Archaeology South-East

ASE

# POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT

## ST. MARGARET'S BAY HOLIDAY PARK, ST. MARGARET'S-AT-CLIFFE, DOVER, KENT

**NGR: 635510 144290**
**(TR 35510 44290)**

**Planning Reference: APP/X2220/A/12/2187965**

**ASE Project No: 160174**
**Site Code: SMP16**
**ASE Report No: 2017536**
**OASIS ID: archaeol6-304132**

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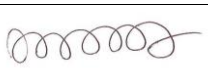
| **Reviewed and approved by:** | **Dan Swift** | **Project Manager** |  |
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***Abstract***

*This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East at St. Margaret's Bay Holiday Park, St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe, Dover, Kent, between 23rd March and the 5th May 2016, June 2018 and February 2019. The fieldwork was commissioned by Bilfinger GVA, in advance of the construction of an extension to the holiday park.*

*Residual struck flint of Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age date was recovered, indicating a prehistoric presence in the vicinity of the site.*

*The earliest intact deposits potentially comprised an isolated burial of potential Bronze Age date, although the possibility remains that it is of a later date and contemporary with an Early/Mid Iron Age phase of occupation (a c14 sample has been submitted).*

*Following this there was considerable evidence for the occupation of the site during the Early/ Middle Iron Age, with evidence of enclosure of the landscape, pits and possible crop production, along with structures, as highlighted by the presence of fired clay within the finds assemblage, the majority of which is considered to represent structural daub. The Early Iron Age pottery assemblage is potentially regionally significant.*

*A return to the site was apparent in the 1st century AD, with evidence of a possible post-built structure, further enclosure of the landscape on a very similar alignment to that seen previously, along with evidence for crop production and processing*

*It is proposed that the results of the work should be published as a short online article on the Kent Archaeology Society website and as a brief note highlighting the online article in the county journal Archaeologia Cantiana.*

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# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Bilfinger GVA to undertake an archaeological watching brief at St. Margaret's Bay Holiday Park, St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe, Dover, Kent (NGR 635510 144290; Figure 1).

1.1.2 The site lies to the south-west of St Margaret's-at-Cliffe and adjacent to the existing St Margaret's Bay Holiday Park. Prior to construction works, it comprised a narrow strip of grassland, bounded by the caravan park to the north-east, agricultural fields to the north-west and Upper Road to the south-east. The site is situated *c*.5km east of the North Downs, overlooking the Strait of Dover, at a height of *c*.96m AOD.

## 1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology consists of the Margate Chalk Formation with some superficial deposits of clay with flints to the north (BGS 2018).

## 1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 On appeal, planning permission was granted by Dover District Council for the expansion of the holiday park (Ref: APP/X2220/A/12/2187965), consisting of the construction of an access road, a bin bay, nine lodges, and three caravan pads with associated services and parking, subject to conditions. Condition 8 stated that:

*'No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work has been implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (including a timetable, foundation designs and details of any other below ground excavation) which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority'.*

1.3.2 Ben Found of Kent County Council, acting as Archaeological Advisor for Dover District Council, confirmed that a programme of trial trench evaluation was first required, targeting the route of the new access road to better understand the depth of overburden and the character, density and extent of any archaeology that might be present.

1.3.3 This trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Archaeology South-East in early February 2016. Archaeological features spanning the late prehistoric to early Roman periods were recorded (ASE 2016a).

1.3.4 As a result of the evaluation, the foundation design for the development was revised to preserve the archaeological horizon in situ. Impacts (other than service trenches) were limited to a depth of 200mm below the exiting ground level which placed them within the topsoil/topsoil-subsoil interface. Dialogue between ASE, KCC and the client resulted in an agreement for a precautionary watching brief whilst groundworks were undertaken. This report presents the findings of several phases of monitoring (Figure 2).

1.3.5 The fieldwork was initially supervised by Suzie Westall (Figure 3).

1.3.6 The second phase of monitoring took place during June 2018 and was supervised by Lucy May (Figure 3a).

1.3.7 The third phase of monitoring took place in February 2019 and was supervised by John Hirst (Figure 3b).

## 1.4 Archaeological methodology

1.4.1 All archaeological fieldwork was carried out to accepted professional standards in line with CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014a; CIfA 2014b; CIfA 2014c); Kent County Council specifications and in accordance with the methodology set out in the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2016b).

1.4.2 There were no physical constraints to the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks. All mechanical ground reduction, and the excavation of services trenches was monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. All areas and sections were examined for archaeological deposits and all spoil was scanned for the presence of archaeological artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.

## 1.5 Organisation of the Report

1.5.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE; English Heritage 2008).

1.5.2 The report seeks to summarise and quantify the findings of the archaeological monitoring works and to place the results within the local archaeological and historical setting; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims; list any new research criteria; to lay out what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.

1.5.3 Following on from the previous archaeological evaluation (ASE 2016a; Figure 2), all finds and environmental archives were recorded under the site code: SMP16.

1.5.4 Where relevant the results from the evaluation are integrated and assessed with the results from the watching brief. Primarily, this includes the trenching done in the south-easternmost part of the site area.

# 2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

## 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following information was provided by Kent County Council during the evaluation of site (ASE 2016a) and is included here with due acknowledgement.

2.1.2 The St Margaret's at Cliffe area is rich in archaeological remains, with Bronze Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon burials/cemeteries all recorded in and around the village. Enclosures have been identified in the fields just to the south-west and immediately to the east of the proposed park extension and a double ring ditch can be seen a short distance to the south.

2.1.3 The area was also heavily fortified during the Second World War, with trenches, firing spurs on the Martin Mill Military Railway, cross-Channel gun batteries, a military camp and hospital all in the vicinity.

## 2.2 Results of the Evaluation

2.2.1 A range of archaeological features including a probable Mesolithic or Neolithic pit, two Late Iron Age or Early Roman large pits (possibly waterholes or for quarrying) and a probable Iron Age / Roman coaxial field system as well as undated postholes were recorded. Possible Bronze Age activity was also present (ASE 2016a).

## 3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 The general aims of the archaeological watching brief given in the WSI (ASE 2016b) were to:

> *Monitor the groundworks to ensure that archaeological remains are not impacted by the development*
>
> *To excavate and record any archaeological remains/deposits that are exposed during the watching brief with a view to understanding their character, extent, preservation, significance and date before their loss through development impacts.'*

3.2 Site specific elements (*ibid.*) sought to provide data on the following areas of research in line with the South-Eastern Research Framework (SERF):

> *The extent, character and date of prehistoric activity identified by the evaluation*
>
> *The extent, character and date of Roman activity identified by the evaluation*
>
> *Potentially add to the findings of KCC's 'Defence of Kent' project.*

# 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

## 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 In order to aid interpretation of the stratigraphic data, contexts (cuts, fills and deposits) have been assigned to subgroups, and linear features, structures and clusters of pits have been assigned group numbers. These are referred to using following conventions: individual contexts are expressed as [***], subgroups as SG** and groups as G**. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <**>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7).

4.1.2 Based on initial interpretations of stratigraphic and spatial relationships, and dating of finds assemblages, the provisional dated periods and phases are:

- Period 1 Pre Iron Age/ Bronze Age?

- Period 2 Iron Age to Early Roman

    - *Phase 2.1 – Early/Mid Iron Age*
    - *Phase 2.2 – Late Iron Age/Early Roman*

## 4.2 Summary

(Figure 4)

4.2.1 There was evidence of a prehistoric presence in the vicinity of the site, as demonstrated by residual finds of Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age date. The earliest intact deposits potentially comprised an isolated burial of Bronze Age date, although the possibility remains that it is of a later date and contemporary with an Early/Mid Iron Age phase of occupation.

4.2.2 There was considerable evidence for the occupation of the site during the Early/ Middle Iron Age, with evidence of enclosure of the landscape, pits and potential crop production. There was also evidence of potential structures, as highlighted by the presence of fired clay within the finds assemblage, the majority of which is considered to represent structural daub. A return to the site was apparent in the 1st century AD, with evidence of a possible post-built structure, further enclosure of the landscape on a very similar alignment to that seen previously, along with evidence for crop production and processing.

### 4.3 Natural Deposits

4.3.1 Excavations revealed a typical sequence of 0.20m - 0.28m of topsoil overlying a partial remnant subsoil, primarily visible in the far south-east end of the site and within the service trenches along the north-east boundary, varying in depth from 0.10m to 0.35m. This in turn overlay a bedrock geology of mid-red-brown to mid-yellow-brown clay and outcropping chalk. All archaeological features were visibly cut into the natural chalk and clay and where subsoil was evident, sealed beneath both topsoil and subsoil horizons.

### 4.4 Residual Earlier Prehistoric Material

4.4.1 An assemblage of 74 pieces of struck flint were recovered from the site. Whilst the bulk of the assemblage is technologically poor, and could date to any part of the Neolithic - Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, a couple of diagnostic pieces also suggested earlier activity in the vicinity of the site. An adze of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date and a blade core of Mesolithic/ Neolithic date were the most notable of these.

### 4.5 Period 1: Bronze Age

(Figure 5)

4.5.1 A single feature is tentatively assigned to this period based on the known archaeology of the St Margaret's-at-Cliffe area, and in particular the proximate Bay Hill ridge and its Bronze Age funerary landscape. A single human skeleton [012] was recovered from grave [010], the remains of which were poorly preserved but suggested an adult, buried in a crouched position.

4.5.2 The burial was shallow and heavily disturbed with small fragments of intrusive slate and coal within the grave fill. Large, fresh sherds of Early Iron Age pottery were also recovered in close association with the skeleton, potentially indicating a later date for the burial contemporary with the main period of occupation of the site. However, it was considered more likely that these came from a later feature, not identified during excavation, truncating the underlying burial. Radiocarbon dating is underway to clarify this issue. A bone sample has been submitted for radiocarbon dating.

### 4.6 Period 2.1 Early/Middle Iron Age

(Figure 6)

4.6.1 Most of the pottery recovered from across the site can be assigned to the Early Iron Age or very early Middle Iron Age, and the early-mid 1st century AD. Although the Early/Mid Iron Age pottery represents a fairly small assemblage, it was notably fresh and unfragmented strongly suggesting it had not travelled far between use and deposition.

4.6.2 Just two pits [008] and [014], and one possible pit [072], contained well stratified, diagnostic material considered of Early Iron Age date. Pits [008] and [014] were intercutting and only partially exposed within the access road area, somewhat hampering their interpretation. The earlier of the two [014], appeared circular with near vertical edges and a flat base, whilst the later overlying pit [008] appeared oval in plan, cut into the chalk with a slight bell-shaped profile.

The finds from the earlier of the two comprised just two sherds of pottery, a small assemblage of amorphous fired clay, and a single animal bone identified as sheep or goat. The assemblage from the later pit was considerably more extensive including a large assemblage of pottery and fired clay, of which one piece had a large wattle impression probably from a circular sectioned stake, fire cracked flint, and animal bone with evidence for butchery. Identified taxa included cow, pig, sheep, goat, and possibly wild boar.

4.6.3 Bell-shaped pits cut into chalk are commonly suggested to have functioned as grain silos (Doherty, 2016, 10), although no grain was recovered from either feature. Given the finds assemblage it is also probable that at least pit [008] was later reutilised for the disposal of domestic waste. Certainly, the finds assemblage strongly indicates settlement activity and the presence of structures in the very near vicinity.

4.6.4 Possible pit [072] was extensively truncated by a modern service trench, hampering its interpretation. However, the small portion of the feature which survived intact indicated an elongated oval shape in plan, and a slightly bell-shaped profile cut into the natural chalk. As such, the feature may also have functioned as a grain silo although its elongated shape in plan would make it a slightly unusual example. A moderate assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery was assigned to the fill of the modern service, but is considered to have derived directly from pit [072].

4.6.5 The final group of significant Early Iron Age material was recovered in association with skeleton [012]. As discussed above (4.5.2) it is unclear at this stage whether the material derived from the grave cut, or from a later feature truncating the underlying grave. Radiocarbon dating is underway to clarify this.

4.6.6 The earliest evidence for land division also appears to date to this phase, comprising four ditches, three orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment (G2, G9 and G10), and the fourth on a perpendicular south-east to north-west alignment (G18). The extrapolated trajectories of the ditches suggest regular, rectangular fields, indicating a well organised landscape. Whilst the pottery assemblages from across these ditches were generally small and less diagnostic than those from the pits, the sherds were in a similar range of fabrics to the other Phase 2.1 groups and therefore, most likely contemporary. Furthermore, the stratigraphic relationships of two of the ditches, underlying features from Phase 2.2 indicated an earlier date.

### 4.7 Period 2.2 Late Iron Age/ Early Roman

(Figure 7)

4.7.1 The archaeological evidence for this period is represented by a field system, on a similar alignment and in a very similar location to the field system of Phase 2.1 date, along with some pitting and a possible structure. The pottery assemblage of Late Iron Age/early Roman date was much smaller in weight than that from Phase 2.1, and much more fragmented, predominantly recovered from the upper fills of pit [4/004], pit [019], and ditches G8.

4.7.2 Pit [4/004] was for the most part excavated at the evaluation phase, and was interpreted as a possible quarry pit excavated through chalk, at least the north-east edge of which was stepped. A series of fills, varying in organic content and

artefacts were identified, suggesting changing depositional practices over time, although all pottery recovered was likely of early-mid1st century date indicating the feature was in-filled fairly rapidly. Alongside the pottery, small amounts of amorphous fired clay, residual struck flint flakes, fire-cracked flint, and oyster and limpet shell were recovered from the pit.

4.7.3 Environmental material recovered included charred plant macrofossils, animal bone and teeth including a fish vertebrae, burnt bone as well as land snail shells and slug plates. Cereal caryopses of wheat, including glume wheats and barley, some of which hulled were identified amongst the assemblage, indicating crop production, whilst all identified charcoal was oak.

4.7.4 An alignment of three postholes, G19, were situated to the south-east of possible quarry pit [4/004] and may indicate a possible structure or palisade, potentially associated with the pit. All three contained large flint nodules, in the two north-westernmost postholes these appeared to have been used as packing for posts, whilst in the south-easternmost posthole the flint nodule was so large it most likely acted as a post pad. Whilst the postholes contained no datable artefacts, they were certainly later in date than underlying Phase 2.1 ditch G18, whilst it was notable that their alignment was very similar to the earlier boundary.

4.7.5 Ditches G1 and G8, were similarly aligned to those of the preceding field system, suggesting that the boundaries from the Early/Mid Iron Age may have remained visible in the landscape to some degree into the 1st century AD. However, the spacing of the ditches is slightly wider than that seen in Phase 2.1, suggesting a slightly increased field size. Ditch G8 may represent a significant boundary, as it was recut multiple times, although the limited finds recovered from across the series of recuts were all of early/mid-1st century date, potentially suggesting the boundary was recut in quick succession, and in use within a relatively limited time scale. Ditches G12 and G13 may also represent a field boundary, later recut within this system, although the extent of truncation to both severely hampers their interpretation.

4.7.6 Pit [019] was located within one of the fields formed by ditches G1 and G8, and was partially exposed within the access road area. The pit appeared sub-rectangular in plan, with vertical edges and a flat base and contained an assemblage of finds including a small group of pottery, animal bone including cow, pig and sheep/goat, struck flint, and two nail shank fragments. The function of the pit remains hard to ascertain.

4.7.7 Ditch, G3 lay to the east of pit [019], was slightly curvilinear in plan, and truncated an underlying Phase 2.1 ditch. Whilst curvature was evident, it was only slight, and therefore it is considered unlikely to have formed a ring gully, as the extrapolated diameter of this would be extensive, in the region of 35-40m. Instead, it is most likely that this ditch represented a further field division.

### 4.8 Unphased

(Figure 8)

4.8.1 Just two pits within the access road area have not been phased, due to the lack of datable artefacts within their fills, combined with their lack of stratigraphic relationships to other features. Aside from these, only features identified within

narrow service trenches, also devoid of artefacts, have not been phased due to the lack of certainty on their form and alignment given how little of the features' extents were visible.

### 4.9 Watching Brief July 2018

(Figures 3a and 6)

4.9.1 The ground reduction for a further caravan pad, associated parking and service trenches revealed a typical sequence of 0.15-0.20m of topsoil overlaying 0.05-0.10m of subsoil.

4.9.2 Natural geology consisting of mid-red brown clay and outcropping chalk was visible within the service trenches. No archaeological features were encountered in the service trenches, however a small assemblage of flint, post-medieval CBM, iron and pottery were recovered from the topsoil. The pottery mainly comprised post-medieval pottery, however one fragment of residual Lezoux samian ware is the only diagnostic element that post-dates the 1st century AD.

4.9.3 Ground reduction for the continuation of the access road, revealed a similar sequence of stratigraphy. However the south-eastern end was reduced to the natural geology in order to get the same base level of the existing roadway. Natural geology was revealed for a stretch of approximately 17m before it gradually sloped upwards towards the north-west for 13m where no natural geology was encountered therefore preserving any archaeological features in situ.

4.9.4 A number of features were encountered towards the south-eastern end of the access road including the previously excavated large quarry pit, G7, [4/004], and a continuation of a ditch, G18, [4/019], however only 2.5m x 0.25m was visible.

4.9.5 Another ditch, [91], aligned north-east to south-west was also encountered. Two fragments of pottery, loosely dated to the Iron Age were recovered from the fill, [92] which corresponds with the evidence found within two similar ditches recorded to the south-east which are on the same alignment (see section 4.6.6). This appears to be a continuation of the earliest evidence for land division within the Early/Middle Iron Age, (Phase 2.1).

### 4.10 Watching Brief February 2019

(Figures 3b and 6a)

4.10.1 The ground reduction for a further three caravan pads towards the north-east of the study area consisted of a topsoil strip to a maximum depth of c.0.25m. Neither subsoil nor superficial geology was exposed therefore preserving any archaeological features in situ. The maximum height in this area was recorded at an elevation of 98.19m AOD

4.10.2 Ground reduction for the continuation of the access road initially consisted of a topsoil strip to a depth of c.0.20m but as subsoil was disturbed it was deemed necessary to continue the strip down to the archaeological horizon. The minimum height in this area was recorded at an elevation of 98.13m AOD.

4.10.3 A simple stratigraphic sequence of natural geology overlain by c.0.14m of subsoil and c.0.20m of topsoil was revealed. The area stripped for the access road ran from the south-east to the north-west and measured c.45m in length by c.5m in width.

4.10.4 Natural geology consisting of a heterogeneous, reddish-brown clay was visible within the access road strip. Four pieces of poorly preserved ceramic building material (CBM), comprising tile fragments, were recovered from unstratified contexts but were not closely datable.

4.10.5 Several features were encountered throughout the access road comprising three ditches and a large quarry pit. All have been dated to the Early Iron Age to earliest Middle Iron Age, Phase 2.1 (see section 4.6.6).

4.10.6 The continuation of ditch G18, [96] [98] [4/019], aligned north-west to south-east was encountered running the entire length of the access road. A single fragment of undated CBM was recovered from fill [97] and a single sherd of pottery of Early Iron Age to earliest Middle Iron Age date was recovered from fill [99].

4.10.7 Ditch G20, [100] [102] aligned north-east to south-west, intersected ditch G18 towards the north-west of the access road. Both ditches appeared to be contemporary, forming part of a broader ditch system. Two sherds of pottery of an Early Iron Age to earliest Middle Iron Age date were recovered from fill [101] and four sherds from fill [103]. Thirteen unmodified flint flakes were also retrieved from fill [103], it is possible that some of the flintwork is contemporary with the feature. Nonetheless mixing was frequently noted on site.

4.10.8 The continuation of a previously excavated large quarry pit G22, [108] [3/010], was mapped using a Leica GS16 RTK system. A partial (not to full depth) relationship slot at the extreme south-east end of the access road established that the quarry pit truncated ditch G18. The observable length of pit [108] was approximately 21m and truncated the greater south-east portion of ditch G18. Sixteen pottery sherds of Early Iron Age to earliest Middle Iron Age date were recovered from the surface of upper fill [109]. Quarry pit [108] also produced 18 pieces of residual worked flint, some of which may be Neolithic to Early Bronze Age in date, based on technological grounds. However, the material from pit [108] appears mixed.

4.10.9 During the evaluation a shallow depression [3/008] and a ditch [3/012] were identified in Trench 3, located on the immediate north-eastern edge of the access road. Neither feature was found to continue into the study area during the watching brief.

4.10.10 The depression [3/008] aligns very neatly with the mapped north-western edge of quarry pit G22, [108]. The absence of ditch [3/012] could be attributed to having been a variation within the mixed, diffuse upper fill [3/015] of pit [3/012]. When the mapped extent of pit [108] is compared with the corresponding data from Trench 3 this explanation becomes more likely.

4.10.11 The continuation of ditch G21, [112] [3/006], aligned north-east to south-west was encountered towards the middle of the access road and truncated ditch G18. Sixteen sherds of pottery of an Early Iron Age to earliest Middle Iron Age

date were recovered from the upper fill [114] as well as thirteen unmodified flint flakes which may be contemporary with the feature. Although stratigraphically later than ditch G18, ditch G21 is also attributed to Phase 2.1.

4.10.12 The results from the watching brief correspond with evidence found during previous work on site. Ditches G18, G20 and G21 appear to be a continuation of the earliest evidence for land division within the Early/Middle Iron Age (Phase 2.1).

| Type | Description | Quantity |
|---|---|---|
| Context sheets | Individual context sheets | 114 |
| Section sheets | Permatrace sheets | 11 |
| Photos | Digital images | 312 |
| Environmental sample sheets | Individual sample sheets | 3 |
| Context register | Context register sheets | 4 |
| Environmental sample register | Environmental sample register | 2 |
| Photographic register | Photograph register sheets | 7 |
| Drawing register | Section register sheets | 3 |

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

# 5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

## 5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during evaluation and watching brief works at St Margaret's Bay Holiday Park, St Margaret's-at-Cliffe. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context. Hand-collected finds are quantified in Appendix 2, whilst a small amount of material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is recorded in Appendix 3. All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014).

## 5.2 **The Flintwork** Karine Le Hégarat

Introduction

5.2.1 The evaluation and subsequent watching brief works on Land at St Margaret's Holiday Park produced 103 pieces of flint considered to be humanly struck weighing 3041g. A small assemblage of unworked burnt flint fragments (13 219g) were also recovered from 27 numbered contexts. The struck flints and the burnt unworked flint fragments were hand collected and subsequently retrieved from environmental samples. A useful chronological indicator was recovered; an adze that indicates a Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date. A blade core from possible pit [3/004] can be assigned to a Mesolithic/ Neolithic date. Based on morphological and technological traits, the flintwork from the pit is likely to be Mesolithic or Neolithic / Early Bronze Age in date. But the bulk of the assemblage is technologically poor, and it could date to any part of the Neolithic - Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

Methodology

5.2.1 The pieces of struck flint were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005, Ford 1987 and Inizan *et al.* 1999). Basic technological details as well as further information regarding the condition of the artefacts (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge damage) were recorded. Dating was attempted when possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and summarised in Table 2. The burnt unworked flint was scanned for worked pieces.

| Category | Flakes | Blades, Blade-like flakes | Irregular waste | Chip | Core | Modified piece | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | 73 | 12 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 103 |

Table 2: Quantification of flintwork by type

Raw material and condition

5.2.2 Three types of raw material were present. Most of the pieces were manufactured from mid to dark grey flint with a stained cortex of variable thickness. The outer surface measured between 0.5mm and 5mm, and one piece displayed a thick cortex measuring 15mm. This material would have been available from superficial deposits. A flake from [1/002] was made using Bullhead flint and two flakes (contexts [3/011] and [3/018]) and a core (context [71]) were made from flint gravel.

5.2.3 The condition of the flints varied. Overall the pieces from the topsoil and subsoil, from possible quarry pit [3/010] and Late Iron Age/ early Roman pit [4/004] were in poor condition. They displayed moderate to heavy post depositional edge damage implying significant degrees of post depositional disturbance. Rust marks – frequently associated with ploughing activities – were also noted. Several pieces were in a better condition, but none displayed fresh edges, and except for the material from pit [3/004], features contained pieces of varying conditions. This suggests mixing.

The assemblage

5.2.4 A total of 20 pieces came from the subsoil and topsoil. The remaining 56 pieces came from five pits; contexts [19], [108], [4/004], [3/004] and [3/010], two of which are quarry pits ([108] and [3/010]) from gully [06], from four ditches([25], [3/006], [102] and [112]) and from three unspecified contexts in trenches 3 and 4 ([3/014], [3/018] and [4/007]). Several features are currently dated to the Early to Middle Iron Age, and it is therefore possible that some of the flintwork is contemporary with the features. Nonetheless mixing was frequently noted.

5.2.5 The assemblage consists almost exclusively of unmodified pieces. Flakes dominate the assemblage of débitage (73 pieces) with blades and blade-like flakes represented by only twelve pieces. Most of the pieces are irregular and technologically poor. A mixed hammer mode was noted, and the flake-based character of the assemblage (Ford 1987) suggests a date spanning the Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age (or even the Early Iron Age).

5.2.6 Of interest and possibly earlier is the small assemblage (12 pieces) from pit [3/004] fill [3/005]. The pieces of struck flint from this feature were fresh suggesting that they may be contemporary with the pit. The assemblage comprises a blade core (165g), eight flakes, two blade-like flakes and a piece of irregular waste. Two flakes could be refitted, and overall the material appears to represent knapping waste from two nodules. It is likely to be Mesolithic or Neolithic / Early Bronze Age. Quarry pit [108] produced 18 pieces of worked flint, some of which may be Neolithic to Early Bronze Age in date, based on technological grounds. However, the material from pit [108] appears mixed.

5.2.7 Two tools were recovered; a modified flake (context [093]) that can't be precisely dated and a large sturdy adze. Surprisingly given its context (subsoil [71]), the core tool displays little signs of wear. This indicates limited post depositional transportation after burial. It was made on an elongated nodule. The chalk-derived flint is light to mid-grey and the cortex is thin (2mm-4mm) and stained. The tool weights 790g. It measures 207mm in length. The width

ranges from 49.2mm at the butt end to 57.2mm at the cutting/digging edge, with a maximum of 64.4mm. In plan, the side edges are more or less symmetrical. The cross section at the butt end is quadrangular; it is trapezoidal half way down the blade and plano-convex at the cutting edge. Overall the profile is straight. In plan the cutting edge is curvilinear, and in profile only one edge is bevelled, the under-surface being retained flat. The cutting edge is radially flaked, with the presence of long blade removal scars. Limited bruising was also noted, possibly corresponding to some usewear. Three of the four edges at the quadrangular butt end display evidence of bruising. This could indicate that the core tool was hafted. Adzes are multipurpose; they could have been used for wood working or for digging. They are frequently associated with Mesolithic activity, but they may also have been manufactured and used during the Neolithic period (Care 1979, Gardiner 1988 and Field 1989). But the fine blade removals forming the cutting edge suggest that this adze is more likely to predate the Middle Neolithic period.

5.2.8 Overall the unworked burnt flint fragments were thinly spread over the site, with the largest concentration (6650g) coming from the upper fill [009] of Early Iron Age pit [008]. The small amounts of burnt flint are likely to represent domestic waste.

## 5.3 **The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery** by Anna Doherty

Introduction

5.3.1 A small assemblage of Iron Age and early Roman pottery was recovered during evaluation and watching brief, totalling 415 sherds, weighing 5.47kg, from an estimated 213 vessels. The pottery can be assigned to one of two periods. The principle prehistoric ceramic tradition represented is Cunliffe's (2005) Highstead/Dolland's Moor group dating to the Early Iron Age or very early Middle Iron Age and most of the remaining of the pottery belongs to around the middle decades of the 1st century AD.

Methodology

5.3.2 The pottery was examined using a x 20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, and estimated vessel number (ENV) on pro-forma records and in an Excel spreadsheet. Tempered pottery has been recorded according to a site-specific fabric type-series, according to the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). Roman fabrics have been recorded using mnemonic codes; where possible, suggested concordances to Canterbury Archaeological Trust fabrics codes are also provided (Macpherson Grant et al 1995).

Site specific fabric definitions

FLIN1 Common to abundant well-sorted flint mostly of 0.5-1.5mm (occasionally to 2mm) in a very silty matrix

FLIN2 Moderate/common ill-sorted flint of 0.2-3mm in a in a very silty matrix

FLIN3 Moderate/common ill-sorted flint mostly of 0.2-3mm (occasionally up to 5mm) in a very silty matrix

FLIN4 Moderate/common well-sorted flint of 0.5-1mm in a very silty matrix

FLGL1 Common flint of 0.5-1.5mm and common glauconite of 0.4-0.5mm

FLQG1 Sparse flint of 0.5-1.5mm and rare sparse grog of 1-2mm in a matrix with common fine quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm

FLQG2 Moderate flint of 0.5-2mm (occasional examples up to 3mm) and rare sparse grog of 1-2mm in a matrix with common fine quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm

FLQU1 Sparse flint of 0.5-1.5mm in a matrix with moderate coarse quartz of 0.4-0.6mm

FLQU2 Sparse flint of 0.5-1.5mm in a matrix with common fine quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm

FLQU3 Sparse ill-sorted flint of 1-3mm in a matrix with common fine quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm

GROG1 Sparse to moderate rounded grog of 1-2mm, typically in a lower fired matrix with dark unoxidised surfaces

GROG2 Moderate to common grog of 1-2mm, typically in a better fired matrix associated with grey or orange oxidised surfaces

QUAR1 Moderate coarse quartz of 0.4-0.6mm

SHEL1 Common well-sorted shell of 0.5-2mm in a very silty matrix

### Period 2.1

5.3.3 Material of Early Iron Age to earliest Middle Iron Age date was considered well-stratified in several Period 2.1 features: pits [008], [014] and [108], ditches [098], [100], [102] and [112] and gully [031]. In addition, pottery assigned to modern feature [023] is thought to derive directly from Iron Age pit [072] which had been truncated by the modern service trench. A significant group, discussed in more detail below, was also noted in grave [011] and a small amount of pottery of similar character was residual in later features. Although the Early Iron Age pottery represents a fairly small assemblage, it is notably fresh and unfragmented: the pottery from stratified features has a very high average sherd weight of 24g and is generally in good condition.

| Fabric | Sherds | Weight (g) | ENV |
|---|---|---|---|
| FLIN1 | 59 | 748 | 32 |
| FLIN2 | 10 | 248 | 10 |
| FLIN3 | 30 | 784 | 14 |
| FLIN4 | 35 | 976 | 11 |
| FLGL1 | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| FLQG1 | 6 | 62 | 5 |
| FLQG2 | | | |
| FLQU1 | 7 | 54 | 5 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FLQU2 | 21 | 166 | 13 |
| FLQU3 | 20 | 419 | 15 |
| GROG1 | 5 | 18 | 2 |
| QUAR1 | 5 | 16 | 3 |
| Total | 179 | 3409 | 95 |

Table 3: Quantification of Early Iron Age pottery

5.3.4 The Early Iron Age pottery is predominantly flint-tempered (Table 3). The most frequently-encountered fabric, FLIN1, is a well-sorted flint-tempered ware with common/abundant inclusions of up to *c.*2mm; a similar but slightly finer fabric, FLIN4, is also well represented. Relatively coarse flint-tempered wares FLIN2 and FLIN3 with flint up to 3, or occasionally 5mm, are also present though these are notably well-fired with common silt-sized quartz, unlike flint-tempered wares from earlier periods which tend to have denser quartz-free matrices. A significant minority of fabrics have fairly sparse flint and more prominent visible quartz at x 20 magnification (FLQU1, FLQU2, FLQU3). Two similar fabric variants also contained some sparse grog (FLQG1, FLQG2) and another contained some glauconite (FLGL1). A purely grog-tempered ware (GROG1) was noted in just one deposit, the upper fill, [009] of pit [008]. Three very small fragments in a coarse sandy fabric were also recorded (QUAR1).

5.3.5 Eight of the vessels feature distinctive surface rustication, which is typical of assemblages from around the 5$^{th}$-4$^{th}$ century BC in coastal east Kent. In one case, a finely flint-tempered vessel (fabric FLIN4) with a well finished interior surface features an extremely coarse applied rusticated slurry in a completely different fabric to the main vessel. The applied clay on the surface contains sparse coarse grog of up to 10mm in size. It is clear that the grog represents crushed pottery because the grog inclusions themselves are finely flint-tempered.

5.3.6 A limited number of diagnostic forms are present in the assemblage. These include plain open conical shaped jars, weakly necked jars and a flaring necked jar with finger-tipped decoration along the rim. Perhaps the most notable vessel is a partially complete carinated bowl, found close to the shoulder area of inhumation burial [012]. The feature also contained a few other Early Iron Age sherds but these were all very fragmented and abraded. The burial feature was shallow and heavily truncated so the association between the skeleton and the vessel was initially uncertain; however radiocarbon dating of a bone sample from the burial produced a date of 397-209 cal BC (BETA-489247; 2260 ± 30). Although the vessel does represent a characteristically Early Iron Age form, it is increasingly recognised that transitional Early/Middle Iron Age assemblages from around the 5-4$^{th}$ century BC are quite distinct from more developed Middle Iron Age assemblages of the 3$^{rd}$ century BC and later. It is certainly possibly that a sharply carinated fine ware bowl could have remained a contemporary form in the earlier part of the above calibrated date range but the style of the vessel makes it seem less likely that the burial was interred in the latter half of the range.

5.3.7 More generally, the assemblage is typical of Cunliffe's (2005) Highstead/Dolland's Moor group, generally assigned a date range *c*. 500-300BC. As well as the type-sites of Highstead and Dolland's Moor (Couldrey 2007; Macpherson-Grant 1989), elements of the assemblage can be readily

paralleled in other regional assemblages including Hawkinge, Walmer, Rainham and Saltwood Tunnel (Hamiton & Seager Thomas in prep a & b, McNee 2010; Seager Thomas 2014; Jones 2006).

5.3.8 A relatively high proportion of the pottery is oxidised to some extent. This is often a trait noted on salt-working sites, though it is difficult to determine conclusively whether oxidisation is necessarily indicative of vessels used in salt-working processes. It could, for example, suggest long exposures to the moderate temperatures needed for brine evaporation but equally, it could be the case that different firing techniques were used on coastal sites, by potters who also happened to make briquetage. In Kent, the distinction between pottery and briquetage is blurred by the fact that some briquetage vessels use flint-tempered fabrics that are indistinguishable from domestic pottery (e.g. Macpherson-Grant 2007, 269 and Fig. 90, no 375). Another difficulty is that the vast majority of Early/Middle Iron Age sites are coastal so there are few comparative domestic assemblages from sites which are demonstrably unconnected to salt-working. In the current assemblage there are no unambiguous examples of bleaching, residues or very pronounced 'salt-colours' amongst the material classed as pottery and no unambiguous examples of vessel briquetage forms though the plain open conical jars are of a basically similar shape to some briquetage vessels.

Period 2.2

5.3.9 In terms of sherd count, the largest assemblage from the site is of Late Iron Age/early Roman date, though this material is much more fragmented than the Early Iron Age pottery and represents a much smaller assemblage by weight. It was predominantly recovered from the upper fills of pit [4/004], pit [019], and ditch G8.

5.3.10 As shown in Table 4, the assemblage is mostly made up by grog-tempered wares. A group of fragmented sherds, mostly from one vessel, are associated with a somewhat lower-fired, dark-surfaced fabric variant (GROG1) though most examples are better fired, usually with oxidised surfaces (GROG2). A few flint-tempered wares were recovered from Late Iron Age/early Roman features though these may well represent residual earlier Iron Age material. Three shelly sherds were also associated with this phase. A relatively low-fired sandy ware (QUAR1) may also be of pre-Conquest date, though it is fairly similar to the kiln-fired post-Conquest sandy wares.

5.3.11 About 20% of the assemblage is made up by more certain post-Conquest fabrics. These are predominantly unsourced coarse dark-surfaced or unevenly oxidised sandy wares (SAND, OXID). These fabrics may be of local origin, though their general size and range of inclusions is similar to the better-fired Canterbury products so they could represent early fabrics from that industry. More certainly identified Canterbury products are represented by a few sherds each, as are North Kent fine unoxidised fabrics. Six sherds of La Graufesenque samian ware were also recorded. A single fragment of Lezoux samian ware is the only diagnostic element certainly post-dating the 1st century AD; however, it was clearly residual in context [093] which contained late post-medieval material.

5.3.12 Few diagnostic sherds are present in this assemblage. They include a bead rim and plain rim jars analogous to Thomson's (1982) C1 and C3 forms, as

well as various partial rims from necked jars, including one with a prominent neck cordon. Amongst the samian ware, single examples of Dragendorff 15/17 and 18 platters were recorded as well as two Dragendorff 27 cups. The 18 platter was associated with a partial stamp reading OFLA[…..] . Initial research on the *Names on Terra Sigillata* database (RGZM 2018) suggests that this is a stamp of the potter Labio, whose Claudio-Neronian output would be in keeping with the Late Iron Age/early Roman dating of the assemblage as a whole.

| Code | Description | CAT* | Sherds | Weight (g) | ENV |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CTGW | Canterbury coarse grey ware | R4/R5 | 2 | 52 | 2 |
| CTOX | Canterbury coarse oxidised ware | R6 | 4 | 29 | 4 |
| FLIN1 | Flint-tempered ware, site specific description | - | 3 | 60 | 3 |
| FLIN2 | Flint-tempered ware, site specific description | - | 7 | 38 | 5 |
| FLIN3 | Flint-tempered ware, site specific description | - | 1 | 28 | 1 |
| FLQU1 | Flint-tempered ware, site specific description | - | 3 | 49 | 3 |
| FLQU2 | Flint-tempered ware, site specific description | - | 7 | 36 | 3 |
| GROG1 | Grog-tempered ware, site specific description | B1/B2 | 69 | 239 | 6 |
| GROG2 | Grog-tempered ware, site specific description | B1/B2 | 67 | 900 | 45 |
| NKGW | North Kent fine grey ware | R16 | 9 | 49 | 4 |
| ?NKWS | ?North Kent white-slipped ware | - | 1 | 24 | 1 |
| OXID | Unsourced coarse oxidised ware | R109 | 14 | 188 | 7 |
| OXIDF | Unsourced fine oxidised ware | R110 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| QUAR1 | Coarse sandy ware, site specific description | B9 | 2 | 9 | 2 |
| SAMLG | La Graufesenque samian ware | R42 | 6 | 82 | 4 |
| SAMLZ | Lezoux samian ware | R43 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| SAND | Unsourced coarse reduced ware | R109 | 5 | 43 | 5 |
| SHEL1 | Shell-tempered ware, site specific description | B6 | 3 | 11 | 2 |
| Total | | | 205 | 1846 | 99 |

Table 4: Quantification of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery (including some unstratified/unphased material). *Suggested concordance to Canterbury Archaeological Trust codes (Macpherson Grant et al 1995)

## 5.4 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.4.1 Just five sherds (40g) of post-Roman pottery were recovered from the site. All consist of slightly abraded bodysherds of local red earthenwares. As such all can only be placed in a general 19th- to early 20th- century date range. Unglazed flower pot sherds were recovered from contexts [001] (1/12g), [002] (1/2g) and [024] (1/2g). Glazed red earthenware sherds were only recovered from contexts [002] (1/18g, internally glazed only) and [024] (1/6g, glazed all over). Neither of the glazed forms can be attributed to vessel type.

## 5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.5.1 A small assemblage of only eighty-four pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 1970g was collected from ten numbered contexts. The greatest quantity was recovered from topsoil layers [01] and [02] and context [97]. Smaller amounts of CBM were also found unstratified, and in contexts [07], [52], [58], [68], [69], [70], [93] and [97]. As a group the assemblage was very poorly preserved, and comprised mainly roof tile fragments, which in insolation are not closely dateable. Unfortunately, the brick pieces occasionally found alongside the tile were also very abraded and fragmentary and did not help much.

5.5.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel table. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and where a clear parallel was apparent, catalogued using Museum of London Archaeology's (MOLA) fabric reference codes. In other instances site-specific descriptions were developed with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions as sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size of inclusions as fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (up to 0.25 and 0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Samples of fabrics and forms have been retained for the physical archive and fabric descriptions are provided in Table 5.

5.5.3 Fragments of roof tile made up the 83% of the assemblage in terms of fragment count, and account for 1226g of the total weight. Four fabric types were distinguished, although two of these were variants of the same fabric T2, and all the roof tile fabrics were similar enough to assume a local source. Fine, calcareous, pink-orange fabrics are very common across the southeast and fabrics T2 and T2A are recorded within Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA)'s fabric typology as 3201 and by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) as 32.

5.5.4 Fabric T2 has a long use period ranging from the late medieval/early post-medieval period until c.1800, and although some of the T1 fragments from certain contexts appeared much abraded to the extent that it could have been hypothesised that these represented earlier material, from others they were equally well preserved to the T2 fragments.

5.5.5 The most fragmentary pieces of abraded brick spall were made from MOLA 3033. Stratified spall in B1 was collected from [007], [069] and [093]. Again, variations of this fabric type are used over a long period of time, from the early

post-medieval until the Victorian period. None of the fragments survived enough for dimensions to be measured, thus enabling better dating.

5.5.6 Two brick pieces in B1 were collected from topsoil [002]. These also did not survive well but were both very hand fired. A CBM item that could not be identified was also found in this context made from the same fabric. It was flat, with similar thickness to a Roman tegula (20mm) except these was no apparent moulding sand on either of the intact surfaces and it appeared distinctly recent, c.19th century or later.

5.5.7 The only securely dateable CBM collected from site were two co-joining fragments of salt-glaze drainage pipe which are of Victorian or later date.

| Fabric | Description |
|---|---|
| T1 | Slightly micaceous medium orange fabric with sparse very coarse angular quartz and calcareous inclusions also very coarse. |
| T2/ 3201 | Generally fine fabric with common small white and cream silty inclusions (up to 0.2mm) with occasional thin silty bands. |
| T2A | Like T2 but with moderate quartz and round ferrous pellets. (Also MOLA 3201). |
| T3 | Pinkish fabric with sparse-moderate quartz and sparse white inclusions. |
| B1 | Hard-fired red clay with moderate to common coarse and very coarse quartz and coarse/very coarse calcareous inclusions. |
| 3033 | Fine fabric with scatter of quartz (up to 0.8mm), with calcium carbonate inclusions (up to 1.5mm) and black iron oxide (up to 1.5mm). Occasional flint fragments and small pebbles (up to 7mm) |

Table 5: Fabric descriptions for ceramic building material

## 5.6 **The Fired Clay** by Elke Raemen

Introduction and Methodology

5.6.1 A small assemblage consisting of 121 fragments of fired clay weighing a total of 579g was recovered from 14 individually numbered contexts. Fragments were mostly recovered from Early Iron Age through to Early Roman contexts. Fragments were all counted and weighed by form and fabric. Fabrics were established with the aid of a x10 binocular microscope.

Fabrics

5.6.2 Five different fabrics were encountered (Table 6). Some may represent differentiations within a single fabric.

| Fabric | Description |
|---|---|
| F1a | Orange fabric with sparse fine quartz and rare chalk to 1mm. |
| F1b | Orange fabric with sparse fine quartz, moderate coarse chalk to 5mm and moderate to common medium to coarse chalk |
| F2 | Orange brown fabric with sparse moderate medium quartz and rare medium/coarse calcareous material (?chalk). |

| | |
|---|---|
| F3 | Orange fabric with common voids (vegetable matter), sparse medium quartz and rare coarse chalk |
| F4 | Yellowey orange to orange silty fabric with rare voids and rare red inclusions (iron oxides?) |

Table 6: Overview of the fired clay fabrics.

The assemblage

5.6.3 The majority of the assemblage comprises amorphous fragments. A total of 30 pieces retain one flat surface. These may derive from daub or they may e.g. be from hearth linings. Wattle impressions were noted on two pieces. The imprint from [024] measures 12mm in diameter, whereas a wattle impression from [009] measures 22mm in diameter. Context [009] also contained a large impression, probably from a circular-sectioned stake measuring c. 80mm in diameter. The majority if not all of the assemblage is likely to represent structural daub.

## 5.7 **The Clay Tobacco Pipe** by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 Just two stem fragments were recovered, weighing a total of 8g. Both were found in subsoil [052] and date between c. 1680 and 1800. Neither were redecorated, marked or burnished.

## 5.8 **The Geological Material** by Luke Barber

5.8.1 The excavations recovered seven pieces of hand-collected stone (64g) with a further four pieces (1g) being recovered from a single environmental residue. Context [007] produced two fresh pieces of shiny coal (4g) as well as a well-worn 12g lump of Folkestone stone. Three further granules of coal and one of slate (of uncertain origin) were recovered from the residue from context [011]. Context [068] produced four (48g) flint pebbles of circular and ovoid form.

5.8.2 The environmental resides from contexts [011] and [022] both produced tiny quantities of magnetic material. These were scanned closely under x10 magnification to identify the presence of any micro slags. None were found – the magnetic fraction being composed entirely of granules of ferruginous siltstone. The material has been discarded.

## 5.9 **The Metalwork** by Elke Raemen

5.9.1 A very small assemblage totalling six fragments weighing 144g was recovered from three different contexts. Included are a complete general purpose nail ([002]) and two conjoining nail shank fragments ([020]). Both nails that are represented are handwrought. In addition, [011] contained two flakes which probably originate from a nail or sheet. An amorphous lump was recovered from [093]. None of the ironwork is intrinsically dateable.

## 5.10 The Magnetic Residues by Luke Barber

5.10.1 The environmental resides from contexts [011] and [022] both produced tiny quantities of magnetic material. These were scanned closely under x10 magnification to identify the presence of any micro slags. None were found – the magnetic fraction being composed entirely of granules of ferruginous siltstone. The material has been discarded.

## 5.11 The Human Bone by Lucy Sibun

Introduction

5.11.1 A single human skeleton [012] was recovered from grave [010]. This was in an extremely poor state of preservation, highly fragmentary with moderate to severe surface erosion. The skeleton appeared to have been buried in a crouched position, very tightly curled on its left side and the pottery from the grave fill [011] would suggest an Early Iron Age date.

Methods

5.11.2 The human remains were assessed according to current standards (Bass 2005, Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). Due to the poor state of preservation it was not possible to produce accurate age or sex estimates. Age was assessed based on the state of fusion and an estimation of sex was based upon the characteristic traits of the skull. No complete long bones were available for stature estimation and no pathology was noted.

Results

5.11.3 Identified elements included fragments of cranium, the left clavicle, both left and right humerii and ulnae, the left femur and left fibula. Elements from the spine, right leg and the skeletal extremities were entirely absent but this is likely to result from a combination of poor preservation and post-deposition truncation to the grave. Evidence from long bone fusion would suggest that this individual was an adult but a more accurate estimate was not possible. Sexually diamorphic traits in the cranium would indicate a female individual, although there were only two traits available for assessment. However, when combined with the small size and gracile appearance of the bones this individual has been assessed as a possible female.

## 5.12 The Animal Bone by Emily Johnson and Jordan Kaleta

5.12.1 An assemblage of 686 animal bones weighing 2385g was analysed from excavations at St Margaret's Bay Holiday Park (Table 7). Material derived from 12 hand-collected contexts, of which 2 were bulk-sampled for environmental analysis and contained bone and burnt bone. The preservation of the assemblage was generally moderate (62.2%), although severe root etching was particularly prevalent in this assemblage (10.4%), contributing to the erosion and destruction of bone surfaces. The majority of the assemblage dates to the Iron Age, with possible pre-Iron Age and early Roman material also present.

| Period | | N | NISP | % Preservation | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Poor* | *Moderate* | *Good* |
| 0 | Undated | 4 | 4 | 25.0 | 75.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.1 | Pre Iron-Age/ Bronze Age? | 4 | 3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 2.1 | Early Iron Age/ Middle Iron Age | 196 | 111 | 74.5 | 24.5 | 1.0 |
| 2.2 | Late Iron Age/ Early Roman | 482 | 109 | 22.8 | 77.2 | 0.0 |
| Total | | 686 | 227 | 37.5 | 62.2 | 0.3 |

Table 7: Zooarchaeological assemblage by period showing total fragment count (N), the number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and the proportion of bones displaying varying preservation levels.

Method

5.12.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet. Where possible, bones were identified to species and element (Schmid 1972; Hillson 1999) and the bone zones present noted (Serjeantson 1996). Determination of sheep and goat teeth used criteria outlined in Halstead and Collins (2002). Determination of foetal and neonatal elements used Prummel (1988). Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long bone, rib, cranial and vertebral fragments, have been recorded according to size and categorised as large, medium or small mammal.

5.12.3 Mammalian age-at-death data was collected where possible. The state of epiphyseal bone was recorded as fused, unfused and fusing, and any determinations of age made using Silver (1969). Dental eruption and attrition was recorded on teeth within mandibles and maxilla using Grant's (1982) wear codes on cattle and ovicaprid teeth, with age determinations following Halstead (1985) and Jones and Sadler (2009) for cattle and Payne (1973) for ovicaprids. Specimens have been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits and pathology. The assemblage contained no measurable long bones of domestic mammals.

Assemblage

5.12.4 The assemblage was dominated by mammal bones, including both domestic and wild fauna. 129 bones were identifiable to taxa; 97 to taxa size (Table 8). Cattle were the most commonly identified species (n=27), followed by ovicaprids (n=31; including sheep and goats). Pigs (n=8) and horses (n=5) were also present. A possible fragment of male wild boar mandible, identifiable by a very large tusk socket, was also present, and adds to the fish, avian and small mammal wild remains from environmental sample <6>, context [022] for a total representation of 9 wild mammal bones. Small mammal bones included mice species and indeterminate small rodents, which could have been intrusive. Due to the size of the assemblage, age-at-death, pathology and sex analysis is discussed by species rather than period.

| Taxa | NISP |
|---|---|
| Cattle | 84 |
| Ovicaprid | 27 |

| Taxa | NISP |
|---|---|
| Sheep | 2 |
| Goat | 2 |
| Pig | 8 |
| Horse | 5 |
| Wild boar? | 1 |
| Large mammal | 39 |
| Medium mammal | 50 |
| Small mammal | 6 |
| Bird | 1 |
| Fish | 1 |

Table 8: Taxa abundance by number of identifiable specimens (NISP).

*Cattle*

5.12.5 Age-at-death analysis suggests that cattle were often kept alive beyond reaching full adult growth, although some were slaughtered before reaching fusion maturity. Of the 15 epiphyses available for fusion analysis from Iron Age/ Early Roman contexts, one distal metacarpal was unfused, suggesting an age at death younger than 24-36 months (Silver 1969), and one proximal tibia was fusing, suggesting an age-at-death around 37-48 months (ibid.). All other specimens were fused. A cattle mandible from Early-Mid Iron Age context (9) was placed at the oldest possible wear stage of 'senile' 7-20+ years (Grant 1982; Halstead 1986; Jones and Sadler 2012). At this age, animals would have likely been dairy females or traction animals – certainly, not prime-meat animals.

5.12.6 Three instances of pathological changes to the bone were identified on cattle from Early/Mid Iron Age contexts [009] and [013]. In context [009], the distal epiphysis of a metacarpal showed possible spreading, and a mandibular condyle was slightly lipped. Both these pathological changes could be indicators of old age, especially based on the evidence of very old cattle in this context, but the changes to the metacarpal could result from being used for traction. One further pathological specimen was present in context [013] – a scapula with very slight periosteal new bone formation. This could be a reaction to localised infection, or a reflection of systemic infection throughout the body (Baker and Brothwell 1980, 64).

*Ovicaprids*

5.12.7 Ovicaprid specimens were present in all Iron Age/ Early Roman periods, with sheep and goat represented by mandibles in the Early-Mid Iron Age. In terms of age-at-death, of five epiphyses suited to fusion analysis two were unfused – a proximal and distal tibia from two individuals. The proximal tibia was possibly from a neonatal individual, suggesting both these animals were younger than distal tibia fusion at 18-28m (Silver 1969). The sheep mandible in context (13) gave an age of 1-2 years (Payne 1972). This brief analysis suggests that some animals were being slaughtered before fusion maturity, possibly at prime-meat age.

*Pigs*

5.12.8 Pigs were also present in all Iron Age/ Early Roman periods. Age-at-death analysis was possible on a proximal ulna and pelvis acetabulum, both of which were unfused, suggesting slaughter of pigs before fusion maturity for meat.

*Horse*

5.12.9 Horse was solely identified in Late Iron Age/ Early Roman contexts [027] and [028]. All specimens of horse (n=1) were fused.

*Fish*

5.12.10 One small (3mm length) anterior abdominal vertebrae was found within enviro sample <6> from Late Iron Age/ Early Roman context [22]. The spine foramen is amphicoelous and the vertebrae lacks a neutral or haemal spine. This implies the fragments comes from within the Salmonidae family.

Surface modification

5.12.11 Butchery was recorded on 15 elements, all from Period 2 (Iron Age/ Early Roman) contexts. Cutting was the most common form of butchery mark, with smaller knives used to fillet and disarticulate carcasses, unlike the extensive use of cleavers seen in later Roman periods (Seetah 2006). Fresh fractures on two large mammal long bones from context [009] attests to the use of marrow in the Early-Mid Iron Age.

5.12.12 Evidence of heat exposure was present in pre-Iron Age and Iron Age/ Early Roman contexts. Both 'light' burning (scorching/roasting) and burning at high temperatures (carbonised or calcined) was identified. Late Iron Age/Early Roman context [022] had the highest proportion of bones exposed to heat, with 29.0% of the context affected (n=363). It is possible that burning represents in some cases evidence of roasting meat on the bone and subsequent deposition, and also disposal of animal carcass waste by burning.

5.12.13 Nine elements were affected by canid gnawing, suggesting that some deposition practices allowed or involved domestic dog access to animal bones. Context [009], part of Early-Mid Iron Age pitting, was the most affected by canid gnawing (5.4%, n=149). The presence of rodent bones in context [022] could also indicate that this context could have been left uncovered for these animals to access, although these species could have been intrusive.

5.12.14 Taphonomic agents also affected the assemblage, particularly root etching (n=44) and erosion (n=2), sometimes in association (n=27). Root etching in particular can affect the identification of butchery marks due to destruction of the cortical surface.

## 5.13 **The Shell** by Elke Raemen

5.13.1 A small assemblage comprising ten shells weighing a total of 33g was recovered from five individually numbered contexts. Seven limpets are represented as well as a single immature left valve from an oyster [021]. The latter displays traces of parasitic activity.

## 5.14 **Radiocarbon Dating** by Anna Doherty

5.14.1 A sample of human bone from skeleton [012] was submitted to Beta Analytic Inc. for AMS radiocarbon dating. The purpose of submitting the sample was to determine whether it was contemporary with an apparently associated Early Iron Age vessel, given the slightly disturbed nature of the burial.

5.14.2 Details of the radiocarbon date are given in Table 9 quoted in accordance with the international standard, Trondheim convention (Stuiver & Kra 1986), and are given as conventional radiocarbon ages (Stuiver & Polach 1977). 2 Sigma calibrated dates, obtained using IntCal13 (Reimer *et al.* 2013), are also given at the 95% confidence level.

| Lab Code | Context | Material | Conventional Radiocarbon age (BP) | 2 Sigma calibrated date (95% confidence) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BETA-489247 | 12 | Human bone | 2260 ± 30 | 397-209 cal BC |

Table 9: AMS radiocarbon date for human bone sample from skeleton [012]

5.14.1 The results indicate a calibrated date range in the early to middle part of the Middle Iron Age (397-209 cal BC). Although the date is slightly later than anticipated based on the typological style of the vessel, it is considered likely that the burial and the vessel were interred contemporaneously, most likely towards the earlier part of this range (see 5.3.6)

## 5.15 **The Environmental Samples** by Stacey Adams

Introduction

5.15.1 Bulk soil samples were taken from a pre-Iron Age/ Bronze Age grave cut [10], an Early/ Middle Iron Age ditch and a Late Iron Age/ Early Roman pit [4/004] during excavations at St. Margaret's-At-Cliffe for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, faunal remains and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. The following report assesses the preservation of the charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal and their potential to inform on the diet, arable economy and local environment of the site as well as fuel selection and use. Material from the earlier evaluation phase (Priestley-Bell 2016) is also considered.

Methodology

5.15.2 The bulk samples, ranging from 5 to 40L in volume, were processed by flotation, in their entirety, using a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue and a 250µm mesh for the retention of the flot before being air dried. The residues were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 3). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 4). Where necessary, flots were subsampled and 100ml of the volume scanned. Provisional identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface structure and quantification was based on approximate number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild plants and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for cereals.

5.15.3 Charcoal fragments were fractured by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler, 2000; Hather, 2000).Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 500x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Schoch *et al*, 2004; Hather, 2000; Schweingruber, 1990). Identifications were given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are insufficient to permit satisfactory identification. Ten fragments were submitted for identification from pit [4/004] with >3g of wood charcoal from the >4mm fraction of the heavy residues. Quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 3 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

## Results

Period 1.1 Pre-Iron Age/ Bronze Age?
*Sample <5> [11] <10>.*

5.15.4 The heavy residue from grave cut [10] contained small quantities of pot, slate, glass, stone and fire-cracked flint. Environmental material recovered from the residue consisted of occasional fragments of human bone as well as several fragments and burnt bone. Land snail shell and slug plates were also present within the residue.

5.15.5 The flot from grave cut [10] contained 90% uncharred material of modern roots as well as recent seeds of fat hen (*Chenopodium album*). Land snail shells, including burrowing molluscs (*Ceciloides*), were common and small fragments of charcoal (<2mm) were recorded.

*Charred Plant Macrofossils*

5.15.6 A poorly preserved indeterminate cereal caryopsis was recorded from grave cut [10] as well as a moderately well-preserved vetch seed, possibly of the common vetch variety (*Vicia* cf. *sativa*). No other charred plant macrofossils were recorded within the flot.

Period 2.1 Early/ Middle Iron Age
*Sample <7> (113) [112].*

5.15.7 The heavy residue from ditch [112[] contained pot fragments, flint and firecracked flint as well as a small quantity of charcoal fragments.

5.15.8 The flot contained 80% uncharred material of modern roots and recent seed of sedges (Carex sp.) and seed of the carrot family (Apicaeae).

*Charred Plant Macrofossils*

5.15.9 A rounded wheat (*Triticum* sp.) caryopsis was present within the flot along with three indeterminate cereal grains. Preservation of which was poor. A large wild grass (Poaceae), a finger-grass-type (*Digitaria*-type) seed and a knotgrass (Polygonaceae) core were recorded as wild/ weed seeds.

Period 2.2 Late Iron Age/ Early Roman
*Sample <6> [22] [4/004].*

5.15.10 The heavy residue from fill [22] of pit [4/004] contained small quantities of pot, flint, fire-cracked flint and magnetic material. Environmental material recovered included charred plant macrofossils, animal bone and teeth and burnt bone as well as land snail shells and slug plates. Charcoal fragments were sufficient in quantity to be submitted for assessment (>3g from the >4mm fraction of the heavy residue).

5.15.11 The flot contained 5% uncharred material of modern roots as well as land snail shells, including burrowing molluscs. Charcoal fragments were abundant in the flot and small fragments of burnt bone and industrial material were identified within the flot. Small bones, identified as small mammal phalanx, were extracted from the flot.

*Charred Plant Macrofossils*

5.15.12 Preservation of the charred plant macrofossils was poor with a large proportion of the cereal assemblage indeterminate. Cereal caryopses of wheat and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) were identified amongst the assemblage. The poor preservation has prevented further identification at the assessment stage. A single hulled wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*) glume base was recorded within the flot as well as a large split legume (Fabaceae) possibly of a cultivated variety. Single knotweed (Polygonaceae) and medick/ clover (*Medicago/ Trifolium*) seeds were identified along with an indeterminate charred nut shell fragment.

*Charcoal*

5.15.13 The charcoal from fill [22] of pit [4/004] was moderately well-preserved and was all of oak (*Quercus* sp.) Over half of the fragments were affected by vitrification. Vitrification is a process that distorts the anatomical features of the charcoal; giving it a glassy appearance. It has often been suggested that vitrification is a result of high burning temperatures and prolonged exposure to heat (Gale & Cutler 2000; Prior & Alvin 1983), although recent experiments claim that it is not induced by such factors and that the cause is still unknown (McParland *et al*, 2010). Two of the fragments were of round wood from small branches or twigs with the remainder deriving from large branch or stem wood.

# 6.0 SIGNIFICANCE & POTENTIAL OF RESULTS

## 6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

SR1: Determine the extent, character and date of prehistoric and Roman activity identified by the evaluation

6.1.1 A Bronze Age, potentially crouched burial may comprise the earliest intact feature within the monitored area, although there is a degree of uncertainty as to its date. This uncertainty is however, anticipated to be clarified on the return of results of radiocarbon dating.

6.1.2 The first occupation of the site occurred during the Early/ Middle Iron Age, with evidence of regular and organised enclosure of the landscape, along with settlement as indicted by the notably fresh and unfragmented nature of the pottery assemblage, strongly suggesting it had not travelled far between use and deposition. Crop production was also suggested by the presence of bell-shaped pits cut into chalk. Structures were suggested by the presence of fired clay within the finds assemblage, the majority of which is considered to represent structural daub.

6.1.3 A return to the site was apparent in the 1st century AD, with evidence of a possible post-built structure in the form of three flint-filled postholes, further enclosure of the landscape on a very similar alignment to that seen previously, along with crop production and processing as evidenced by charred plant remains deposited alongside animal bones and a small finds assemblage in a quarry pit.

6.1.4 The extent of all phases of activity was not determined, due to the limited extent of the areas investigated.

SR2: Potentially add to the findings of KCC's 'Defence of Kent' project

6.1.5 No evidence associated with the WWII defence of Kent, was identified as part of this project.

## 6.2 Stratigraphic Sequence: significance and potential

Period 1.1 Significance

6.2.1 There is significant evidence of Bronze Age burials within the St Margaret's-at-Cliffe area, with multiple round barrows and graves known along the Bay Hill ridge. These remains have been impacted gradually by small modern housing developments, with six contracted inhumations in association with a partial ring ditch identified at one of the more notable sites, Eden Roc (Parfitt 2004). The presence of the possible Bronze Age inhumation at St Margaret's Holiday Park may indicate that the funerary landscape extended north beyond the peak of the ridge, providing further significant information on the use the local landscape in this era.

Period 1.1 Potential

6.2.2 The degree of truncation to the burial however, offers little potential to further inform on regional or local Bronze Age funerary practices.

Period 2.1 Significance

6.2.3 Whilst Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon archaeology, particularly of funerary type is relatively common within and around the village of St Margarets-at-Cliffe, Iron Age evidence is considerably scarcer. In the wider vicinity, an early-mid Iron Age settlement site which produced pottery dated c.550-300 B.C was recorded *c.*4km west of the site (HER ref: TR 34 NW 224, TR 3146 4590) and is likely the nearest comparable site. As a result, this site and its Early/Mid Iron Age probable settlement activity represents one of a still very limited, but growing number of known sites in the area, and should be considered of local and possibly regional significance.

Period 2.1 Potential

6.2.4 As noted above, sites able to inform on the chronology and morphology of settlement in the region in the Earlier Iron Age would be considered of regional significance. However the limited extent of the monitored areas mean that interpretation of the site is limited, reducing its potential. This potential would however, rapidly increase should further archaeological work be undertaken in the immediate vicinity.

Period 2.2 Significance

6.2.5 The archaeology from Period 2.2 comprises evidence of a field system, overlying and cutting some of that from the earlier Period 2.1 phase, along with possible evidence of a structure in the form of an alignment of three postholes, and a small possible quarry pit. The fragmented nature and limited size of the pottery assemblage suggests this activity to be associated with agricultural and/or small scale industry activity rather than settlement. Late Iron Age/ Early Roman field systems are common within the wider region and evidence of this type would be considered of low significance. The chalk quarry pit sits alongside a small but slowly growing number of similar features in the area, including a possible chalk quarry pit identified recently near Whitfield (ASE 2017). This type of archaeological data would also be considered of low significance.

Period 2.2 Potential

6.2.6 Just a few features and limited finds and environmental material were recovered across deposits of this date. As such, the stratigraphic data holds limited potential to inform on the type, extent and intensity of agriculture or small scale industry being practiced in the vicinity.

## 6.3 Worked Flint: significance and potential

Significance

6.3.1 The flint assemblage is of local significance as it provides evidence for prehistoric presence. A Mesolithic or Early Neolithic presence is indicated by an adze, and the small assemblage from pit [3/004] is likely to be Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age in date. The bulk of the remaining assemblage is made up of irregular flake-based material, and a broad late prehistoric date is more likely.

Overall the assemblage is small, no large scatter was found, and the flintwork recovered from archaeological features is likely to be residual in later contexts.

Potential

6.3.2 Beyond the work carried out during this assessment, the assemblage has no potential to further increase our understanding of the chronology of occupation of the site or has any potential further analysis.

## 6.4 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery: significance and potential

Significance

6.4.1 Ceramics from the Early to early Middle Iron Age are becoming increasing well published in Kent. Even so, the current assemblage from Period 2.1 has some elements of regional significance and would warrant publication. Generally speaking, Early Iron Age assemblages are dominated by sandier flint-tempered wares. Grog-tempering is less typical across most of southern Britain during this period but there appears to be a very localised area just to the south of the current site, around the Folkestone area, where grog-tempering is fairly common during the Early Iron Age, particularly at Hawkinge and Saltwood Tunnel (Hamilton & Seager Thomas in prep a and b; Jones 2006). It has been argued that this may be evidence for migration of potters or at least very close cultural connections with ceramic traditions from France and the Low Countries where grog-tempering is very common in this period (Hamilton *et al* in prep). The current assemblage is notable because it comes from a site located only a short distance north of this area of Early Iron Age grog-tempering but contains a much smaller proportion of such fabrics: something also noted in the contemporary assemblage from Walmer near Deal (McNee 2010). The current assemblage adds to the evidence that the grog-tempering tradition was very localised in this period and therefore contributes in a small way to our understanding of topics including migration, the spread of ceramic technology and connections between populations within Kent

6.4.2 The likely association between a partially-complete Early Iron Age vessel and an inhumation burial is also notable. Radiocarbon dating has confirmed that the skeleton is broadly contemporary with the vessel. This is significant because grave goods are very rare in this period. The vessel is only partially complete and it is not clear if this is due to truncation or to fact that the vessel was deposited in a fragmented state. Further research is recommended on possible parallels for Early Iron Age grave goods or other forms of deposition, perhaps related to the funerary rite. Taken as a whole the prehistoric assemblage is of clear local and some regional significance.

6.4.3 The Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery is of lower significance because it represents a small and fairly undiagnostic assemblage from a ceramic period which is already fairly well understood in the area.

Potential

6.4.4 Although the Early Iron Age assemblage has some regional significance, there is probably limited potential for further analysis and the publication report with be largely based on the above text. However, further research on Kent assemblages from this period should be carried out in order to develop a short

discussion on the significance of the fairly low levels of grog-tempering in this assemblage as compared with assemblages in the Folkestone area. In addition, regional and national parallels should be sought for the use of placed pottery in Early Iron Age inhumation burials and a short discussion text prepared.

### 6.5 The Post-Roman Pottery: significance and potential

Significance and potential

6.5.1 The post-Roman pottery assemblage is small, of late date and of well-known types for the area. It has no potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

### 6.6 Ceramic Building Material (CBM): significance and potential

Significance

6.6.1 The generally fragmentary and undateble nature of the CBM collected it render it of little-to-no archaeological value or significance.

Potential

6.6.2 This assemblage has no potential for future research.

### 6.7 Fired Clay: significance and potential

Significance and potential

6.7.1 The assemblage is too small to be of significance and lacks diagnostic pieces. It is not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

### 6.8 The Clay Tobacco Pipe: significance and potential

Significance and potential

6.8.1 The clay pipe assemblage is small and the two stem fragments cannot be closely dated. As such, their significance is limited to their contribution to the broad date range of just one context. The assemblage is not considered to be potential for further analysis.

### 6.9 The Geological Material: significance and potential

Significance and potential

6.9.1 The stone is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

### 6.10 The Metalwork: significance and potential

Significance and potential

6.10.1 The assemblage considered to be too small to be of significance. It has no potential for further research.

## 6.11 The Magnetic residues: significance and potential

Significance and Potential

6.11.1 The magnetic residues are not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

## 6.12 The Human Bone: significance and potential

Significance

6.12.1 The individual recovered from grave [010] has been estimated to be an adult, possible female. Unfortunately, due to the poor preservation conditions on site the skeleton was poorly preserved and there was no additional information available. Nevertheless, associated pottery has provided a possible Early Iron Age date for this burial, which is significant if correct, as burials of this date in Kent are rare (Palmer 2018).

Potential

6.12.2 Given the poor state of preservation of the remains, this skeleton does not hold any further potential for achieving more accurate age or sex estimations and no further analysis is proposed. The potential of this skeleton lies in its possible Early Iron Age date. A sample has been submitted for radiocarbon dating.

## 6.13 The Animal Bone: significance and potential

Significance

6.13.1 The period 2 (Early – Late Iron Age/ Early Roman) assemblage has local significance as it presents a picture of animal exploitation in this period, despite its small size. Cattle were the dominant species, with possible milking and/or use of traction identified through the presence of old animals and the identification of possible age- or traction-related pathology in the Early-Mid Iron Age. Ovicaprids including sheep were also present, with slaughter ages possibly suggesting prime-meat age consumption. Pigs, present in small numbers, also indicated consumption of juvenile pork. Horse, identified in the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman assemblage, could have been used as traction animals but also may have been eaten, although no butchery marks were present on horse bones. Unfortunately, further significance is hampered by the relatively small size of the identifiable assemblage and the preservation level. Bone modifications show typical Iron Age butchery, without the usual systematic use of cleavers associated with 'Roman' butchery. Bones exposed to heat were common and show the use of roasting as a cooking method but also use of burning at high temperatures as a form of deposition.

Potential

6.13.2 Although small, the fish bone assemblage has the potential to inform interpretations of exploitation of aquatic environments in the Iron Age.

## 6.14 The Shell: significance and potential

Significance and potential

6.14.1 The assemblage is too small to be of significance and the marine shell assemblage is therefore not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

## 6.15 The Environmental Samples: significance and potential

Significance

Period 1.1 Pre-Iron Age/ Bronze Age?

6.15.1 It is unlikely that the charred plant macrofossils from grave cut [10] represent an intentional deposit within the burial. The high level of intrusion from modern roots and burrowing molluscs indicates that they may have entered the cut at a later date as a contaminant.

Period 2.1 Early/ Middle Iron Age

6.15.2 The charred plant macrofossils from ditch [112] are too scarce to indicate that crop production and cereal processing was taking place in this period. The weeds cannot inform on the arable regime or environmental conditions.

Period 2: Late Iron Age/ Early Roman

*Charred Plant Macrofossils*

6.15.3 The recovery of a large number of cereal remains from fill (22) of pit [4/004] indicate the presence of crop processing activity at St. Margaret's-At-Cliffe. The poor preservation of the assemblage is likely due to the prolonged burning of the grain at a high temperature. The grain may have become charred whilst parching prior to sieving. Parching is a process that involves gently heating the grain to allow for the better removal of the chaff. It is possible that the spoiled grain was subsequently used as fuel along with the wood charcoal or become incorporated into the charcoal assemblage as refuse within a midden-type deposit. The combination of wheat and barley suggests a mixed arable economy was employed and legumes and nuts may also have formed part of the diet. The presence of hulled wheat, indicated by the glume base, is typical of the Iron Age in southern England (Greig 1991). It has been suggested that spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) was only a minor cereal in Kent and was not widely cultivated until the Late Iron Age (Stevens 2009). The weed seeds identified within the flot do not contain ecological data to inform on the arable regime or environment. It should be noted that only a 100ml subsample of the 510ml flot was examined and further taxa may be present.

*Charcoal*

6.15.4 The oak charcoal from fill (22) of pit [4/004] indicates the exploitation of both large branch and stem wood as well as smaller branches and twigs. Oak wood have been widely available on the chalk soils of the South Foreland and would have been selected as fuel for its excellent burning qualities (Taylor 1981).

Potential

Period 1.1: Pre-Iron Age/ Bronze Age?

6.15.5 The charred plant macrofossils from grave cut [10] do not have the potential to inform on burial practices at St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe as they are likely contaminants.

Period 2.1: Early/ Middle Iron Age

6.15.6 The charred plant macrofosils from ditch [112] do not have the potential to inform on the arable economy at St.Margaret's-At.Cliffe due to their paucity.

Period 2.2: Late Iron Age/ Early Roman

*Charred Plant Macrofossils*

6.15.7 The assemblage of charred cereal remains from fill (22) of pit [4/004] has the potential to inform on the diet and arable economy of the site. Further identification of the wheat would contribute to the understanding of the role of the different hulled wheat varieties in prehistoric Kent. The assemblage would be comparable to other rural Iron Age field system sites in Kent such as Sittingbourne (Boardman 2015) where a mixed assemblage of wheat and barley was also identified. Further wild/ weed species within the remainder of the flot may be able to inform on the arable regime and exploitation of wild resources at St. Margaret's-At-Cliffe. The charred plant macrofossils from fill (22) of pit [4/004] can be directly compared to the better preserved assemblage of wheat and barley identified in fill (4/016) of the same pit during the evaluation (Vitolo 2016).

*Charcoal*

6.15.8 The charcoal from fill (22) of pit [4/004] represents the exploitation of local branch, stem and twig wood of oak and has the potential to inform on fuel selection and use at St.Margaret's-At-Cliffe. The assemblage can be compared to the Iron Age pit fill from excavations of the A2/ A282 in Kent (Druce 2011).

# 7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

## 7.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

7.1.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research aims (OR's) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRA's) posed as questions below.

**RRA1: The limited area of the site limited spatial interpretations for the archaeology identified, however, it is suggested that should further work in the immediate vicinity occur, analysis should attempt to clarify the extent and form of the archaeology identified.**

**RRA2: Can further work on the charred plant macrofossils address the following research questions?**

7.1.1 RRO6: Can the hulled wheat be identified to species-level to inform on the role of the crop in Iron Age Kent?

7.1.2 RRO7: What comparisons can be drawn to local contemporary sites?

**RRA3: Can the Early Iron Age pottery assemblage contribute our understanding of differential fabric choices in south-east Kent? What does this say about the nature of cross-channel connections and the spread of technology in this period?**

**RRA4: How does the presence of the partially complete Early Iron Age fine ware bowl, found in association with an inhumation burial challenge our understanding of Iron Age funerary practices, particularly with reference to use of grave goods?**

## 7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

7.2.1 It is proposed that the results of the work should be published as a short online article on the Kent Archaeological Societies website. It will also be published as a note in the county archaeological journal, *Archaeologia Cantiana* which will signpost the way to the more detailed online article. The online article will comprise an integrated text combining the results of key elements of fieldwork. The text will include supporting specialist information, figures, and photographs as necessary and attempt to place the site in its local context.

7.2.2 This report should present a summary chronological narrative of the site sequence, attempt to address the questions posed in the revised research agendas and would pursue the following suggested structure:

**Working Title**: Prehistoric activity at St Margaret's Bay Holiday Park

**Introduction**

- Circumstances of fieldwork
- Site location, geology and topography
- Archaeological and historical background

**Excavation results**

- The earliest recorded human activity across the site, as indicated by a ?Bronze Age inhumation (tbc by c14 dating)
- The Early/Mid Iron Age settlement and field-system activity, its possible form, origin, duration, and abandonment (and potentially the burial dependent on the c14 date)
- The Late Iron Age/ Early Roman field-system, and it's connection with the Earlier Iron Age landscape

**Specialist reports**

- Iron Age pottery
- The Human Bone
- Environmental material (primarily Phase 2.2)

Other finds categories, which have no potential for further analysis, will be discussed within the site narrative.

**Conclusions and future research**
**Acknowledgements**
**Bibliography**

## 7.3 Publication project

7.3.1 Stratigraphic Method Statement

Once subgrouping is finalised, those subgroups not already grouped will be grouped. Linear features and structures have already been assigned to provisional groups at the assessment stage. These groups will be assigned to broader land-use elements such as open areas, enclosures and buildings. This process of analysis will lead to the creation of a land-use led chronological framework of the site.

Following this, and after the completion of required specialist analysis and reporting, an integrated period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be written. This will draw on further background research and address the revised research agenda. A relevant selection of period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations will also be prepared.

7.3.2 The Flintwork

No further work is proposed for this assemblage. But the large adze (found in subsoil context [71]) should be illustrated and described.

7.3.3 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

A standalone specialist publication report will be prepared on the Early Iron Age pottery. It is proposed that a short summary paragraph should be prepared on the Late Iron Age/early Roman assemblage to be integrated into the main stratigraphic text, setting out the basis of the dating evidence.

| | |
|---|---|
| Research and discussion on fabric choices in south-east Kent | 0.5 days |
| Research and discussion on ceramics in Early Iron Age graves | 0.5 days |
| Prepare a short summary of the Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery | 0.5 days |
| Extract material for illustration | 0.5 days |
| **Total** | **2 days** |

7.3.4 The Post-Roman Pottery

No further work is required.

7.3.5 The Ceramic Building Material

There are no recommendations for future work involving the CBM from this site.

7.3.6 The Fired Clay

The assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive and data was entered onto digital spreadsheet. No further work is required.

7.3.7 The Clay Tobacco Pipe

The assemblage has been recorded in full. No further work is required.

7.3.8 The Geological Material

No further work is proposed

7.3.9 The Metalwork

No further work is required.

7.3.10 The Magnetic residues

No further work is required.

7.3.11 The Human Bone

Summary report 0.75 days

7.3.12 The Animal Bone

No further work is required.

7.3.13 The Shell

The assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive. No further work is required.

7.3.14 Environmental Samples

Period 1.1/ 2.1: Pre-Iron Age/ Bronze Age?/ Early/ Middle Iron Age

No further work is recommended on the charred plant macrofossils or charcoal from these phases.

Period 2.2: Late Iron Age/ Early Roman

*Charred Plant Macrofossils*

It is recommended that further identification of the wheat caryopses from fill (22) of pit [4/004] from the excavation and fill [4/016] from the same pit from the evaluation stage be carried out. A brief report should be produced to analyse and contextualise the results and compare the assemblage to local contemporary sites based on the assessment results.

*Charcoal*

It is recommended that the charcoal from fill (22) of pit [4/004] be submitted for analysis. Usual practice is for one hundred fragments from each sample be submitted for identification, this number is based on the minimum number of fragments principle for temperate regions proposed by Asouti & Austin (2005). However, considering the dominance of oak within this sample it is recommended that only 50 be submitted, unless the taxa is more varied than the assessment deemed. A report should be produced to analyse and discuss the results of the charcoal analysis and compare it with contemporary sites within the region.

| | |
|---|---|
| Analysis of charred plant macrofossils from 2 samples: | |
| Sorting, identifications and data entry | 1 day |
| Literature consultation and report production | 0.25 days |
| **Total** | **1.25 days** |
| Analysis of wood charcoal fragments from 1 sample: | |
| Identifications and data entry | 0.5 days |
| Literature consultation and report production | 0.25 days |
| **Total** | **0.75 days** |

7.3.15 Illustration

Around 3 plans will be required to accompany the stratigraphic narrative (including a site location figure). Finds illustrations total c.6 Early Iron Age vessels and one adze.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stratigraphic plans | 1 day |
| Around 6 Early Iron Age vessels | 0.5 days |
| One flint adze | 0.5 days |
| **Total** | **2 days** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Stratigraphic Tasks** | |
| Finalise grouping and assign landuses. Compose brief stratigraphic summary. | 2 days |
| Post referee edits | 1 day |
| **Sub-Total** | **3 days** |
| | |
| **Specialist Analysis** | |
| Prehistoric and Roman pottery | 2 days |
| Human bone | 0.75 days |
| Environmental Material | 3 days |
| **Illustration** | |
| Pottery and finds illustration | 1 day |
| Stratigraphic figures and photographs | 1 day |
| **Production** | |
| Editing | 1 day |
| Project Management | 1 day |
| Journal page fee | fee |

Table 10: Resource for completion of the period-driven narrative of the site sequence

## 7.4 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

7.4.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including any publication work, the site archive will be deposited with Dover Museum.

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## Appendix 1: Context Register

| Context | Type | Interpretation | Parent | SubGroup | Group | LandUse | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Layer | Topsoil | 1 | | | | |
| 2 | Layer | Topsoil | 2 | | | | |
| 3 | Cut | Ditch | 3 | 1 | 1 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 4 | Fill | Fill, single | 3 | 1 | 1 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 5 | Cut | Gully | 5 | 2 | 2 | FS1 | 2.1 |
| 6 | Cut | Gully | 6 | 3 | 3 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 7 | Fill | Fill, single | 6 | 3 | 3 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 8 | Cut | Pit, bell | 8 | 4 | 4 | FS1 | 2.1 |
| 9 | Fill | Fill, upper | 8 | 5 | 4 | FS1 | 2.1 |
| 10 | Cut | Grave cut | 10 | 9 | 5 | OA1 | 1.1 |
| 11 | Fill | Fill, single | 10 | 9 | 5 | OA1 | 1.1 |
| 12 | Skeleton | Inhumation, crouched | 10 | 9 | 5 | OA1 | 1.1 |
| 13 | Fill | Fill, primary | 8 | 4 | 4 | FS1 | 2.1 |
| 14 | Cut | Pit | 14 | 6 | 4 | FS1 | 2.1 |
| 15 | Fill | Fill, intermediate | 14 | 7 | 4 | FS1 | 2.1 |
| 16 | Fill | Fill, upper | 14 | 8 | 4 | FS1 | 2.1 |
| 17 | Cut | Pit | 17 | 10 | | | |
| 18 | Fill | Fill, single | 17 | 10 | | | |
| 19 | Cut | Pit | 19 | 11 | 6 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 20 | Fill | Fill, single | 19 | 11 | 6 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 21 | Deposit | Fill | | 12 | 7 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 22 | Deposit | Fill | | 12 | 7 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 23 | Cut | Modern service | 23 | 13 | | | |
| 24 | Fill | Fill, single | 23 | 13 | | | |
| 25 | Cut | Land drain | 25 | | | | |
| 26 | Cut | Ditch | 26 | 14 | 8 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 27 | Fill | Fill, upper | 26 | 15 | 8 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 28 | Fill | Fill, intermediate | 29 | 17 | 8 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 29 | Cut | Ditch | 29 | 16 | 8 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 30 | Fill | Fill, basal | 29 | 16 | 8 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 31 | Cut | Gully | 31 | 19 | 9 | FS1 | 2.1 |
| 32 | Fill | Fill, single | 31 | 19 | 9 | FS1 | 2.1 |
| 33 | Cut | Pit | 33 | 20 | | | |
| 34 | Fill | Fill, single | 33 | 20 | | | |
| 35 | Cut | Ditch | 35 | 21 | 10 | FS1 | 2.1 |
| 36 | Fill | Fill, single | 35 | 21 | 10 | FS1 | 2.1 |
| 37 | Cut | Pit | 37 | 22 | 11 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 38 | Fill | Fill, single | 37 | 22 | 11 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 39 | Cut | Gully | 39 | 23 | 8 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 40 | Fill | Fill, single | 39 | 23 | 8 | FS1 | 2.2 |

| Context | Type | Interpretation | Parent | SubGroup | Group | LandUse | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 41 | Cut | Gully | 41 | 24 | 12 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 42 | Fill | Fill, single | 41 | 24 | 12 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 43 | Cut | Gully | 43 | 25 | 12 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 44 | Fill | Fill, single | 43 | 25 | 12 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 45 | Cut | Gully | 45 | 26 | 13 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 46 | Fill | Fill, single | 45 | 26 | 13 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 47 | Cut | Gully | 47 | 27 | 12 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 48 | Fill | Fill, single | 47 | 27 | 12 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 49 | Deposit | Made ground | 49 | | | | |
| 50 | Cut | Gully | 50 | | | | |
| 51 | Fill | Fill, single | 50 | | | | |
| 52 | Deposit | Subsoil | 52 | | | | |
| 53 | Cut | Gully | 53 | 28 | | | |
| 54 | Fill | Fill, single | 53 | 28 | | | |
| 55 | Cut | Gully | 55 | 29 | | | |
| 56 | Fill | Fill, single | 55 | 29 | | | |
| 57 | Cut | Pit | 57 | 30 | | | |
| 58 | Fill | Fill, single | 57 | 30 | | | |
| 59 | Cut | Gully | 59 | 31 | 16 | FS1 | |
| 60 | Fill | Fill, single | 59 | 31 | 16 | FS1 | |
| 61 | Cut | Gully | 61 | 32 | 17 | FS1 | |
| 62 | Fill | Fill, single | 61 | 32 | 17 | FS1 | |
| 63 | Cut | Gully | 63 | 33 | | | |
| 64 | Fill | Fill, single | 63 | 33 | | | |
| 65 | Cut | Gully | 65 | 34 | | | |
| 66 | Fill | Fill, single | 65 | 34 | | | |
| 67 | Layer | Natural | 67 | | | | |
| 68 | Deposit | Topsoil | 68 | | | | |
| 69 | Deposit | Topsoil | 69 | | | | |
| 70 | Layer | Topsoil | 70 | | | | |
| 71 | Layer | Subsoil | | | | | |
| 72 | Cut | Pit, bell | 72 | 35 | 4 | FS1 | 2.1 |
| 73 | Fill | Fill, single | 72 | 35 | 4 | FS1 | 2.1 |
| 74 | Fill | Fill, single | 5 | 2 | 2 | FS1 | 2.1 |
| 75 | Fill | Fill, basal | 14 | 6 | 4 | FS1 | 2.1 |
| 76 | Cut | Ditch | 76 | 36 | 8 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 77 | Fill | Fill, basal | 76 | 36 | 8 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 78 | Fill | Fill, upper | 76 | 37 | 8 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 79 | Fill | Fill, basal | 26 | 14 | 8 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 80 | Cut | Ditch | 80 | 38 | 8 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 81 | Fill | Fill, single | 80 | 38 | 8 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 82 | Cut | Gully | 82 | 39 | 8 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 83 | Fill | Fill, single | 82 | 39 | 8 | FS1 | 2.2 |

| Context | Type | Interpretation | Parent | SubGroup | Group | LandUse | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 84 | Cut | Pit | 84 | 40 | 14 | FS1 | |
| 85 | Fill | Fill, single | 84 | 40 | 14 | FS1 | |
| 86 | Cut | Gully | 86 | 41 | 8 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 87 | Fill | Fill, single | 86 | 41 | 8 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 88 | Fill | Fill, upper | 29 | 18 | 8 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 89 | Cut | Pit | 89 | 42 | 15 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 90 | Fill | Fill, single | 89 | 42 | 15 | FS1 | 2.2 |
| 91 | Cut | Ditch | 91 | | | | 2.1 |
| 92 | Fill | Fill, single | 91 | | | | 2.1 |
| 93 | Layer | Topsoil | | | | | |
| 94 | Layer | Subsoil | | | | | |
| 95 | Layer | Natural | | | | | |
| 96 | Cut | Ditch | 96 | 43 | 18 | | 2.1 |
| 97 | Fill | Fill, single | 96 | 43 | 18 | | 2.1 |
| 98 | Cut | Ditch | 98 | 44 | 18 | | 2.1 |
| 99 | Fill | Fill, single | 98 | 44 | 18 | | 2.1 |
| 100 | Cut | Ditch | 100 | 45 | 20 | | 2.1 |
| 101 | Fill | Fill, single | 100 | 45 | 20 | | 2.1 |
| 102 | Cut | Ditch | 102 | 46 | 18 | | 2.1 |
| 103 | Fill | Fill, single | 102 | 46 | 18 | | 2.1 |
| 104 | Cut | Ditch | 104 | 49 | 21 | | 2.1 |
| 105 | Fill | Fill, upper | 104 | 49 | 21 | | 2.1 |
| 106 | Cut | Ditch | 106 | 47 | 18 | | 2.1 |
| 107 | Fill | Fill, single | 106 | 47 | 18 | | 2.1 |
| 108 | Cut | Pit, quarry | 108 | 51 | 22 | | 2.1 |
| 109 | Fill | Backfill | 108 | 51 | 22 | | 2.1 |
| 110 | Cut | Ditch | 110 | 48 | 18 | | 2.1 |
| 111 | Fill | Fill, single | 110 | 48 | 18 | | 2.1 |
| 112 | Cut | Ditch | 112 | 50 | 21 | | 2.1 |
| 113 | Fill | Fill, basal | 112 | 50 | 21 | | 2.1 |
| 114 | Fill | Fill, upper | 112 | 50 | 21 | | 2.1 |

## Appendix 2: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

| Context | Lithics | Weight (g) | Pottery | Weight (g) | CBM | Weight (g) | Stone | Weight (g) | Iron | Weight (g) | Bone | Weight (g) | Human Bone | Weight (g) | Clay Tobacco Pipe | Weight (g) | Fire Cracked Flint | Weight (g) | Fired Clay or Daub | Weight (g) | Shell | Weight (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 29 | 7 | 53 | 9 | 212 | | | 1 | 21 | 4 | 136 | | | | | 45 | 1841 | 7 | 106 | | |
| 2 | 2 | 62 | 5 | 47 | 27 | 800 | | | 1 | 21 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 7 | | |
| 4 | | | 1 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 5 | 59 | 15 | 132 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 24 | | | 3 | 42 | | | | | 15 | 474 | | | 1 | 4 |
| 9 | 1 | 2 | 175 | 1597 | | | | | | | 28 | 907 | | | | | 76 | 6550 | 49 | 330 | | |
| 11 | | | 31 | 505 | | | | | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | | | | 4 | 18 | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 144 | 339 | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | 7 | 104 | | | | | | | 29 | 212 | | | | | | | 3 | 33 | | |
| 15 | | | 2 | 368 | | | | | | | 1 | 7 | | | | | | | 10 | 21 | | |
| 20 | 3 | 148 | 10 | 245 | | | | | 1 | 3 | 12 | 120 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 1 | 20 | 10 | 112 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 30 | 2 | 12 |
| 22 | | | 38 | 180 | | | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 10 | | |
| 24 | | | 21 | 433 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 817 | 30 | 73 | | |
| 27 | 7 | 261 | 19 | 86 | | | | | | | 35 | 528 | | | | | 9 | 678 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| 28 | 4 | 63 | 16 | 175 | | | | | | | 13 | 100 | | | | | 8 | 471 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 11 |
| 30 | | | 6 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 103 | | | 1 | 3 |
| 32 | | | 5 | 120 | | | | | | | 14 | 81 | | | | | | | | | | |

| Context | Lithics | Weight (g) | Pottery | Weight (g) | CBM | Weight (g) | Stone | Weight (g) | Iron | Weight (g) | Bone | Weight (g) | Human Bone | Weight (g) | Clay Tobacco Pipe | Weight (g) | Fire Cracked Flint | Weight (g) | Fired Clay or Daub | Weight (g) | Shell | Weight (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | | | 40 | 543 | | | | | | | 27 | 211 | | | | | 4 | 290 | 2 | 26 | | |
| 44 | | | 1 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | | | 3 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | | | 13 | 177 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | | | | | 1 | 8 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 8 | | | | | | |
| 58 | | | | | 1 | 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 64 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| 68 | 10 | 177 | | | 7 | 83 | 4 | 48 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 33 | | | | |
| 69 | | | 1 | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 8 | | |
| 70 | 2 | 26 | | | 1 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 71 | 13 | 1372 | 2 | 16 | 0 | <2 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 71 | 1 | <2 | | |
| 92 | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 93 | 4 | 144 | 5 | 119 | 16 | 279 | | | 1 | 52 | | | | | | | 6 | 248 | 1 | 8 | | |
| 97 | 12 | 615 | | | 1 | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 124 | | | | |
| 99 | 7 | 613 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 48 | | | | |
| us | | | | | 4 | 64 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 101 | 9 | 347 | 2 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 136 | | | | |
| 103 | 13 | 909 | 4 | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 80 | | | | |
| 109 | 24 | 485 | 16 | 172 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Context | Lithics | Weight (g) | Pottery | Weight (g) | CBM | Weight (g) | Stone | Weight (g) | Iron | Weight (g) | Bone | Weight (g) | Human Bone | Weight (g) | Clay Tobacco Pipe | Weight (g) | Fire Cracked Flint | Weight (g) | Fired Clay or Daub | Weight (g) | Shell | Weight (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 114 | 13 | 149 | 16 | 94 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **131** | **5481** | **474** | **5359** | **70** | **1509** | **12** | **74** | **6** | **100** | **169** | **2346** | **144** | **339** | **2** | **8** | **195** | **11982** | **126** | **662** | **10** | **34** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1/002 | 1 | 37 | 3 | 38 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 39 | | | | |
| 1/005 | | | 1 | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3/005 | 13 | 302 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 126 | | | | |
| 3/007 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 14 | | | | |
| 3/011 | 9 | 349 | 13 | 92 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 252 | | | | |
| 3/013 | | | 2 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3/018 | 2 | 40 | 4 | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4/005 | | | 6 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 11 | | |
| 4/014 | | | 5 | 92 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4/016 | 1 | 53 | 14 | 236 | | | | | | | 2 | 11 | | | | | 1 | 61 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 16 |
| 4/018 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 39 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 116 | | | | |

**Appendix 3: Overview of the environmental residues** (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams. Preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good).

*Key: V = vitrified, RW = roundwood*

| Phase | Sample Number | Context | Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context | Sample Volume (L) | Charcoal >4mm | Weight (g) | Charcoal 2-4mm | Weight (g) | Charcoal Identifications | Preservation | Other Charred Botanicals | Weight (g) | Bone and Teeth | Weight (g) | Burnt Bone >8mm | Weight (g) | Burnt Bone 4-8mm | Weight (g) | Burnt Bone 2-4mm | Weight (g) | Land Snail Shells | Weight (g) | Slug Plates | Weight (g) | Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.1 | 5 | 11 | Grave [10] | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | <1 | * | <1 | * | <1 | H.Bone >8mm (*/3g) H.Bone 4-8mm (**/3g) H.Bone 2-4mm (**/1g) Pot (*/3g) Slate (*/<1g) Glass (*/<1g) Stone (*/<1g) FCF (*/110g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g) |
| 2 | 6 | 22 | Pit [4/004] | 40 | *** | 14 | **** | 24 | *Quercus* sp. (10) [V:6, RW:2] | ++ | ** | 1 | *** | 31 | * | 2 | ** | 4 | ** | 2 | * | 7 | * | <1 | Pot (**/51g) Flint (*/2g) FCF (**/102g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/2g) |

**Appendix 4: Overview of the environmental flots** (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) Preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

| Phase | Sample Number | Context and Parent Context | Weight (g) | Flot volume (ml) | Volume Scanned (ml) | Uncharred (%) | Seeds Uncharred | Charcoal >4mm | Charcoal 2-4mm | Charcoal <2mm | Crop Seeds Charred | Identifications | Preservation | Weed Seeds Charred | Identifications | Preservation | Other Botanical Charred | Identifications | Preservation | Burnt Bone | Small Mammal Bone | Land Snail Shells | Ceciloides | Industrial Debris |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.1 | 5 | 11 [10] | 2 | 5 | 5 | 90 | *Chenopodium album* * | | | ** | | *Cerealia* indet. (1) | + | | | | | *Vicia* cf. *sativa* (1) | | | | ** | *** | |
| 2 | 6 | 22 [4/004] | 188 | 510 | 100 | 1 | | *** | **** | **** | *** | *Cerealia* indet. *Triticum* sp. *Hordeum* sp. | + | * | *Medicago/ Trifolium* Polygonaceae | + | * | Fabaceae (large & split) *Triticum dicoccum/ spelta* glume base Indeterminate nut shell fragment | + | * | * | * | ** | * |

## Appendix 5: HER Summary

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Site code** | SMP 16 | | | | | |
| **Project code** | 161074 | | | | | |
| **Planning reference** | APP/X2220/A/12/2187965 | | | | | |
| **Site address** | St. Margaret's Holiday Park, St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe | | | | | |
| **District/Borough** | Dover District Council | | | | | |
| **NGR (12 figures)** | 635510 144290 | | | | | |
| **Geology** | Chalk | | | | | |
| **Fieldwork type** | Eval | Excav | WB ✓ | HBR | Survey | Other |
| **Date of fieldwork** | March to May 2016 | | | | | |
| **Sponsor/client** | Bilfinger GVA | | | | | |
| **Project manager** | Paul Mason | | | | | |
| **Project supervisor** | Suzie Westall | | | | | |
| **Period summary** | | **Mesolithic** | **Neolithic** | **?Bronze Age** | **Iron Age** | |
| | **Roman** | | | **Post-Medieval** | **Modern** | |
| **Project summary**<br><br>**(100 word max)** | *Residual struck flint of Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age date was recovered, indicating a prehistoric presence in the vicinity of the site.*<br><br>*The earliest intact deposits potentially comprised an isolated burial of Bronze Age date, although the possibility remains that it is of a later date and contemporary with an Early/Mid Iron Age phase of occupation.*<br><br>*Following this there was considerable evidence for the occupation of the site during the Early/ Middle Iron Age, with evidence of enclosure of the landscape, pits and possible crop production, along with structures, as highlighted by the presence of fired clay within the finds assemblage, the majority of which is considered to represent structural daub.*<br><br>*A return to the site was apparent in the 1st century AD, with evidence of a possible post-built structure, further enclosure of the landscape on a very similar alignment to that seen previously, along with evidence for crop production and processing* | | | | | |

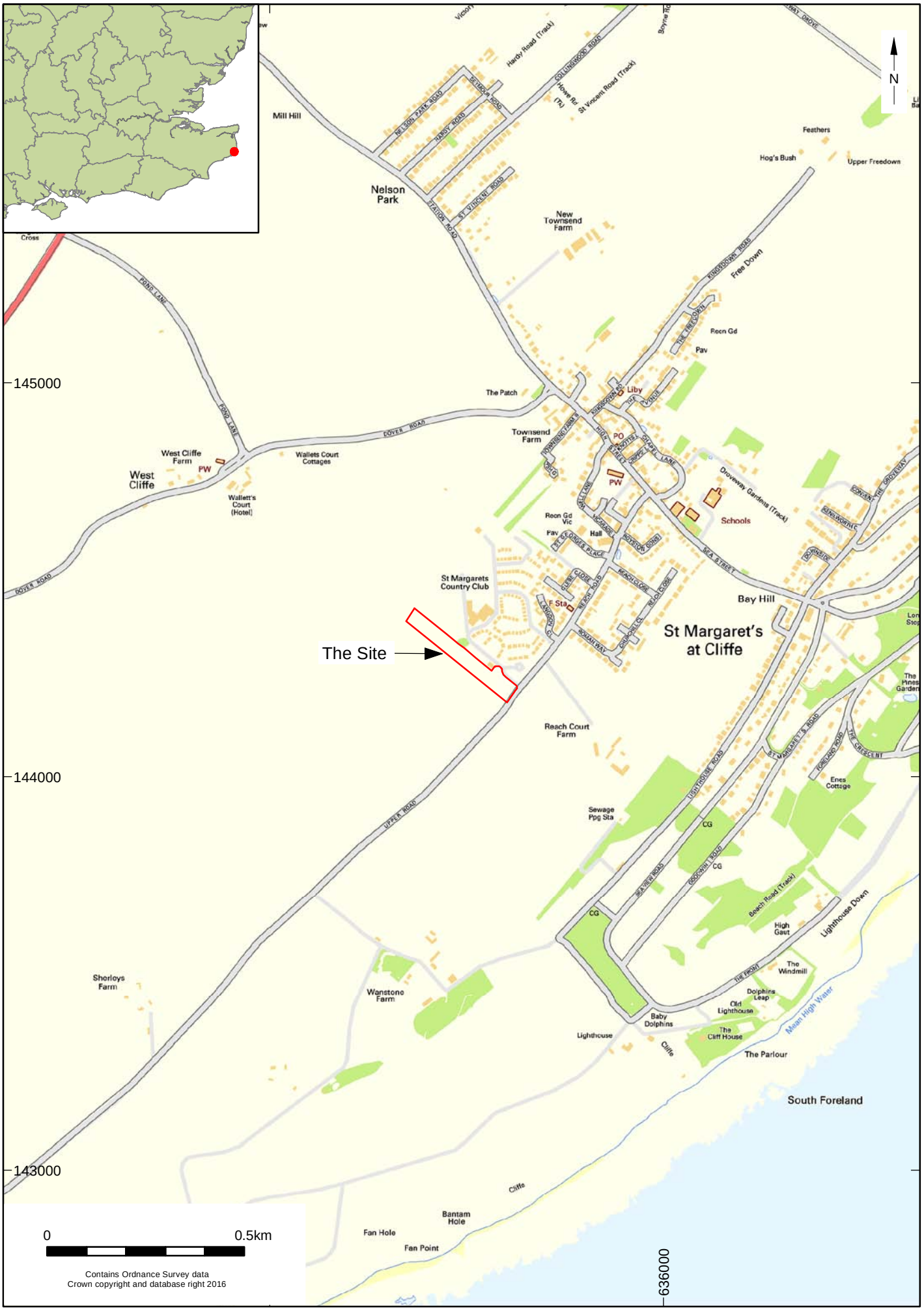
## Appendix 6: OASIS Summary

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-312402**

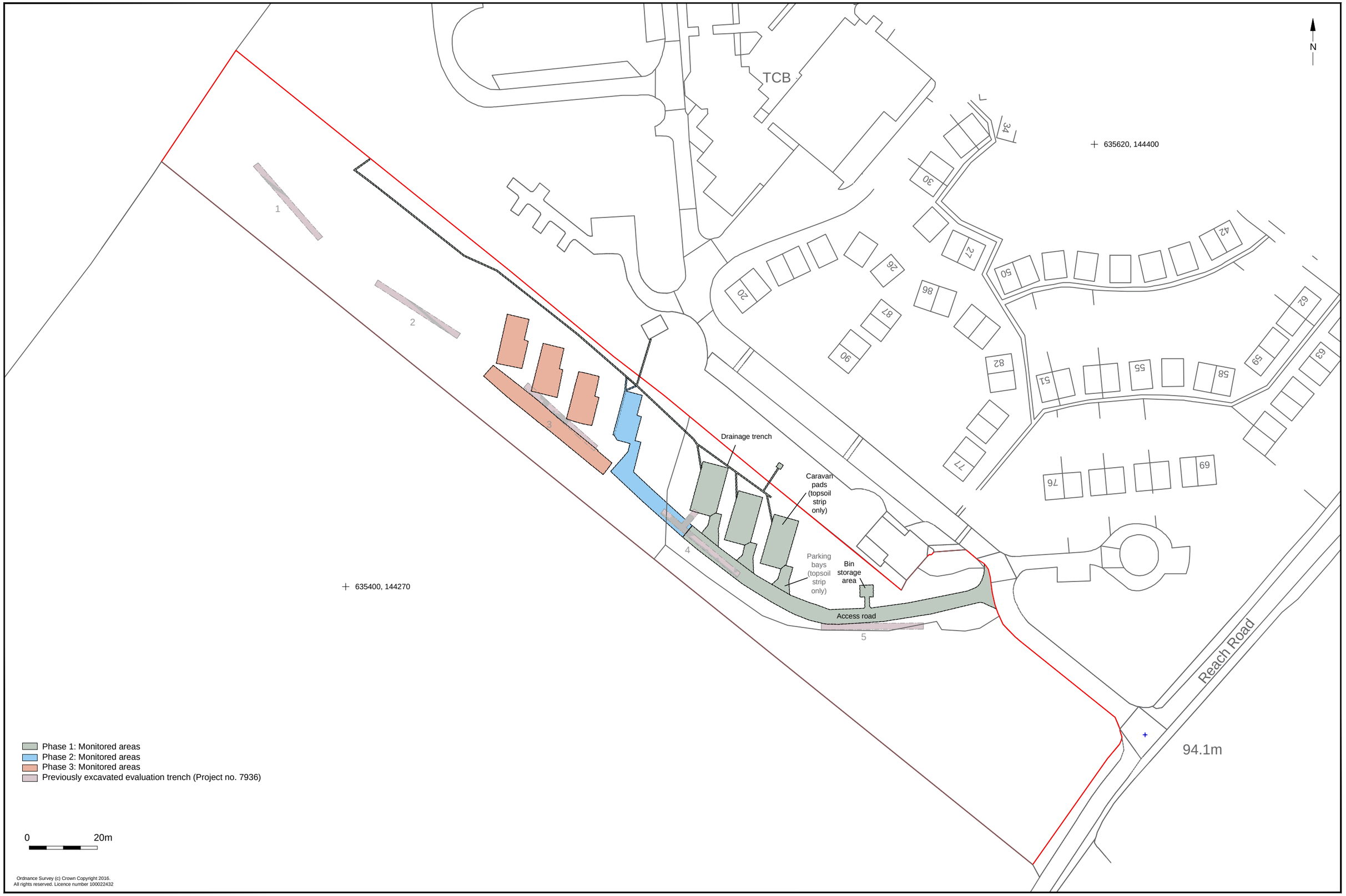
| | |
|---|---|
| Project details | |
| Project name | POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT: ST. MARGARET'S BAY HOLIDAY PARK |
| Short description of the project | Residual struck flint of Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age date was recovered, indicating a prehistoric presence in the vicinity of the site. The earliest intact deposits potentially comprised an isolated burial of Bronze Age date, although the possibility remains that it is of a later date and contemporary with an Early/Mid Iron Age phase of occupation. Following this there was considerable evidence for the occupation of the site during the Early/ Middle Iron Age, with evidence of enclosure of the landscape, pits and possible crop production, along with structures, as highlighted by the presence of fired clay within the finds assemblage, the majority of which is considered to represent structural daub. A return to the site was apparent in the 1st century AD, with evidence of a possible post-built structure, further enclosure of the landscape on a very similar alignment to that seen previously, along with evidence for crop production and processing |
| Project dates | Start: 01-03-2016 End: 30-05-2016 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / Yes |
| Any associated project reference codes | SMP16 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Other 14 - Recreational usage |
| Monument type | CONTRACTED INHUMATION Bronze Age |
| Monument type | CONTRACTED INHUMATION Early Iron Age |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Investigation type | "Watching Brief" |
| Prompt | Planning condition |
| Project location | |
| Country | England |
| Site location | KENT DOVER ST MARGARETS AT CLIFFE St. Margaret's Holiday Park, St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe |
| Postcode | CT15 6AG |
| Study area | 1.5 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TR 3551 4429 51.148655263506 1.367816825139 51 08 55 N 001 22 04 E Point |
| Lat/Long Datum | Unknown |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 95.05m Max: 95.07m |

| | |
|---|---|
| Project creators | |
| Name of Organisation | Archaeology South-East |
| Project brief originator | ASE |
| Project design originator | ASE |
| Project director/manager | Paul Mason/Jim Stevenson |
| Project supervisor | Suzie Westall |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Client |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Bilfinger GVA |
| Project archives | |
| Physical Archive recipient | Dover Museum |
| Physical Contents | "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Worked stone/lithics" |
| Digital Archive recipient | Dover Museum |
| Digital Contents | "none" |
| Digital Media available | "Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Dover Museum |
| Paper Contents | "none" |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section' ","Survey ","Unpublished Text" |
| Project bibliography 1 | |
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT: ST. MARGARET'S BAY HOLIDAY PARK, ST. MARGARET'S-AT-CLIFFE, DOVER, KENT |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Nicholls, H. |
| Other bibliographic details | 2017536 |
| Date | 2018 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Issuer or publisher | Archaeology South-East |
| Place of issue or publication | Portslade |
| Entered by | Hayley Nicholls (h.nicholls@ucl.ac.uk) |
| Entered on | 22 March 2018 |

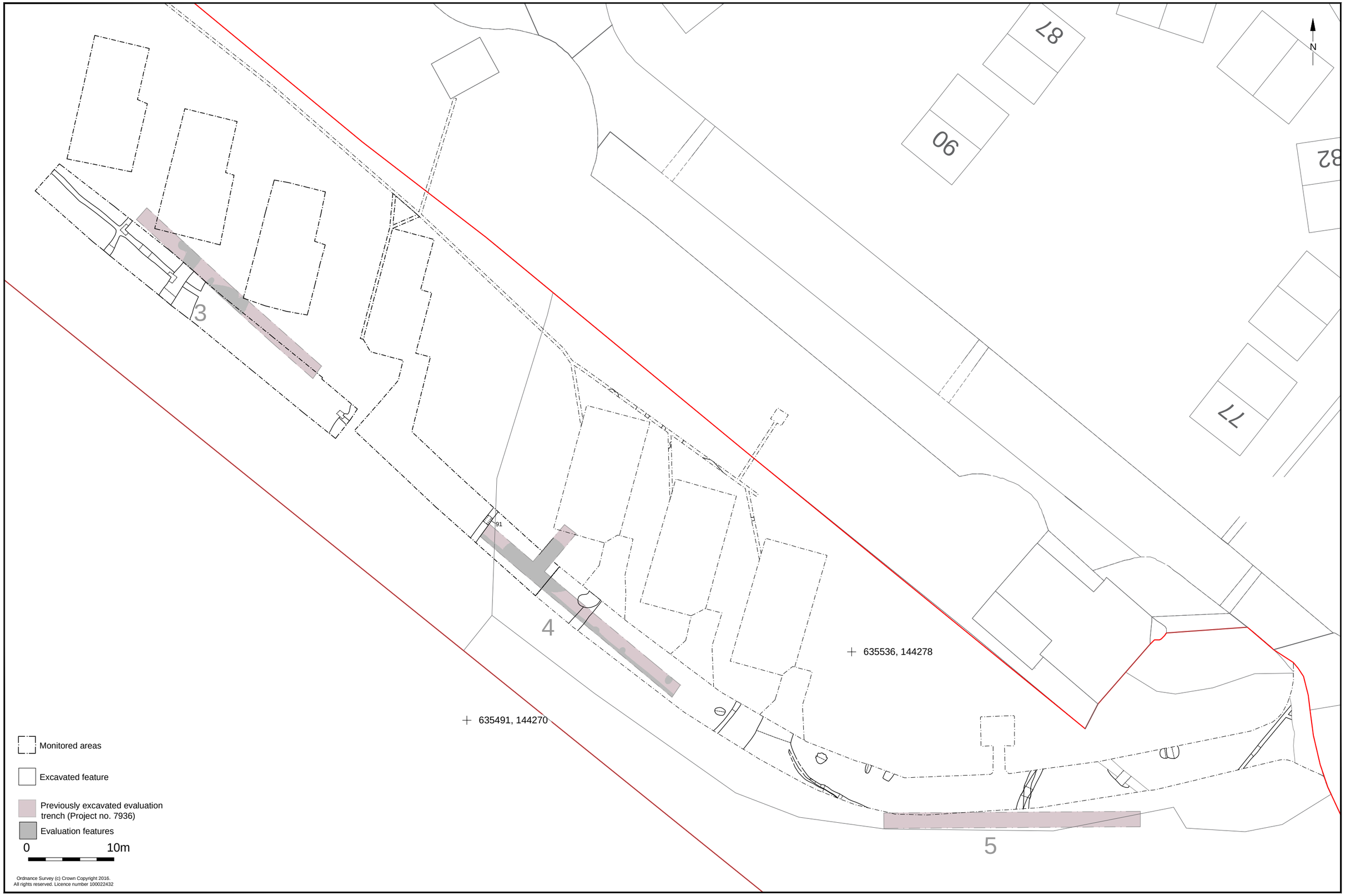



| © Archaeology South-East | | St Margarets Bay Holiday Park, Dover, Kent | Fig. 1 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Ref: 160174 | July 2019 | Site location | |
| Report Ref: 2017536 | Drawn by: AR | | |






| © **Archaeology South-East** | | St Margaret's Bay Holiday Park, Dover, Kent | Fig. 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Ref: 160174 | July 2019 | Site Plan: Phase 1, 2 and 3 monitored areas | |
| Report Ref: 2017536 | Drawn by: AR | | |






| © **Archaeology South-East** | | St Margaret's Bay Holiday Park, Dover, Kent | Fig. 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Ref: 160174 | July 2019 | Site Plan showing excavated features | |
| Report Ref: 2017536 | Drawn by: AR | | |

Pre-excavation site photograph



Mobile home base looking north-east

Parking area looking north-east




Ditch 91 facing north-east



Monitored roadway area

Service trench looking east

Section 1







| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| © **Archaeology South-East** | | St Margaret's Bay Holiday Park, Dover, Kent | Fig. 3a |
| Project Ref: 160174 | July 2019 | Site plan | |
| Report Ref: 2017536 | Drawn by: AR | | |

Plot 5, looking south-east

Plot 6, looking south-east

Plot 7, looking south-east

Plot 6 drive, looking north 6

Plot 5, looking north

N

635490, 144312

635477, 144297

2019 Monitored area

Previously excavated evaluation trench (Project no. 7936)

Evaluation features

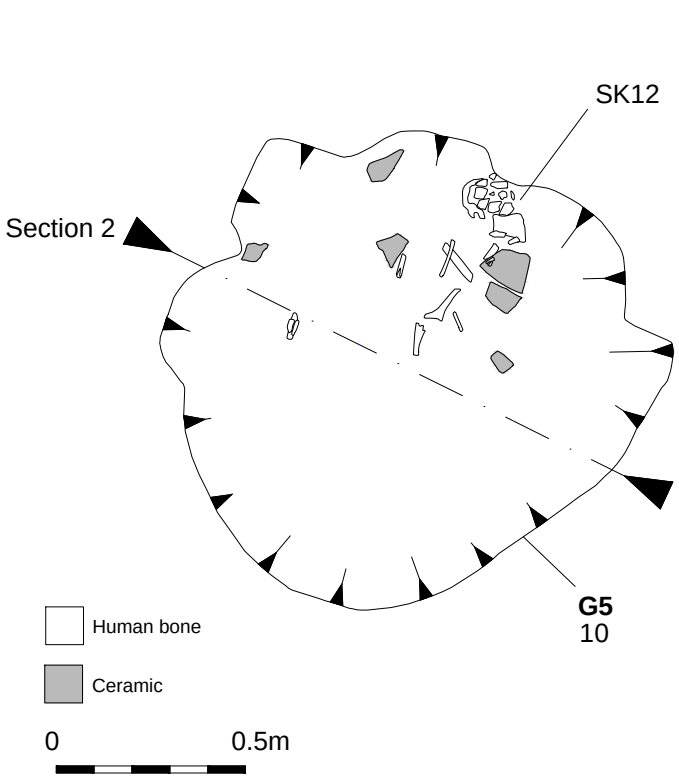
0 5m



| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| © **Archaeology South-East** | | St Margaret's Bay Holiday Park, Dover, Kent | Fig. 3b |
| Project Ref: 160174 | July 2019 | Site plan | |
| Report Ref: 2017536 | Drawn by: AR | | |



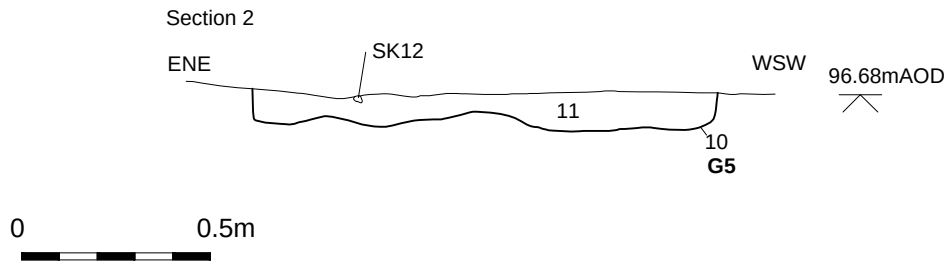

| © **Archaeology South-East** | | St Margaret's Bay Holiday Park, Dover, Kent | Fig. 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Ref: 160174 | July 2019 | Phased plan | |
| Report Ref: 2017536 | Drawn by: AR | | |





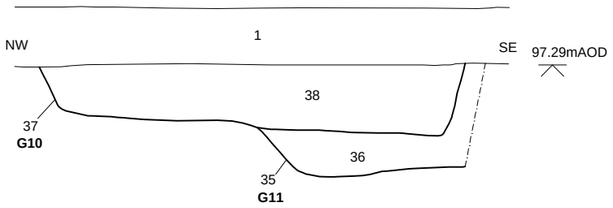
SK12 in pit [10] **G5**, looking north-northeast

SK12, looking north-northeast

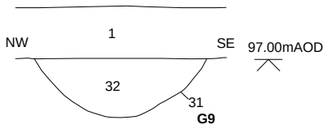



| © **Archaeology South-East** | | St Margaret's Bay Holiday Park, Dover, Kent | Fig. 5 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Ref: 160174 | March 2018 | Period 1: Location of SK12, detailed plan, section and photographs | |
| Report Ref: 2017536 | Drawn by: NH | | |

Section 3




Section 4

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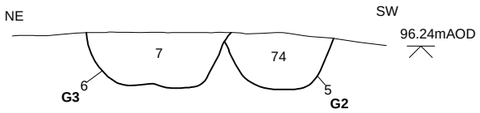


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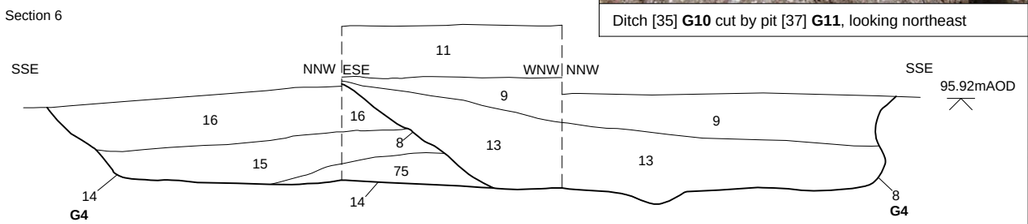



0 0.5m

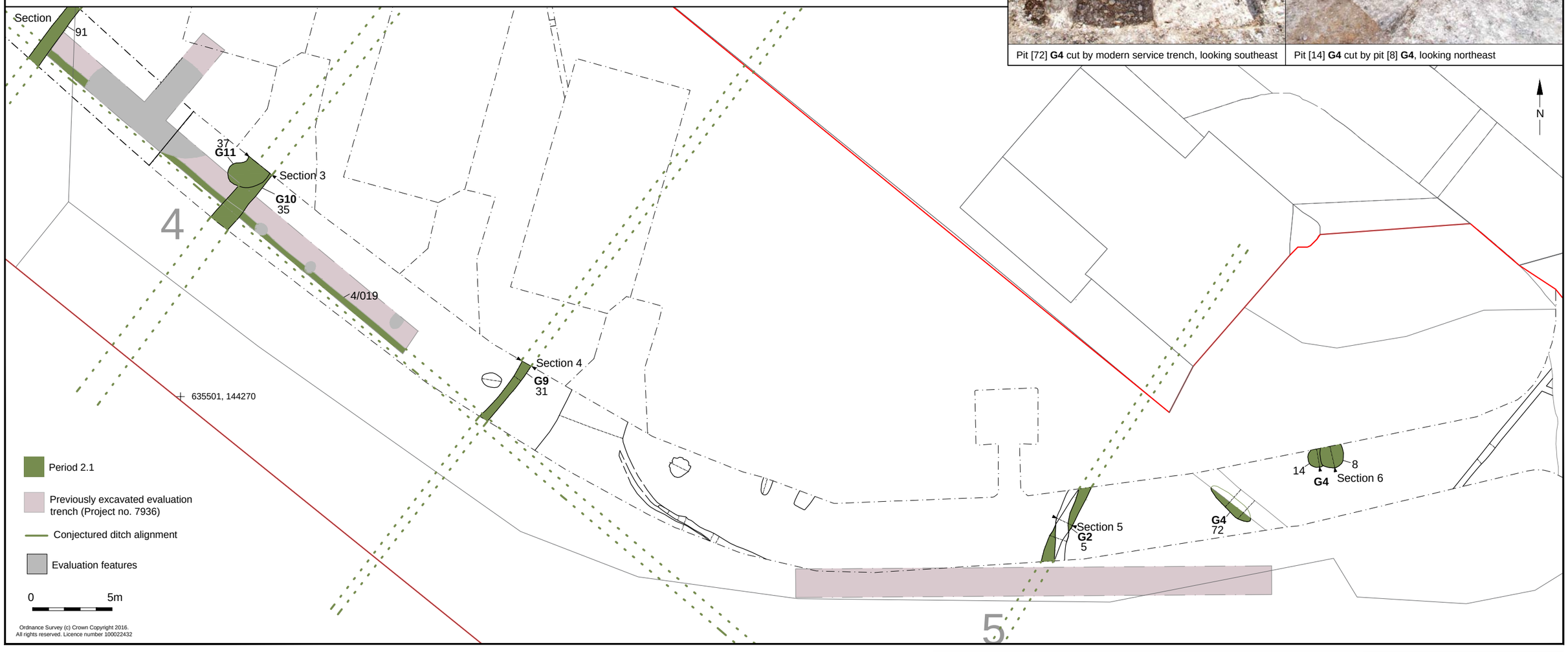
Ditch [35] **G10** cut by pit [37] **G11**, looking northeast

Gully [31] **G9**, looking northeast

Gully [5] **G2** cut by gully [6] **G3**, looking north-northeast

Pit [72] **G4** cut by modern service trench, looking southeast

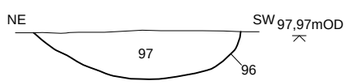
Pit [14] **G4** cut by pit [8] **G4**, looking northeast






| © Archaeology South-East | | St Margaret's Bay Holiday Park, Dover, Kent | Fig. 6 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Ref: 160174 | July 2019 | Period 2.1: plan, selected sections and photographs | |
| Report Ref: 2017536 | Drawn by: AR | | |

Section 7

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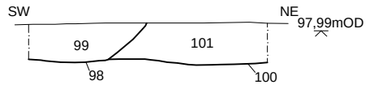


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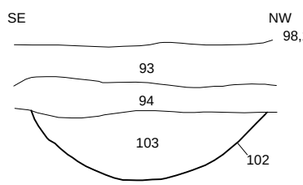


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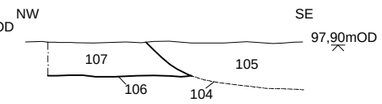


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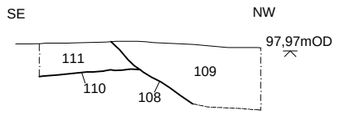


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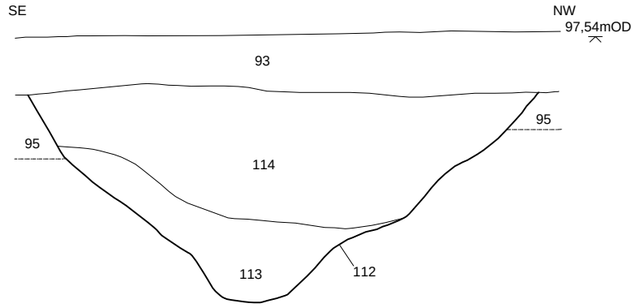


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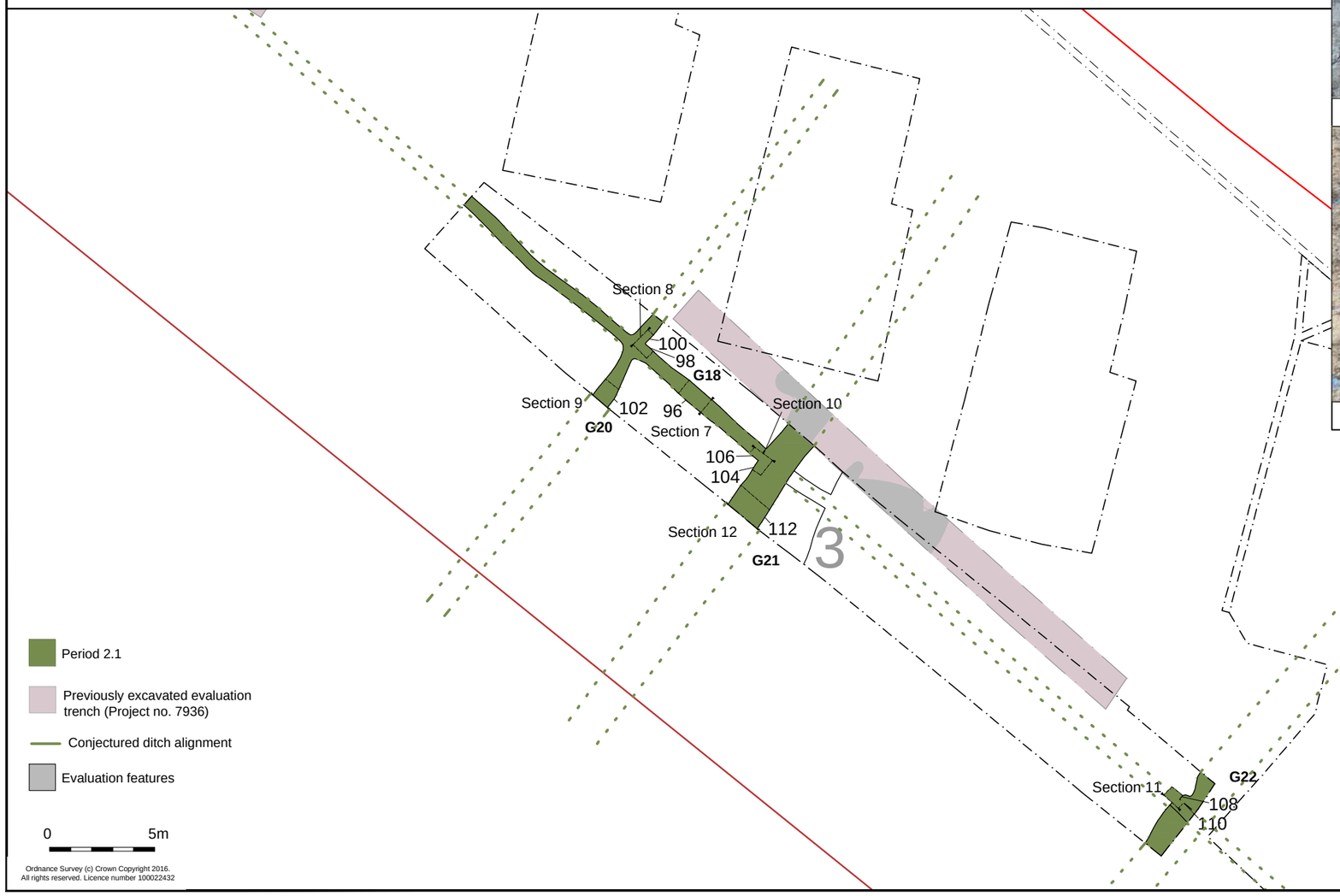





[96] **G18**, looking southeast

[98] **G18** and [100] **G20**, looking north

[102] **G20**, looking southeast

[104] **G20** and [106] **G20**, looking northeast

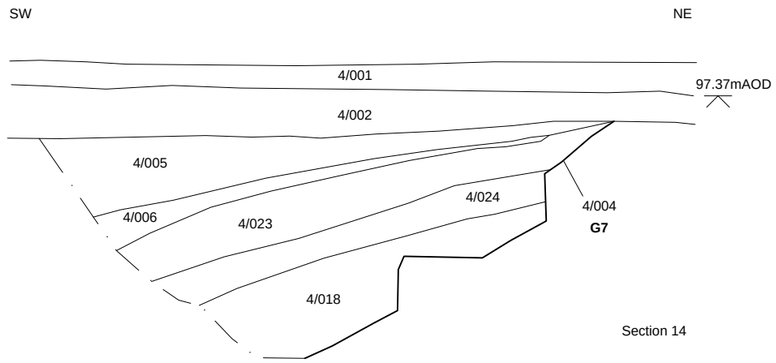
Ditch [35] **G10** cut by pit [37] **G11**, looking northeast

Ditch [35] **G10** cut by pit [37] **G11**, looking northeast



| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| St Margaret's Bay Holiday Park, Dover, Kent | | | Fig. 6a |
| Project Ref: 160174 | July 2019 | Period 2.1: plan, selected sections and photographs | |
| Report Ref: 2017536 | Drawn by: AR | | |

Section 13 (evaluation phase)

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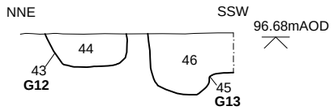



Section 15


Section 16




Pit [4/004] ([22]) **G7**, looking northwest

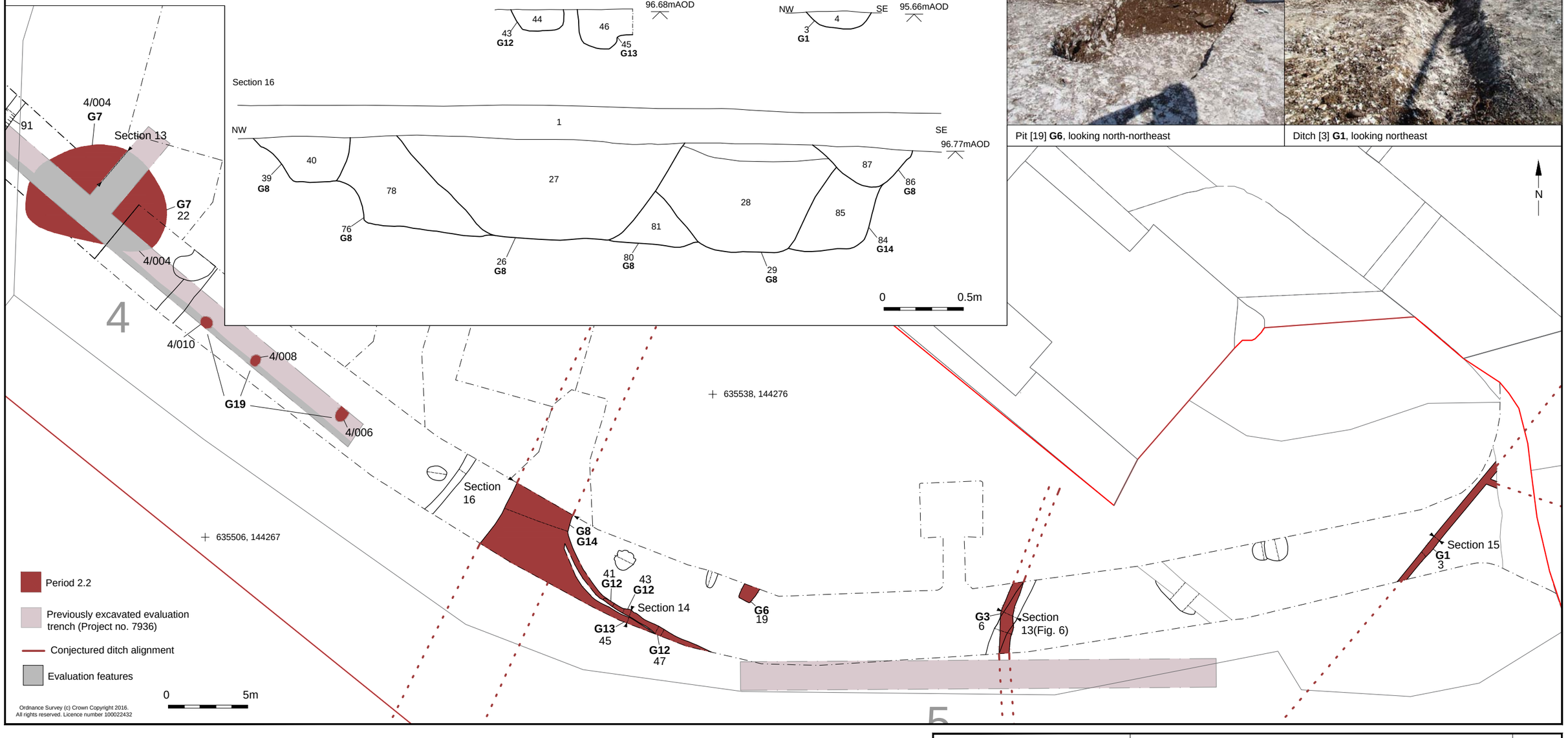
Intercutting pits **G8**, looking northeast

Gully [43] **G12** and gully [45] **G13**, looking southeast

Pit [19] **G6**, looking north-northeast

Ditch [3] **G1**, looking northeast






| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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| Project Ref: 160174 | July 2019 | Period 2.2: plan, selected sections and photographs | |
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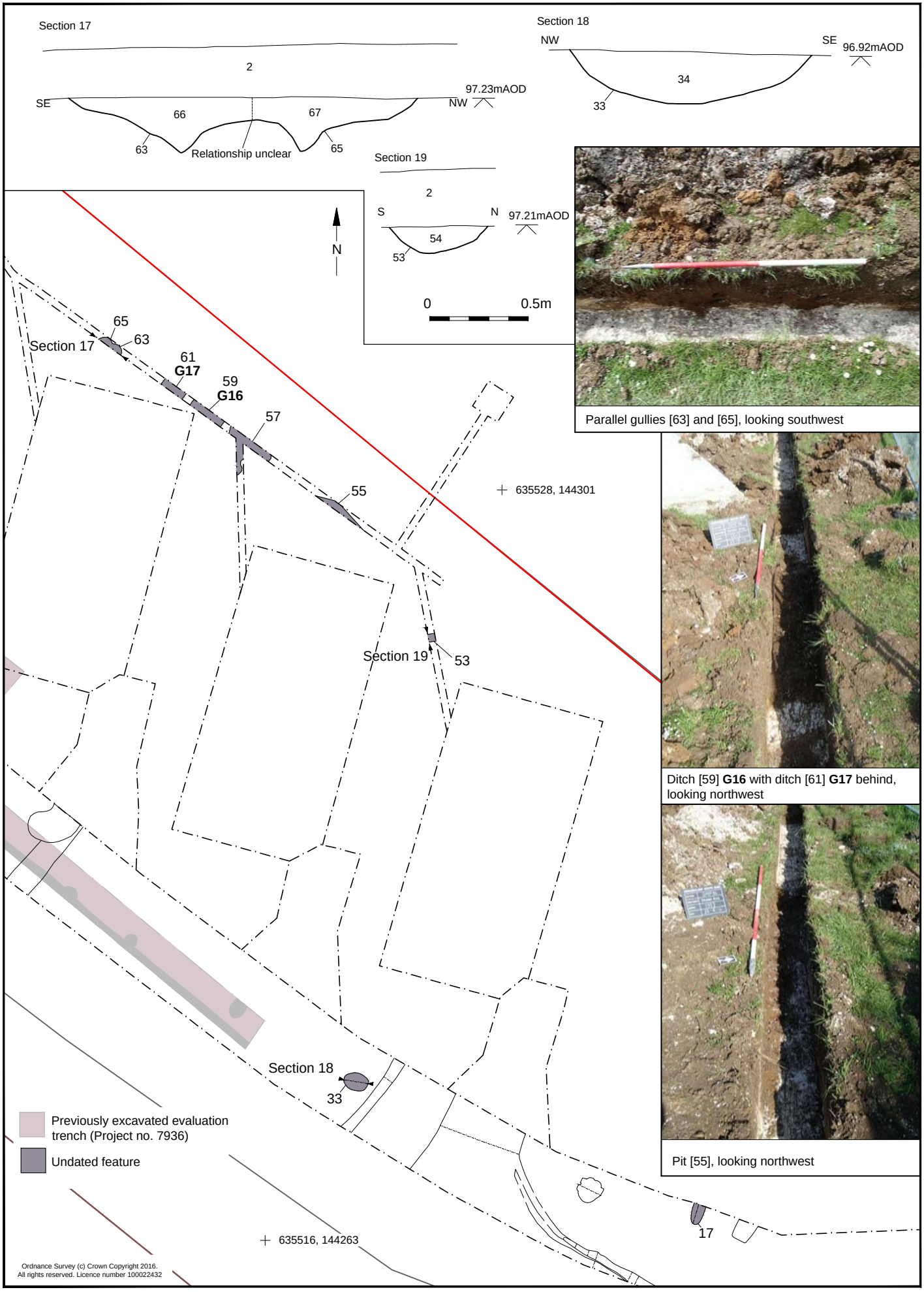


Parallel gullies [63] and [65], looking southwest

Ditch [59] **G16** with ditch [61] **G17** behind, looking northwest

Pit [55], looking northwest

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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| Project Ref: 160174 | July 2019 | Unphased features: plan, selected sections and photographs | |
| Report Ref: 2017536 | Drawn by: AR | | |

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