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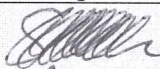
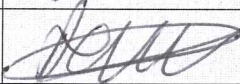
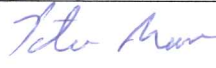

Site Name

Land at Townsend Farm Road, St Margaret's at Cliffe, Kent

Type of project

Watching Brief

Quality Control

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**An Archaeological Watching Brief of Land at Townsend Farm Road, St
Margaret's at Cliffe, Kent**

**Site Code: KTFM 04
Central National Grid Reference: TQ 6357 1447**

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, March 2005**

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited of land at Townsend Farm Road, St Margaret's at Cliffe, Kent.
- 1.2 The archaeological work was undertaken in conjunction with development of the site by English Villages Housing Association and was implemented following the discovery of Bronze Age, medieval and post-medieval activity on the site during an evaluation conducted early in 2004 (Holden 2004).
- 1.3 The more recent work entailed the archaeological monitoring of the excavation of a service trench through a field to the northwest of the development in order to further clarify the earlier findings, in particular the Bronze Age material. Some further evidence for Bronze Age activity was recorded at the southeastern end, closest to where the material of this date was recovered during the evaluation. Also towards the southeastern end, and completely unexpectedly, twelve interments of Anglo-Saxon date were recorded. The grave goods recovered and style of burial suggest they date to the late-5th century and are likely to be present at the northeastern end of a linear cemetery running along the ridge of the hill.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited of land at Townsend Farm Road, St Margaret's at Cliffe (Figure 1) in conjunction with development of the site with the construction of affordable housing.
- 2.2 The work was conducted between the 11th and 26th August 2004 and was commissioned by English Villages Housing Association.
- 2.3 The watching brief consisted of monitoring the excavation of a service trench running between the development and Dover Road (Figure 2). The evaluation, as reported by Holden in 2004, was located at the southeast of the service trench.
- 2.4 The National Grid Reference of the centre of the site is TQ 6357 1447
- 2.5 The site was assigned the unique code KTFM 04 during the evaluation and this was retained for the watching brief.
- 2.6 The work was supervised by Stuart Holden and assisted by Stella Bickelmann, T Shane Maher and Guy Seddon. The project was managed by David Divers, Jim Leary and latterly Gary Brown for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.

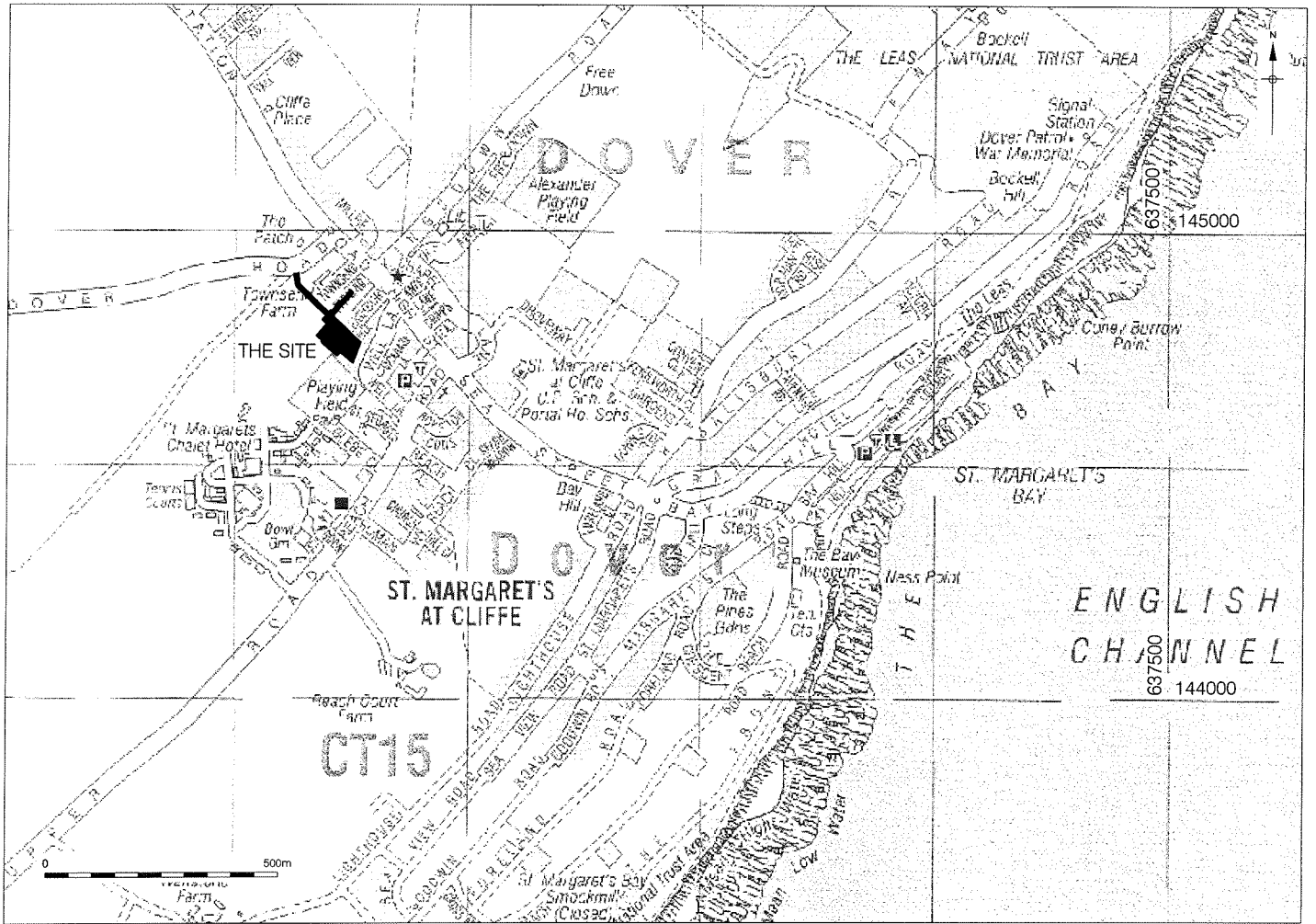
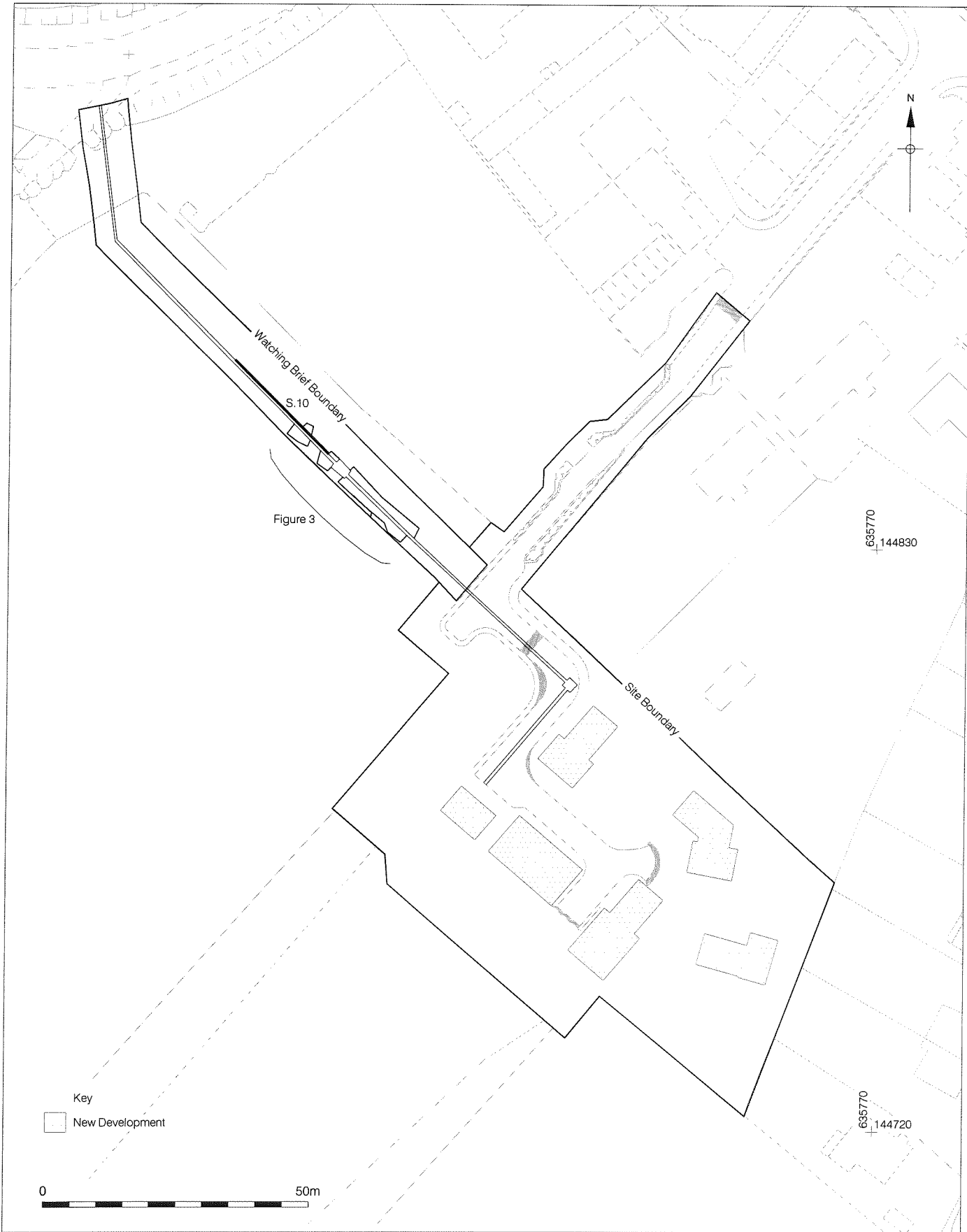


Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:15,000



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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:1000

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 Planning background

3.1.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the Dover District Council, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The council's deposited draft 'Dover District Local Plan', adopted in 2002, contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.

3.1.2 The proposed development is subject to the Historic Environment Policy:

"Policy HE6

Development which would adversely affect archaeological remains of less than national importance will not be permitted unless: -

(i) the application is supported by the results of archaeological assessment and, when justified, archaeological evaluation; and

(ii) when warranted by their intrinsic value, the remains are preserved *in situ*; or

(iii) in other cases, arrangements have been made for excavation and recording the remains in accordance with policy HE7."

3.1.3 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings on site.

3.2 Research Objectives

3.1.1 The brief prepared by Kent County Council proposed that consideration should be given to all periods but that there was a higher potential for prehistoric and medieval remains.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 General Setting

4.1.1 The site is situated approximately 1.1km to the northwest of St Margaret's Bay, which is situated on the coastline of Great Britain at its closest point to France. The site is accessed via Townsend Farm Road, which leads south from the High Street. The parish church lays 100m to the east with fields extending out to the western side of the site.

4.2 Archaeological Evidence

- 4.2.1 Evidence for activity in the area of St Margaret's at Cliffe has been found to exist from the prehistoric times onwards (Single 2003).
- 4.2.2 Late Neolithic or early Bronze Age pottery was recovered at The Droveaway, St Margaret's Bay, to the east of the site during the construction of a bungalow (Stebbing 1954).
- 4.2.3 Sherds of pottery, together with an assemblage of struck flint were recovered during the evaluation of the site in February 2004. These materials indicated to activity on or close by to the site during the Bronze Age, probably settlement, supported by a quantity of burnt flint (Holden 2004).
- 4.2.4 A shaped bronze pin was found in a garden on the South Foreland Estate, about 1.2km to the southeast of the site. This measured approximately 160mm in length and has been attested to the late Bronze Age and originating from South Germany (*Archaeologia Cantiana* 1939).
- 4.2.5 Approximately 1.25km to the north of the site, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 2000 on works conducted at Green Lane. No archaeological evidence was found despite the presence of features nearby on aerial photographs (Sparey-Green 2000). Despite the lack of evidence from this particular site the features showing on the aerial photographs implies activity in the area.
- 4.2.6 A watching brief on a pipe laying scheme undertaken by Canterbury Archaeological Trust in 2001 at East Valley Farm, just east of Green Lane, revealed the remains of a Bronze Age round house, near to St Margaret's (Robinson 2001).

- 4.2.7 Colonel Cavanagh, a prominent local historian in St. Margaret's during the early 20th century, made extensive notes regarding all manner of historical events and places within the area. He records from the Victorian County History the following information:
- 'As late as 1770 the Bay Hill ridge was covered with tumuli and was without doubt the burial ground of successive invading races, the Bronze Age, then the Celts and the Saxons'
- 'Dr Stukely in 1772 noted in two places near the lighthouse a great number of tumuli of various bulks...the learned doctor believed them to be Celts'
- 'In 1775 a Mr Tucker opened six or eight of the barrows but only found some twenty glass beads and a socketed arrow head believed to be iron.'
- 'In 1782 Douglas opened fourteen grave mounds in a group of thirty situated half a mile from the village in a south-westerly direction... The only object found was an iron knife eight inches long belonging to the Bronze Age.' (Note the chronological inaccuracy here.)
- 4.2.8 Stebbing recorded in 1934, in an article in 'The Times' that "It has long been known that this stretch of coast, with its ridge of chalk running parallel a mile back, was occupied from very early times." The article continues to document the discovery of an early Iron Age circular enclosure near Deal.
- 4.2.9 Cavanagh also recorded, in his notes dated 28/04/20, the discovery of two burials during the construction of a tennis court on the top of the hill. 'The fact that one lay in the eastern position points to the fact that it was a Christian, and the doubled up position which the other was found points to Druidical or pagan burial.' Six extended inhumation burials, almost certainly of Anglo-Saxon date plus the crouched burial were exhumed during these works (Parfitt, 2004). Canterbury Archaeological Trust recently completed the excavation of this site at The Droveaway, St Margaret's Bay prior to extension of the property. A ring-ditch, some 22m in diameter was revealed with six contracted inhumations either cutting it, or laying just outside and are likely to be Bronze Age (or perhaps Iron Age) in date. In addition, eight extended burials, orientated east-west and likely to date to the 7th century were excavated outside of the (conjectured) burial mound. Two of these were enclosed by small ring-gullies, suggesting they too had been covered with small barrows. Four of the graves contained a single iron knife each but there were few other grave goods (Ibid).
- 4.2.10 Two graves were located during drainage works by the council at Bay Hill in 1965 (Anon. 1965)

- 4.2.11 In 1951 an 'extensive Jutish cemetery' was reported to have been exposed at the Buckland Housing Estate north of the town of Dover. Seventy-eight graves had been found at the time of writing with work continuing (*Archaeologia Cantiana* 1951).
- 4.2.12 A report of the Museums Committee speaks of Jutish weapons and skeletons being found 'recently', and is mentioned in a newspaper article dated 10/08/1934 under the title 'Where the Ninth Wave Breaks' (Anon.).
- 4.2.13 The parish church originated Norman times, however the majority of the building standing today was constructed in the latter part of the 12th century. Major refurbishment was undertaken on the church in the mid-1700's and in the early-1800's. The medieval growth of the village is likely to have spread along the High Street.
- 4.2.14 A ditch containing pottery sherds dated to c.1350-1500 was recorded in the northeast corner of the site during the evaluation. A 12th century coin, probably a silver penny of Henry I (1100-1135) and sherd of 13th century Ryeware were found in the topsoil close to this feature (Holden 2004).
- 4.2.15 The secluded nature of St Margaret's Bay created an ideal location for nefarious activities and was often the landing place for smugglers bringing contraband into the country. This may have been a residing factor in the establishment of a coastguard station in the bay. During the Napoleonic War of the early 1800's, the construction of a defensive wall was commissioned across the landside of the bay to deter invasion at this point. A section of this wall survived at the time of the archaeological evaluation.
- 4.2.16 Post-medieval artefacts, pottery sherds and fragments of ceramic building material were found during the evaluation in deposits interpreted as ploughsoils (Holden 2004).

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The fieldwork was implemented to gather further evidence of the archaeological activity brought to light during the evaluation stage. This revealed evidence of Bronze Age activity at the western side of the site and it was expected that similar activity would be encountered during the watching brief. The programme of works as a watching brief was agreed with the Kent County Council in advance.
- 5.2 All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by English Heritage, the Institute of Field Archaeology and the Laws concerning the Disused Burial Grounds Act 1981.
- 5.3 Under archaeological supervision, a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothed digging bucket was used to excavate the service trench, as a flat bladed bucket would not be able to remove the chalk. Where potentially archaeologically sensitive material was seen, excavation was halted until a closer inspection by hand could be made. Intrusive features (pits, ditches) were recorded in section with dating material being recovered. Once burials had been encountered, excavation of the service trench by machine was suspended. The topsoil was removed with a flat, toothless ditching bucket in order to expose the full extent of the grave cut. The graves were then carefully excavated by hand.
- 5.4 Metal detectorists from the White Cliffs Metal Detecting Club were brought in to scan the grave locations for items of metalwork that may have been disturbed but not collected during the mechanical excavation.
 - 5.4.1 Conservators from the Museum of London were engaged in the block lifting of an iron sword associated with one of the burials. Advice regarding to the most suitable methods for the recovery of other artefacts was also sought. The majority of the finds were relatively stable and did not require specialist attention to be removed. Following careful lifting the metal finds were individually wrapped in acid-free tissue paper and where necessary bubble wrap before being boxed in airtight plastic containers with silica gel for subsequent treatment.
- 5.5 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were recorded in plan and where necessary in section using standard recording methods. A photographic record was also made in black and white print and colour slide format as appropriate.

- 5.6 A temporary benchmark (value 85.86mOD) was traversed onto the site from the Ordnance Survey Benchmark, located on the western face of the parish church (value 88.68mOD).
- 5.7 Following the completion of the works, the trench was left open to be backfilled with the excavated material by the contractor on site.

6 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 6.1 The site is situated approximately 1.1km to the northwest of St Margaret's Bay, on the coastline of Great Britain at the point closest to France.
- 6.2 The field through which the service trench was excavated sloped downwards to the northwest from a height of 87mOD at the edge of the new development to a minimum of 77mOD where it meets with Dover Road.
- 6.3 According to the British Geological Survey the site is located upon Upper Chalk. The excavations exposed the chalk at a maximum height of 85.80mOD. Occasional depressions in the chalk were filled with a silty sandy clay brickearth deposit.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 At the southeastern end of the service trench, a deposit of sandy clay brickearth was recorded that contained sherds of pottery, pieces of struck flint and fragments of burnt flint that are contemporary with the Bronze Age material recovered during the evaluation (particularly in Trench 1). A possible ditch of this date was also recorded at this end of the site.

7.1.2 Cut into the natural chalk at the southeastern end of the service trench, a series of grave cuts were revealed. From within these cuts, eleven Anglo-Saxon burials were exhumed. Evidence for a further burial was observed during the excavation but was left *in situ*, as it was present below the level of the intrusive works.

7.2 Phase 1 - Natural

7.2.1 The chalk bedrock [47] was exposed along the majority of the length of the service trench. At its highest, this was present at 85.80mOD sloping off towards the northwest to a minimum recorded level of 83.85mOD.

7.2.2 Occasional depressions in the chalk were encountered that were filled with a silty sandy clay brickearth deposit. These were completely devoid of cultural material and have been interpreted as natural features. Cut [91] was present to the northwestern end of the service run and can be seen in section on Figure 4. At the southeastern end, a deposit of light reddish brown silty sandy clay brickearth [116] filled a hollow in the chalk to a depth of over 1.2m.

7.3 Phase 2 - Bronze Age

7.3.1 In the southwest facing section towards the northwestern end of the drainage run, a cut with shallow sloping sides [95] measuring c.3.25m wide and over 0.80m in depth was recorded (Figure 4). The fragmented chalk fills contained no dateable material although this was cut by pit [88]. This measured 0.95m wide and 1.05m deep, cut from a level of 84.45mOD. The fill contained sherds of pottery and pieces of struck flint that appeared to be of prehistoric origin and refuse material including animal bone and marine shells.

7.3.2 Near the middle of the length of the service run, a possible Bronze Age ditch [50] was recorded running in an approximately north-south orientation. This was revealed in the south facing section to be 0.70m in depth and c.3.00m wide. The fills did not

produce any dateable finds but were cut by [56], the grave for Anglo-Saxon burial [55].

7.3.3 At the southeastern end of the service trench, a deposit of mixed brickearth [99] was encountered filling a depression the natural chalk bedrock. This contained occasional sherds of pottery, struck and burnt flint such as was recovered from similar an equivalent deposit recorded in Trench 1 during the evaluation stage that was positioned nearby.

7.4 **Phase 3a - North-South Linear Ditch**

7.4.1 Cutting through the chalk in a north-south alignment positioned in the centre of the area stripped to expose the grave cuts, a linear ditch [107] measuring 0.90m in width and c.0.60m in depth with sloping sides at c.45° leading to a narrow vertical sided gully at the bottom with a flat base. No finds were recovered from the fill.

7.5 **Phase 3b - Possible Ring Ditch**

7.5.1 Cutting into the of [107] at the south side was a clearly apparent curvi-linear feature [105]. A slot was excavated across this proving it to be 0.32m wide and 0.07m in depth. The estimated diameter of the feature is c.4.5m. Two possible grave cuts were present towards the centre, [113]&[115]. These were not investigated, as they were not due to be affected by the current works. It is possible that this feature represents a small ring ditch surrounding a barrow covering a burial or burials. A common practice used in both the Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon periods, however not exclusively.

7.6 **Phase 4 - Anglo-Saxon**

7.6.1 The skeletal remains of twelve individuals some with body adornments and/or iron weapons were recorded during the watching brief. Of these, eleven were exhumed whilst the remaining one was present below the depth of the excavation for the drainage. It was agreed with KCC that as this would not be further disturbed it would be left in situ. The grave cuts were made into the natural chalk and each contained a single interment.

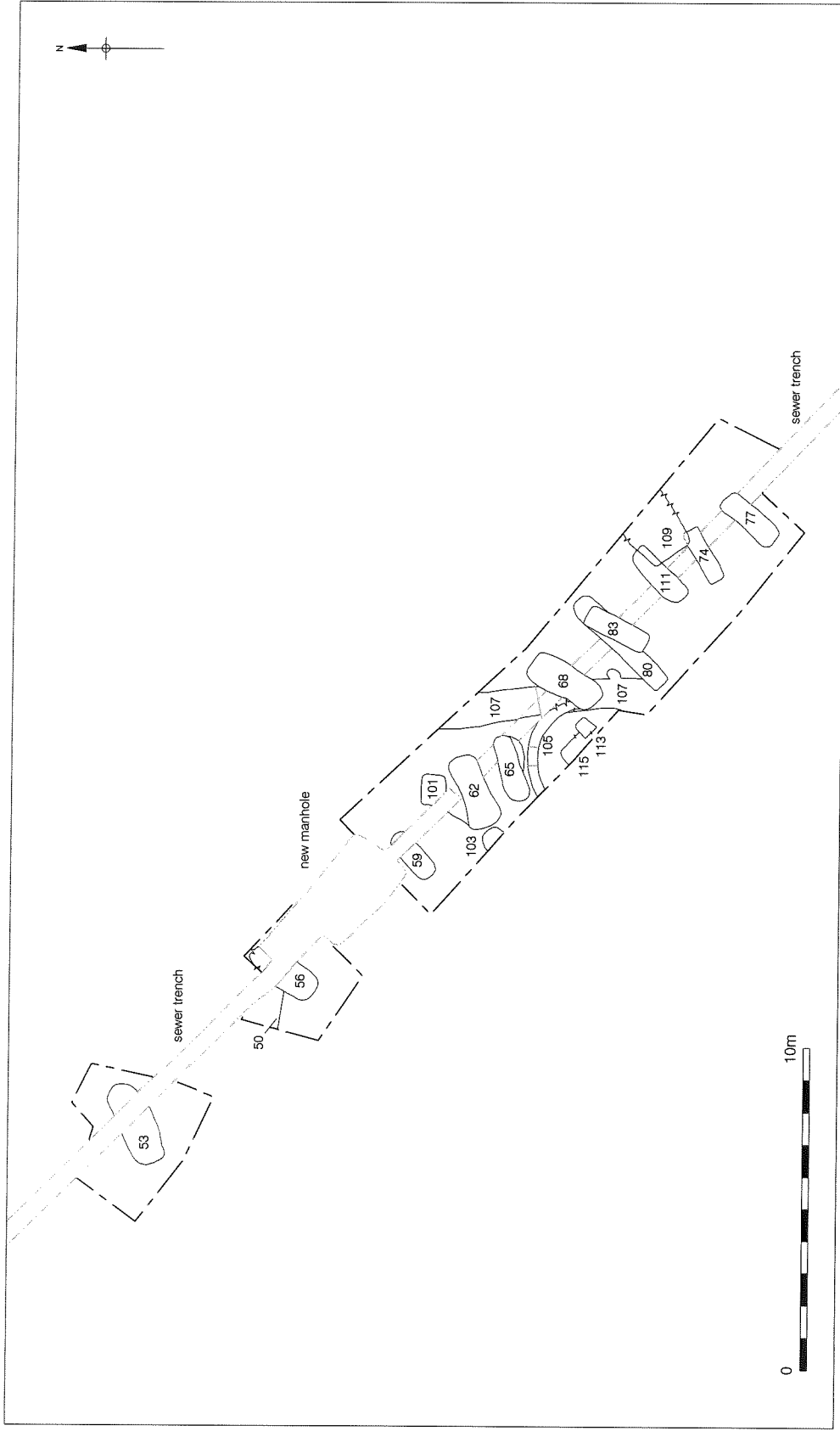


Figure 3
 The graves and associated features
 found during the watching brief
 1:200

Skeleton [52]

7.6.2 This interment was made with the head at the west end of the grave at a level of 84.60mOD. The bone was in very poor condition with a majority of the skeleton having completely disintegrated. Only parts of the skull, fragments of the arm long bones and a few vertebrae and phalanges survived.

7.6.3 An iron knife was found at the left-hand side of the body adjacent to the pelvis and an iron spearhead was present adjacent to the left-hand side of the skull.

Skeleton [55] (Plate 1)

7.6.4 This interment was made with the head at the west end of the grave at a level of 84.83mOD. The bone was in a good condition and it was only for this reason that the presence of skeletal remains was brought to the attention of the attendant archaeologist. The service trench cut through the femurs of the individual and were then visible in the section and in the resultant spoil. As the site was on farmland, it was not immediately clear that the bones were human. The disturbed bones were retrieved and the topsoil cleared to expose the cut within which the bones were found. Excavation by hand then confirmed the presence of human remains.

7.6.5 A number of grave goods were buried with this individual. These consisted of fragments of a shield boss above the chest; an iron knife at the left-hand side of the body adjacent to the pelvis; an iron sword also at the left-hand side and two iron spearheads were present adjacent to the right-hand side of the skull. A buckle made of iron and copper alloy was found at the centre of the pelvis, presumably from a belt. A small hook and two studs were also recovered.

7.6.6 Conservators from the Museum of London were brought in to lift the sword in order to prevent further damage and preserve the organic matter that was noticeable around the blade and tang, probably remains of the scabbard and handle. This should maximise the quantity and quality of information that can be obtained from further analysis on this item.

Skeleton [58] (Plate 2)

7.6.7 This interment was made with the head at the west end of the grave at a level of 85.18mOD. The bone was in good condition with some degradation to the epiphyses and appeared to be the remains of a child, probably as young as 5 or 6 years old.

7.6.8 Despite the young age of the individual, an iron knife was found at the left-hand side of the body adjacent to the pelvis.



Plate 1: Skeleton [55] within cut [56], viewed from the northeast



Plate 2: Skeleton [58] within cut [59], viewed from the southeast

Skeleton [61] (Plate 3)

- 7.6.9 This interment was made with the head at the west end of the grave at a level of 85.13mOD. The bone was in a poor condition with only the long bones and skull surviving to a recognisable form. The torso was recovered as a 100% sample from which surviving fragments of the skeleton may be recoverable during post-excavation analysis.
- 7.6.10 An iron knife was found at the left-hand side of the body adjacent to the pelvis and an iron spearhead was present adjacent to the right-hand side of the skull.

Skeleton [64] (Plate 3)

- 7.6.11 In contrast to the other burials, this interment was made with the head at the east end of the grave at a level of 85.19mOD. The bone was in a good condition. No artefacts associated with this burial were found.

Skeleton [67] (Plate 4)

- 7.6.12 This interment was made with the head at the west end of the grave. The bone was in a very poor condition with only fragments of the limbs remaining.
- 7.6.13 There were a great number of artefacts associated with this burial that can be loosely separated into two categories, utilitarian and decorative. Those in the first category were two iron knives were found at the left-hand side of the body adjacent to the pelvis, together with three probable latchkeys, also made of iron. An iron band was found adjacent to these items.
- 7.6.14 The majority of the decorative items were beads, 127 in total that had been threaded to form a necklace. They were found around the neck and shoulder area of the skeleton and looped down towards the right-hand side of the torso. Each individual bead was carefully removed and its position planned in order that the necklace could be reconstructed in approximately its original design. There was a mixture of materials used in the production of the beads including glass, amber and amethyst. Apparently within the thread of beads a few objects of copper and iron were found that might have been included within it. Two brooches were present, both of which were made of copper alloy, one being of particular splendour with four inlays, probably garnets, in a cross pattern around a circular insert, possibly ivory. A reasonable parallel to this has been found, reproduced in a tinted engraving in *Inventorium Sepulchrale* (Plate II) by Revd Bryan Faussett, a prolific barrow digger in Kent during the 18th century (Rhodes, 1990). A worked bone object was also recovered.



Plate 3: Skeletons [64] and [61] in cuts [65] and [62] respectively, viewed from the northeast



Plate 4: Skeleton [67] in cut [68] showing the beads, brooch and iron objects. Viewed from the northeast

Skeleton [70]

- 7.6.15 The cut for this interment truncated an earlier burial containing skeleton [82].
- 7.6.16 This interment was made with the head at the west end of the grave at a level of 85.42mOD. The bone was in good condition with most of the skeleton present although the bones for the left hand could not be identified during collection.
- 7.6.17 Fifty-nine beads, again made in a variety of materials, were found with this skeleton, planned and recovered. Most were positioned in the chest area although a few wayward ones were located near the pelvis. The beads from this burial were not as neatly laid out as those from skeleton [66], so it would be far more difficult to ascertain the order in which they were threaded.
- 7.6.18 A possible earring and an iron object, possibly a pendant, were recovered from near the skull. Another iron object, probably a knife was located at the left-hand side of the pelvis. In addition, a fragment of pottery and a possibly worked piece of flint were found within the grave fill.

Skeleton [73]

- 7.6.19 This interment was made with the head at the west end of the grave at a level of 85.63mOD. The bone was in a poor condition with only the long bones of the arms and upper legs, together with part of the skull, left scapula and pelvis and some fragments of rib surviving. The left arm was flexed across the body to the pelvis.
- 7.6.20 An iron knife was located to the left-hand side of the pelvis together with two iron bands, a copper alloy object and a single bead.
- 7.6.21 A small cluster of eight dark blue or black beads were planned and retrieved from around the neck area of the burial.

Skeleton [76]

- 7.6.22 This interment was made with the head at the west end of the grave, discernible only from the position of the grave goods, as the bone survival was virtually none. A few fragments of the long bones from the legs and some teeth and skull pieces were recovered.
- 7.6.23 An iron spearhead was located to the left-hand side of the skull at a level of 85.26mOD with a small fragment of fabric beneath, possibly from clothing. An iron knife was discovered on the left-hand side of the pelvis with a copper alloy buckle.

Two unidentifiable objects, one made of iron the other of copper alloy were found by the feet.

Skeleton [79]

- 7.6.24 This interment had been truncated on its southeastern and northeastern edges by [83] the grave cut of skeleton [82]. This had the effect of removing the lower right leg and both feet. The head of the skeleton was located at the west end of the grave at a level of 85.31mOD. The remaining bone was in a poor condition.
- 7.6.25 An iron spearhead was located to the left-hand side of the skull. Two iron knives and an unidentified iron object were recovered from the left-hand side of the pelvis of this skeleton.

Skeleton [82]

- 7.6.26 The cut for this grave truncated an earlier grave (skeleton [79]) and had, in turn, been truncated by cut [71] however, the skeleton itself was unaffected.
- 7.6.27 The interment was made with the head at the west end of the grave at a level of 85.00mOD. The bone was in a poor condition with most of the torso having disintegrated almost completely.
- 7.6.28 An iron knife was recovered from the left-hand side of this skeletons pelvis. An iron pin was positioned towards the centre of the chest and was probably used to hold clothing in place. An iron band of unknown purpose was found adjacent to at the right-hand side of the pelvis.

Skeleton [85]

- 7.6.29 Only nine vertebrae of this interment were exposed and were aligned north-south, implying that the head was at the north end of the grave. The bone was in a good condition.
- 7.6.30 As the skeletal remains of this interment were below the depth of excavation for the drainage run, it was agreed with Kent County Council that exhumation would not be necessary and they would be left *in situ*. A copper alloy buckle had been disturbed from it deposition position and was retrieved to prevent subsequent loss. This was present at a level of 84.68mOD.

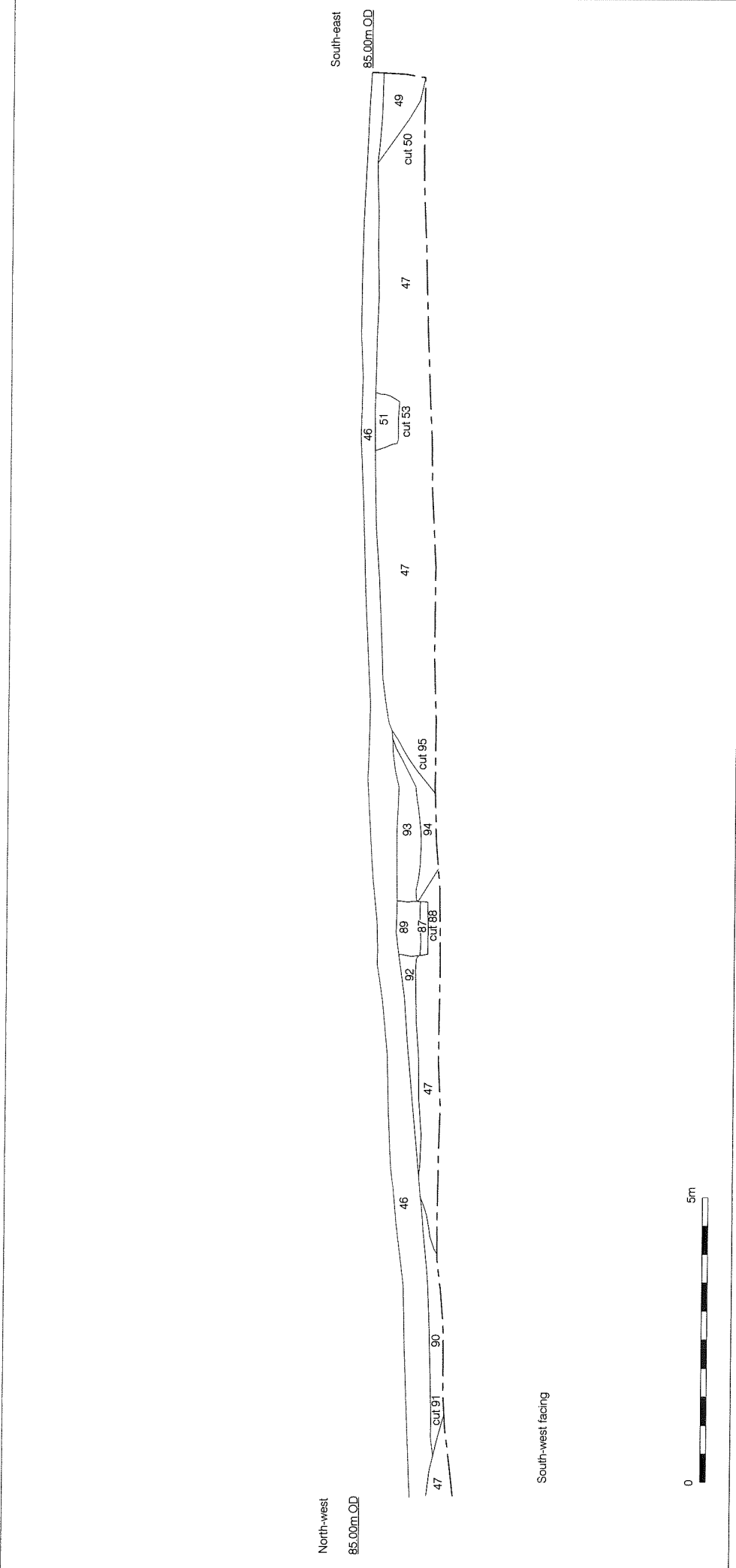


Figure 4
Section 10
1:100

8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1 It is clear from the results of the watching brief that there is a previously unsuspected Anglo-Saxon cemetery within the field through which the service run was excavated. As the archaeological intervention was only concerned with deposits that were to be disturbed by the current works, the limits of the cemetery cannot be estimated with any great accuracy. However, comparison with other cemeteries in Kent would suggest it is most likely to be linear in shape, running along the crest of the hill on the southeast side of the field (Andrew Richardson *pers comm*). It certainly extended further to the southwest as indicated by the unexcavated cuts exposed during the soil stripping and may also extend further to the northeast into the adjacent field.
- 8.2 Without knowing the limits of the cemetery it is impossible to estimate the total number of interments it contains. Considering the density of those revealed in the confines of the watching brief, even if it only covers a small area, the number of inhumations might be quite substantial. It is also clear that two phases of interment may be present.
- 8.3 The developer agreed to a watching brief to further elucidate evidence for Bronze Age activity and as such made limited provision for post-fieldwork analysis. The Saxon cemetery was completely unexpected, and the analysis required to undertake this project to publication is beyond the available resources. It is hoped to apply for third party funding at a future date.
- 8.4 Without expert analytical investigation being conducted on the skeletal remains very little can be said of their demographic profile. The aging of only one of the individuals has been estimated, that of the child [58]. The sexes of the group can, at present, only be supposed from the artefacts with which they were buried.
- 8.5 Similarly further work would need to be undertaken on the finds associated with the graves in order to give an insight into their origins, which may help to establish a link between the people to whom they belonged and other groups in the area. Research by Brugmann on a sample of 32,000 glass beads from Great Britain has recently been published (2004). This contains information on a number of sites from Kent, including Deal and Buckland (near Dover). Comparison of the beads with this material alone could highlight some relationships between the cemeteries in the vicinity.

8.6 Many of the finds are delicate and prone to changes to their surroundings, particularly those made of metal and organic material. At present, the finds remain in an unconserved state and if work to preserve these is not conducted soon their condition may deteriorate.

9 IMPACT OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

- 9.1 Left in their present situation, the remaining burials in the cemetery are unlikely to suffer any further damage other than the natural test of time, as the depth of burial into the chalk offers them considerable protection. Although currently under pasture, it is almost certain that the field has been ploughed a number of times since interment yet the skeletons are undisturbed.
- 9.2 The village of St-Margaret's-at-Cliffe is likely to continue to expand onto previously undeveloped land. The field in which the cemetery is positioned would be highly attractive for such development as it is close to the local amenities and also in a prime position for accessing to Deal and Dover.
- 9.3 Should the land be propositioned for development, it is imperative that the preservation (either *in situ* or by record) of the archaeological remains is considered of utmost importance. Any intrusive groundwork that extends beyond the depth of the topsoil is almost certainly going to have a detrimental effect on the surviving archaeological remains.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank English Villages Housing Association, in particular Christopher Warder-Smith, for commissioning the work. The author would like to thank the field staff for their hard work, , Adrian Nash for the illustrations, Cheryl Blundy for the photography, the finds specialists (Chris Jarrett, post-Roman pottery; Louise Rayner, prehistoric pottery; Barry Bishop, lithics; Märit Gamister, small finds), the conservators Liz Good and her colleague at Museum of London. Gratitude is also expressed to Adam Single and Andrew Richardson of Kent County Council for the monitoring the work and for the advice given. Pre-Construct Archaeology is indebted to R. C. Claringbould & Sons for their assistance on site and Ruth Nicol for her assistance in scouring the Local History Societies Archives.

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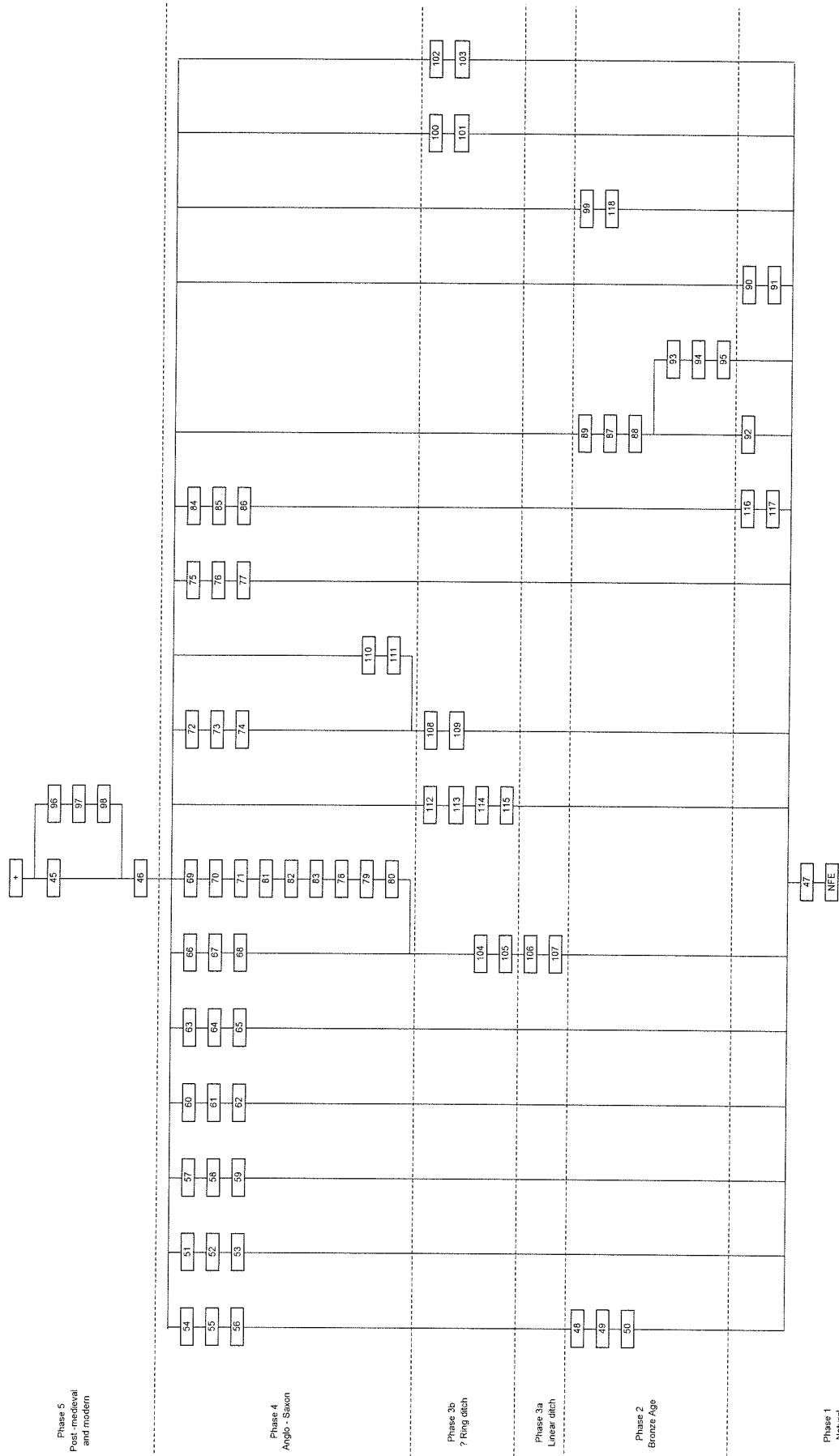
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APPENDIX 1: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Description	Context	Type	Description
1	Layer	Topsoil	41	Fill	Fill of [42]
2	Layer	Ploughsoil	42	Cut	Cut of possible posthole
3	Layer	Brickearth	43	Fill	Fill of [44]
4	Layer	Sandy lense	44	Cut	Cut of possible posthole
5	Layer	Ploughsoil			End of evaluation contexts
6	Layer	Brickearth	45	Layer	Topsoil
7	Layer	Chalk bedrock	46	Layer	Subsoil
8	Fill	Fill of [9]	47	Layer	Natural chalk
9	Cut	Cut of Ditch	48	Fill	Fill of [50]
10	Layer	Ploughsoil	49	Fill	Fill of [50]
11	Layer	Brickearth	50	Cut	Cut of Bronze Age ditch
12	Layer	Ploughsoil	51	Fill	Backfill of grave cut [53]
13	Layer	Brickearth	52	Burial	Inhumation
14	Layer	Ploughsoil	53	Cut	Grave cut
15	Layer	Brickearth	54	Fill	Backfill of grave cut [56]
16	Fill	Burnt flint fill of [17]	55	Burial	Inhumation
17	Cut	Cut of shallow pit	56	Cut	Grave cut
18	Fill	Burnt flint fill of [17]	57	Fill	Backfill of grave cut [59]
19	Cut	Cut of shallow pit	58	Burial	Inhumation
20	Layer	Ploughsoil	59	Cut	Grave cut
21	Layer	Brickearth	60	Fill	Backfill of grave cut [62]
22	Spread	Spread of burnt flint	61	Burial	Inhumation
23	Spread	Spread of burnt flint	62	Cut	Grave cut
24	Layer	Brickearth	63	Fill	Backfill of grave cut [65]
25	Fill	Fill of [26]	64	Burial	Inhumation
26	Cut	Cut of pit	65	Cut	Grave cut
27	Fill	Fill of [28]	66	Fill	Backfill of grave cut [68]
28	Cut	Cut of pit	67	Burial	Inhumation
29	Fill	Fill of [30]	68	Cut	Grave cut
30	Cut	Cut of pit	69	Fill	Backfill of grave cut [71]
31	Fill	Fill of [32]	70	Burial	Inhumation
32	Cut	Cut of pit	71	Cut	Grave cut
33	Fill	Fill of [34]	72	Fill	Backfill of grave cut [74]
34	Cut	Cut of pit	73	Burial	Inhumation
35	Fill	Fill of [36]	74	Cut	Grave cut
36	Cut	Cut of possible posthole	75	Fill	Backfill of grave cut [77]
37	Fill	Fill of [38]	76	Burial	Inhumation
38	Cut	Cut of possible posthole	77	Cut	Grave cut
39	Fill	Fill of [40]	78	Fill	Backfill of grave cut [80]
40	Cut	Cut of possible posthole	79	Burial	Inhumation
			80	Cut	Grave cut

Context	Type	Description
81	Fill	Backfill of grave cut [83]
82	Burial	Inhumation
83	Cut	Grave cut
84	Fill	Backfill of grave cut [86]
85	Burial	Inhumation- left <i>in situ</i>
86	Cut	Grave cut
87	Fill	Primary fill of [88]
88	Cut	Cut of ?midden
89	Fill	Tertiary fill of [88]
90	Fill	Fill of [91]
91	Cut	Cut of unknown purpose
92	Layer	Fragmented chalk
93	Layer	Fragmented chalk
94	Fill	Fill of [95]
95	Cut	Cut of unknown purpose
96	Layer	Modern made ground
97	Fill	Fill of [98]
98	Cut	Cut of mod ditch
99	Layer	Post BA deposition
100	Fill	Fill of [101]
101	Cut	Cut of shallow pit
102	Fill	Fill of unexcavated feature [103]
103	Cut	Cut of prob grave
104	Fill	Fill of [105]
105	Cut	Cut of ring ditch
106	Fill	Fill of [107]
107	Cut	Cut of linear ditch
108	Fill	Fill of unexcavated feature [109]
109	Cut	Cut of unknown purpose
110	Fill	Fill of unexcavated feature [111]
111	Cut	Cut of feature
112	Fill	Fill of unexcavated [113]
113	Cut	Cut of possible grave
114	Fill	Fill of [115]
115	Cut	Cut of possible grave
116	Fill	Fill of [117]
117	Cut	Depression to S of graves
118	Layer	Same as [20]

APPENDIX 3: KENT COUNTY COUNCIL SMR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

Site name: Townsend Farm Road, St Margaret's at Cliffe (KTFM 04)		
Site address: Townsend Farm Road, St Margaret's at Cliffe, Kent		
<p>Summary: A watching brief was undertaken by PCA Ltd on the excavation of the service run for a new development of houses following an evaluation consisting of six trenches that revealed a medieval ditch at the east of the site and evidence of Bronze Age activity in the west.</p> <p>During the archaeological intervention, eleven Anglo-Saxon burials probably dating to the late-5th century were exhumed. As a whole, these were richly furnished with weapons and utilitarian objects of iron and decorations of copper alloys including a brooch inlaid with either cut glass of garnets and strings of beads made in glass, amethyst and amber.</p> <p>Two linear features, probably ditches were also recorded, one contained Bronze Age pottery.</p>		
District/Unitary: Dover		Parish: St Margaret's
NGR (centre of site : 8 figures): 6357 1447 (NB if large or linear site give multiple NGRs)		
Type of archaeological work (delete)		
Evaluation	Watching Brief	Field Walking
Documentary Study	Building Recording	Earthwork Survey
Excavation	Geophysical Survey	Field Survey
Geoarchaeological Investigation		
Date of recording:		
Unit undertaking recording: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd		
Geology: Upper Chalk was exposed at the east of the site at a level varying between 77m and 87mOD.		
Title and author of accompanying report: A Watching Brief at Townsend Farm Road, St Margaret's at Cliffe. Stuart Holden		
<p>Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate):</p> <p><u>Bronze Age</u></p> <p>Evidence for this period was concentrated to the south where artefacts of pottery and struck flint were recovered from a mixed brickearth deposit. A north-south linear ditch, and possibly an east-west orientated ditch may also be of this date although dateable material was only recovered from the east-west one. A midden was recorded in section containing pottery,</p>		

struck flint, animal bone and marine shell.

Anglo-Saxon

11 interments were exhumed many of which had associated grave goods in the form of body adornments and/or iron weapons and utilitarian items.

Location of archive/finds: PCA Ltd

Contact at Unit: Gary Brown

Date: 23rd February 2005