of the trench, near its centre. The feature was oval in plan; it had moderately sloping sides and flat base. It measured 0.9metre in diameter and was 0.15metre deep. The feature's edges were well defined prior to its excavation although they were slightly disturbed by small roots. The NE part of the feature has been excavated using trowel. The pit was filled by mid compaction, dark brown clayey silt including moderate amount of chalk granules and flints (angular and sub angular).

No anthropogenic inclusions have been observed within the feature. Ditch 306 (Fig. 11, Section 3.3 and 3.4) was located in SE part of the trench near the centre. Feature appeared after removal of deposit (309). The L-shaped ditch in plan had its parts E-W and N-S aligned respectively. 1.2metre long section of the ditch has been excavated and it revealed near vertical sides and flat base. Feature was 0.4metre wide, 0.3metre deep and filled-in by single fill (307) comprising mid compaction, dark brown clayey-silt with moderate amount of chalk granules and flints (angular and sub angular). Also a small abraded fragment of Medieval pottery was recovered. Context was slightly disturbed by small roots. The Large ditch 310 was revealed in SE part of the trench which was extended in order to expose cross section of the ditch. NE-SW aligned linear 310 had moderately sloping sides, narrow concave base and gradual break of slope at the top. Feature was 2.2metre wide and 0.86metre deep. It was filled with four sub sequential deposits (311), (312), (313) and (314) there was no noticeable difference between subsoil and infill deposits. Also the difference among infill deposits was very subtle and defined by the presence of certain inclusions. Whole exposed length of the feature has been excavated using trowel and shovel. The full profile was recorded in section (Fig.11 section 3.5). Natural horizon exposed on ESE side of the ditch was located 0.2metre lower than the one present at the opposite side. The area of lowered horizon was overlaid by layer (315) which had the same properties that subsoil (303) and deposits forming infill of the ditch, hence it wasn't possible to determine the direct relation between the layer and the feature. The layer was interpreted as a Medieval ploughed soil. At the bottom of the ditch 310 a primary fill (311) was exposed occupying slightly concave base. Context had mid compaction, dark brown colour and was composed of silty clay including freq. chalk granules and moderate small flint (angular and sub angular). Context was slightly darker than deposit (312) above. Next in turn primary fill was overlaid by context (312) comprising mid compaction, dark brown silty loam with infrequent chalk granules, small flint (angular and subangular) and snail shells. It was overlaid by secondary fill context (313) that was similar to (312) but defined by a greater presence of flints in contrast to surrounding deposits. Context (313) interpreted as secondary fill had a mid compaction, dark brown colour and was composed of silty loam including occ. snail shells, moderate chalk granules, small flint (angular and subangular), occ. snail shells, animal bones and one oyster shell. That was sealed on top by tertiary fill (314) located in the uppermost part of the ditch on ESE side. The context consisted of mid compaction, dark brown silty loam, occ. snail shells, chalk flakes and small flint (angular and subangular). The ditch 310 was interpreted to be a field drain ditch and produced very low amount of anthropogenic inclusions from relatively large volume that was excavated.

4.1.11 Trench 4 (Fig. 8)

4.1.12 NW-SE aligned trench was located SE corner of the site. The trench measured 22metre long by 1.8metre wide and was excavated to the depth of 0.6metre. Trench has exposed natural geology truncated by three linear cuts. Exposed natural Head deposit (103) was varied in colour across the trench. The colour hue throughout the trench was orange-brown while on NW end of the trench it was pale brown. Deposit was composed of sandy-silt including occasional flint nodules and chalk granules. The amount of inclusions was increasing with depth which was evident in profiles of excavated features. Ditch 404 (Fig. 12, Section 4.1) was exposed in NE end of the trench and was running across it at 45 degree angle. The ditch edges were well defined prior to excavation and about the half of exposed length had been excavated. Linear ditch was WNW-ESE aligned; it had near vertical side slope and flat base. Feature was 0.96metre wide, 0.29m deep and was filled with single context (405) comprising mid compaction, dark brown clayey loam with infrequent chalk granules and occasional flints (angular and sub angular; average size 60mm). Feature was aligned with ditch 109 exposed in Trench 1 and it's expected that both sections are part of the same ditch although their profiles differ a lot. E-W aligned ditch 406 (Fig. 12, Section 4.2), was located near the middle of the trench in its NW part. The ditch edges were fairly defined prior excavation and slightly disturbed by small roots. Excavated section was 0.8m long and exposed cut that had steep sides slope and concave base. Feature was 0.5metre wide, 0.25metre deep and was filled with single context (407) comprising mid compaction, dark brown clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks. Feature had similar alignment to the ditch 306 exposed in Trench 3 and it's expected that both sections are part of the same ditch although their profiles differ a lot. NNE-SSW aligned linear ditch 408 (Fig. 12, Section 4.3 and 4.4), was located in SE end of the trench. The ditch edges were well defined prior excavation but slightly disturbed by small roots. Excavated 1metre long section revealed a cut that had steep sides slope and flat base. Feature was 0.95metre wide, 0.68metre deep and was filled-in by single context (407) comprising mid compaction, dark brown silty loam with occasional mid brown blotches of silty loam with infrequent chalk flecks. Small fragment of abraded Medieval pottery was recovered from this context. All three discussed above features were interpreted as a field drain ditches.

4.1.13 **Trench 5 (Fig. 9)**

4.1.14 WNW-ESE aligned trench was located in NE corner of the site alongside its northern boundary. The trench measured 25.2metre by 1.8metre and was excavated to the depth of 0.8metre. It revealed two modern service trenches and a ditch. At the base of trench exposed natural Head deposit (103) had pale brown colour; it was composed of sandy silt including occasional flint nodules and chalk granules. The amount of inclusions was increasing with depth which was evident in profiles of excavated features. Linear NNE-SSW aligned ditch 504 was located in the middle of ESE part of the trench. It had steep sides slope and flat base. Feature was 1.2metre wide and 0.68metre deep. Its

single fill had mid compaction, dark brown colour with occ. mid brown blotches; it was composed of silty loam with occ. chalk flakes and occ. flints (angular and sub angular; average size 60mm). Small fragment of abraded Medieval pottery was recovered from this context. To the south feature was truncated by perpendicularly aligned modern trench 506. Modern service trench 506 was running throughout the trench alongside its southern wall exposing the full width at ESE end of evaluation trench. Modern service trench 507 has been exposed in ESE end of evaluation trench. The feature was abutted perpendicularly to the trench 506. Infill of both modern trenches consisted of re-deposited topsoil (501), subsoil (502) and parent material (503) including occasional amount of modern inclusions.

4.2 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

4.2.1 A relatively consistent stratigraphic sequence was recorded across the majority of the Site comprising topsoil sealing an intact subsoil of pale brown sandy silt (Plates 1-7).

4.2.2 Appendix 1 provides the stratigraphic sequence for all trenches. Figures 1-7 provide a site plan and trench location plan while Plates 1-4 include selected site photographs.

4.3 Overview

4.3.1 The five trenches were located across the site to ensure full coverage of potential archaeological remains.

5 FINDS

Small fragments of abraded pot were retrieved from Contexts 409, 505 and on inspection were found to be very worn shell tempered body sherds from thin-walled North or West Kent shell-tempered vessels. The shell is crushed marine shell, and not from fossil-bearing beds. In addition the presence of fine mica suggests a clay source from the north Kent coastal zone. Dates are between c.1150-1225 AD. In addition a possible worked flint hand axe was retrieved on site by Simon Mason Principal Archaeologist KCC Heritage and is awaiting identification. Animal bone was also retrieved and is awaiting analysis.

6 Discussion

6.1 Archaeological Narrative

6.1.1 Archaeological features were exposed in all five trenches and suggest a complex medieval field system with a possible enclosure provisionally identified in Trenches 3 & 4 (Figure 3).

6.2 Conclusions

6.2.1 The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification. Development proposals are likely to impact on archaeological remains.

6.2.2 This evaluation has, therefore, assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The results from this work show that the proposed development is likely to impact on archaeological remains.

7 ARCHIVE

7.1 General

7.1.1 The Site archive, which will include; paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

7.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises 1 file/document case of paper records & A4 graphics and will be retained by SWAT Archaeology until a Kent museum archive procedure is in place.

8 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

8.1.1 SWAT would like to thank the developer for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Simon Mason Principal Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council, for his advice and assistance.

8.1.2 Bartek Cichy supervised the archaeological evaluation and survey and illustrations were produced by Bartek Cichy. Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA produced the report.

9 REFERENCES

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KCC Manual of Specifications Part A. Specification for an archaeological evaluation of land proposed for the development four detached dwellings on land to rear of the White Stag, 70 Monkton Street, Monkton, Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent

Appendix 1. Trench Table

Trench 1			
Dimensions: 20.5m x 1.8m Depth: 0.6m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 4.1m OD Ground level at SW end: 3.83m OD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
101	Top soil	Mid compaction, dark greyish-brown, loam including occ. chalk flakes and sub angular flint. Gradual break of interface.	0-0.3
102	Sub soil/ploughed layer	Mid compaction, dark brown, silty-loam including occ. amount of flint (pebbles and cobbles in all shapes).	0.3-0.6
103	Natural	Mid compaction, pale brown, sandy-loam including occ. chalk granules and flint. Natural horizon is descending towards SW end of the trench from 3.77m to 3.33m.	0.4+
[104]	Cut of ditch	Linear NNE-SSW aligned ditch had moderate side slope and concave base. Feature was 1.1m wide and 0.68m deep. Top of the feature was truncated by evaluation trench due to present bioturbations although the full depth was recorded in section on evaluation trench wall.	0.4-1.08
105	Primary fill of ditch [104]	Mid compaction, dark brown loam with occ. chalk flecks and freq. flints (angular and sub angular; average size 60mm).	0.78-1.08
106	Secondary fill of ditch [104]	Mid compaction, dark brown silty loam with occ. chalk flecks, flint (sub angular pebble and flakes) and animal bones (cattle and dog). Bones were located in upper part of the context. Gradual break of interface with context (105) and subsoil (102)	0.4-0.88
[107]	Cut of ditch	Linear WNW-ESE aligned ditch had moderate side slope and wide flat base. Feature was 1.2m wide and 0.26m deep.	0.6-0.86
108	Secondary fill of ditch [107]	Mid compaction, dark brown silty loam with occ. chalk flecks and moderate flint (sub angular pebble and flakes).	0.6-0.86
[109]	Cut of ditch	Linear WNW-ESE aligned ditch had steep SSW side slope, stepped opposite side and narrow concave base. Feature was 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep. Feature was also exposed in trench 4	0.6-0.9
110	Secondary fill of ditch [109]	Mid compaction, dark brown silty loam with occ. chalk flecks and flint (sub angular pebble and flakes).	0.6-0.9
[111]	Modern trench	WNW-ESE aligned modern trench. Un excavated. Infill consisted re deposited natural and topsoil. Also exposed in trench 5	0.3-0.6+
[112]	Modern pit	Oval pit with steep sides and concave base	0.3-0.8
113	Fill of [112]	Mid compaction, mid brown with dark brown blotches, loam with occ. chalk flakes.	0.3-0.8

Trench 2			
Dimensions: 22m x 1.8m Depth: 0.6m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 3.87m OD Ground level at SE end: 3.78m OD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
201	Top soil	Mid compaction, dark greyish-brown, loam including occ. chalk flakes and sub angular flint. Gradual break of interface.	0-0.3
202	Sub soil/ploughed layer	Mid compaction, dark brown, silty-loam including occ. amount of flint (pebbles and cobbles in all shapes).	0.3-0.6
203	Natural	Mid compaction, pale brown, sandy-loam including occ. chalk granules and flint.	0.6+

[204]	Cut of ditch	Linear NNE-SSW aligned ditch had moderate side slope and concave base. Feature was 1.5m wide and 0.44m deep.	0.6-1.04
205	Fill of ditch [204]	Mid compaction, dark brown clayey loam with occ. chalk granules and occ. flints (angular and sub angular; average size 60mm).	0.6-1.04

Trench 3	Dimensions: 21m x 1.8m Depth: 0.6m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 3.73m OD Ground level at SE end: 3.45m OD		
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
301	Top soil	Mid compaction, dark greyish-brown, loam including occ. chalk flakes and sub angular flint. Gradual break of interface.	0-0.3
302	Sub soil/ploughed layer	Mid compaction, dark brown, silty-loam including occ. amount of flint (pebbles and cobbles in all shapes).	0.3-0.6
303	Natural	Mid compaction, pale brown, sandy-silt including abundant chalk(coarse pebble and granules) moderate flint (All shapes; originated from chalk deposit, average size 60mm; max size 200mm)	0.6+
[304]	Cut of pit	Circular pit with moderate sides and flat base. Feature measured 0.9m in diameter and was 0.15m deep.	0.6-0.75
305	Fill of pit [304]	Mid compaction, dark brown clayey silt including moderate amount of chalk granules and flints (angular and sub angular). Feature slightly disturbed by small roots.	0.6-0.75
[306]	Cut of ditch	L-shape in plan exposed of the ditch that had steep sides slope and flat base. Sections of ditch were N-S and W-E aligned. Feature was 0.4m wide 0.3m deep.	0.58-0.88
307	Fill of ditch [306]	Mid compaction, dark brown clayey silt including moderate amount of chalk granules and flints (angular and sub angular). Small abraded fragment of medieval pottery was recovered. Feature slightly disturbed by small roots. Overlying context (309) was no different from the context.	0.58-0.88
308	Bioturbation	Small irregular blotch of mid compaction, dark brown clayey silt including moderate amount of chalk granules. Context measured 0.46m by 0.35m and was 0.06m deep. Removal of the context exposed uneven surface.	0.6-0.66
309	Ploughed layer	Mid compaction, dark brown clayey silt including occ. amount of chalk flecks and flint. Context was disturbed by roots. No noticeable difference between the context and features infill. Slightly darker than subsoil (302) above although the boundary was diffused. Removal of the context exposed undulating horizon of natural (303) and ditch [306].	0.6-0.7
[310]	Cut of ditch	Linear NE-SW aligned ditch with moderate sides slope and narrow concave base. Feature was 2.2m wide and 0.86m deep. Feature was filled with 4 fills that had similar composition. Lack of visible boundaries between infill contexts indicate that ditch was wet throughout the period of infilling. On ESE side the natural horizon was 0.2m lower than opposite side.	0.6-1.46
311	Primary fill of ditch [310]	Mid compaction, dark brown silty clay including freq. chalk granules and moderate small flint (angular and subangular). Slightly darker than context (312) above.	1.3-1.46
312	Secondary fill of ditch [310]	Mid compaction, dark brown silty loam including occ. chalk granules, small flint (angular and subangular) and snail shells. Gradual break of interface with surrounding infill contexts.	0.6-1.36
313	Secondary fill of ditch [310]	Mid compaction, dark brown silty loam including occ. snail shells, moderate chalk granules, small flint (angular and subangular), animal bones and one oyster shell. Gradual break of interface with surrounding infill contexts.	0.6-1.06
314	Tertiary fill of ditch [310]	Mid compaction, dark brown silty loam including occ. snail shells, chalk flakes and small flint (angular and subangular). Gradual break of interface with surrounding infill contexts.	0.6-0.78
315	Layer/former soil	Mid compaction, dark brown clayey silt including occ. amount of chalk flecks and flint. Context was disturbed by roots. No noticeable difference between the context and feature [310] infill. Slightly darker than subsoil (302) above although the boundary was diffused. Perhaps parts of tertiary fill [314]. Unclear if the context is truncated by ditch [310] or seals it.	0.6-0.8

Trench 4	Dimensions: 22m x 1.8m Depth: 0.6m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 3.6m OD Ground level at SE end: 3.68m OD		
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
401	Top soil	Mid compaction, dark greyish-brown, loam including occ. chalk flakes and sub angular flint. Gradual break of interface.	0-0.3

402	Sub soil/ploughed layer	Mid compaction, dark brown, silty-loam including occ. amount of flint (pebbles and cobbles in all shapes).	0.3-0.6
403	Natural	Natural at NW end: Mid compaction, pale brown, sandy-loam including occ. chalk granules and flint. Rest of the trench: Mid compaction, dark orangish brown, silty-loam including occ. amount of flint (pebbles and cobbles in all shapes). Context similar to (202).	0.6+
[404]	Cut of ditch	Linear WNW-ESE aligned ditch had near vertical side slope and flat base. Feature was 0.96m wide and 0.29m deep. Feature was aligned with ditch [109] exposed in trench 1 although their profiles differ a lot.	0.6-0.89
405	Fill of ditch [204]	Mid compaction, dark brown clayey loam with occ. chalk granules and occ. flints (angular and sub angular; average size 60mm).	0.6-0.89
[406]	Cut of ditch	Linear E-W aligned ditch had steep sides slope and concave base. Feature was 0.5m wide and 0.25m deep. Feature was aligned with ditch [306] exposed in trench 3 although their profiles differ.	0.6-0.85
407	Fill of ditch [406]	Mid compaction, dark brown clayey silt. Context slightly disturbed by small roots.	0.6-0.85
[408]	Cut of ditch	Linear NNE-SSW aligned ditch had steep sides slope and flat base. Feature was 0.95m wide and 0.68m deep.	0.6-1.28
409	Fill of ditch [408]	Mid compaction, dark brown with occ. mid brown blotches, silty loam including occ. chalk flecks. Small fragment of abraded medieval pottery was recovered from the context.	0.6-1.28

Trench 5	Dimensions: 25.2m x 1.8m Depth: 0.6m-0.8m Trench alignment: WNW-ESE Ground level at WNW end: 3.77m OD Ground level at ESE end: 3.75m OD		
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
501	Top soil	Mid compaction, dark greyish-brown, loam including occ. chalk flakes and sub angular flint. Gradual break of interface.	0-0.3
502	Sub soil/ploughed layer	Mid compaction, dark brown, silty-loam including occ. amount of flint (pebbles and cobbles in all shapes).	0.3-0.8
503	Natural	Mid compaction, pale brown, sandy-loam including occ. chalk granules and flint.	0.6+
[504]	Cut of ditch	Linear NNE-SSW aligned ditch had steep side slope and flat base. Feature was 1.2m wide and 0.68m deep. To the south feature was truncated by modern trench [506].	0.6-1.28
505	Fill of ditch [504]	Mid compaction, dark brown with occ. mid brown blotches, silty loam with occ. chalk flakes and occ. flints (angular and sub angular; average size 60mm). Small fragment of abraded medieval pottery was recovered from the context.	0.6-1.28
[506]	Modern trench	WNW-ESE aligned modern trench. Un excavated. Infill consisted re deposited natural, topsoil and modern inclusions. Also exposed in trench 1	0.3-0.8+
[507]	Modern trench	WNW-ESE aligned modern trench. Un excavated. Infill consisted re deposited natural and topsoil. Perpendicular and abutted to [506]	0.3-0.6+

Kent County Council HER Summary Form

Site Name: Land to the rear of The White Stag, 70 Monkton Street, Monkton, Ramsgate, Thanet, Kent

SWAT Site Code: STAG/EV/19

Site Address: As above

Summary:

Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT) carried out Archaeological Evaluation on the development site above. The site has a planning application for the construction of detached dwellings whereby Thanet

District Council requested that archaeological works be undertaken to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains.

The Archaeological Monitoring consisted of an Archaeological Evaluation which revealed medieval archaeology.

District/Unitary: Thanet District Council

Period(s):

NGR (centre of site to eight figures) NGR 628910 164944

Type of Archaeological work: Archaeological Evaluation

Date of recording: September 2019

Unit undertaking recording: Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT. Archaeology)

Geology: Underlying geology is Bedrock Geology of Thanet Beds Formation

Title and author of accompanying report: Wilkinson P. (2019) Archaeological Evaluation of Land to the rear of the White Stag, 70 Monkton Street, Monkton, Ramsgate, Kent

Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate)

Medieval archaeology found

Location of archive/finds: SWAT. Archaeology. Graveney Rd, Faversham, Kent. ME13 8UP

Contact at Unit: Paul Wilkinson

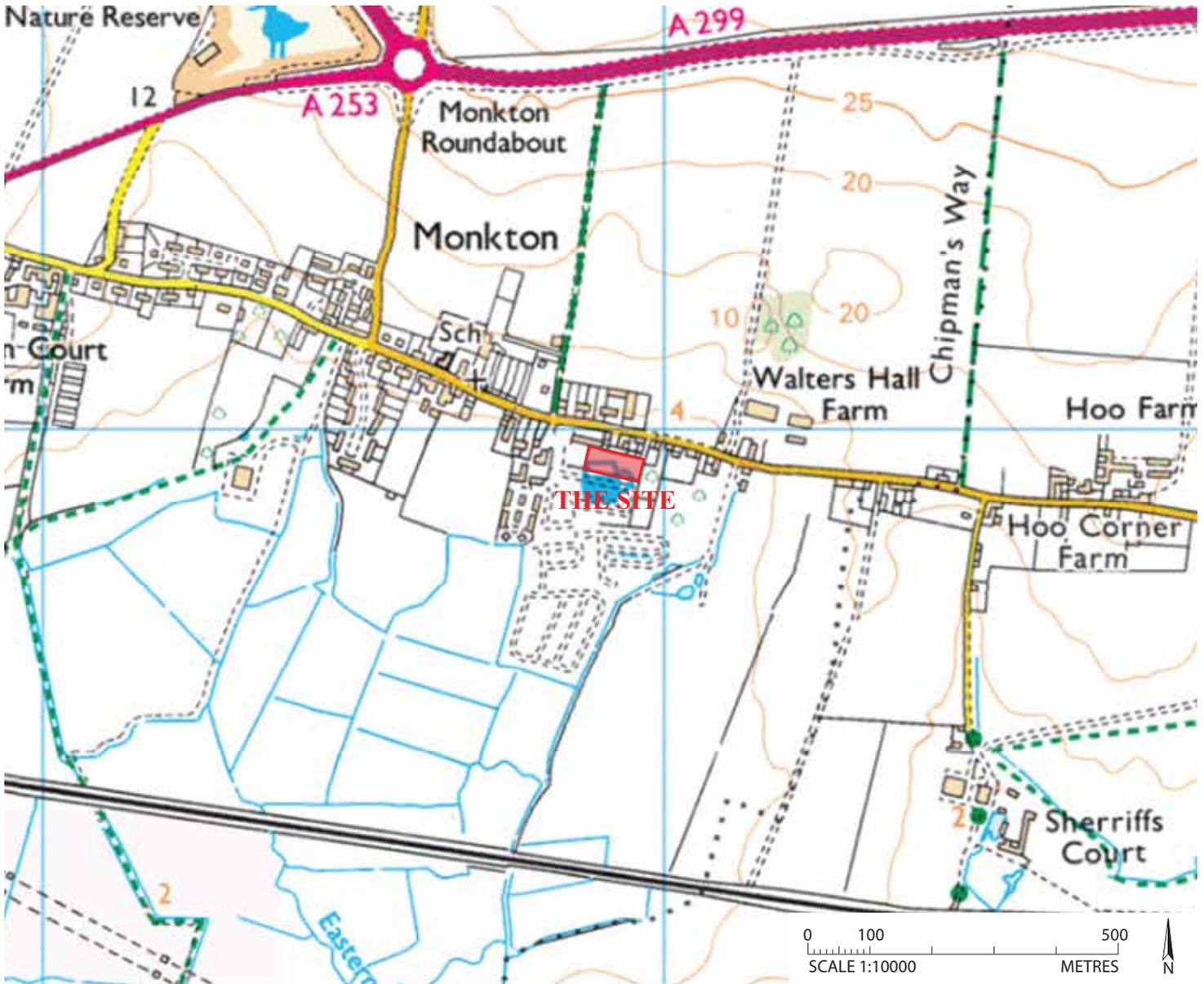
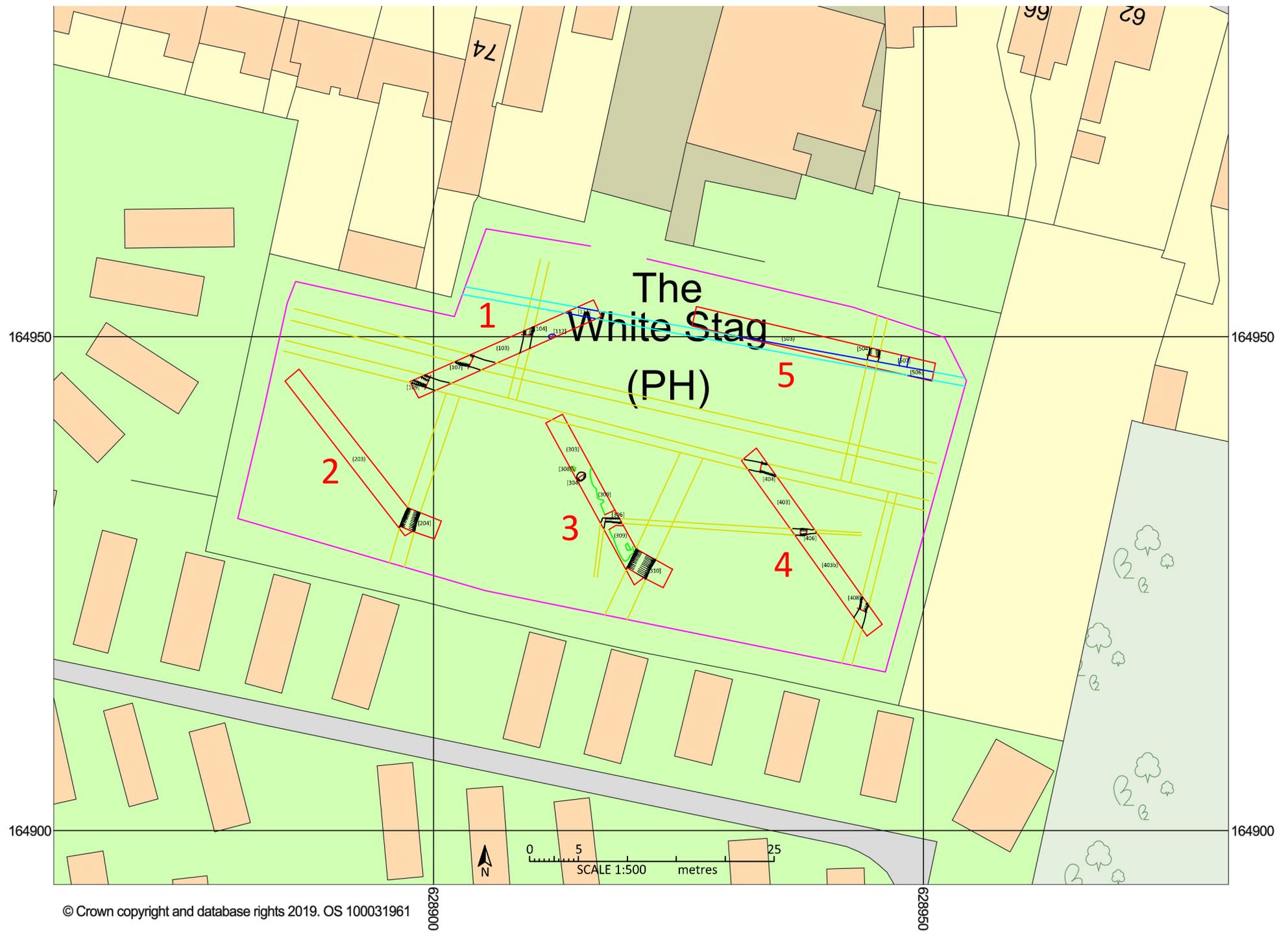


Figure 1: Site location map, scale 1:10000.

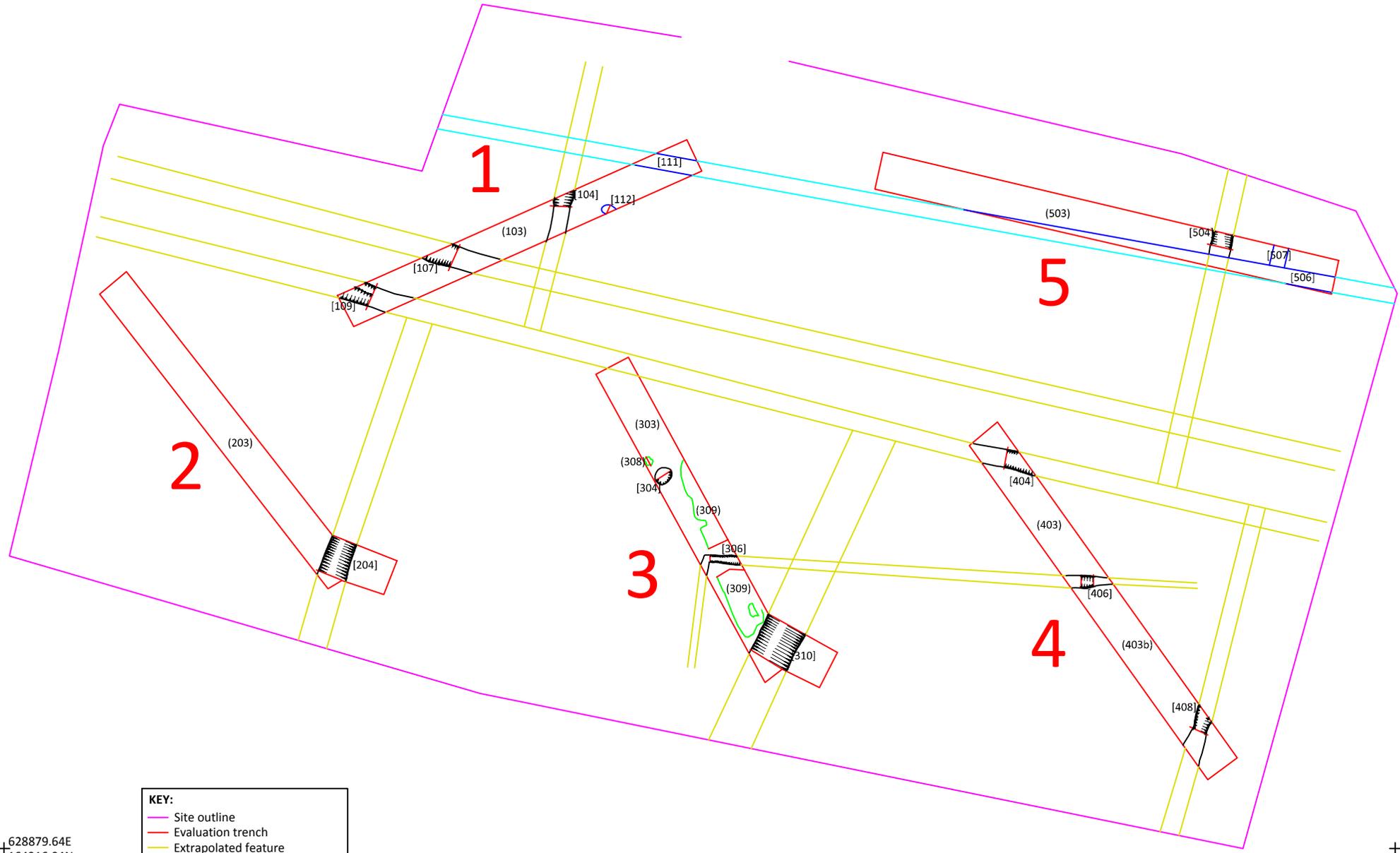


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Figure 2: Trench location in relation to OS map

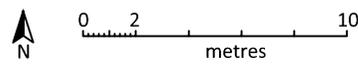
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164962.15N

628954.27E
164962.15N



KEY:

- Site outline
- Evaluation trench
- Extrapolated feature
- Extrapolated modern feature



628879.64E
164916.04N

+

Figure 3: White Stag, Monkton - Evaluation site plan



Figure 4: White Stag, Monkton - Evaluation site plan in relation to development

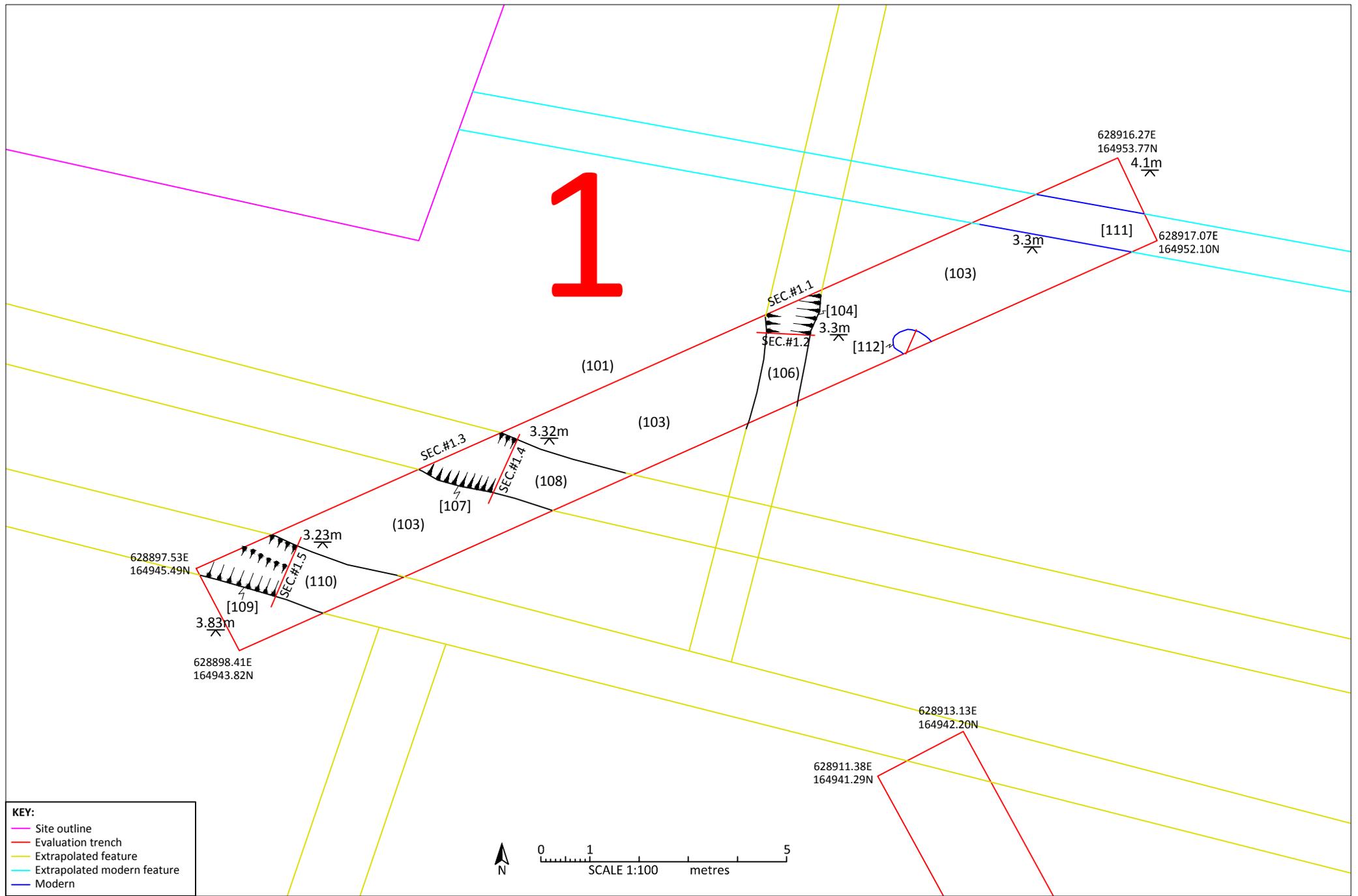


Figure 5: Plan of Trench 1

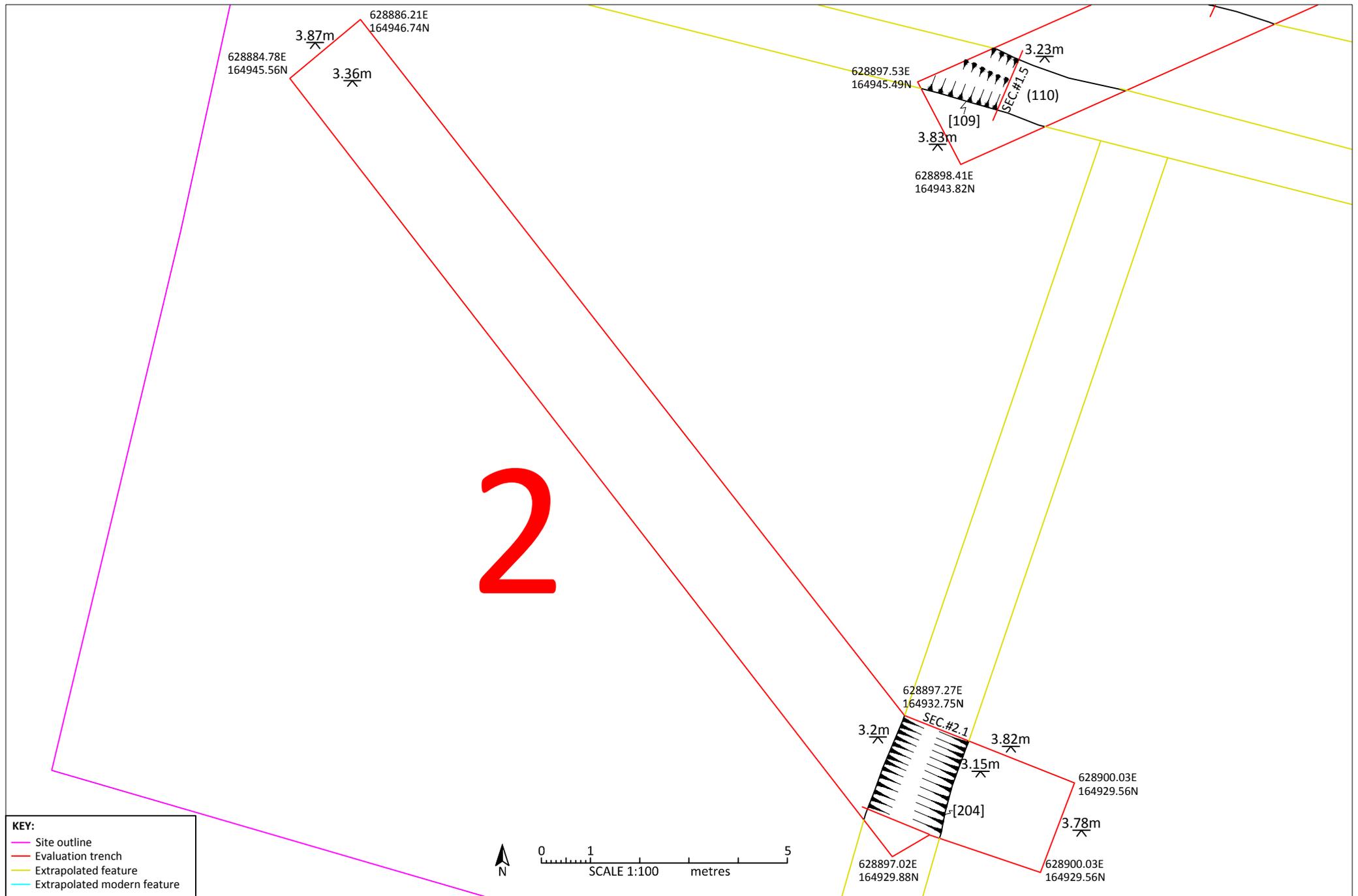


Figure 6: Plan of Trench 2

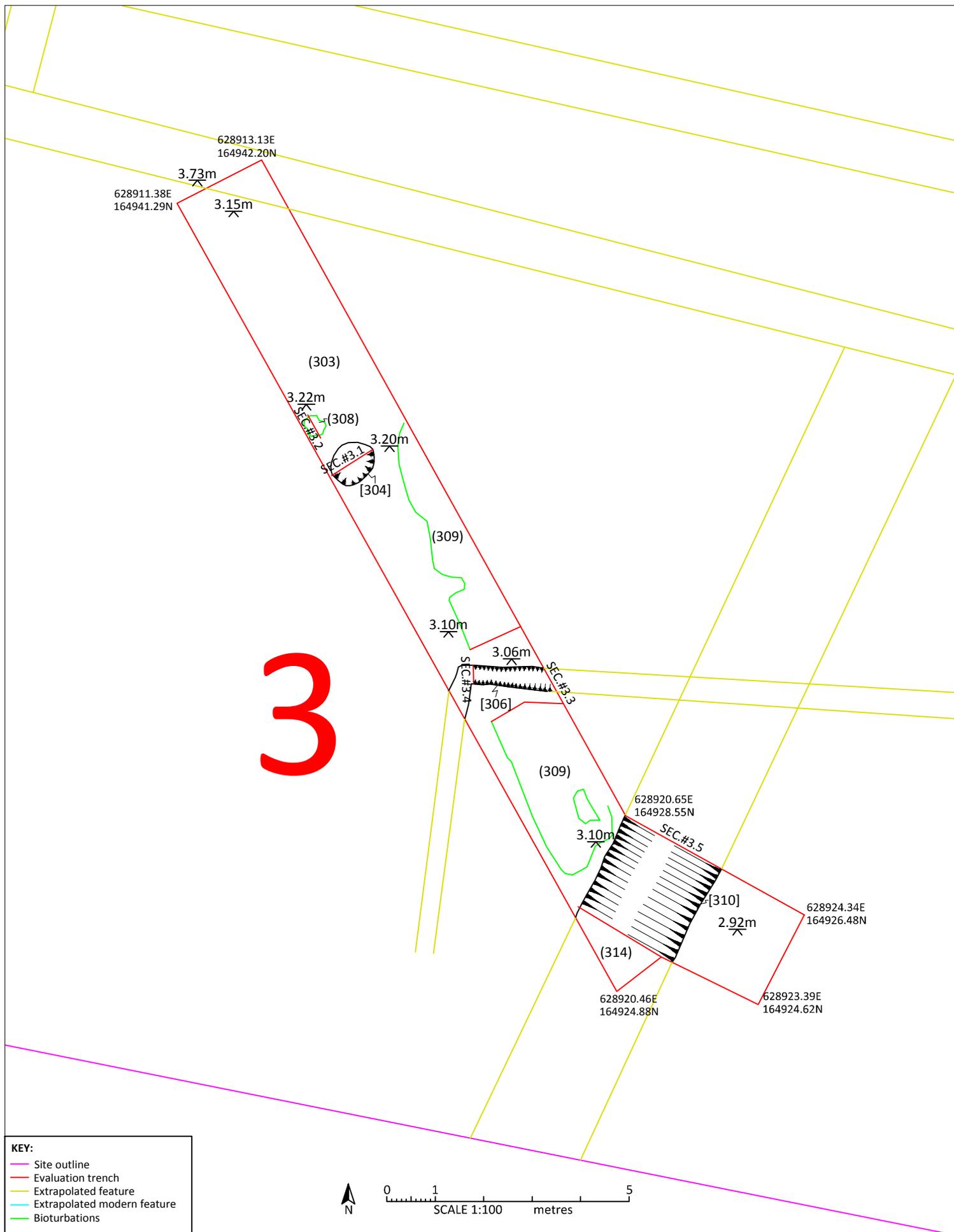


Figure 7: Plan of Trench 3

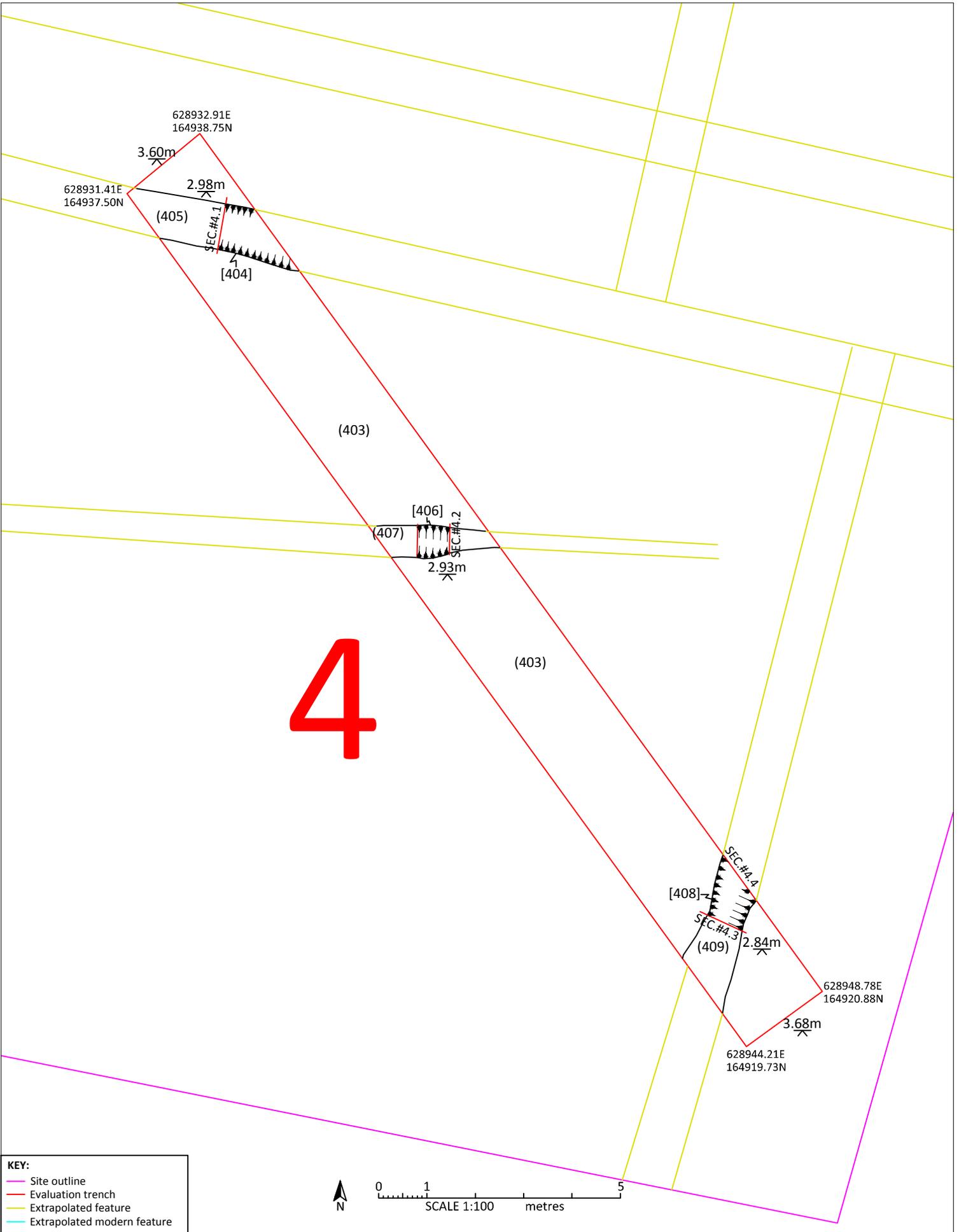


Figure 8: Plan of Trench 4

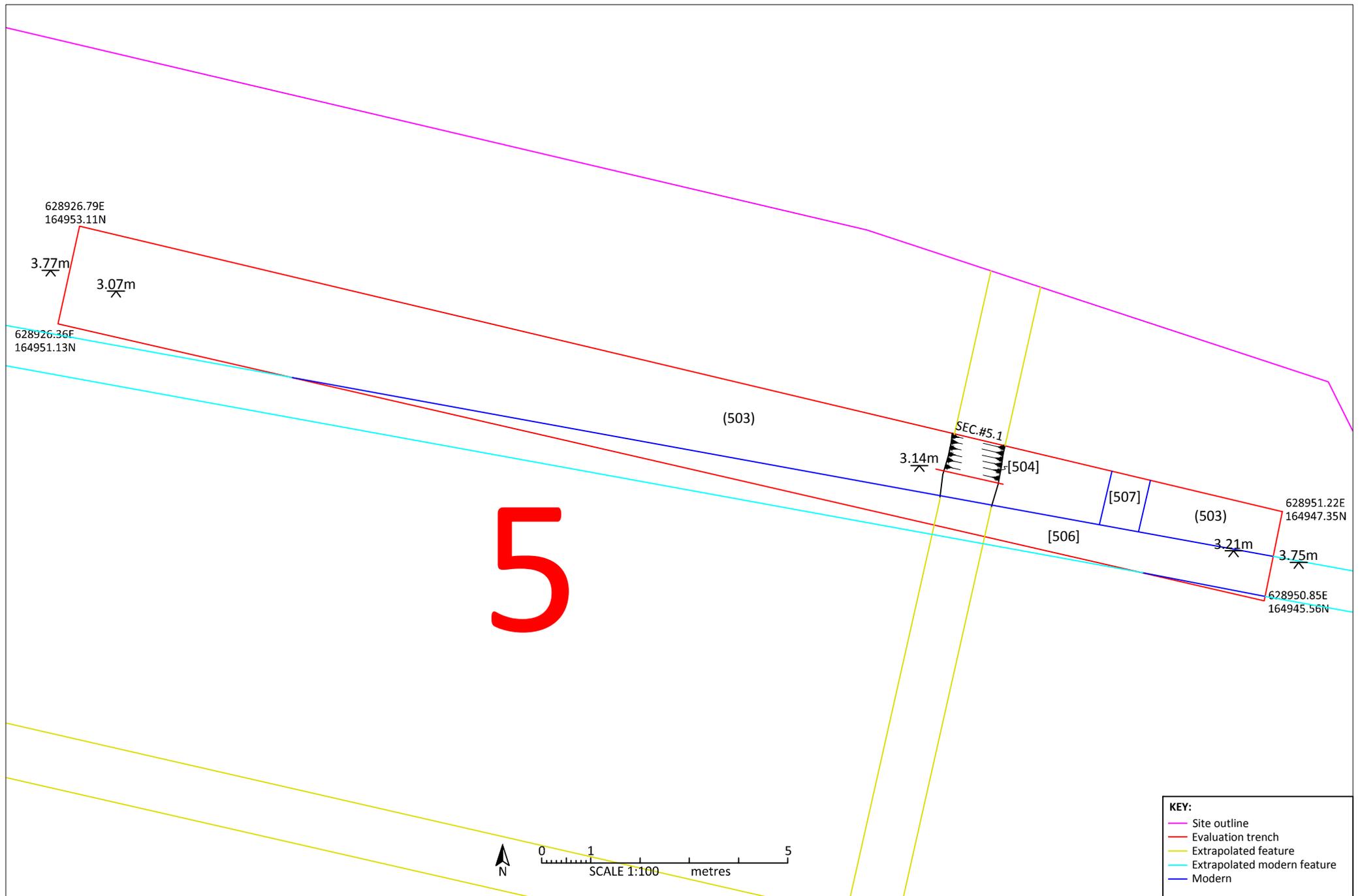
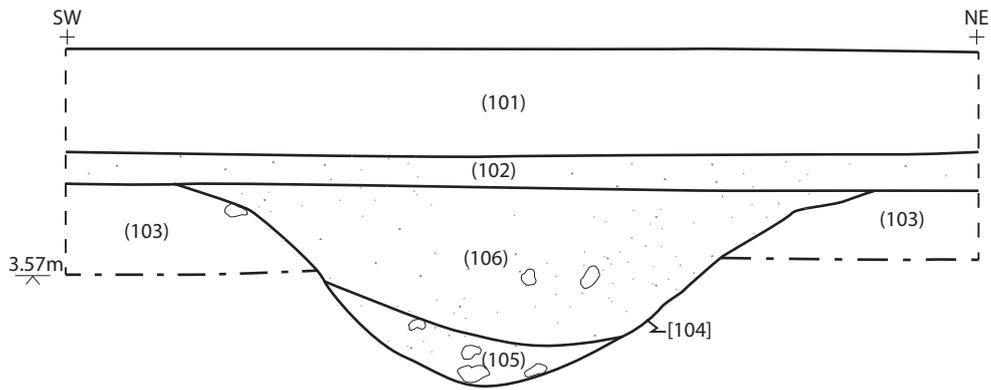
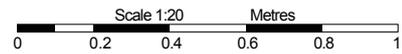
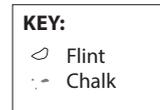
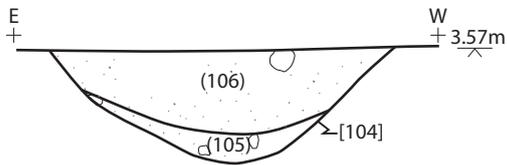


Figure 9: Plan of Trench 5

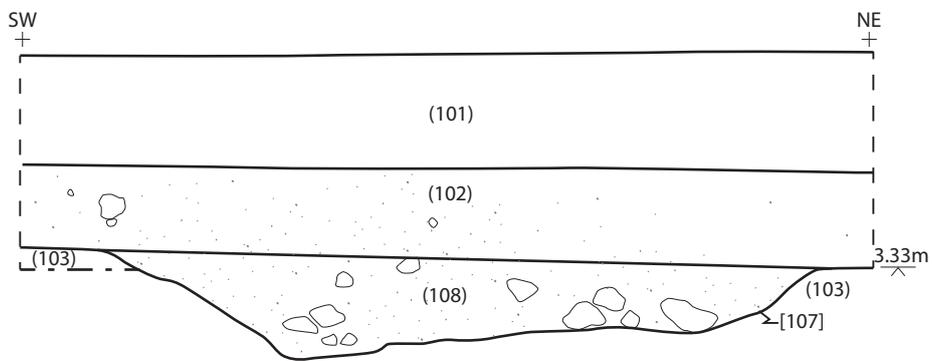
Section 1.1
South-east facing section through ditch [104]
scale 1:20



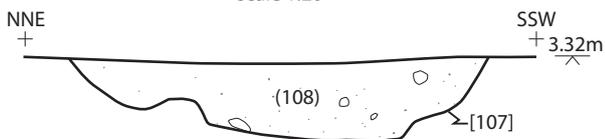
Section 1.2
North facing section through ditch [104]
scale 1:20



Section 1.3
South-east facing section through ditch [107]
scale 1:20



Section 1.4
West-north-west facing section through ditch [107]
scale 1:20



Section 1.5
West-north-west facing section through ditch [109]
scale 1:20

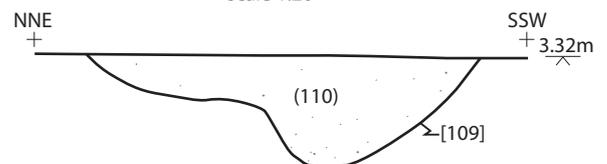


Figure 10: Sections of the features exposed in trench 1

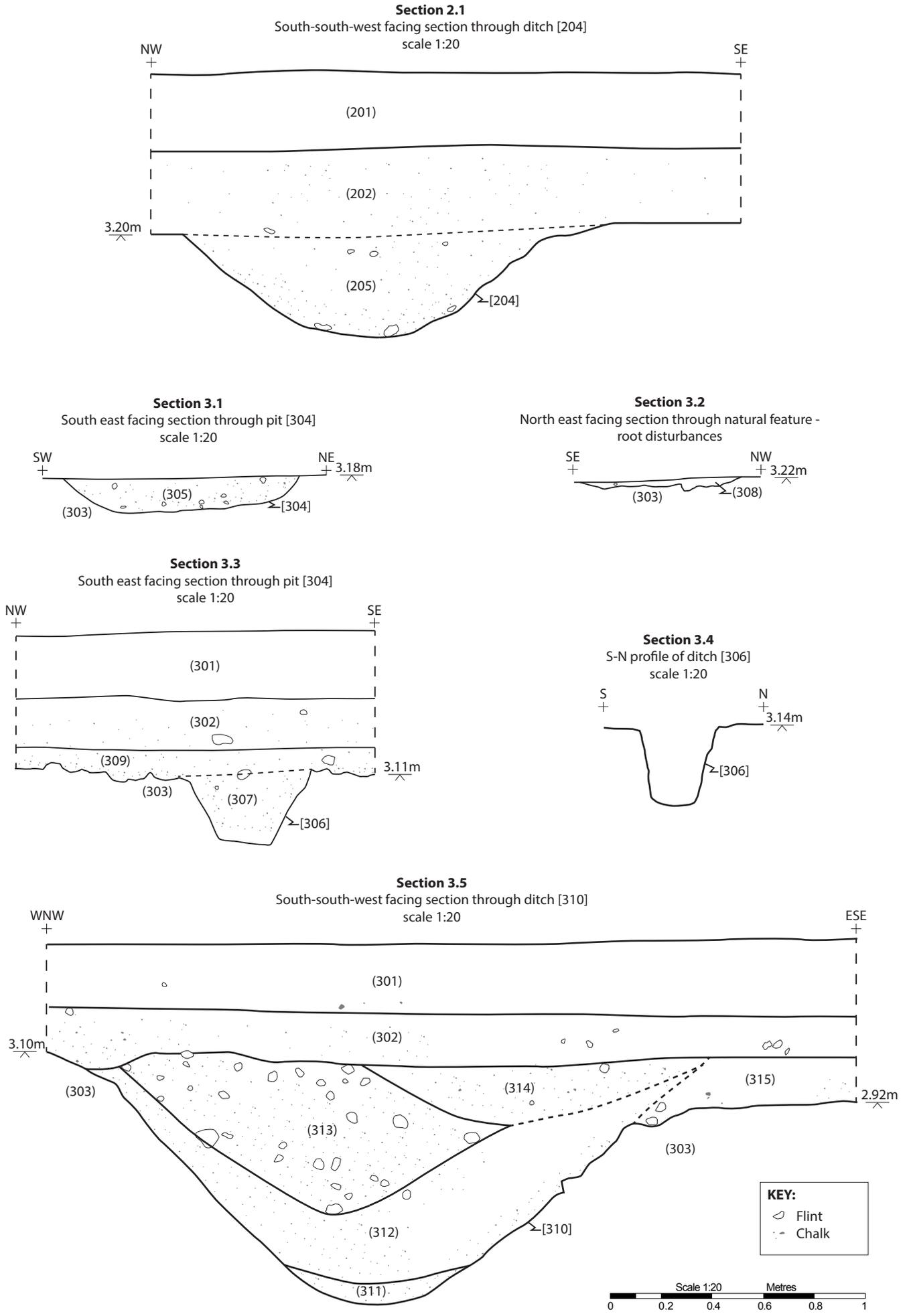


Figure II: Sections of the features exposed in trench 2 and 3

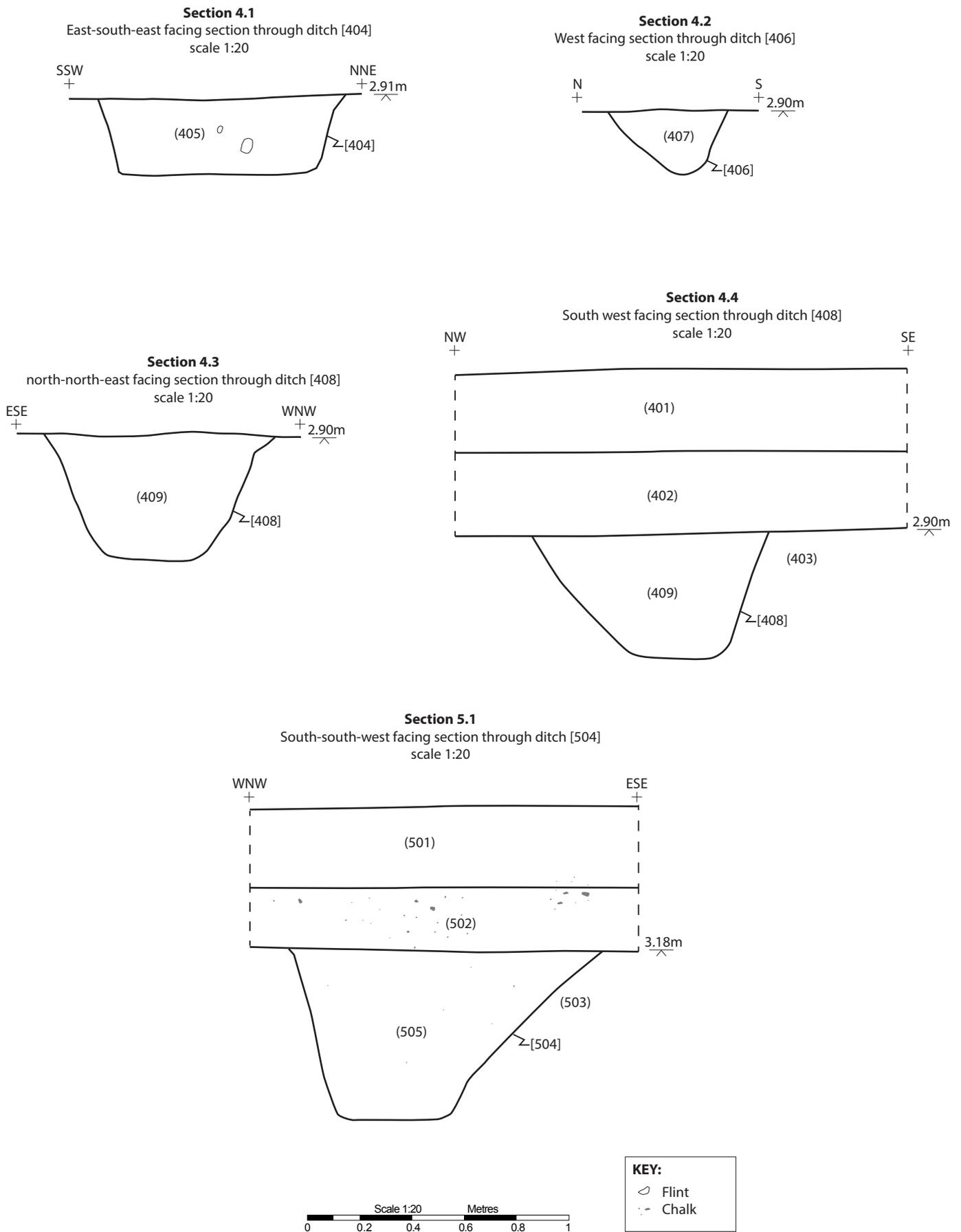
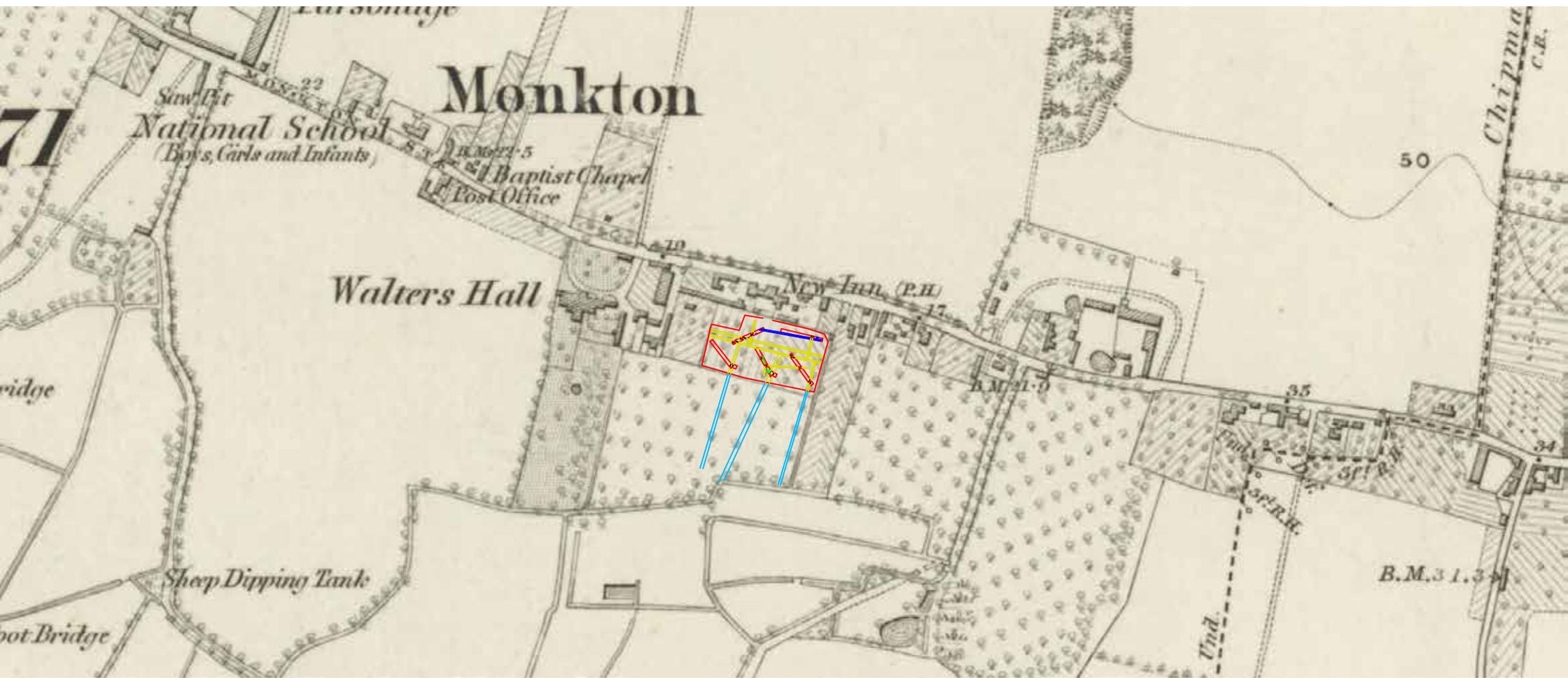


Figure 12: Sections of the features exposed in trench 4 and 5



Figure 13: The site setting in landscape. Digital terrain model based on Lidar data.



View: Kent XXXVII (includes: Ash; Minster; Ramsgate; Sandwich; Worth.) - Ordnance Survey Six-inch England and Wales, 1842-1952

Figure 14: Extrapolated ditches exposed during evaluation in relation to OS 1897 map

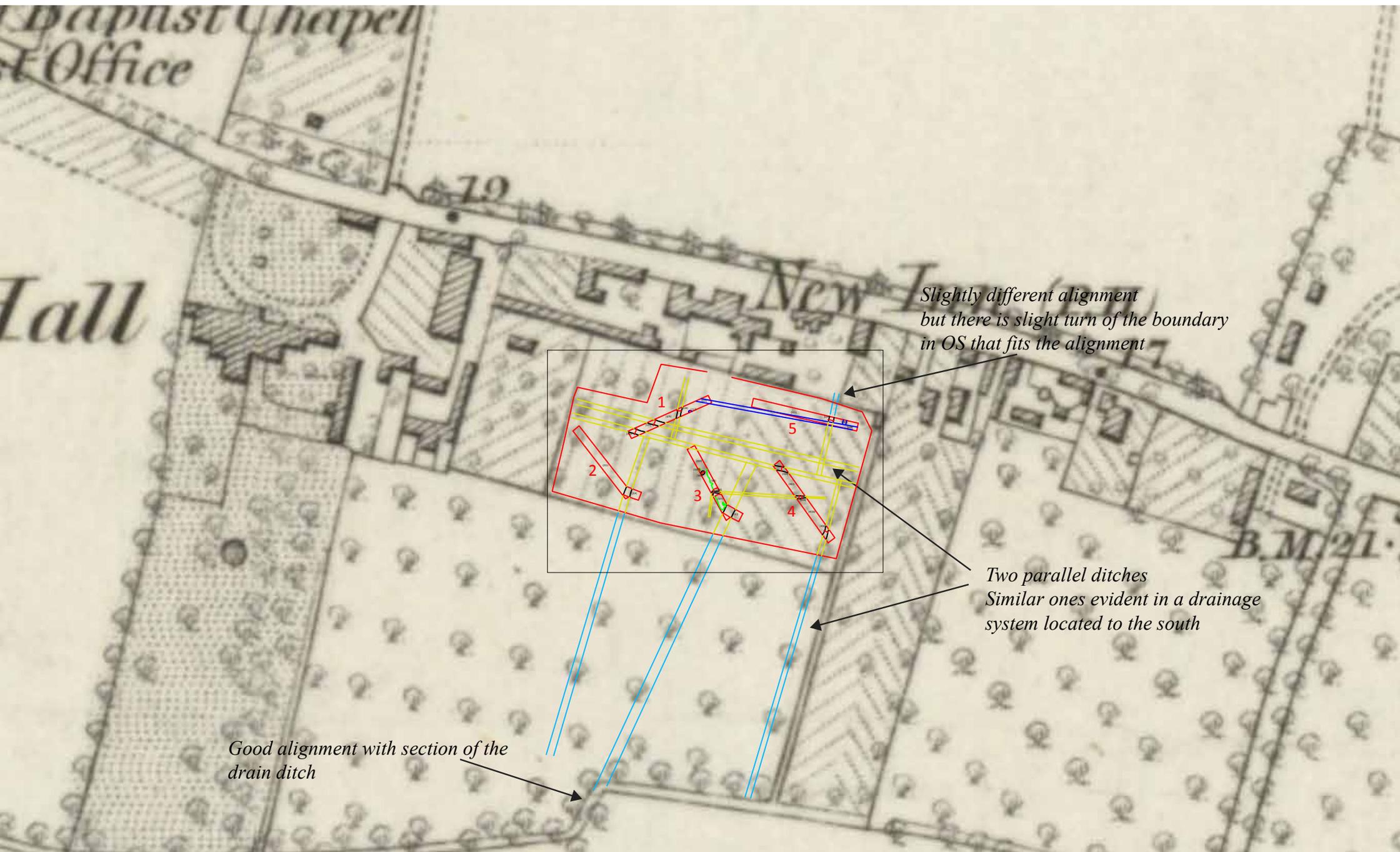


Figure 15: Extrapolated ditches exposed during evaluation in relation to OS 1897 map

Plates



Plate 1: Looking ENE at the site from its SW corner



Plate 2: Looking SW at trench 1



Plate 3: Looking S at section through ditch [104] exposed in trench 1



Plate 4: Looking NW at Trench 2



Plate 5: Looking NNE at section through ditch [204] exposed in Trench 2



Plate 6: Looking WNW at Trench 3



Plate7: Looking ENE at section through ditch [306]



Plate8: Looking NNE at section through ditch [310]



Plate 9: Looking SE at Trench 4



Plate 10: Looking NE at section through ditch [404]



Plate 11: Looking E at section through ditch [406]



Plate12: Looking NE at ditch [504] truncated by modern trench [506] visible here to the right of 1m scale.