



Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Yoakley House, Drapers Close, Margate, Kent

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Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Yoakley House, Drapers Close, Margate, Kent



NGR: 36096 69523

Site Code: YHM/EV/17

Planning Application: (F/TH/16/1114)

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1. Summary

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Yoakley House, Drapers Close, Margate, Kent CT9 4AH (Phase 1). A Planning Application (F/TH/16/1114) to develop this site for the erection of a 32 bed annexe to the care home, together with a service road and car park, went to Thanet District Council, whereby the Council requested that an Archaeological Evaluation be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (SWAT Specification and KCC Manual Part B) and in discussion with the Principal Archaeological Heritage Officer, Kent County Council. The results of the excavation of 12 evaluation trenches revealed that in some areas archaeological features were present within half of the trenches (Figure 2 and Plates 13-24). The natural bedrock geology of white chalk subgroup-chalk and brickearth were revealed. The Archaeological Investigations have therefore been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Archaeological Specification.

2. Introduction

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by the client to carry out an archaeological evaluation at the above site. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (SWAT 2017) and in discussion with the Principal Archaeological Heritage Officer, Kent County Council. The evaluation was carried out on 1st - 16th June 2017.

3. Site Description and Topography

The proposed development site is a rectangular parcel of agricultural land and lies within the town of Margate and is situated to the northwest of the Queen Elizabeth the Queen

Mother Hospital. The OS location is NGR 36096 69523 and is approximately 1.1 Hectares in extent (Figure 1).

On the basis of current information from BGS, the site lies on Bedrock Geology of white chalk subgroup-chalk and brickearth. The site sits at an average height of 33m aOD.

4. Planning Background

Development proposals for this site comprise the erection of a 32 bed annexe *to the care home, together with a service road and car park* (F/TH/16/1114). On the basis of present archaeological information, the Archaeological Officer for Kent County Council recommended that the site should be subject to a programme of archaeological work in order to clarify the historical and archaeological elements within the site. The results can then guide appropriate mitigation measures for the future development.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

The Kent County Council Historic Environment Record (KCCHER) has provided details of any previous investigations and discoveries. The potential of this area has been gauged in relation to the proximity of known archaeological remains. Several archaeological surveys have been carried out at Drapers Mill County Primary School, c.400m to the northeast, most notably between 1963-1968, when an excavation by J. Coy, revealed a Romano-British occupation site. In 1980, a Romano-British ditch was also uncovered (TR36 NE25) and in 1996 the Trust for Thanet Archaeology discovered two pits containing pottery dating c. 20BC – 100AD (EKE8357).

The Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother Hospital, c.300-400m to the north, has been the subject of several archaeological investigations. In 2005 an evaluation (EKE8845) revealed a Bronze Age burial and other prehistoric features. A second evaluation in 2006 (EKE11270) uncovered a medieval rubbish pit and a watching brief in 2007 (EKE9350) found an Iron Age/Romano-British quarry and ditch. Further information on the above is provided in the Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (SWAT 2016).

6. Aims and Objectives

According the SWAT Archaeology Specification, the aims and objectives for the archaeological work were to ensure that:

“The aims of this investigation are to determine the potential for Prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity.

The programme of archaeological work should be carried out in a phased approach and will commence with evaluation through trial trenching. This initial phase should determine whether any significant archaeological remains would be affected by the development and if so what mitigation measures are appropriate. Such measures may include further detailed archaeological excavation, or an archaeological watching brief during construction work. This specification sets out the requirements for trial trenching on the site and any further archaeological work, such as detailed excavation work or a watching brief, would need to be subject to further specifications” (SWAT 2017).

7. Methodology

The Archaeological Specification called for an evaluation by trial trenching comprising 12 trenches within the footprint of the proposed development. A 4 ton 360 ° tracked mechanical excavator with a flat-bladed ditching bucket was used to remove the topsoil and subsoil to expose the natural geology and/or the archaeological horizon. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the specification. A single context recording system was used to record the deposits, and context recording numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes.

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with KCC, SWAT and ClfA standards and guidance. According to the specification the evaluation will comprise 6 machine excavated trenches (c.20m X 1.5m) and 6 machine excavated trenches (c.15m x 1.5m) in a layout agreed with the County Archaeologist (Figure 2).

There was an allowance of c.30m of contingency trenching was used to help address the aims set out above. The contingency trenching was activated following agreement with the County Archaeologist. Further requirements are set out in the KCC Spec Manual for Trial Trenching part B.

Care was taken to ensure that unnecessary additional excavation does not take place where archaeological deposits or structures are exposed; in particular, there was no reduction of the underlying soils to further enhance archaeological features.

A controlled metal detecting survey will also be undertaken.

8. Monitoring

Curatorial monitoring was available during the course of the evaluation.

9. Results

Trench 1

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 3 (see also Plate 1). The trench lay on a NW-SE alignment, measured approximately 15m by 1.50m and had a maximum depth of 0.40m (30.14m aOD) at the NW end and 0.42m (30.33m aOD) at the SE end.

Undisturbed natural geology was identified across the trench as an outcrop of chalk with patches of silty, clayey brickearth containing frequent small-medium flint nodules, below the present ground surface.

A post hole **[104]** (Figure 3 Pls. 13 and 14) was situated at the SE end of the trench at 30.33m aOD. It was aligned E-W and had a length of 0.60m, a width of 0.42m and a depth of 0.20m. The upper fill **(102)** comprised of mid grey-brown silty brickearth that contained very occasional charcoal. The primary fill **(103)** comprised of light-mid brown silty brickearth. A second post hole **[107]** (Fig 2 Pls. 15 and 16) was situated at the NW end of the trench at 30.14m aOD. Also aligned E-W, it had a length of 0.76m, a width of 0.59m and a depth of 0.23m. The upper fill **(105)** comprised of mid grey-brown silty brickearth that contained occasional flint nodules. The primary fill **(106)** comprised of light-mid brown silty brickearth.

The linear feature and the natural geology were sealed by mid-dark grey-brown silty, clayey subsoil **(101)** which was sealed by dark grey-black silty, loamy topsoil **(100)**.

Trench 2

The plan is recorded in Figure 4 & 2 (see also Plate2). The trench lay on a NE-SW alignment, measured approximately 20m by 1.50m and had a maximum depth of 0.34m (30.58m aOD) at the NE end and 0.42m (30.50m aOD) at the SW end.

Undisturbed natural geology was identified across the trench as silty, clayey brickearth containing frequent small-medium flint nodules, interspersed with outcrops of chalk, below the present ground surface.

A linear feature **[203]** (Figure 4 Pls. 17 and 18) was situated at the centre of the trench at 30.58m aOD. It was aligned NW-SE, and was observed for a length of +1.50m. It had a broad U-shaped profile and had a width of 0.94m and a depth of 0.18m. The fill **(202)** comprised of light-mid brown silty brickearth that contained very occasional charcoal and burnt flint and produced worked flint.

The linear feature and the natural geology were sealed by mid-dark brown silty, clayey subsoil **(201)** which was sealed by dark grey-black silty, loamy topsoil **(200)**.

Trench 3

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 5 (see also Plate3). The trench lay on a NW-SE alignment, measured approximately 20m by 1.50m and had a maximum depth of 0.57m (30.39m aOD) at the NW end and 0.41m (30.68m aOD) at the SE end.

Undisturbed natural geology was identified across the trench as silty, clayey brickearth containing frequent small-medium flint nodules, interspersed with outcrops of chalk, below the present ground surface.

A linear feature **[304]** (Figure 5 Pls. 19 and 20) was situated at the NW end of the trench at 30.39m aOD. It was aligned E-W and had a wide U-shaped profile with a flat, slightly undulating base. It was observed for a length of +1.50m and had a maximum width of 0.90m and a depth of 0.15m. The fill **(303)** comprised of mid-dark brown silty brickearth that contained moderate flint nodules and occasional chalk pieces and produced residual early-late prehistoric pottery (c. 4000-50BC) and worked flint.

The linear feature and the natural geology were sealed by mid orange-brown silty colluvium **(302)** that contained mod-freq chalk. This was sealed by mid-dark grey-brown silty, clayey subsoil **(301)** which was sealed by dark grey-brown silty topsoil **(300)**.

Trench 4

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 6 (see also Plate 4). The trench lay on a NE-SW alignment, measured approximately 15m by 1.50m and had a maximum depth of 0.48m (30.90m aOD) at the NE end and 0.37m (30.87m aOD) at the SW end.

Undisturbed natural geology was identified across the trench as silty, clayey brickearth containing frequent small-medium flint nodules, interspersed with outcrops of chalk, below the present ground surface.

The trench was widened, in accordance with the specification, and an Anglo-Saxon Sunken Featured Building (SFB) **[406]** (Figure 6 Pls. 21 and 22) was exposed 8.50m from the SW end of the trench at 30.90m aOD. It was rectangular in plan, with vertical sides cut into the natural chalk and aligned E-W. It had a length of 4m, a width of 3.15m and a depth of 0.82m. The NW facing section (Fig 6) suggested that the SFB had been backfilled from the NE. The upper fill of the SFB **(403)** comprised of light-mid brown silty brickearth that contained frequent chalk pieces, occasional fired clay fragments and produced a fragment of Beehive quernstone. The secondary, main fill **(404)**, comprised of light-mid grey silty soil that contained frequent chalk and ash, moderate flint nodules and shellfish and produced pottery, animal bone, pennant stone, Hearthstones (fragments of), a copper alloy object (SF:2) and an iron object (SF:1). The pottery comprised of 1st and 2nd century Roman pottery within an early to mid-late Saxon assemblage (c. 650-850 AD). The primary fill **(405)** comprised of light-mid brown silty brickearth containing occasional chalk that produced fired clay.

A post hole **[408]** was positioned at the centre of the western end. It was roughly circular in plan, had a diameter of 0.86m and a depth of 1.30m. The fill **(407) <1>** comprised of light brown silt that contained frequent chalk pieces and produced fired clay. An assemblage of flint nodules acted as post packing and was situated against the inner west portion of the cut.

The linear feature and the natural geology was sealed by mid orange-brown silty colluvium **(402)** that contained mod-freq chalk. This was sealed by mid-dark brown silty, clayey subsoil **(401)** which was sealed by dark grey-black silty, loamy topsoil **(400)**.

Trench 5

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 2 (see also Plate 5). The trench lay on a NW-SE alignment, measured approximately 20m by 1.50m and had a maximum depth of 0.47m (30.73m aOD) at the NW end and 0.30m (31.11m aOD) at the SE end.

Undisturbed natural geology was identified across the trench as silty, clayey brickearth containing frequent small-medium flint nodules, interspersed with outcrops of chalk, below the present ground surface.

The natural geology was sealed by a layer of orange-brown silty colluvium **(502)** that contained frequent chalk pieces. The colluvium was sealed by mid-dark brown silty, clayey subsoil **(501)** which was sealed by dark grey-black silty, loamy topsoil **(500)**.

Trench 6

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 2 (see also Plate 6). The trench lay on a NE-SW alignment, measured approximately 15m by 1.50m and had a maximum depth of 0.42m (30.86m aOD) at the NE end and 0.51m (30.86m aOD) at the SW end.

Undisturbed natural geology was identified across the trench as silty, clayey brickearth containing frequent small-medium flint nodules, interspersed with outcrops of chalk, below the present ground surface.

The natural geology was sealed by a layer of orange-brown silty colluvium **(602)** that contained moderate chalk pieces. This was sealed by mid-dark brown silty, clayey subsoil **(601)** which was sealed by dark grey-black silty, loamy topsoil **(600)**.

Trench 7

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 2 (see also Plate 7). The trench lay on a NE-SW alignment, measured approximately 20m by 1.50m and had a maximum depth of 0.54m (31.10m aOD) at the NE end and 0.48m (31.25m aOD) at the SW end.

Undisturbed natural geology was identified across the trench as silty, clayey brickearth containing frequent small-medium flint nodules, interspersed with outcrops of chalk, below the present ground surface.

The natural geology was sealed by a layer of orange-brown silty colluvium **(702)** that contained moderate chalk pieces. The colluvium was sealed by mid-dark brown silty, clayey subsoil **(701)** which was sealed by dark grey-black silty, loamy topsoil **(700)**.

Trench 8

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 2 (see also Plate 8). The trench lay on a NW-SE alignment, measured approximately 25m by 1.50m and had a maximum depth of 0.58m (31m aOD) at the NW end and 0.51m (31.26m aOD) at the SE end.

Undisturbed natural geology was identified across the trench as silty, clayey brickearth containing frequent small-medium flint nodules, interspersed with outcrops of chalk, below the present ground surface.

An oval shaped post hole **[804]** was situated 3m from the NW end of the trench and occurred at a depth of 31m aOD. Aligned NW-SE, it had a length of 0.50m, a width of 0.40m and a depth of 0.09m. The fill **(803)** comprised of light grey-brown silt that contained occasional flint pebbles and burnt clay fragments.

The natural geology was sealed by a layer of orange-brown silty colluvium **(802)** that contained frequent small-medium flint nodules. This was sealed by mid-dark brown silty subsoil **(801)** which was sealed by dark grey-brown silty topsoil **(800)**.

Trench 9

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 2 (see also Plate 9). The trench lay on a NE-SW alignment, measured approximately 15m by 1.50m and had a maximum depth of 0.39m (31.48m aOD) at the NE end and 0.45m (31.46m aOD) at the SW end.

Undisturbed natural geology was identified across the trench as silty, clayey brickearth containing frequent small-medium flint nodules, interspersed with outcrops of chalk, below the present ground surface.

The natural geology was sealed by a layer of mid-dark brown silty, clayey subsoil **(901)** which was sealed by dark grey-black silty, loamy topsoil **(900)**.

Trench 10

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 2 (see also Plate 10). The trench lay on a NW-SE alignment, measured approximately 25m by 1.50m and had a maximum depth of 0.49m (31.31m aOD) at the NW end and 0.50m (31.59m aOD) at the SE end.

Undisturbed natural geology was identified across the trench as silty, clayey brickearth containing frequent small-medium flint nodules, interspersed with outcrops of chalk, below the present ground surface.

The natural geology was sealed by a layer of orange-brown silty colluvium (**1002**) that contained moderate chalk pieces. The colluvium was sealed by mid-dark brown silty, clayey subsoil (**1001**) which was sealed by dark grey-black silty, loamy topsoil (**1000**).

Trench 11

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 2 (see also Plate 11). The trench lay on a NE-SW alignment, measured approximately 15m by 1.50m and had a maximum depth of 0.62m (31.51m aOD) at the NE end and 0.60m (31.42m aOD) at the SW end.

Undisturbed natural geology was identified across the trench as silty, clayey brickearth containing frequent small-medium flint nodules, interspersed with outcrops of chalk, below the present ground surface.

A linear feature [**1104**] (Figure 8. Pl. 24) was situated at the SW end of the trench at 31.42m aOD. It was aligned N-S and had a wide U-shaped profile. It was observed for a length of +1.50m and had a maximum width of 0.57m and a depth of 0.12m. The fill (**1103**) comprised of light- mid brown silty brickearth that contained moderate pebbles and occasional chalk pieces and produced probable early-mid Iron Age pottery (c. 600BC).

The natural geology was sealed by a layer of orange-brown silty colluvium (**1102**) that contained moderate chalk pieces. The colluvium was sealed by mid-dark brown silty, clayey subsoil (**1101**) which was sealed by dark grey-black silty, loamy topsoil (**1100**).

Trench 12

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 2 (see also Plate 12). The trench lay on a NE-SW alignment, measured approximately 15m by 1.50m and had a maximum depth of 0.58m (31.82m aOD) at the NE end and 0.58m (31.70m aOD) at the SW end.

Undisturbed natural geology was identified across the trench as silty, clayey brickearth containing frequent small-medium flint nodules, interspersed with outcrops of chalk, below the present ground surface.

The natural geology was sealed by a layer of orange-brown silty colluvium (**1202**) that contained moderate chalk pieces. The colluvium was sealed by mid-dark brown silty, clayey subsoil (**1201**) which was sealed by dark grey-black silty, loamy topsoil (**1200**).

Trench 13

Was not excavated due to site restrictions.

10. Discussion

The *in-situ* deposits exposed during the evaluation occurred in the following trenches.

Trench 1- post hole [103] and post hole [105]

Trench 2- linear feature [203]

Trench 3- linear feature [304]

Trench 4- Anglo-Saxon Sunken Featured Building [406]

Trench 8- post hole [804]

Trench 11- linear feature [1104]

The proposed development can therefore be judged to pose a threat to significant remains contained within the evaluation trenches shown on Figure 2.

11. Finds

Finds comprised of pottery (from features [304], [406] and [1104]), worked flint (from features [203], [304] and [406]) and fragments of quernstones from feature [406]. Feature [406] also produced a copper alloy object (SF:2) and an iron object (SF:1).

12. Conclusion

The evaluation trenches at the proposed development site revealed important archaeological features and artefacts. Of special note, is the presence of an Anglo-Saxon sunken featured building (SFB) within Trench 4.

The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification. A common stratigraphic sequence was recognised across the site that comprised of a series of linear field systems, post holes and a sunken featured building. Therefore, this evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the aims and objectives as set out in the Planning Condition and the Archaeological Specification.

13. Archive

11.1 The project archive which includes plans, photographs and written records are currently held at SWAT offices under the Site code YHM/EVAL/17.

11.2 The physical archive for this phase of works comprises the following;

- 1 file/document case of paper records and A4 graphics.
- 30 digital images.
- 1 CD containing digital archive.
- Correspondence.
- Finds: 1 box (as per KCC guidance).
- Context Register including: Context Register (1), Drawings Register (1), Photographic Register (1), Levels Sheets (x), Environmental Samples Register (x) and Context Sheets (27)

14. Acknowledgements

SWAT Archaeology would like to thank the client for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Simon Mason, Principal Heritage Officer, Kent County Council. Site survey and illustrations were produced by 'Digitise This' and Bartek Cichy. The fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Holmes, Claire Taylor and Dan Worsley. The report written by Simon Holmes MA and the project was managed by Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA

Paul Wilkinson 15.08.17

15. References

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SWAT Archaeology (30/03/17) *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

Appendix One

THE DATING AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM : SWALE AND THAMES ARCHAEOLOGY EXCAVATION AT : Yoakley Homes, Margate evaluation 2017 (YHM-EV-17). N McPherson-Grant

ASSESSMENT

Synopsis of recovered pottery

- 1 - No ceramic *obviously* pre-dating **c.600 BC**
- 2 - Slim Early-Mid Roman presence
- 3 - Definite Mid Saxon occupation, broadly datable to between **c.650-750 AD**
- 4 - No later material recorded

Period-based review

Introduction

A small but sub-regionally useful assemblage consisting overall of 37 sherds weighing 420gms was recovered during this Evaluation. The ceramics recovered reflect multi-period activity spanning the Later Prehistoric and earlier Historic Periods - with, possibly redistributed Iron Age material from an adjacent settlement zone and Roman, probably, and Anglo-Saxon, definitely, pottery derived from *in situ* occupation.

Later Prehistoric - c. 1500-50 BC

Two flint-tempered bodysherd elements represent this broad period, one small worn and weathered crumb from *Context 303* and a small fairly worn sherd from *Context 1103*. Other than fabric-type nn carry any diagnostic aspects and can only be broadly allocated - the latter sherd *probably* post-dating **c.600 BC**. Both are likely to be residual in later contexts.

Early-Mid Roman - c. 50-250 AD

The fill of the sunken-floored (SFB) Saxon building, 404, produced two fairly small residual Roman bodysherds - one from an Early Roman imported Southern Gaulish samian vessel, the other from a hard-fired Canterbury grey sandy ware kitchen vessel. The samian is datable to the later first century AD, the Canterbury element to between **c.150-175 AD** or very slightly earlier. Although residual in the SFB, their basically little-worn condition suggests that the Saxon building cut through a second century AD feature.

Earlier-Mid Saxon - c. 650-850 AD

The cluster of 33 sherds that can be allocated to this general period, contain both a small quantity of fairly worn and, mostly, only slightly worn elements - most of which represent a broadly contemporary discard deposit. 'Contemporary' is confirmed by the presence of 3 same-vessel sherd groups. Two of these are from locally-made organic-tempered wares - one made using a purely sand-free clay - from a medium-diameter rounded bag-shaped jar with both linear and stamped decoration. The linear component consists of a series of roughly incised crossing diagonals or chevrons around the body of the jar - the spaces between filled with slightly oval stamp impressions. The stamp design itself consists of a central axial line with triangular and rectangular cells or hollows cut on either side. Some of the impressions are clear, some less so - suggesting clay 'pick-up' acquired during the decoration process and clogging the clarity of the stamp as originally cut. Some of the sherds from this vessel are chipped and slightly weathered and along with a few other bodysherds may be rather older - within the life of the SFB - than the majority of the material. Stamped decoration on local coarseware vessels is not uncommon from the region as a whole, but very few if any have been recovered from Thanet - so this is useful addition.

The other sherd groups include a part-profile - rim-mid body of a fairly small-diameter coarseware cooking-pot made using a distinctly sandy clay and the base from a well-made wheel-thrown jar. The latter is in a dark grey sandy ware fired buff with darker grey zones. The ware-type needs to be confirmed but its source is definitely continental and probably from North France or the Seine Valley area. Products of this general type have a rather later currency - broadly c.700-850 AD - than the majority of the organic-tempered wares from the

region, whose currency is mainly within the seventh century AD and ending around c.700/725 AD or slightly later. Within their main currency-run most regional organic-tempered products appear to be made with silty virtually sand-free clays. However, the Canterbury evidence suggests that increasingly sandier or grittier clays began to be favoured for pottery production towards the end of the seventh and during the eighth century onwards (Macpherson-Grant 1992, 820-821 and Fig.364). Regional fabric recipes throughout the Anglo-Saxon period do tend to be chronologically fairly consistent, so that the presence of a rather later-dated import alongside a local organic-tempered sandy ware jar, could allow for an initial date for this SFB and its contents between c.675-725 AD. As recovered, the overall condition of this assemblage indicates occupation over a modest period of time - perhaps within a single generation.

Summarising - the presence of this Saxon material, *in situ* within and broadly contemporary with its source-context - a sunken-floored building only a short distance away from the Queen Elizabeth Queen Mother Hospital, Margate where the Trust for Thanet's **Archaeology** 2005/2007 excavations in relation to the new Nurses Accommodation buildings (NAM-05/07) produced seventh-century AD organic-tempered pottery from another SFB, strongly suggests a fairly wide spread of contemporary Saxon occupation along the associated chalk ridge.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

1 - Although currently small, this is a useful little assemblage 'enriched' by the presence of the imported Anglo-Saxon vessel and adding to the range of continental wares recovered from Thanet.

2 - The fabric of the import from *Context 404* needs to be compared with the good series of imported wares held by Museum of London Archaeology - and its source and dating confirmed.

3 - The imported and local wares from that context need to be drawn for publication and the stamp-decorated element photographed.

4 - Overall time required for the present analyst to prepare the above for publication including pencil drawing of 4 elements, including inking-in, photography of one element, one-day travel to London and production of the text = **4 days**

APPENDIX ONE : CONTEXT-BASED QUANTIFICATION AND DATING

Primary quantification : 37 sherds (weight: 420gms)

Period codes employed -

EP = Early Prehistoric

LP = Later Prehistoric

EMIA = Early-Mid Iron Age

ER - Early Roman

MR = Mid Roman

EMS = Early-Mid Saxon

Context dating :

Context: 303 - 1 scrap (weight; >1gm)

1 EP>LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference but c.4000/1500-50 BC probable emphasis)

Comment: Very small rounded and weathered scrap.

Likely commencement date : Uncertain

Likely end-date : Probably residual

Context: 404 - 35 sherds (weight: 417gms)

1 ER Southern Gaulish samian ware (La Graufesenque probably, Flavian, c.60-90 AD)

1 MR Canterbury grey sandy ware (c. 125/150-175 AD emphasis)

15 EMS organic-tempered ware (c.575/600-725 AD emphasis; **3-4 same vessel**)

10 EMS moderately sandy organic-tempered ware (c.600/650-725 AD emphasis *probably*; **most probably same vessel**)

8 MLS ? North French/Seine Valley buff moderately fine sandy ware (c.700-850 AD; **same vessel**; ? = **MOLA**)

Mid Saxon Import Fabric NFSVD)

Comment: Roman elements are fairly small, chipped but not seriously worn. These are residual in-context - but lack of wear suggests Saxon feature 404 cut into an earlier, Roman feature. Saxon elements small-moderate sized. Two-three are chipped or have a moderate degree of unifacial wear, otherwise bulk of assemblage, comprising 1 small cooking-pot partprofile, several bodysherds from a stamp-decorated jar and conjoining base elements from a probably imported wheel-thrown jar are all only slightly worn or near-fresh and from an undisturbed contemporary discard context.

Likely commencement date : Nothing ceramic obviously earlier than c.60 AD

Likely end-date : Initially - between c.650-750 AD

Context: 1103 - 1 sherd (weight: 3gms)

1 *probable* LP flint-tempered sandy ware (slight EMIA-plus preference, c. 1500/600-50 BC emphasis) *Comment:*
Small, fairly worn bodysherd.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously pre-dating c.600 BC-plus, or earlier

Likely end-date : Probably residual

Appendix Two

CATALOGUE OF FINDS (EXCEPT FLINT - see

Assessment by Paul Hart) S. Holmes and N. McPherson-Grant

Context: 403 (SF:1) - Fragmentary sheet of copper alloy. Approximately 17mm in length and width. Use unknown.

Context: 403 (SF:2) - Uncertain iron object - possible key shank, with suspension loop. Length: 117mm. Width (max): 14mm

Context: 403 -

1 fragment (weight: 31 Ogms) - fairly large, rotting poorly-cemented coarse-grained greensand with coarse rounded quartz, glauconite, ironstone and flint inclusions, *possibly* from Folkestone.

Sub-conical remnant upper part 'beehive' quern with rounded face approx. 18cms diameter. **GEOLOGY AND SOURCE TO CHECK.**

Context: 404 -

5 fragments (weight: 700gms) - local Thanet 'dogger' fine-grained tabular sandstone, one small (1cm thick), 3 moderate-fairly large sized (approx 2 cms. thick), one moderate-sized (3cms thick), all irregularly shaped. One 2cms thick example soot-stained on one face and, partially, on several edges - used as a hearth stone. Latter retained, **rest discarded.**

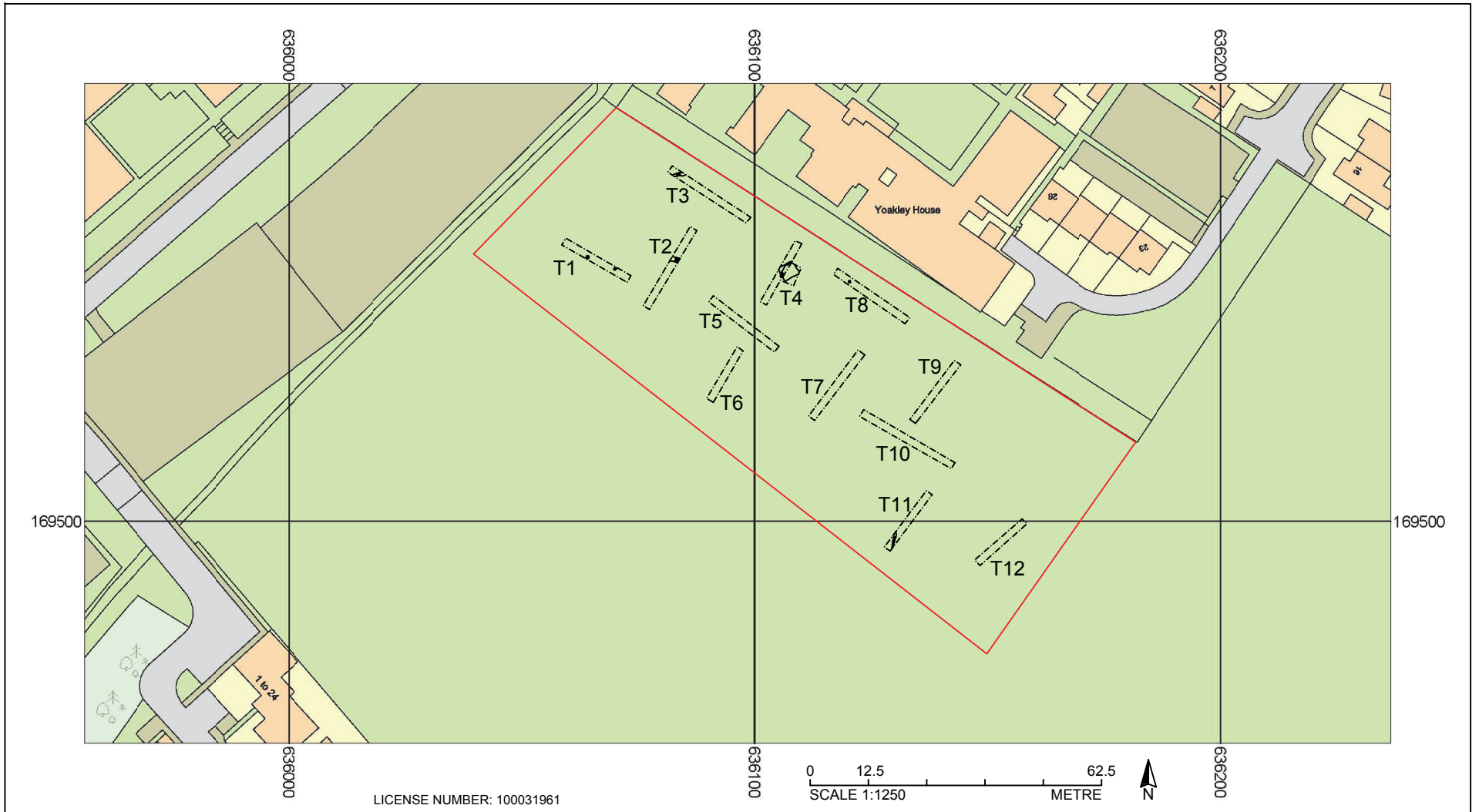
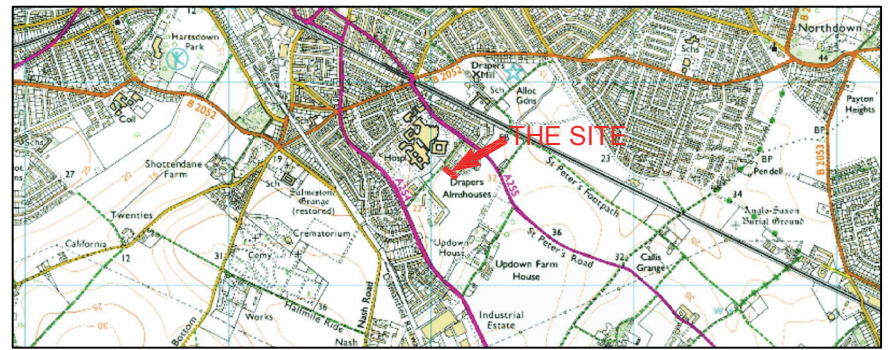


Figure 1: Site location map

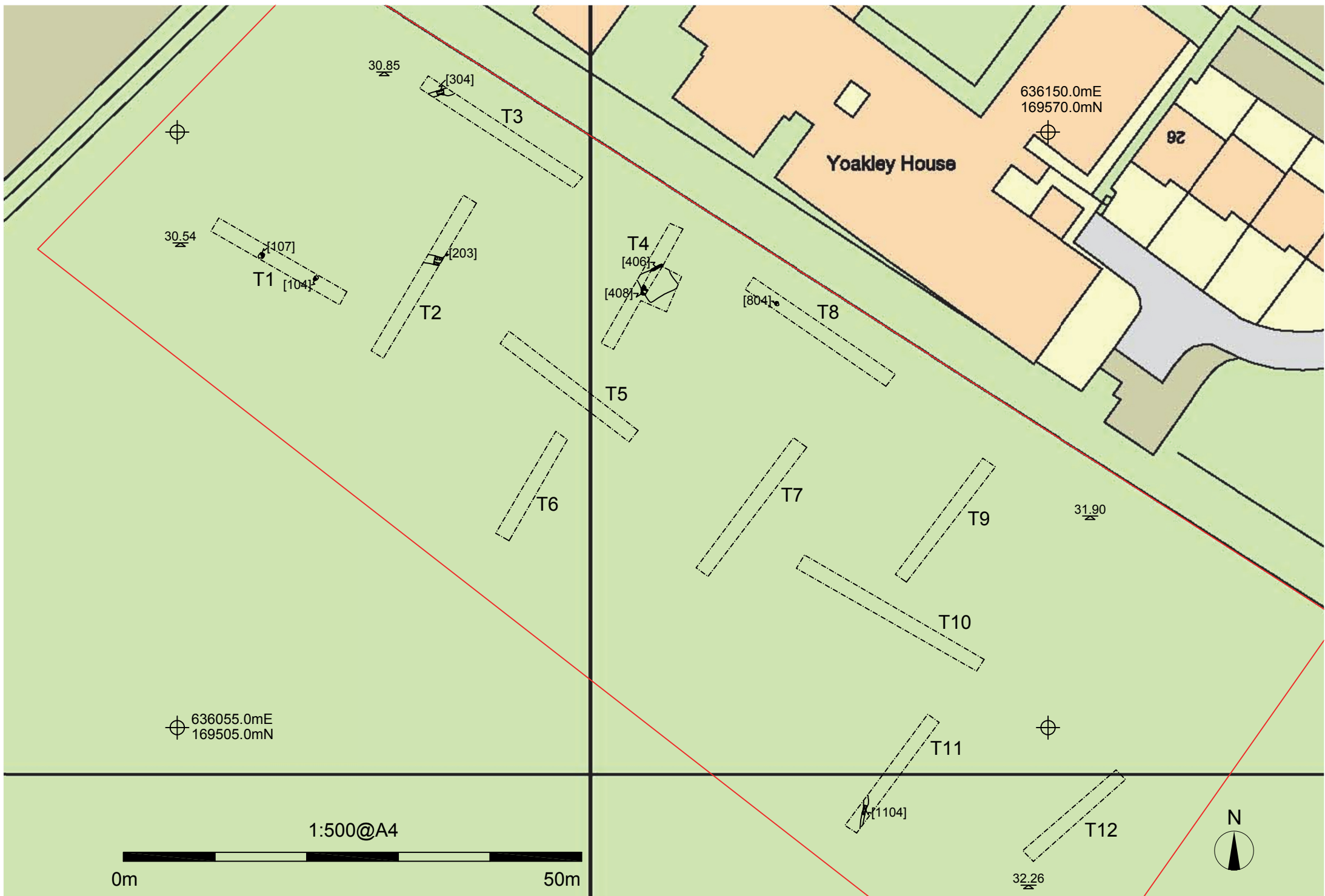


Figure 1: Evaluation Trenches

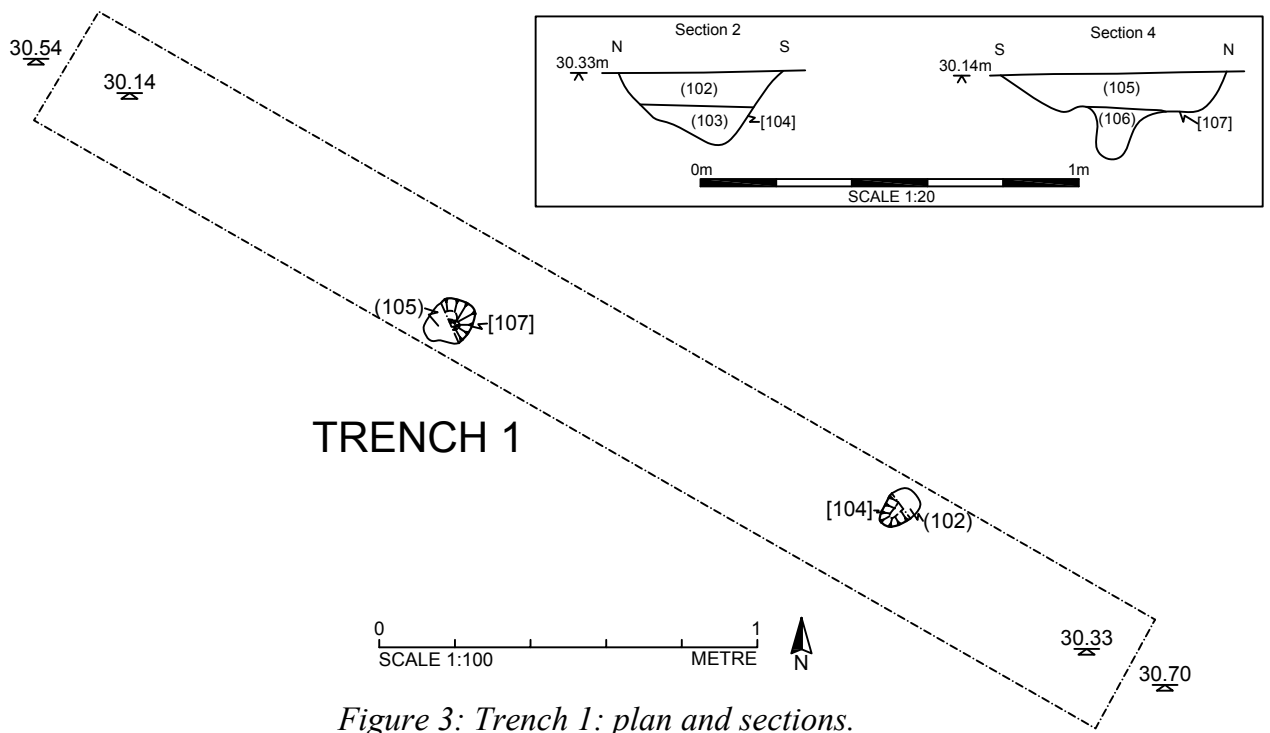


Figure 3: Trench 1: plan and sections.

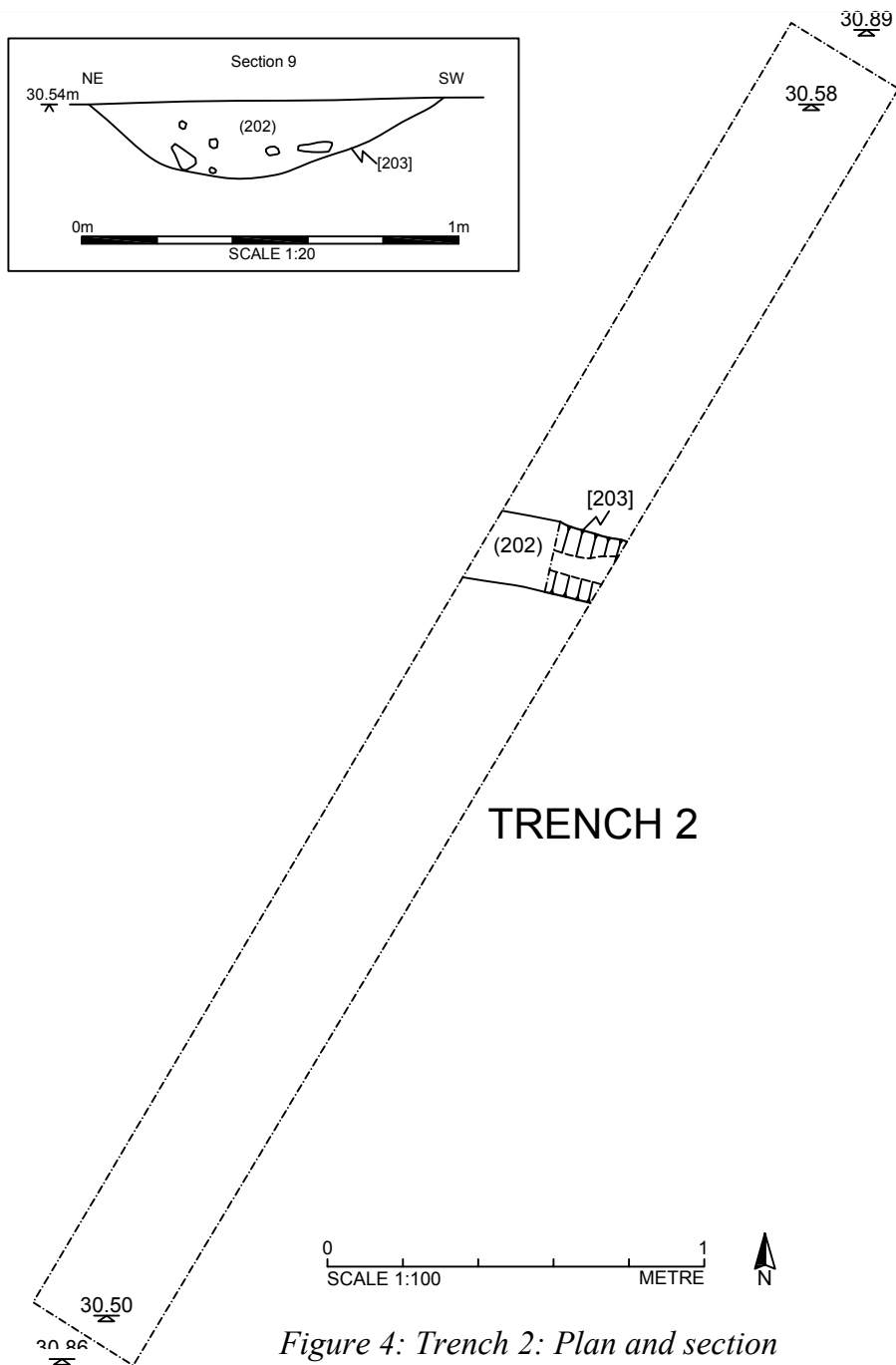


Figure 4: Trench 2: Plan and section

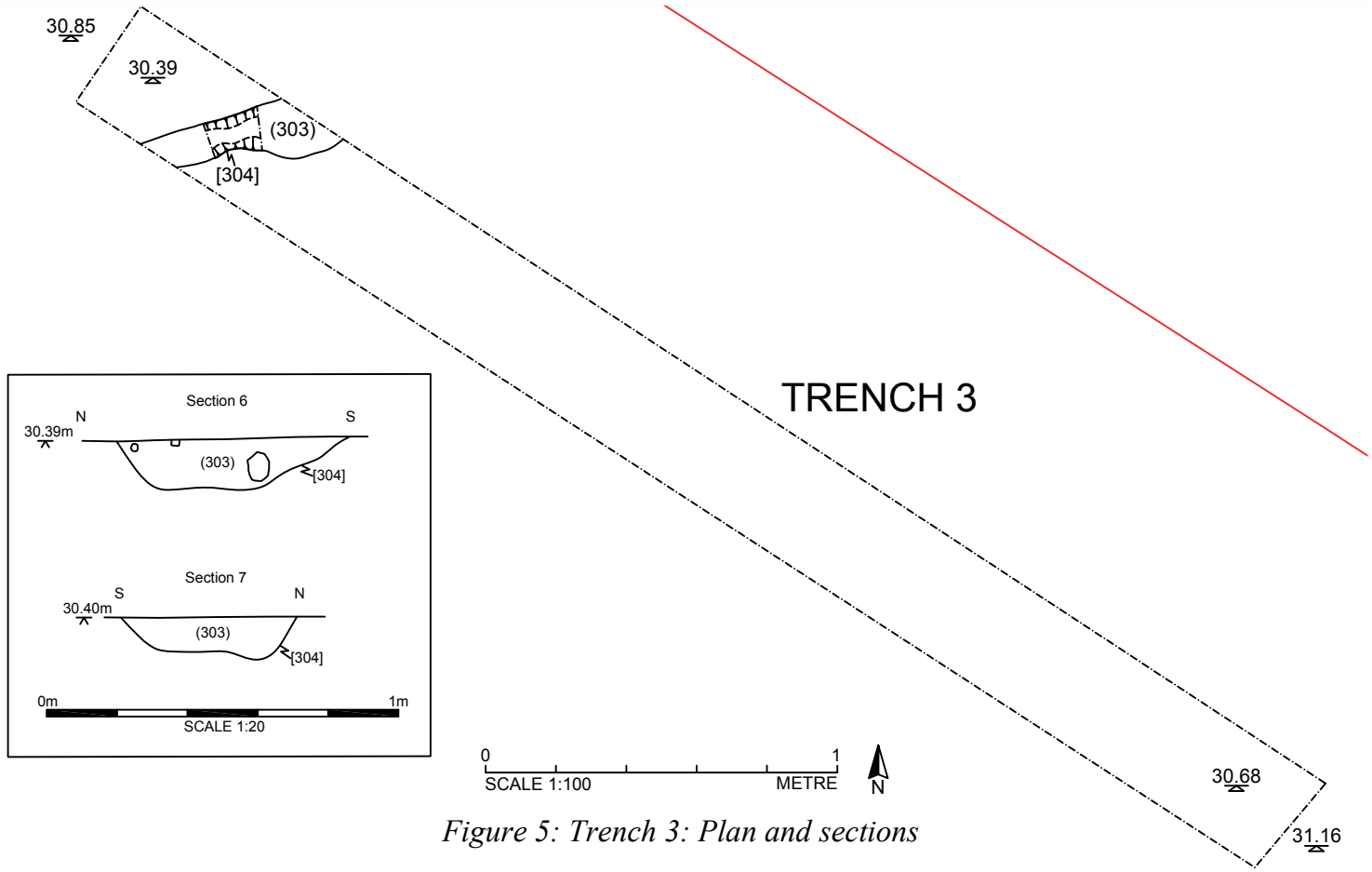


Figure 5: Trench 3: Plan and sections

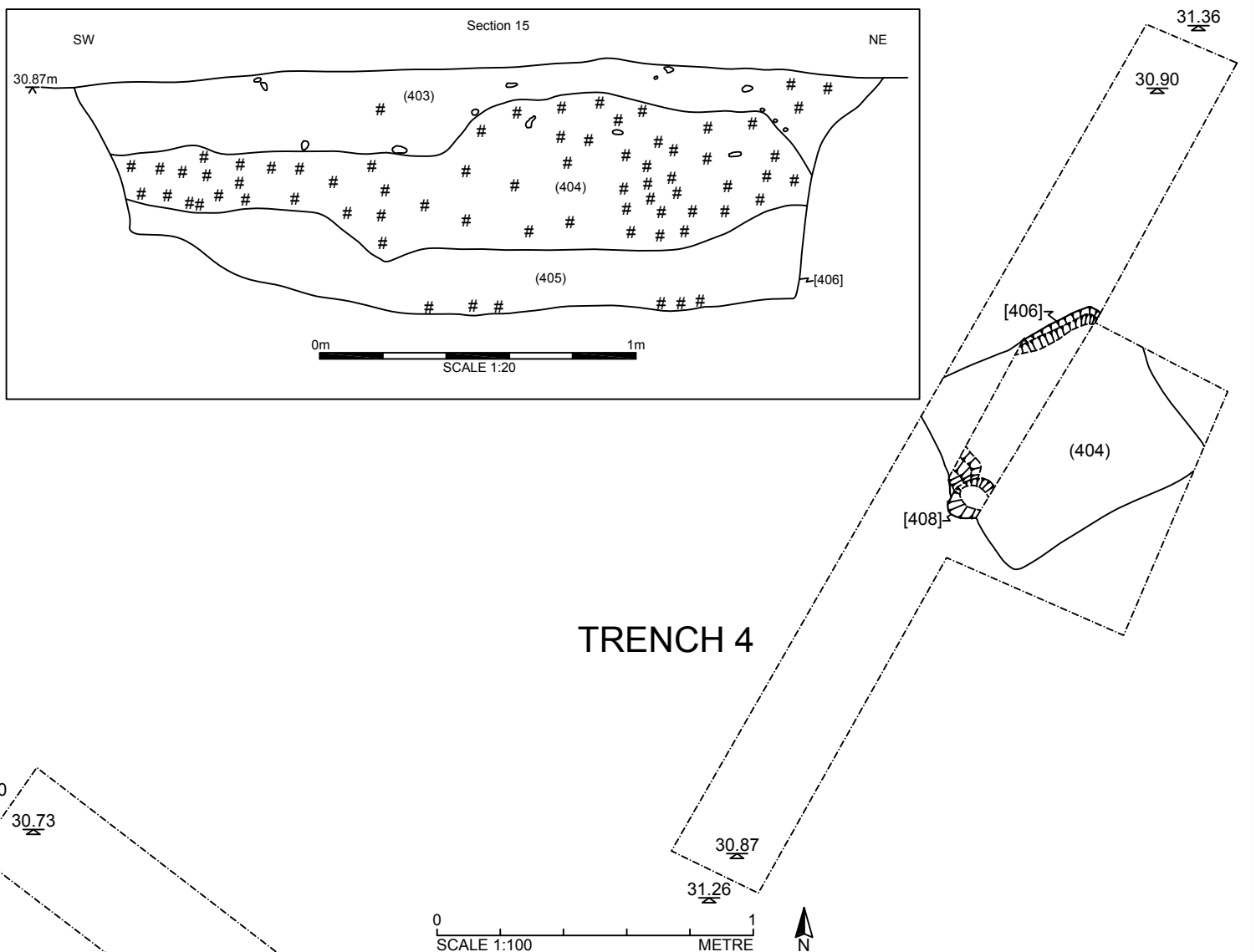


Figure 6: Trench 4: Plan and sections

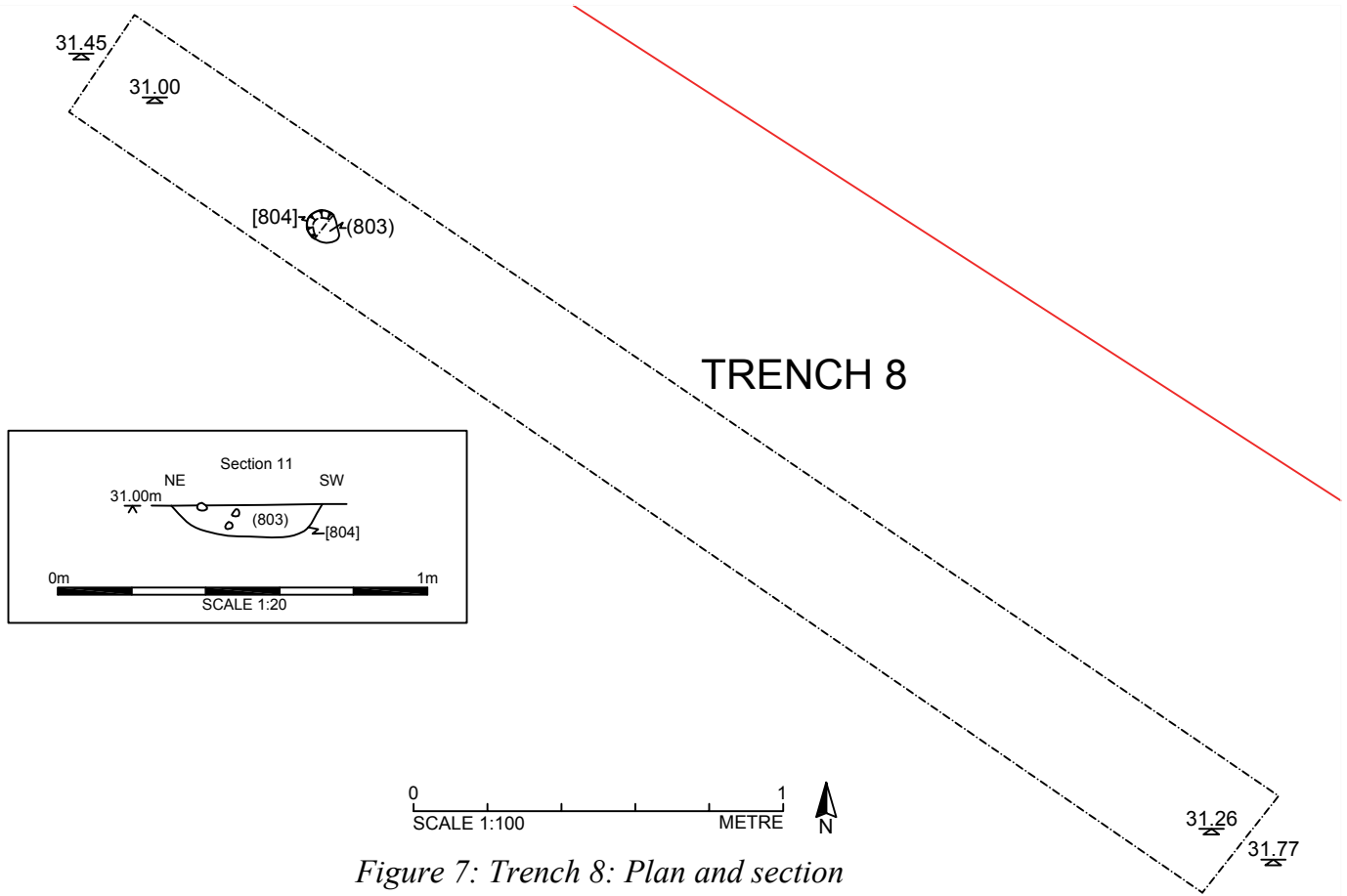


Figure 7: Trench 8: Plan and section

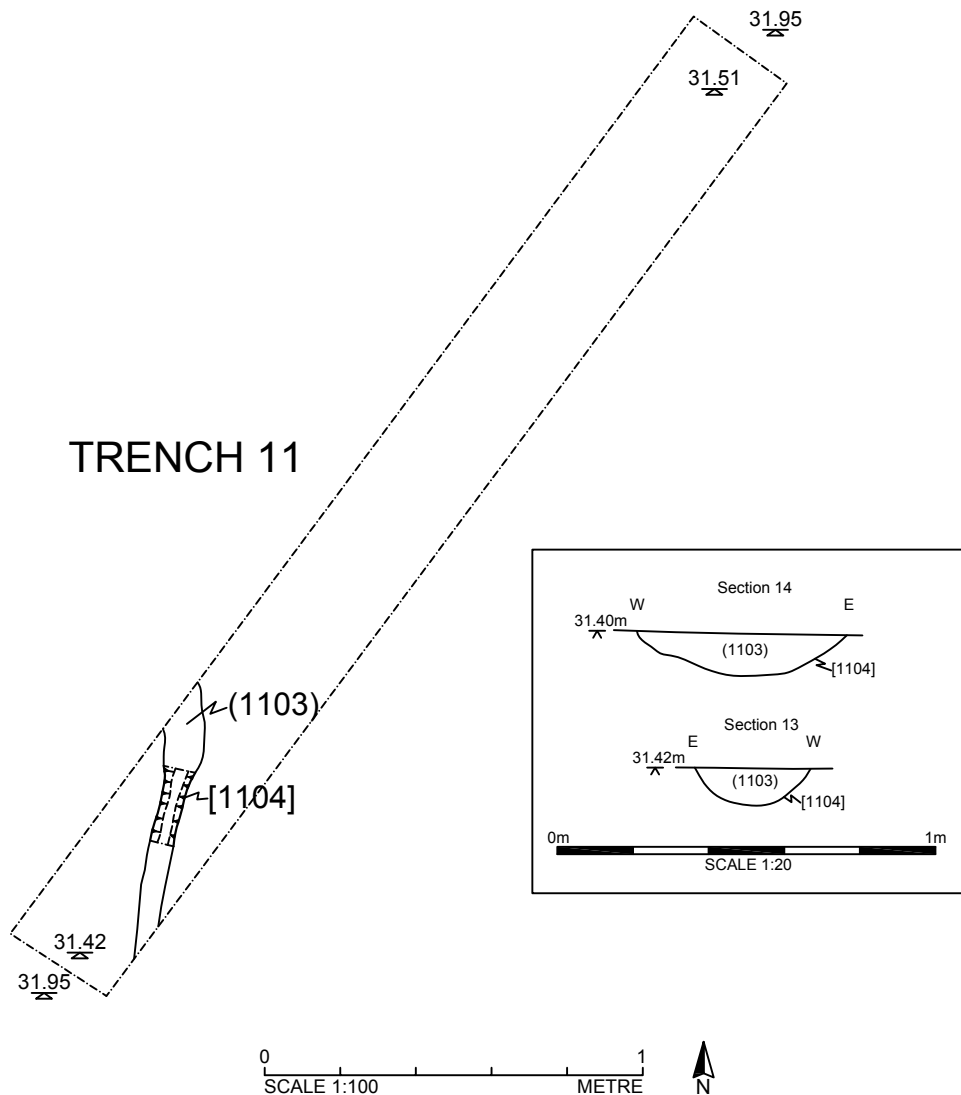


Figure 8: Trench 11: Plan and sections



Plate 1. Linear [203] looking south west



Plate 2. Linear [203] south-east facing section



Plate 3. Linear [304] east facing section



Plate 4. Linear [304] looking north



Plate 5. Linear [1104] looking east



Plate 6. Post hole [104]



Plate 7. Post hole [107]



Plate 8. SFB [406] looking east



Plate 9. SFB [406] looking north east



Plate 10. SFB [406] post hole [407] (1)



Plate 11. Slot through SFB [406] looking east



Plate 12. Trench 2 looking north east



Plate 13. Trench 10 looking north west