

Assessment of the Archaeological Strip, Map
and Sample of Margate Caves, Northdown
Road, Margate, Kent



NGR: 35727, 71143

Site Code: NDR/EX/18

Planning Application: (F/TH/15/0121)

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1. Summary

1.1 Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT) carried out a Strip, Map and Sample at Margate Caves, Northdown Road, Margate, Kent from 5th April 2018 to 28th April 2018. The archaeology found during the SMS reflects what the Canterbury Archaeological Trust found during their adjacent evaluation in 2012 and fits within the larger narrative of what was happening during the Iron Age in the area around Fort Hill. The archaeology investigated by SWAT Archaeology during the SMS is likely to be an extension of the enclosed settlement associated with the possible promontory fort at Hill Fort some 250m away. The SMS also provided an insight into the former Post- Medieval and modern houses that were once present on site.

2. Introduction and Background

2.1 Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT) were commissioned by The Margate Caves Community Education Trust to carry out an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample at Margate Caves, Northdown Road, Margate, Kent.

2.2 Work was carried out on site from 5th April 2018 to 28th April 2018 in accordance to the requirements set out within the Archaeological Specification (SWAT 2017) and in discussion with Simon Mason, the Principal Archaeological Officer Kent County Council.

2.3 The site was the former location of Bryan House, a school house run by Mrs Bryan, from 1792 to 1796, which consisted of two houses lately forming one (Margate Local History 2018).

2.4 In the latter half of the 18th century Francis Forster built Northumberland house. In 1798 the Caves were discovered in the grounds of the house and were made into a wine cellar, storage and a personal grotto (Kent Archaeological Society 2009).

2.5 The Caves were sealed up in 1835 following the death of Forster however, reopened in 1863 as a tourist attraction supposedly as 'Vortigern's Caves' though it is now thought that the Caves were a 17th Century chalk mine. Northumberland

house in the latter part of the 19th century became a vicarage for the Holy Trinity Church, which saw the Caves reopen as a tourist attraction (Margate Caves 2018).

2.6 The Caves were used as an air raid shelter during WWI and WWII and in 1958 were reopened to the public; two wooden huts were erected on the site forming a visitor entrance. In 2004 the Caves were closed due to poor maintenance of the visitor infrastructure (Margate Caves 2018).

2.7 In 2014 a Desk Based Assessment of the site was conducted by Le Gear on behalf of the Margate Caves Education Trust.

2.8 In 2017 the Trust for Thanet Archaeology proposed an evaluation of the site, consisting of two trial trenches. Talks with the Margate Caves Trust raised concerns about timescales and a single phase of archaeological work was proposed, consisting of an open-air excavation (SWAT 2017). The proposed strip, map and sample specification by SWAT Archaeology was submitted to Simon Mason, Principal Archaeological Heritage Officer KCC, who approved the proposal.

2.9 The principal reasoning behind proceeding straight to a strip, map and sample being the results of the evaluation Canterbury Archaeological Trust conducted, in 2012, at the site formerly known as Capitol House which, borders the eastern edge of Margate Caves. The evaluation discovered segments of a large multi-phase ditch system, dating to the middle to late Iron Age (c. 400/350 – 100/50 BC), which they concluded formed part of an enclosure ditch for an extensive defensible hill fort or an enclosed settlement (Canterbury Archaeological Trust 2012). The projected line of the most substantial ditch encountered during the evaluation runs into the proposed development area (PDA) at Margate Caves.

3. Site Description and Topography

3.1 The site is located at national grid reference NGR TR 35727, 71143. Margate Caves are situated on the northern side of the Northdown Road, opposite Flint House and adjacent to Sandhurst Place Flats.

3.2 The Margate Caves are situated on a roughly rectangular piece of land, aligned north east – south west and perpendicular to the Northdown Road (SWAT 2017). Access to the site is gained from the southern side, via a small set of steps leading from the street frontage of Northdown Road. The western edge of the site backs onto the gardens of the terraced houses fronting Trinity Square (52-66). The eastern side is adjacent to Sandhurst Place (formerly Capitol House) and the Northern side, Trinity Court.

3.3 The site was formerly the location of a large property known as Bryan/Northumberland House and from 1863 – 2004 the Caves have been a major tourist attraction. Since 2004 the area has been abandoned and had become overgrown with vegetation.

3.4 According to the British Geological Survey (2018) the bedrock geology of the immediate area consists of Margate Chalk Member, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 72-86 million years ago.

4. Planning Background

4.1 Planning permission was granted on the 16th of January 2015 for the erection of a single storey visitors Centre and community space with café (use class D1), together with excavation of land to form a ramped access at the front entrance at Margate Caves, Northdown Road, Margate, Kent, CT9 1QQ (Planning application No. F/TH/15/0121; NGR TR 35727 71143).

4.2 The planning permission contained the following condition (8) relating to archaeology:

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents and successors in title has secured the implementation of:

(i) archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has first been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority; and

(ii) following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure

preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Ground: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded in accordance with the advice contained within the NPPF.

4.3 The visitor centre will provide access to the restored caves as well and include a shop and café. At the rear of the visitor centre there will be a community centre, consisting of one large or two small classrooms and a garden (Margate Caves 2018).

4.4 A Heritage Lottery Fund grant was acquired by the Margate Caves Trust to build the visitor centre, with the community centre being funded by the Big Lottery Fund (Margate Caves 2018).

5. Archaeological and Historical Background.

5.1 The Kent County Council Historic Environment Record (KCCHER) has provided details about previous investigations and discoveries in the immediate area surrounding the proposed development area of Margate Caves.

5.2 Margate began as a small fishing village with records in 1254 showing Margate being referred to as Meregeat, 'Mere' meaning 'sea or water' and 'geat' meaning gate (Kent Past 2010). In the 15th century Henry VI added Margate to the Cinque ports (Kent Past 2010), In 1753 the small fishing town was transformed into a popular holiday destination for Londoners (Kent Past 2010).

Prehistoric (c 970,000BP – AD 43)

5.3 The earliest archaeological evidence in this area comes from 101 Northdown Road (NGR TR 3627 7098) where a Neolithic polished axe head (TR 37 SE 5) was found in 1940, approximately 572m east south east from the PDA.

5.4 Approximately 256m from the PDA, at Fort Hill (NGR TR 355 712), many Iron Age features (TR 37 SE 68) have been discovered at an extensive site, excavated from the 1930's up until the 1990's. Features such as ditches, post-holes, and pits have been identified at a series of locations within the area including at the rear of 18 Trinity Square, the Britannia Inn and Cobb's Brewery. Also in this area at the site of the police station a number of prehistoric features were found, containing pottery dating to the Middle Bronze Age – Early Iron Age (c.550 – 350 BC). It has been theorised that this area could have once been the location for a promontory fort (Trust for Thanet Archaeology 1997).

5.5 It seems that this promontory fort or possible enclosed settlement extended out to at least Sandhurst Place (formerly Capitol House), which borders the eastern side of the PDA. An evaluation by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (TR 37 SE 375) in 2012 revealed a large multi phase ditch system dating to middle to late Iron Age (c. 400/350 – 100/50BC) as well as pits, gullies, postholes, potential structural elements, and Sunken Feature Building and two inhumations (Canterbury Archaeological Trust 2012). They postulated that the site was probably part of a wider landscape that was part of the Fort Hill promontory fort.

5.6 To the North of the site SWAT in 2004 discovered Iron Age remains similar to those at Capitol House at Trinity Square including an Sunken Feature Building and two inhumations. This data is not on the KCCHER.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 450)

5.7 The Roman archaeology in this area appears to be an evolution of the Iron Age promontory fort into a settlement site. At Fort Hill (NGR TR 355 712), in the rear of 18 Trinity Square (TR 37 SE 68) amphorae, coarse and fine wear, fragments of jars, urns, flagons and Samian bowls were found dating to the early part of the 2nd Century AD. At Cobb's Brewery a series of Romano-British cremation burials were discovered as well as pits and ditches containing Romano-British material. A single cremation burial (TR 37 SE 1) was found opposite the Britannia Inn (NGR TR 3552 7127) dating to 43 AD-409AD).

5.8 Approximately 128m to the SE of the PDA a number of Roman features were identified at Dane Hill (NGR TR 3579 7104) including a possible four-post timber structure (TR 37 SE 350), which produced 2nd Century AD pottery.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 450-1066)

5.9 Possible Saxon inhumations (TR 37 SE 36) were found at the lower part of Dane Hill (NGR 357 710) approximately 87m the South of the PDA, where numerous human bones were found in the gardens of the houses. Also a possible Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery (TR 37 SE 35) was found in Gas Alley during 1840 (NGR TR 3573 7089), with burials lying side by side adorned with spears additionally two individuals were discovered in the Gasworks Yard along with an iron dagger. Approximately 199m to the south of the PDA.

Medieval (AD 1066- 1500)

5. 10 There is very little archaeological record for the Medieval period in this area with two ditches (TR 37 SE 363) found at Fort Hill at the Police Station (NGR TR 35528 71164) 273m north west of the PDA. At Cobb Court, 225m west of the PDA (NGR TR 3547 7112) a late Medieval (Tudor) well and foundations were discovered (TR 37 SE 70).

Post-medieval (AD 1500-1800)

5.11 There is also very little archaeological evidence for this period in the area surrounding the PDA. There are two major sites in the area that do date to this period. The first, as mentioned in 2.3, was Bryan House, a school house run by Mrs Bryan, from 1792 to 1796, which consisted of two houses lately forming one (Margate Local History 2018). The second being Fort Paragon (TR 37 SE 69) situated approximately 181m north west of the PDA (NGR TR 356 712) a Napoleonic fort marked on maps of 1774, that is also associated with a tunnel found at Dane Hill.

Modern (AD 1800 – present day)

5.12. There are several listed buildings from the 18th-19th Century around this area, with a concentration around Trinity Square. As mentioned in 2.4 -2.6 after Bryan House, Northumberland house was built; in the latter half of the 18th century Francis Forster built Northumberland house. In 1798 the Caves were discovered in the grounds of the house and were made into a wine cellar, storage and a personal grotto (Kent Archaeological Society 2009). Following this the Caves were sealed up in 1835 following the death of Forster however, reopened in 1863 as a tourist attraction supposedly a 'Vortigern's Caves' though it is now thought that the Caves were a 17th Century Chalk Mine. Northumberland house in the latter part of the 19th century became a vicarage for the Holy Trinity Church, which saw the Caves reopen as a tourist attraction (Margate Caves 2018). The Caves were used as an air raid shelter during WWI and WWII and in 1958 were reopened to the public; two wooden huts were erected on the site forming a visitor entrance. In 2004 the Caves were closed due to poor maintenance of the visitor infrastructure (Margate Caves 2018). The House sustained damage during WWII and was demolished in the following decade.

5.13 Along the sea front to the North of the PDA, along Fort Crescent and Cliff terrace are numerous WWII defence structures including a Battery of 2x6" guns (TR 37 SE 1333), Pillbox (TR 37 SE 1133) and a air raid shelter forming part of the Ramsgate tunnels (TR 37 SE 1337).

6. Aims and Objectives

6.1 The SWAT Archaeological Specification (2017) states that the aims and objectives for the archaeological work were to:

'Record the extent and nature of archaeological deposits falling within the areas of maximum impact from the development where preservation in situ cannot be achieved.'

7. Methodology.

7.1 The strip, map and sample was conducted according to the archaeological

specification produced by SWAT (2017) as well as KCC and ClfA standards and guidance.

7.2 The site was divided into two separate areas in order not to impact upon a passageway that was cut in 1914 joining the cellars of the former house to the caves, which runs in the center of the Proposed Development Area. Area A, the smaller of the two, measured approximately 30.25 Square meters and was adjacent to the western edge of the site perpendicular to the gardens of the houses fronting Trinity Square. Area B measured approximately 140 square meters and was adjacent to the eastern edge of the site bordering Sandhurst Place, formerly Capitol House.

7.3 Both Area A and B were first stripped of vegetation by a 7 ton tracked mechanical excavator using a ditching bucket. Topsoil, made ground and overburden were subsequently removed from both areas, in accordance to the strip, map and sample mitigation laid out in the WSI (SWAT 2017), before the subsoil was reduced in spits until the archaeological horizon was identified.

7.4 The Eastern side of Area B had been truncated by Post-Medieval/ Modern services [1006] and by the garden wall [1005] of the former house. In order to reveal the entire archaeological horizon the wall [1005] was removed once it had been fully recorded and its position surveyed.

7.5 Once the areas had been cleared of overburden the features identified were sampled by hand excavation at appropriately located sections and junctions according to the standard strip, map and sample specifications.

7.6 Burial [1038] was excavated in accordance to the strip, map and sample requirements, part B 8.6- 9.6 set out in the WSI produced by SWAT (2017) once the burial license for the site had been obtained.

7.7 Due to the fact that the project was partially funded by the Heritage Lottery Funding the community were invited to participate in the project. This enabled the local community to engage and learn about the excavation and post excavation processes whilst under the supervision of SWAT employees and members of the

Kent Archaeological Field School.

7.8 Soil Samples were collected from specific features in order to better understand the archaeological environment. The material collected will be subjected to processing via flotation.

8. Results

8.1 In area A, a series of re-deposited chalk layers and laminations of different silt layers covered the archaeological horizon (1003), (1059), (1058), (1057), (1056), (1004) down to an average depth of 0.9m. In this overburden two Post-medieval/Modern features were identified ([1051] and [1053]) however, these are discussed later.

8.2 The western side of area B was on average overlaid by 0.16m of subsoil (1004) and 0.2m of topsoil (1003) before the archaeological horizon was encountered. The eastern side of area B was more severely truncated by debris from the demolition of the houses that formerly stood on the site and so eastern limit of excavation is made of layers of rubble overburden and re-deposited chalk (1000), (1001), (1002) as well as the topsoil (1003) and subsoil (1004), the archaeological horizon was encountered approximately 1m below ground level on this side.

Iron Age (800 BC- 43 AD)

8.3 There seems to be three main phases of archaeology during the Iron Age, with features either being cut before, contemporary to or after the large double ditch and re-cut that lies at the centre of area B. The only other phases are a single Mid to Late Roman Linear and the rest of the features and structures are constructed during the Postmedieval/Modern period and associated with the former houses that once stood on the site, Bryan House and Northumberland House, but they will be discussed later. There are also a number of features that did not produce dateable material.

8.4 There are two features, both in area B that are cut by the double ditch and re-cut that dominates the archaeological landscape. The largest of these are [1078] a large

ditch with stepped sides and a flat base, 0.9m+ in length, 1m+ in width and 1.1m at its maximum thickness. [1078] Runs on a east south-east –west north-west alignment and is filled by three fills (1125), (1124) and (1077). (1125) Is the primary fill of ditch [1078] and consists of a firm, mid brown, sandy silt with no inclusions and produced no finds, the fill had a thickness of 0.3m. This was sealed by secondary fill (1124) a firm compact, light brown, sandy silt with occasional angular chalk piece inclusions with a thickness of 0.4m and produced no finds. The tertiary fill of ditch [1078] was a soft, light brown, sandy silt with occasional flint and small chalk inclusions (1077) that had a thickness of 0.47m and contained pottery dating to 500 – 300 BC as well as animal bone and shell. [1078] Was cut by two Postmedieval/Modern cuts [1040] and [1111] as well as being cut by the substantial north-east – south-west aligned ditch [1082] which forms a double ditch with feature [1045].

8.5 The second is linear feature [1029] that runs north-west – south east across area B near the eastern limit of excavation. The north-west side of the linear is vertical whilst the south-east side is steep sloping, the linear has a flat base with a length of 0.7m, a width of 0.48m and a depth of 0.58m. [1029] is filled by a moderately compact, mid brown, sandy silt with occasional chalk and angular flint inclusions (1028) that contained pot dating to 550 – 300BC. The south-east end of the linear is truncated by modern feature [1133] and is cut on the north-west side by feature [1045], which is part of a double ditch running through the center of the site.

8.6 The most prominent feature on the site is the double ditch that runs from the north-east corner of area B to the south-west corner. The ditch consists of two parallel ditches, feature [1082] (Inc. [1101], [1095], [1114], [1147] and [1108]) forms the western ditch which has very steep but slightly sloping sides and a flat base forming a narrower ‘U’ shaped profile. Feature [1082] has a length of 15.7m+, an average width of 2.7m and an average depth of 0.57m. Feature [1082] (Inc. [1101], [1095], [1114], [1147] and [1108]) is filled with a friable, while, chalk rubble with

occasional large angular flint inclusions, which contained animal bone fragments and shell (1081) (Inc. (1102), (1042), (1112), (1146) and (1109)).

8.7 Conjoining and parallel on the east side is feature [1045] (Inc. [1027], [1141] and [1113]) that again runs from the north-east corner of area B to the south-west corner and has a length of 15.7m+, an average width of 2.7m and an average depth of 1m. Feature [1045] (Inc. [1027], [1141] and [1113]) shares a fill with feature [1082] a friable, white, chalk rubble with occasional large angular flint inclusions that contained animal bone, shell and pottery dating to 550 – 300BC (1081) (Inc. (1102), (1042), (1112), (1146) and (1109)), which suggests that both linear features are contemporary or as least went out of use at the same time.

8.8 It would seem that once the double ditch [1082] (Inc. [1101], [1095], [1114], [1147] and [1108]) and [1045] (Inc. [1027], [1141] and [1113]) were in filled with chalk rubble shell (1081) (Inc. (1102), (1042), (1112), (1146) and (1109)) a single wider but shallower ditch was re-cut into this fill along the same alignment as the double ditch. Re-cut [1098] (Inc. [1105], [1036], [1097], [1089], [1150] and [1070]) had a length of 15.7m+, an average width of 3m and had an average thickness of 0.9m in total. [1098] Was filled with primary fill (1044) (Inc. (1135), (1035), (1041), (1088), (1145) and (1068)) a moderately compact, mid brown, sandy silt with moderate chalk and large angular flint inclusions with an average depth of 0.24m and contained worked flint, animal bone, shell and pottery dating to 600 – 300 BC with intrusive Post-medieval pottery dating to 1550 – 1700 AD. This was sealed by a secondary fill (1043) (Inc. (1106), (1034), (1026), (1087), (1144) and (1142)) a moderately compact, very light greyish brown slightly sandy silt with frequent chalk and occasional angular flint inclusions with an average thickness of 0.66m and contained worked flint, animal bone and pottery dating to 600 – 300 BC with intrusive Post-medieval pottery dating to 1550 – 1700 AD. The worked flint dated to 1550 – 300 BC however it was most likely re-used and originally dated to 9200 – 1700 BC. The re-cut becomes unclear towards the southern end of area B because of the modern truncation caused by the former house and associated services meaning that fill (1107) may be a remnant of the re-cut or possibly re-deposited sediment during the construction process.

8.9 There are a number of features in both areas that are not part of the system of linears that run across the site. One of these is a post-hole [1091] that is situated close to the northern limit of excavation in area B. [1091] is a roughly circular posthole with vertical sides and a slightly undulating base, that has a length of 0.36m, a width of 0.42m and a total depth of 0.25m. [1091] is filled with two fills the first being (1092) a firm white/grey chalk rubble fill that takes up roughly half of the post-hole (0.36m by 0.24m) and has a thickness of 0.12m. This fill could have been packing for a post. Overlying this fill is the secondary fill (1090) a moderately compact – firm, mid brown, sandy silt with no inclusions and a thickness of 0.25m (1090), containing pot dating to 600 – 300 BC.

8.10 Roughly 9m to the south-west of [1091] is pit [1025] an oval pit with very steep sloping sides and a slightly concave base on an alignment of north-west – south-east. The pit has a length of 0.9m, a width of 1.1m and a depth of 0.36m. [1025] is filled by (1024) a moderately compact, mid brown, silt with moderate chalk inclusions that contained animal bone and pottery dating to 600 – 300 BC. The pit is cut by linear feature [1023] (Inc. [1080], which runs west to east through the pit.

8.11 5.5m to the north-east of [1025] is post-hole [1076] a small roughly circular feature (0.46m by 0.32m) that had a depth of 0.1m [1076] had irregular steep sloping sides and a slightly concave base and was filled by (1075) a moderately compact, mid brown, sandy silt with very small occasional chalk inclusions and contained pottery dating to 600 – 300 BC with intrusive Early Roman pottery dating to 100 – 150 AD.

8.12 In the south-east corner is a linear feature or possible partial pit [1049] that in between the eastern limit of excavation and the cellar walls of the former house [1007]. The cut had a length of 0.92m, a width of 0.75m and a total depth of 0.4m with almost vertical sides and a flat base. The cut also had a south-east – north-west orientation. The primary fill of the cut consisted of a firm, grey brown, sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint inclusions that had a thickness of 0.11m and contained no finds. This was overlaid with (1099) a lens of loose, black, charcoal that had a thickness of 0.06m and produced no finds. Overlying this was the tertiary fill (1048) a

moderately compact mid brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions that had a thickness of 0.4m and produced shell, animal bone and pottery dating to 600 – 300 BC with intrusive Post-medieval pottery dating to 1550 – 1600 AD.

8.13 In the northern half of area A was a grouping of post-holes. In the north-west corner of area A post-hole [1012] was situated, roughly 0.7m in diameter and 0.78m in depth with vertical sides and a flat base. [1012] Was filled by (1011) a moderately compact grey mid brown, sandy silt with frequent small chalk inclusions that produced worked flint, burnt flint, CBM, animal bone and pottery dating to 600 – 300 BC.

8.14 Roughly 1.5m south-east of [1012] was a roughly circular post-hole [1019] (0.49m by 0.54) that had a depth of 0.5m The post-hole had steep sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by (1018) a friable, dark brown, sandy silt with moderate chalk inclusions that contained worked flint, animal bone and pottery dating to 600 – 300 BC. The worked flint was dated to Late Bronze Age – Mid Iron Age 1550 – 300 BC.

8.15 Further to the south-east in post-hole [1031] which is partially situated in the limit of excavation of area A. [1031] is circular post-hole with 0.44m by 0.44m exposed and had a depth of 0.42m. The post-hole was filled by (1030) a friable, dark brown, sandy silt, with occasional chalk and angular flint inclusions producing animal bone and pottery dating to 600 – 300 BC.

8.16 Roughly 3m to the west of [1031] is the location of post-hole [1017] a circular feature with a diameter of 0.38m and a depth of 0.39m. The cut had steep sloping slides and a flat base and was filled by (1016) a friable, dark brown, silty sand with moderate chalk inclusions and also contained pottery dating to 600 – 300 BC.

8.17 To the south of [1017] is linear [1086] which runs from west to east across area A. [1086] had a length of 1.2m a width of 0.64m+ and a total depth of 0.9m. The cut had very steep almost vertical sides and a concave base. The primary fill of the linear was (1096) a friable, white, chalk rubble backfill that produced no finds and had a thickness of 0.4m. Overlying this was secondary fill (1085), which consisted of a

moderately compact, mid greyish brown, slightly sandy silt with frequent chalk and occasional angular flint inclusions that had a thickness of 0.48m and contained animal bone and pottery dating to 600 – 300 BC. Linear [1086] must terminate in the area in between areas A and B as although it is on the same alignment as [1023] (Inc. [1080]) it has a very different profile and depth.

8.18 Adjacent to [1086] was burial [1038]. Pit [1038] was a bell shaped granary pit with an opening diameter of 0.82m, which widened to 1.1m diameters when at its base 1.2m deep. The pit was filled by (1037) a moderately compact mid-dark brown sandy silt with occasional small chalk inclusions that at a depth of 0.9m contained an articulated adult human skeleton (1148) in the form of a crouch burial, this fill continued under the burial for a further 0.3m suggesting that both the fill and the inhumation had been deposited in a single event. The fill (1037) also produced pottery dating to dating from 1550 – 300 BC although the older material could have been residual as other pottery from the feature dated to 550 – 300 BC. There was also intrusive Post-medieval pottery in the fill dating to 1525 – 1600 AD.

8.19 Towards the southern end of area A truncated by the modern services, was linear feature [1084] which had a length of 0.6m+, a width of 0.5m and a depth of 0.3m. The linear feature had moderately steep sloping sides and a slightly concave base and had an alignment of west-east across the area. [1084] was filled by (1083) a firm, dark brown, sandy silt, with occasional flint, chalk and charcoal inclusions and produced animal bone and pottery dating to 500 – 300 BC. From its alignment it could be a continuation of the early ditch [1078] in area B however, due to its level of truncation caused by the modern services this is impossible to tell.

8.20 There are several later features that cut into the double ditch featured in the center of area B ([1082] and [1045]) as well as its re-cut [1098]. One of these is [1023] (Inc. [1080]) which follows an alignment of north-west – south east truncating the double ditch [1082] (Inc. [1101], [1095], [1114], [1147] and [1108]) and [1045] (Inc. [1027], [1141] and [1113]) also the re-cut [1098] (Inc. [1105], [1036], [1097], [1089], [1150] and [1070]) terminating in the western edge of the features. [1023] (Inc. [1080]) is a linear feature with very steep sloping sides and a concave base that

transitions to a flat base where it joins the double ditches. [1023] (Inc. [1080]) has a length of 3.1m+, an average width of 0.54m and a maximum depth of 0.47m. The feature was filled by (1022) (Inc. (1079) a moderately compact mid greyish brown silt fill with moderate chalk and occasional large angular flint inclusions, containing animal bone and pottery dating to 600 – 300 BC with intrusive Early Roman pottery dating to 120 – 200 AD. The linear feature also cuts pit [1025].

8.21 Opposite [1021] (Inc. [1033]) is terminus [1061] with a length of 0.95m+, a width of 0.8m and a depth of 0.25m. The terminus of a linear feature runs along a north-east –south-west alignment and has very steep sloping sides and a gentle sloping base. [1061] is filled by (1060) a soft, greyish mid brown sandy silt with frequent small chalk inclusions and contained worked flint, animal bone and pottery dating to 600 – 300 BC. [1061] Truncates re-cut of double ditch [1098] (Inc. [1105], [1036], [1097], [1089], [1150] and [1070]) and carries on into the eastern limit of excavation of area B.

8.22 Towards the south-east corner of area B is a group of 3 linears. One of these is [1047] (Inc. [1129]), which runs of the east-west orientation from the eastern edge of area B and terminates truncating double ditches [1082] (Inc. [1101], [1095], [1114], [1147] and [1108]) and [1045] (Inc. [1027], [1141] and [1113]) also the re-cut [1098] (Inc. [1105], [1036], [1097], [1089], [1150] and [1070]). [1047] (Inc. [1129]) has a length of approximately 4m+, a width on average 0.5m and an average depth of 0.5m and was filled by (1046) (Inc. (1128)) a moderately compact dark-mid brown sandy silt with frequent chalk inclusions and contained animal bone and pottery dating to 550 – 300 BC with intrusive Post-medieval dating to 1500 – 1650 AD.

8.23 Running parallel to [1047] (Inc. [1129]) is linear [1119] which had steep sloping sides and a concave base with a length of 1m+, a width of 0.3m and a depth of 0.44m. [1119] was filled by a moderate compact, mid brown, slightly sandy silt with infrequent chalk piece inclusions and produced no pottery.

8.24 Both [1047] (Inc. [1129]) and [1119] are truncated by linear [1072]. [1072] Was a linear feature with steep sloping sides and a concave base with a length of 1m+, a width of 0.8m and a total depth of 0.54m. The primary fill of [1072] is (1121) a

moderate compact, dark brown, sandy silt with occasional small chalk piece and occasional large angular flint inclusions and a thickness of 0.2m. This was overlaid by the secondary fill (1120) a firm compact, mid brown, slightly sandy silt with infrequent small chalk pieces and infrequent chalk rubble inclusions and a thickness of 0.16m. Over this was a tertiary fill (1071) a moderately compact, mid dark brown, slightly sandy silt with occasional small chalk and angular flint inclusions that had a thickness of 0.22m and contained animal bone and pottery dating to 600 – 300 BC. Although due to the truncation caused by the Postmedieval/Modern archaeology on the site we cannot ascertain the relationship between [1119] and [1072] with the double ditch and its re-cut we can say that [1072] is later than both as it later than 1047] (Inc. [1129]) which truncates the [1082], [1045] and [1098].

8.25 In the northern boundary of area B Possible pit [1103] cuts ditch [1082] (Inc. [1101], [1095], [1114], [1147] and [1108]) and had a length of 1.1m+, a width of 1m+ and a depth of 0.91m. Its primary fill was (1104) a moderately compact mid-dark brown sandy silt with no inclusions with a thickness of 0.35m and contained worked flint, animal bone and pottery dating to 600 – 300 BC with intrusive Late Iron Age – Early Roman 0/25 – 50 AD. This was overlaid by fill (1140) a firm, white, chalk rubble back fill of ditch with a thickness of 0.84m.

Mid Roman to Late Roman (175 – 300 AD)

8.26 Emerging from the north-west limit of excavation of area B is linear feature [1021] (Inc. [1033]) that runs along an alignment of north-west – south-east. [1021] (Inc. [1033]) was a linear feature that was at least 6.5m+, with a maximum width of 0.92 that tapers to 0.8m and maximum depth of 0.62m that shallows to 0.35m as the linear progresses east. [1021] (Inc. [1033]) is filled by (Inc. (1032) a mid brown, sandy silt with moderate small angular flint and chalk inclusions, which produced worked flint, animal bone and pottery dating to 175 – 300 AD with some residual pottery dating to 550 – 300 BC. The worked flint was dated to Late Bronze Age – Mid Iron Age 1550 – 300 BC. [1021] (Inc. [1033]) truncates re-cut of double ditch [1098] (Inc. [1105], [1036], [1097], [1089], [1150] and [1070]) and carries on into the eastern limit of excavation of area B.

Postmedieval/ Modern (1500 – present day).

8.27 Other than the predominantly Iron age archaeological landscape that the SMS exposed, the latest phase of archaeology is that associated with the former houses that once stood on the site, Bryan House and Northumberland House.

8.28 The concentration of this Postmedieval/ Modern archaeology is located in the southern end of both areas A and B. The largest of these features is the series of in filled cellars and back wall of Northumberland house, which were aligned northwest-southeast and stretched 17.5m across both areas and protruded into the areas on average by 2.5m and 4.5m where there was a window into the cellars. The cellars [1007] were red brick built and where filled with the rubble from the demolition of the house, consisting of brick rubble, dressed marble and some metal work such as water tanks. This rubble was left in-situ. The back wall of the house, forming the northernmost wall of the cellars had an average thickness of 0.4m. Although only a small extent of the former house was identified in the SMS the full width of the house can be ascertained because of the tile floors that had survived. The back wall and cellars of the house truncate all other periods of archaeology and a construction cut [1123] can be seen going down to at least 1.02m and 0.2m wide, then backfilled with (1122) a loose grey, sandy silt and frequent small chalk piece inclusions.

8.29 Minton tiled floors [1014] and [1015] were the surviving tiled floors from a northwest-southeast aligned hallway at the back of Northumberland house. They consisted of two tiled rectangular sections, [1014] 0.9m by 1.6m, [1015] 0.8m by 0.8m, featuring an identical repeating pattern across both sections. They had survived the demolition process and were discovered when the vegetation was stripped from area A, [1014] and [1015] were situated in-between both area A and B above the 1914 tunnel from the house cellars to the caves. 5m to the south of [1014] and [1015] is another section of surviving Minton tiled floor which would have been situated in the front porch of the house. [1013] is a sub-rectangular area of tiled floor 1.5m by 1.2m with a central un-tiled depression measuring 0.7m by 0.9m, which most likely would have housed a metal grate. [1013] is a different motif and

decoration to identical floors [1014] and [1015] and makes the known width on the former house approximately 8.1m.

8.30 Running roughly north to south across area B was a red brick garden wall [1005] associated with Northumberland house. It was located in the eastern half of area B and ran from the northern limit of excavation and ran 10+m joining on to the back wall of the house, with a width of 0.4m and a depth of 0.42m. The area the wall occupied had been levelled out with series of made ground layers of which the wall was build upon. The primary layer of this made ground (1010), under the wall, was a 0.22m thick firm light greyish brown, sandy silt with frequent small chalk inclusions. This was sealed by a firm light grey chalk rubble with modern brick inclusions and a thickness of 0.18m (1009). Over (1009) was a friable dark grey, sandy silt with frequent chalk and modern brick inclusions and a thickness of 0.22m (1008).

8.31 In addition to the domestic structural Postmedieval/ Modern archaeology in both areas A and B there were also a number of sanitary structures that were associated with the former house. The largest of these was [1006] a soakaway, situated adjacent to the eastern limit of excavation in area B. [1006] consisted of a 1.5m in diameter circular soakaway that was cut into the chalk bedrock with a depth of 5.3m, the soakaway was capped by a yellow stock brick dome approximately 0.2m in height. Connected to this was a ceramic pipe running 1.8m to the north before it turned east and ran 0.4m into the limit of excavation. This soakaway could potentially have serviced the stables that were reportedly to have been location at the back of Northumberland House and or could have serviced the buildings that formerly stood at Sandhurst Place.

8.32 Additionally to this there are two other services associated with Northumberland house and although they are spate features they have been grouped together due to an overlap in some areas. Modern cut [1133] is a linear feature with vertical sides and flat base, with a width of 0.5m and a depth of 0.3m that has an alignment of east to west. [1133] Contained fill (1132) a friable, dark grey, silt with occasional chalk inclusions that sealed structure [1134] a thin concrete and tile platform 0.3m in width and 0.05m in depth that had a length of 7m+.

Structure [1134] is next seen in linear cut [1131] (Inc. [1040]) a modern cut with steep sides and a slightly concave base with a length of 4.5m+ an average width of 0.5m and a average depth of 0.5m. Linear cut [1131] (Inc. [1040]) is filled by (1115) (Inc. (1039) a moderately compact mid-dark brown sandy silt with occasional small chalk inclusions and contained modern pot, glass and bone. Additionally linear cut [1131] (Inc. [1040]) also included a Post-medieval/Modern Ceramic pipe [1116] (Inc. [1126]) that followed the same alignment as the east-west concrete platform [1134] (Inc. [1127] and [1117]). It would seem that Modern cut [1133] was a the original for a Post-medieval/Modern concrete and brick culvert [1134] however, this was later was re-cut roughly along the same alignment becoming [1131] (Inc. [1040]) which housed a new Ceramic pipe [1116] (Inc. [1126]) but the original brick culvert [1134] (Inc. [1127] and [1117]) was left in place.

8.33 [1111] is an large Modern 'L' shaped linear feature that is approximately on average 0.6m wide and at least 1.1m deep that starts butting up against the back wall of the former house, heads north-south 1.9m then it turns east-west and runs parallel to the former house for 5.6m before it continues into the western limit of excavation in area B where it must terminate as it does not continue into area A. [1111] is filled with a Loose white chalk rubble with no inclusions (1110). Though there wasn't any dating material from the feature it truncates several Iron Age features so must have had some relation to the Post-medieval/ Modern archaeology in this area, but it must be earlier than 1914 as the tunnel that joins that caves and the house cellars cuts it.

8.34 In the northern limit of excavation of area A two Post-medieval/ modern linear features were discovered cut into the overburden that covered the archaeological horizon. [1051] Was a Modern cut with steep sides and a flat base with an unknown length a width of 0.7m and a thickness of 0.35m.[1051] had an alignment of north north-east – south south-west and must had terminated somewhere in area A as it does not continue into any or the other limit of excavations. [1051] Was filled by (1050) a moderately compact dark black brown sandy silt with no inclusions that contained Post- medieval pottery and fragments of modern brick. Adjacent to this, also seen in the northern limit of excavation in area A, is [1053] a Modern cut with

steep sides and a slightly concave base and a length of 4.5m+, a width of 1.5m and a thickness of 0.45m. [1053] Has the same alignment as [1051] and was filled by a Re-deposited chalk rubble, which could have been waste chalk from when the caves were excavated. [1053] Continues into the opposite limit of excavation and presumably terminates somewhere between areas A and B.

8.35 There were also far more modern services that were identified in both areas during the SMS. [1137] A modern pipe trench containing a metal water pipe was identified running parallel to the eastern boundary of area B with a alignment of north-south. [1137] was filled by moderately compact, mid brown, silt with occasional chalk inclusions (1136) and had a length of 1m+ a width of 0.39m and a thickness of 0.3m.

8.36 In the southern end of area A, a modern service including a manhole was encountered and seemed to be part of the drainage for the houses fronting Trinity Square that lie parallel to the western boundary of the site.

Un-dateable features.

8.37 There are a number of features that produced no dateable evidence.

8.38 Post-hole [1074] adjacent to the eastern boundary of area B was a circular feature with an approximate diameter of 0.26m and a depth of 0.08m. The post-hole had steep sloping sides and a concave base and filled by (1073) a moderately compact, mid brown, sandy silt with very small occasional chalk inclusions.

8.39 Opposite [1074] of the western side of area B is [1094] a roughly circular post-hole with an approximate diameter of 0.14m and a depth of 0.05m. [1094] Had moderate sloping sides and a concave base and was filled by (1093) a Firm, mid brown, sandy silt with no inclusions.

8.40 In the northern boundary of area B Possible pit [1103] is cut by a small possible pit of linear feature that produced no dateable material [1139]. [1139] had steep sloping sides and a south-east sloping base with a length of 0.39m, a width of 1m+

and a depth of 0.4m. [1139] was filled by (1138) a moderately compact, mid brown, slightly sandy silt with no inclusions.

9. Observations and discussion

9.1. Ceramic pipe [1116] (Inc. [1126]) was stamped with the makers mark of 'Joseph cliff and sons' a Leeds company founded in 1795 that produced sanitary pipes under that name until 1889 (Leeds.gov.uk 2018).

9.2 The double ditch [1082] and [1045] and its re-cut [1098] mirror that what the Canterbury Archaeological Trust found in 2012, though the 'V' shaped profile of 'Ditch A' that they identified had changed by the time it entered out boundary as both double ditch profiles had become predominantly more 'U' with flatter bases.

9.3 Although there is no immediate grouping pattern with the post-hole in the northern part of area A, it could be suggested that due to its size in comparison to the surrounding post-holes that [1012] could have been a central post-hole supporting a larger post.

9.4 Although post-holes [1074] and [1094] did not produce any dateable material one could assume that due to the similarity in fills they are contemporary with [1076] and [1091] and could of, due to their spatial alignment, have been part of a possible fence structure along the side of the double ditch or its re-cut.

9.5 The archaeology found during the SMS very much reflects that of what the Canterbury Archaeological Trust found during their evaluation in 2012 and fits within the larger narrative of what is going on during the Iron Age in the area around Fort Hill. Therefore it is most likely that the archaeology investigated by SWAT during the SMS is an extension of the enclosed settlement associated with the possible promontory fort at Hill Fort, 250m away.

9.6 The Post-medieval and Late Post-medieval pottery in [1089] must be intrusive due to the Post-medieval pipe cut [1131].

10. Finds

10.1 The excavation of area A and B produced a finds assemblage that comprised of pottery recovered from all but three features, shell, some worked flint, Ceramic Building Material, fired clay, burnt flint and some fragments of animal bone.

10.2 A total of 346 sherds of pottery, weighing 7694 grams, were retrieved. The great majority are Early to Mid Iron-Age, probably dating within the period 500 to 300 BC.

In terms of the ceramics, two aspects have been added to the sub-regional picture. One of these is a new pattern element in the recognised range of decorative motifs applied to Early to Mid Iron Age finewares. The other is a fineware bowl, which has been re-worked and used as a paint pot for painting such vessels. The latter has not been recorded before from Thanet and quite possibly from the region as a whole (Macpherson-Grant *pers. comm.*)” (Hart 2018).

10.3 A total of 4 worked lithics, all flint, weighing 33 grams, were also retrieved. All were tools likely to be of Later Bronze Age date (Middle Bronze Age to Early to Mid Iron Age and later; 1550 to 350+ BC). Two had re-used struck flakes of earlier date, one of which was a blade of Mesolithic to Beaker period/probably Neolithic to Beaker period date (9200/4000 to 1700 BC). All of the raw material could have been available locally” (Hart 2018).

10.4 One crouched inhumation of Iron Age date was retrieved from pit [1038] and has been stabilised and archived at SWAT Archaeology pending specialist work.

11. Conclusion

11.1 The strip, map and sample identified, sampled and recorded the archaeology within the PDA that would have been impacted by the construction process. During this an extensive system of Iron Age ditches, post-holes and pits were identified adding to the known record and further reinforcing the narrative of a enclosed settlement at this site during the Iron Age.

11.2 The SMS has provided an insight into the former Post-medieval and Modern Houses that were once present on site and has helped establish the parameters of the building.

11.3 The site provides additional insight into the wider landscape of occupation during the Mid to Late Iron Age, especially in conjunction with the two adjacent sites of Capitol House and Trinity Court;

“The Early to Mid to Middle Iron Age pottery, indicative and as a result of on-site settlement activity, does form a useful addition to the local/regional record... The present work has brought into better focus the likely chronological sequence of occupation in this area, which along with the late 3rd to early 2nd century BC material from Fort Hill does now indicate probably continuous occupation between approximately 600 and 150 BC.” (Hart 2018).

12. Site Archive

12.1 The Site archive includes; paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

13. Acknowledgements

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Plate 1 Overall View of Site



Plate 2 North-East overall view of area B



Plate 3 Minton tile floor [1013]



Plate 4 Minton tile floor [1015]



Plate 5 North-East view of garden wall [1005]



Plate 6 South-West view of garden wall [1005]



Plate 7 Plan of double ditch [1082] and [1045]



Plate 8 Section of double ditch [1082] and [1045]



Plate 9 Plan of double ditch [1027] and [1095]



Plate 10 Mid-Excavation view of burial [1038]



Plate 11 Fully excavated burial [1038]



Plate 12 Plan view of [1147] and [1078]



Plate 13 Pit [1012]



Plate 14 Section of [1078], [1111], [1108] and [1123]



Plate 15 Plan view of [1180], [1189], [1113], [1114] and [1129].

Context	Type	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Description
(1000)	Layer	Re-deposited Chalk Layer with frequent modern brick inclusions. In Trench B	L= 15m+ W= 9M+ D= 0.4m	Firm, light grey, chalk with frequent modern brick inclusions.
(1001)	Layer	Brick rubble layer possibly from Northumberland House.		Layer of collapsed red brick rubble in the south side of the limit of excavation in Trench B.
(1002)	Layer	Layer of overburden.	D= 0.2m	Firm, dark brown, silt with occasional chalk and modern brick inclusions.
(1003)	Layer	Layer of overburden.	D= 0.2m	Loose, dark brown, silt with occasional large chalk inclusions.
(1004)	Layer	Layer of overburden.	D= 0.42m	Friable, greyish mid brown, silt with no inclusions.
1005	Structure	Red brick garden wall of Northumberland House. Sec: 4/4,	L= 15m+ W= 0.4m D= 0.42m	Red brick garden wall.

1006	Structure	Brick soakaway	L: 1.5m W: 1.5m D: 5.3m	Brick soakaway
1007	Structure	Red brick cellar wall		Red brick cellar wall
(1008)	Fill	Fill of modern wall cut [1005]	L=15m+ W= 0.4m D= 0.22m	Friable, dark grey, sandy silt with frequent chalk and modern brick inclusions.
(1009)	Fill	Fill of modern wall cut [1005]	L=15m+ W= 0.4m D= 0.18m	Very firm, light grey chalk with frequent modern brick inclusions.
(1010)	Fill	Fill of modern wall cut [1005]	L=15m+ W= 0.4m D= 0.22m	Firm, light greyish brown, sandy silt with frequent small chalk inclusions.
(1011)	Fill	Fill of Pit [1012] Sec: 3/5, Plan: 3/6	L= 0.7m W= 0.65m D= 0.78m	Moderately compact grey mid brown, sandy silt with frequent small chalk inclusions. Finds: pot, worked flint, burnt flint, CBM and bone,
[1012]	Cut	Cut of circular pit. Sec: 3/5, Plan: 3/6	L= 0.7m W= 0.65m	Cut of circular pit with vertical sides and a flat base.

			D= 0.78m	
1013	Structure	Minton tiled floor of Northumberland House porch.		Minton tiled floor of Northumberland House porch.
1014	Structure	Minton tiled floor of Northumberland House hallway.		Minton tiled floor of Northumberland House hallway.
1015	Structure	Minton tiled floor of Northumberland House hallway.		Minton tiled floor of Northumberland House hallway.
(1016)	Fill	Fill of post-hole [1017]. Sec. 4/7, Plan: 4/11	L= 0.38m W= 0.38m D= 0.39m	Friable, dark brown, silty sand with moderate chalk inclusions. Finds: pot.
[1017]	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Sec: 4/7, Plan: 4/11	L= 0.38m W= 0.38m D= 0.39m	Cut of circular post-hole with steep sides and a flat base.
(1018)	Fill	Fill of post-hole [1019]. Sec: 4/6, Plan: 4/10	L= 0.49m W= 0.54m D= 0.5m	Friable, dark brown, sandy silt with moderate chalk inclusions. Finds: pot, worked flint

				and bone.
[1019]	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Sec: 4/6, Plan: 4/10	L= 0.49m W= 0.54m D= 0.5m	Cut of circular post-hole with steep sides and a flat base.
(1020)	Fill	Fill of linear [1021]. Sec: 7/16 + 17, Plan: 7/18	L= 1.1m+ W= 0.92m D= 0.62m	Firm, mid brown, sandy silt with moderate small angular flint and chalk inclusions. Finds: pot, worked flint and bone. Same context as (1032).
[1021]	Cut	Cut of linear. Sec: 7/16 + 17, Plan: 7/18	L= 1.1m+ W= 0.92m D= 0.62m	Cut of linear with steep sloping sides and a flat base. Cuts [1036], [1089], [1097] and [1098]. Orientation NW-SE.
(1022)	Fill	Fill of linear [1023]. Sec: 9/34+35, Plan: 9/36	L= 0.9m+ W= 0.54m D= 0.47m	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silt fill with moderate chalk and occasional large angular flint inclusions. Finds: pot and bone.
[1023]	Cut	Cut of linear. Sec: 9/34+35, Plan: 9/36	L= 0.9m+ W= 0.54m D= 0.47m	Cut of linear with very steep sloping sides and a concave base. Orientation NW-SE.

				Cuts [1025].
(1024)	Fill	Fill of pit [1025]. Sec: 9/34+35, Plan: 9/36	L= 0.9m W= 1.1m D= 0.36m	Moderately compact, mid brown, silt with moderate chalk inclusions. Finds: pot and bone.
[1025]	Cut	Cut of oval pit. Sec: 9/34+35, Plan: 9/36	L= 0.9m W= 1.1m D= 0.36m	Cut of oval pit with very steep sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Orientation NW-SE. Cut by [1023].
(1026)	Fill	Secondary fill of re-cut of double ditch [1097]. Sec: 11/41, Plan: 11/42.	L= 2.42m W= 1.1m D= 0.7m	Moderately compact, very light greyish brown, slightly sandy silt with frequent chalk and occasional angular flint inclusions. Finds: pot, worked flint and bone. Cut by [1005]. Same as (1043).
[1027]	Cut	Cut of ditch. Sec: 11/41, Plan: 11/42.	L= 2.8m W= 1.1m+ D= 1.04m	Cut of ditch with steep but slightly stepped sides and a flat base creating a U-shaped profile. Orientation NE-SW. Contemporary with [1095] forming a double ditch. Cut by [1097]. Same as [1045] and

				[1113].
(1028)	Fill	Fill of linear [1029]. Sec: 10/44, Plan: 10/45.	L= 0.7m W= 0.48m D= 0.51m	Moderately compact, mid brown, sandy silt with occasional chalk and angular flint inclusions. Finds: pot.
[1029]	Cut	Cut of linear. Sec: 10/44, Plan: 10/45.	L= 0.7m W= 0.48m D= 0.51m	Cut of linear with NW vertical side and SE very steep sloping side flat base. Orientation NW-SE. Cut by [1141] and [1070].
(1030)	Fill	Fill of post-hole [1031]. Sec: 4/5, Plan: 4/12.	L= 0.44m W= 0.44m D= 0.42m	Friable, dark brown, sandy silt, with occasional chalk and angular flint inclusions. Finds: pot and bone.
[1031]	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Sec: 4/5, Plan: 4/12.	L= 0.44m W= 0.44m D= 0.42m	Cut of circular post-hole with vertical sides and a flat base.
(1032)	Fill	Fill of linear [1033]. Sec: 7/19+20, Plan: 7/21.	L= 0.89m W= 0.25m D= 0.35m	Firm, mid brown, sandy silt with moderate small angular flint and chalk inclusions. Finds: pot. Same as (1020).
[1033]	Cut	Cut of linear. Sec:	L= 0.89m	Cut of linear with steep

		7/19+20, Plan: 7/21.	W= 0.25m D= 0.35m	sides and a flat base. Orientation NW-SE. Cuts [1036]. Same as [1021].
(1034)	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [1036]. Sec: 7/19, Plan: 7/21.	L= 0.6m+ W= 0.2m+ D= 0.18m	Moderately compact, greyish brown, sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions. Finds: pot.
(1035)	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [1036]. Sec: 7/19, Plan: 7/21.	L= 0.6m+ W= 0.2m+ D= 0.25m	Loose, grey brown, sandy silt and chalk with large angular chalk inclusions.
[1036]	Cut	Cut of ditch. Sec: 7/19, Plan: 7/21.	L= 0.6m+ W= 0.2m+ D= 0.45m	Cut of ditch with steep sides, base not uncovered in intervention. Orientation NE-SW. Cut by [1033]. Same as [1082], [1095] and [1040].
(1037)	Fill	Fill of Burial [1038]. Sec: 16/57, Plan: 16/58	L=0.82m W= 0.82m D= 1.2m	Moderately compact mid-dark brown sandy silt with occasional small chalk inclusions. Finds: pottery, animal bone.

[1038]	Cut	Cut of Burial [1038]. Sec: 16/57, Plan: 16/58	L=0.82m W= 0.82m D= 1.2m	Cut of bell shaped granary pit, re-purposed as burial, with sloping under cutting sides and a flat base. Contained inhumation (1148).
(1039)	Fill	Fill of modern pipe trench [1040]. Sec: 11/51, Plan: 11/52.	L= 1m+ W= 0.61m D= 0.45m	Moderately compact mid-dark brown sandy silt with occasional small chalk inclusions. Finds: modern pot, glass and bone. Fill encloses pipe [1126] and concrete and tile platform [1127].
[1040]	Cut	Cut of modern pipe trench. Sec: 11/51, Plan: 11/52.	L= 1m+ W= 0.61m D= 0.45m	Cut of modern pipe trench with flat base, containing [1126] & [1127]. Cuts [1078]. Orientation SE-NW.
(1041)	Fill	Primary fill of re-cut of double ditch [1097]. Sec: 11/41, Plan: 11/42	L= 1.66m W= 1.1m+ D= 0.2m	Moderately compact, mid brown, sandy silt with moderate chalk and large angular flint inclusions. Finds: worked flint and bone. Same as (1044)
(1042)	Fill	Primary fill of double ditch	L= 2.8m	Friable, white, chalk rubble with occasional

		[1027] & [1095]. Sec: 11/41, Plan: 11/42.	W= 1.1m+ D= 0.45m	large angular flint inclusions. Finds: bone and shell. Same as (1081).
(1043)	Fill	Secondary fill of re-cut of double ditch [1098]. Sec: 8/22, Plan: 8/23.	L= 2.4m W= 0.9m+ D= 0.66m	Moderately compact, very light greyish brown slightly sandy silt with frequent chalk and occasional angular flint inclusions. Finds: pot, worked flint and bone. Cut by [1005].
(1044)	Fill	Primary fill of re-cut double ditch [1098]. Sec: 8/22, Plan: 8/23.	L= 1.8m W= 0.9m D= 0.24m	Moderately compact, mid brown, sandy silt with moderate chalk and large angular flint inclusions. Finds: worked flint.
[1045]	Cut	Cut of ditch. Sec: 8/22, Plan: 8/23.	L= 2.7m W= 0.9m+ D= 1m	Cut of ditch with very steep sloping sides and a flat base. Orientation NE-SW. Cut by [1098]. Contemporary with [1082] forming a double ditch.
(1046)	Fill	Fill of linear [1047]. Sec: 10/46, Plan: 10/47.	L= 0.5m W= 1m D= 0.42m	Moderately compact, mid brown, slightly sandy silt with occasional small chalk

				inclusions. Finds: pot and bone. Cut by [1072].
[1047]	Cut	Cut of linear. Sec: 10/46, Plan: 10/47.	L= 0.5m W= 1m D= 0.42m	Cut of narrow linear with steep sloping sides and a concave base. Orientation: E-W. Cut by [1072].
(1048)	Fill	Tertiary fill of linear [1049]. Sec: 9/39, Plan: 9/40.	L= 0.92m W= 0.6m D= 0.4m	Moderately compact mid brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions. Finds: pot, shell and bone.
[1049]	Cut	Cut of linear. Sec: 9/39, Plan: 9/40.	L= 0.92m W= 0.75m D= 0.55m	Cut of linear with vertical sides and a flat base. Orientation: SE-NW. Cut by cellar wall [1007].
(1050)	Fill	Fill of modern Cut [1051] in section of trench A limit of excavation. Sec: 5/13.	L= N/A W= 0.7m D= 0.35m	Moderately compact dark black brown sandy silt with no inclusions. Finds: Post medieval pot and fragmented brick.
[1051]	Cut	Modern cut in section of trench A limit of excavation. Sec:	L= N/A W= 0.7m D= 0.35m	Modern cut with steep sides and a flat base. Orientation NNE-SSW. Cuts (1057).

		5/13.		
(1052)	Fill	Fill of cut [1053] in section of trench A limit of excavation. Sec: 5/13.	L= 4.5m+ W= 1.5m D= 0.45m	Re-deposited chalk in modern cut [1053]. No Finds.
[1053]	Cut	Modern cut in section of trench A. Sec: 5/13.	L= 4.5m+ W= 1.5m D= 0.45m	Modern cut filled with re-deposited chalk, could have been waste chalk from when the caves were excavated. Orientation NNE-SSW. Cuts (1057).
1054		VOID		
1055		VOID		
1056	Layer	Band of chalk in section of trench A. Sec: 5/13.	L= N/A W= 4.1m D= 0.2m max	Band of re-deposited chalk seen running across the section of trench A in the limit of excavation.
1057	Layer	Layer of overburden in section of trench A. Sec: 5/13.	L= unknown W= 0.33-0.62m D= 0.42m	Firm, light brown, sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions. Cut by [1051] and [1053]
1058	Layer	Re-deposited modern chalk overburden layer	L= N/A W= 1.2m	Narrow layer of re-deposited chalk overburden, below the

		in section of trench A. Sec: 5/13.	D= 0.1m	topsoil. Distinctly different from (1052).
1059	Layer	Layer of silt overburden in section of trench A. Sec: 5/13.	L= N/A W= 0.8m D= 0.25m	Moderately compact mid brown sandy silt overburden seen in trench A limit of excavation.
(1060)	Fill	Fill of terminus [1061]. Sec: 6/14, Plan: 6/15.	L= 0.95m W= 0.8m D= 0.25m	Soft, greyish mid brown sandy silt with frequent small chalk inclusions. Finds: pot, worked flint and bone.
[1061]	Cut	Cut of terminus. Sec: 6/14, Plan: 6/15.	L= 0.95m W= 0.8m D= 0.25m	Cut of terminus with very steep sloping sides and gentle sloping base. Orientation SW-NE.
1062		VOID		
1063		VOID		
1064		VOID		
1065		VOID		
1066		VOID		
1067		VOID		
(1068)	Fill	Primary fill of re-cut of double ditch [1070]. Sec:	L= 0.8m W= 0.5m	Soft, greyish brown, sandy silt with moderate chalk

		10/43, Plan: 10/45	D= 0.35m	inclusions. No finds.
(1069)	Fill	Fill of ditch [1141]. Sec: - Plan: 10/45.	L= - W= 0.2m D= 0.3m	Loose, grey, chalk rubble. No finds.
[1070]	Cut	Cut of linear. Sec: 10/43, Plan: 10/45.	L= 0.8m W= 0.5m D= 0.35m	Cut of linear with steep sloping sides and a concave base. Alignment NW-SE.
(1071)	Fill	Tertiary fill of linear [1072]. Sec: 10/46, Plan: 10/47.	L= 1m W= 0.8m D= 0.22m	Moderately compact, mid dark brown, slightly sandy silt with occasional small chalk and angular flint inclusions. Finds: pot and bone.
[1072]	Cut	Cut of linear. Sec: 10/46, Plan: 10/47.	L= 1m W= 0.8m D= 0.54m	Cut of linear with steep and concave SW side and a steep sloping NE side and a concave base. Orientation NE- SW. Cuts [1047] & [1119].
(1073)	Fill	Fill of post-hole [1074]. Sec: 8/24, Plan: 8/25.	L= 0.23m W= 0.26m D= 0.08m	Moderately compact, mid brown, sandy silt with very small occasional chalk

				inclusions. No finds.
[1074]	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Sec: 8/24, Plan: 8/25.	L= 0.23m W= 0.26m D= 0.08m	Cut of circular post-hole with steep sides and a concave base.
(1075)	Fill	Fill of post-hole [1076]. Sec: 8/28, Plan: 8/29.	L= 0.46m W= 0.32m D= 0.1m	Moderately compact, mid brown, sandy silt with very small occasional chalk inclusions. Finds: pot.
[1076]	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Sec: 8/28, Plan: 8/29.	L= 0.46m W= 0.32m D= 0.1m	Cut of half circular post-hole with irregular steep sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Orientation NW-SE. Cut by [1005]
(1077)	Fill	Tertiary fill of ditch [1078]. Sec: 11/51, Plan: 11/52.	L= 0.9m W= 1m D= 0.47m max	Soft, light brown, sandy silt with occasional flint and small chalk inclusions. Finds: pot, bone and shell.
[1078]	Cut	Cut of ditch. Sec: 11/51, Plan: 11/52.	L= 0.9m W= 1m D= 1.1m max	Cut of ditch with stepped side and a flat base. Orientated SE-NW. Cut by [1111] and [1108]. Other side of ditch lost to truncation.

(1079)	Fill	Fill of linear [1080]. Sec: 13/50, Plan: 12/49.	L= 1.2m W= 0.4m+ D= 0.45m.	Moderately compact, mid brown, sandy silt with occasional chalk and angular flint inclusions. Finds: pot, shell and bone. Same as (1022).
[1080]	Cut	Cut of linear.]. Sec: 13/50, Plan: 12/49.	L= 1.2m W= 0.4m+ D= 0.45m.	Cut of linear with steep sloping sides and a flat base. Orientation NE-SW. Cuts [1089].
(1081)	Fill	Primary fill of double ditches [1045] & [1082]. Sec: 8/22, Plan: 8/23.	L= 2.7m W= 0.9m+ D= 0.57m	Friable, while, chalk rubble with occasional large angular flint inclusions. Finds: bone. Fill of contemporary double ditches.
[1082]	Cut	Cut of ditch. Sec: 8/22, Plan: 8/23.	L= 2.7m W= 0.9m+ D= 0.57m	Cut of ditch with very steep but slightly stepped sides and a flat base. Orientation NE-SW. Forms part of a double ditch with [1045]. Cut by [1098].
(1083)	Fill	Fill of linear [1084]. Sec: 9/32, Plan: 9/33.	L= 0.6m+ W= 0.5m D= 0.3m	Firm, dark brown, sandy silt, with occasional flint, chalk and charcoal inclusions. Finds: pot and bone.

[1084]	Cut	Cut of linear. Sec: 9/32, Plan: 9/33.	L= 0.6m+ W= 0.5m D= 0.3m	Cut of linear with moderately steep sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Orientation W-E. Feature was truncated by modern service.
(1085)	Fill	Secondary fill of linear [1086]. Sec: 9/37, Plan: 9/38.	L= 1.2m W= 0.64m+ D= 0.48m	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown, slightly sandy silt with frequent chalk and occasional angular flint inclusions. Finds: pot and bone.
[1086]	Cut	Cut of linear. Sec: 9/37, Plan: 9/38.	L= 1.2m W= 0.64m+ D= 0.9m	Cut of linear with very steep, almost vertical, sides and a concave base. Orientation NW-SE.
(1087)	Fill	Secondary fill of re-cut of double ditch [1089]. Sec: 12/48 & 13/50, Plan: 12/49.	L= 0.75m W= 1.2m+ D= 0.46m	Moderately compacted, mid brown, slightly sandy silt with frequent chalk and occasional angular flint inclusions. Finds: pot and bone.
(1088)	Fill	Primary fill of re-cut of double ditch [1089]. Sec: 12/48 & 13/50,	L= 0.96m W= 1.2m+ D= 0.26m	Moderately compact, greyish mid brown, sandy silt with frequent large chalk inclusions.

		Plan: 12/49.		Finds: pot, worked flint, shell and bone.
[1089]	Cut	Re-cut of double ditch. Sec: 12/48 & 13/50, Plan: 12/49.	L= 1.86m W= 1.2m+ D= 0.66m	Re-cut of double ditch with steep sloping sides and a concave base. Orientation NE-SW. Cuts [1113] & [1114]. Cut by [1131]&[1129].
(1090)	Fill	Secondary fill of post-hole [1091]. Sec: 8/26, Plan: 8/27.	L= 0.36m W= 0.23m D= 0.25m	Moderately compact – firm, mid brown, sandy silt with no inclusions. Finds: pot.
[1091]	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Sec: 8/26, Plan: 8/27.	L= 0.36m W= 0.42m D= 0.25m	Cut of circular post-hole with vertical sides and an undulating base.
(1092)	Fill	Primary fill of post-hole [1091]. Sec: 8/26, Plan: 8/27.	L= 0.36m W= 0.24m D= 0.12m	Firm, white/grey, chalk rubble fill. No finds.
(1093)	Fill	Fill of post-hole [1094]. Sec. 8/30, Plan: 8/31.	L= 0.14m W= 0.12m D= 0.05m	Firm, mid brown, sandy silt with no inclusions. No finds.
[1094]	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Sec. 8/30, Plan: 8/31.	L= 0.14m W= 0.12m D= 0.05m	Cut of circular post-hole with moderate sloping sides and a concave base.

[1095]	Cut	Cut of ditch. Sec: 11/41, Plan: 11/42.	L= 2.8m W= 1.1m D= 1m	Cut of ditch with steep sides and a flat base. Orientation NE-SW. Forms double ditch with contemporary ditch [1027]. Same as [1082] & [1114].
(1096)	Fill	Primary backfill of linear [1086]. Sec: 9/37, Plan: 9/38.	L= 0.6m W= 0.64m D= 0.4m	Friable, white, chalk rubble backfill. No finds.
[1097]	Cut	Re-cut of double ditch. Sec: 11/41, Plan: 11/42.	L= 2.42m W= 1.1m D= 0.9m	Re-cut of double ditch with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Orientation NE-SW. Cuts [1027] & [1095]. Cut by [1005]. Same as [1098] & [1089].
[1098]	Cut	Re-cut of double ditch. Sec: 8/22, Plan: 8/23.	L= 3m W= 0.9m+ D= 0.9m	Re-cut of double ditch with NW steep sloping side, SE moderate sloping side and a concave base. Orientation NE-SW. Cuts [1045] & [1082]. Cut by [1005]. Same as [1097] & [1089].
(1099)	Fill	Secondary fill of	L= 0.92m	Lens of loose, black,

		linear [1049]. Sec: 9/39, Plan: 9/40.	W= 0.54m D= 0.06m	charcoal. No Finds.
(1100)	Fill	Primary fill of linear [1049]. Sec: 9/39, Plan: 9/40.	L= 0.92m W= 0.75m D= 0.11m	Firm, grey brown, sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint inclusions. No finds.
[1101]	Cut	Cut of ditch. Sec: 14/53, Plan: 14/54.	L= 1.5m W= 1m+ D= 0.67m	Cut of ditch with very steep sides and a concave base. Orientation NE-SW. Cut by [1005] & [1103]. Same as [1082], [1095] & [1114].
(1102)	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [1101]. Sec: 14/53, Plan: 14/54.	L= 1.5m W= 1m+ D= 0.67m	Friable, white, Chalk rubble. Finds: pot, worked flint, bone. Cut by [1005], [1103] & [1105].
[1103]	Cut	Cut of ditch. Sec: 14/53, Plan: 14/54.	L= 1.1m W= 1m+ D= 0.91m	Cut of ditch with vertical sides and a flat base. Orientation NE-SW. Cut by [1137] & [1139].
(1104)	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [1103]. Sec: 14/53, Plan: 14/54.	L= 1.1m W= 1m+ D= 0.35m	Moderately compact mid-dark brown sandy silt with no inclusions. Finds: pot, worked flint and bone.

[1105]	Cut	Re-cut of double ditch. Sec: 14/53, Plan, 14/54.	L= 1.5m W= 1m+ D= 0.47m	Re-cut of double ditch with moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base. Orientation NE-SE. Cuts [1101]. Cut by [1005] & [1103].
(1106)	Fill	Secondary fill of re-cut of double ditch [1105]. Sec: 14/53, Plan: 15/54.	L= 1.3m W= 1m+ D= 0.4m	Moderately compact, light greyish brown, silt with moderate chalk inclusions. Finds: bone.
(1107)	Fill	Secondary ditch fill of [1108] Sec: 11/51, Plan 11/52	L= 1.15m W= 1m D= 0.7m	Firm compact, mid brown, sandy silt with infrequent flint inclusions. Finds: none.
[1108]	Cut	Cut of ditch. Sec 11/51, Plan 11/52	L=1.1m W= 1m D= 1.05m	Cut of ditch with vertical sides and flat base. Orientation SE – NW. Cut by [1111]
(1109)	Fill	Primary ditch fill of [1108]. Sec: 11/51, Plan: 11/52.	L= 1.1m W= 1m D= 0.3m	Loose white chalk rubble with no inclusions. Finds: worked flint and oyster shell.
(1110)	Fill	Modern fill of [1111]. Sec: 11/51, Plan:	L= 0.6m W= 1m	Loose white chalk rubble with no inclusions. Finds: none.

		11/52	D= 1.1m	
[1111]	Cut	Modern cut. Sec: 11/51, Plan: 11/52.	L= 0.6m W= 1m D= 1.1m	Modern cut with vertical sides and unknown base profile. Orientation SE – NW. Cuts [1108]
(1112)	Fill	Primary ditch fill of [1113] and [1114]. Sec: 12/48, 13/50. Plan: 12/49	L= 2.4m W= 1.2m+ D= 0.68m	Friable white chalk rubble with no inclusions. Finds: none.
[1113]	Cut	Cut of ditch. Sec: 12/48, 13/50. Plan: 12/49	L= 1.24m W= 1.2m+ D= 0.4m	Ditch cut with vertical sides and horizontal base. Orientation NE – SW. Cut by [1089]. Contemporary with [1114].
[1114]	Cut	Cut of ditch. Sec: 12/48. 13/50. Plan: 12/49	L= 0.8m W= 1.2m+ D= 0.61m	Ditch cut with steep sides and horizontal base. Orientation NE – SW. Cut by [1089] contemporary with [1113].
(1115)	Fill	Modern fill of [1131]. Sec: 12/48 Plan: 12/49	L= 1.93m W= 0.60m D= 0.54m	Moderate compact, dark brown silt, with occasional large chalk inclusions. Finds: none.
1116	Structure	Pipe		

1117	Structure	Concrete Platform		
(1118)	Fill	Primary fill of [1119]. Sec: 10/46. Plan: 10/47	L= 1m W= 0.3m D= 0.44m	Moderate compact, mid brown, slightly sandy silt with infrequent chalk piece inclusions. Finds: none.
[1119]	Cut	Cut of ditch. Sec: 10/46, Plan: 10/47.	L= 1m W= 0.3m D= 0.44m	Ditch cut with steep sides and a sloping NE base. Orientation NE – SW. Cut by [1072]
(1120)	Fill	Secondary fill of [1072]. Sec: 10/46. Plan: 10/47	L= 1m W= 0.8m D= 0.16m	Firm compact, mid brown, slightly sandy silt with infrequent small chalk pieces and infrequent chalk rubble inclusions. Finds: none.
(1121)	Fill	Primary fill of [1072]. Sec: 10/46. Plan: 10/47.	L= 1m W= 0.8m D= 0.2m	Moderate compact, dark brown, sandy silt with occasional small chalk piece and occasional large angular flint inclusions. Finds: none.
(1122)	Fill	Fill of [1123]. Sec: 11/51. Plan: 11/52.	L= 0.2m W= 1m D= 1.02m	Loose, grey, sandy silt with frequent chalk piece inclusions. Finds: none.

[1123]	Cut	Foundation Cut. Sec: 11/51. Plan: 11/52.	L= 0.2m W= 1m D= 1.02m	Cut with vertical sides and horizontal base. Orientation SE – NW.
(1124)	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [1078]. Sec 11/51, Plan 11/52.	L= 0.9m W= 1m D= 0.4m	Firm compact, light brown, sandy silt with occasional angular chalk piece inclusions. Finds: none.
(1125)	Fill	Fill of ditch [1078]. Sec: 11/51, Plan: 11/52.	L= 0.7m W= 1m D= 0.3m	Firm, mid brown, sandy silt with no inclusions. No finds.
[1126]	Structure	Concrete modern pipe. Sec: 11/51, Plan: 11/52.	L= 1m+ W= 0.2m D= 0.2m	Modern concrete pipe set in trench [1040] aside concrete platform [1127]. Cuts [1078]. Same as [1116].
[1127]	Structure	Modern concrete and tile platform. Sec: 11/51, Plan: 11/52.	L= 1m+ W= 0.3m D= 0.08m	Modern concrete and tile platform in trench [1040]. Cuts [1078]. Same as [1117].
(1128)	Fill	Fill of linear terminus [1129]. Sec: 12/48, Plan: 12/49.	L= 1.8m+ W= 0.26m+ D= 0.5m	Moderately compact, dark brown, silt with frequent chalk inclusions. No finds. Cuts [1089] & [1113]. Same as (1146).

[1129]	Cut	Cut of linear terminus. Sec: 12/48, Plan: 12/49.	L= 1.8m+ W= 0.26m+ D= 0.5m	Cut of linear terminus with steep sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Alignment SE-NW. Cuts [1089] & [1113]. Same as [1147].
1130		VOID		
[1131]	Cut	Cut of Modern ditch. Sec: 12/48, Plan: 12/49.	L= 1.93m W= 0.6m D= 0.54m	Cut of ditch with steep concave sloping sides and a concave base. Alignment NE-SW. Cuts [1089].
(1132)	Fill	Fill of Modern cut [1133].	L= 0.5m+ W= 0.5m D= 0.3m	Friable, dark grey, silt with occasional chalk inclusions.
[1133]	Cut	Modern cut	L= 0.5m+ W= 0.5m D= 0.3m	Modern cut with vertical sides and a flat base.
[1134]	Structure	Concrete and tile platform in modern cut [1133].	L= 0.5m+ W=0.3m D=0.05m	Concrete and tile platform.
(1135)	Fill	Primary fill of re-cut of ditch [1105]. Sec: 14/53, Plan:	L= 0.4m W= 1m+ D= 0.24m	Moderately compact, mid brown, silt with frequent chalk inclusions. No Finds.

		11/54.		
(1136)	Fill	Fill of modern pipe cut [1137]. Sec: 14/53, Plan: 14/54.	L= 1m+ W= 0.39m D= 0.3m	Moderately compact, mid brown, silt with occasional chalk inclusions. No finds.
[1137]	Cut	Cut of modern pipe. Sec: 14/53, Plan: 14/54.	L= 1m+ W= 0.39m D= 0.3m	Cut of pipe trench with vertical sides and a sloping base. Alignment SE-NW. Cuts [1103].
(1138)	Fill	Fill of possible pit or posthole [1139]. Sec: 14/53, Plan: 14/54.	L= 0.39m W= 1m+ D= 0.4m	Moderately compact, mid brown, slightly sandy silt with no inclusions. No finds.
[1139]	Cut	Cut of possible pit or posthole in section of [1103]. Sec: 14/53, Plan: 14/54.	L= 0.39m W= 1m+ D= 0.4m	Cut of possible pit or posthole with SE steep sloping side and NW vertical side and a SE sloping base. Alignment SE-NW. Cuts [1103].
(1140)	Fill	Fill of ditch [1103]. Sec: 14/53, Plan: 14/54.	L= 1.1m W= 1m+ D= 0.84m	Firm, white, chalk rubble back fill of ditch. No finds.
[1141]	Cut	Cut of ditch. Sec: 10/43, Plan: 10/45.	L= 1.3m+ W= 0.7m+ D= unknown	Cut of ditch but not fully excavated down to natural however, it is the same as [1045],

				[1027] and [1113].
(1142)	Fill	Secondary fill of re-cut of double ditch [1070]	L= 1.2m+ W=1m+ D=0.4m	Moderately compact, mid brown, sandy silt with frequent small chalk inclusions. No finds.
(1143)	Fill	Fill of ditch [1147]. Sec: 15/55, Plan: 15/56.	L= 1.05m W= 0.1m D= 0.6m	Moderately compact, mid brown, sandy silt with occasional small chalk inclusions and modern brick. No finds.
(1144)	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [1150]. Sec: 15/55, Plan: 15/56.	L= 1.1m W= 0.85m D= 0.78m	Moderately compact, mid brown, sandy silt with frequent small chalk inclusions. Finds: pot.
(1145)	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [1150]. Sec: 15/55, Plan: 15/56.	L= 1.1m W= 0.85m D= 0.38m	Friable, dark brown, sandy silt with occasional small chalk inclusions. No finds.
(1146)	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [1147]. Sec: 15/55, Plan: 15/56.	L= 1.1m W= 0.85m D= 0.4m	Friable, white, chalk rubble. Finds: oyster shell.

[1147]	Cut	Cut of ditch. Sec: 15/55, Plan: 15/56.	L= 1.1m W= 0.7m D= 1.1m	Cut of ditch with steep sides and a flat base. Alignment: NW-SW. Cuts [1078], Cut by: [1046] & [1111].
(1148)	Skeleton	Articulated human skeleton. Sec: 16/57, Plan: 16/58.	-	Crouch burial 0.9m down in granary pit [1038].
(1149)	Fill	Fill of modern cut from garden wall [1005]. Sec: 4/4	L= 0.4m W= 0.15m+ D= 0.2m	Moderately compact, greyish brown, sandy silt. Cuts [1098], [1097], [1089], [1103].
[1150]	Cut	Re-cut of double ditch. Sec: 15/55, Plan: 15/56	L=0.75m+ W= 1.1m D= 1.1m	Re-cut of double ditch with moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base. Cuts [1147].



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

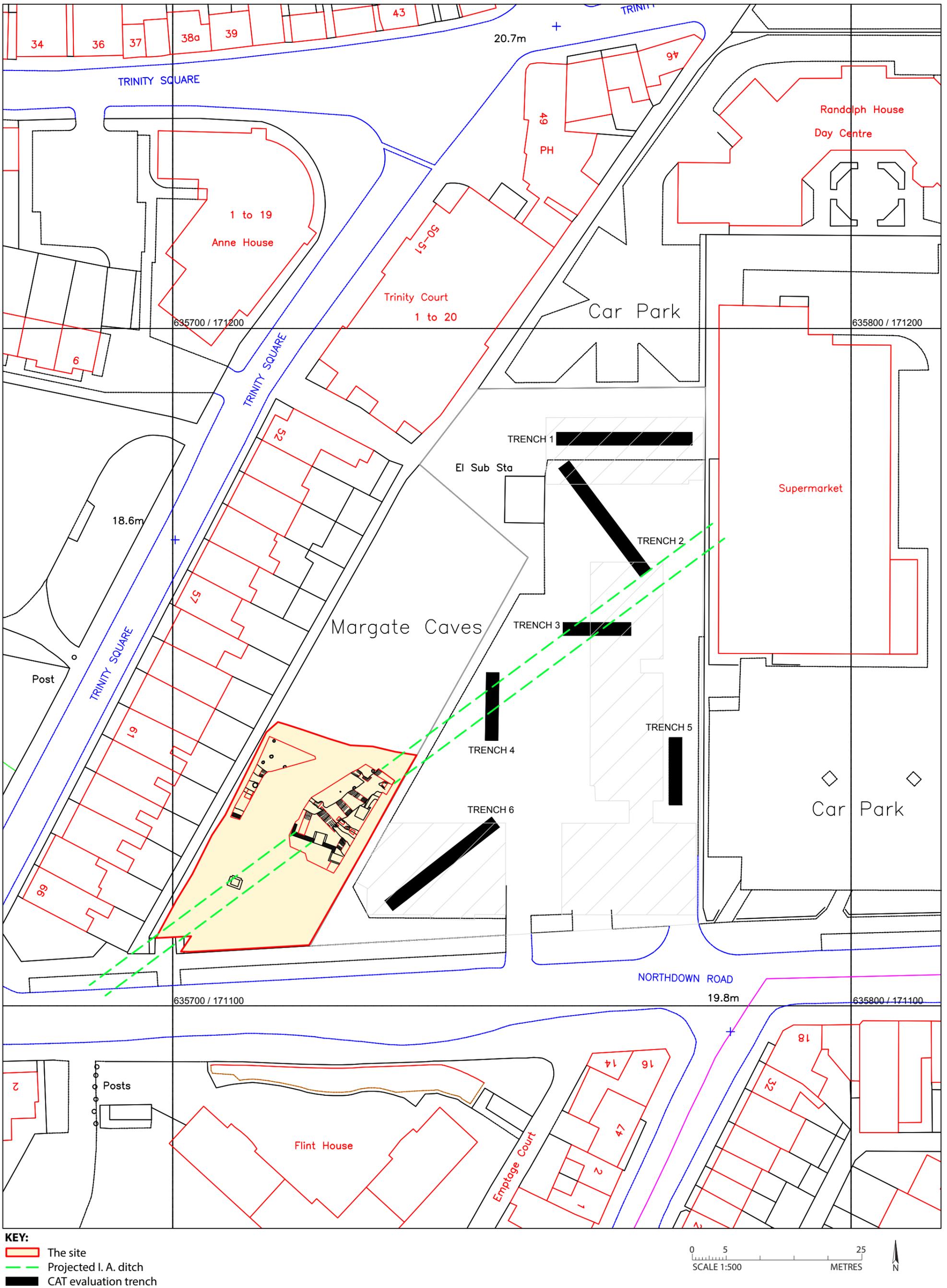


Figure 2: Site location map, scale 1:500.

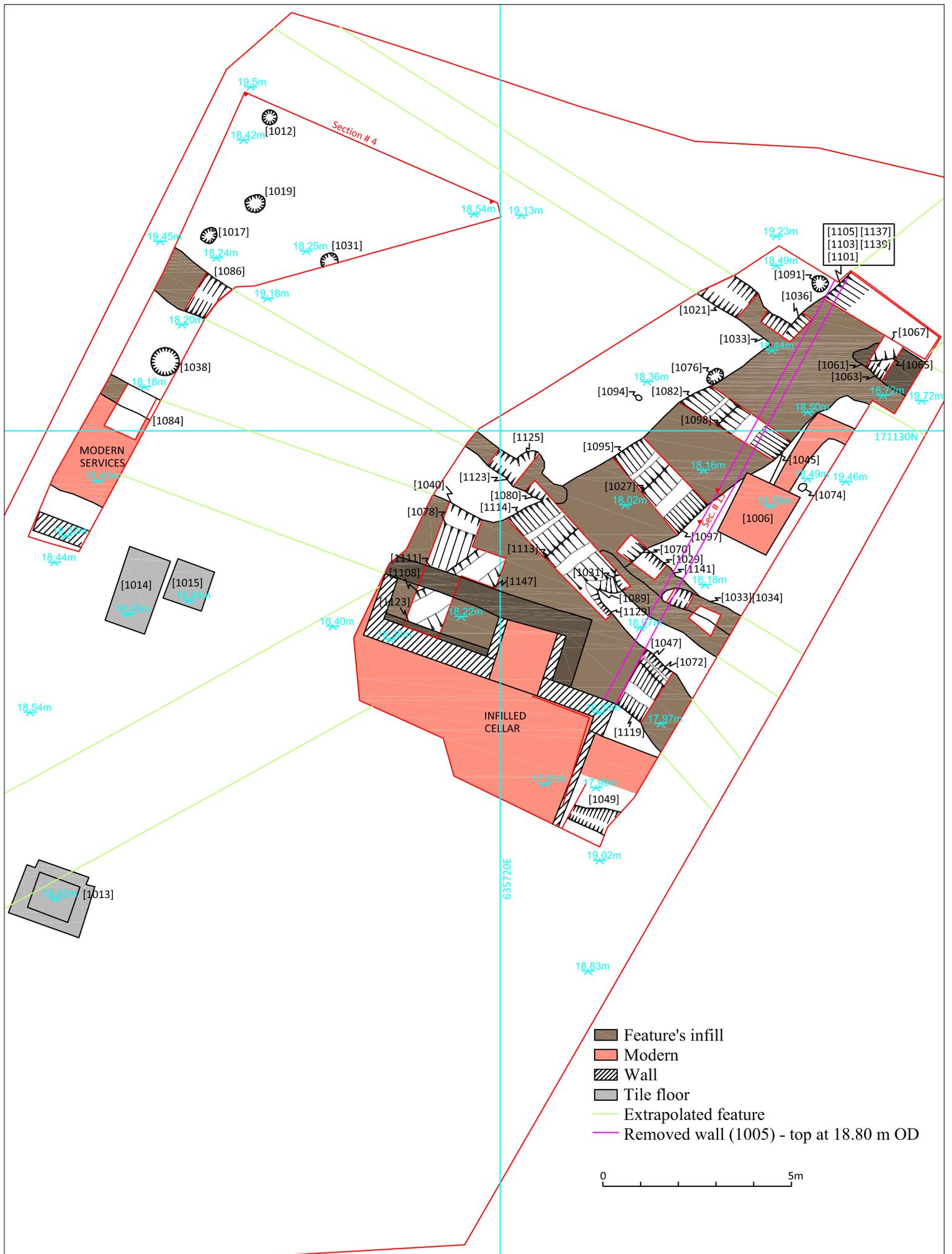
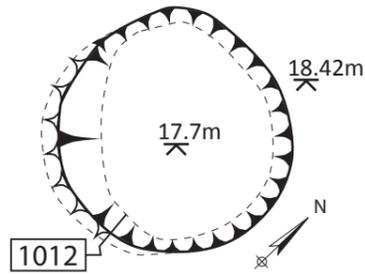
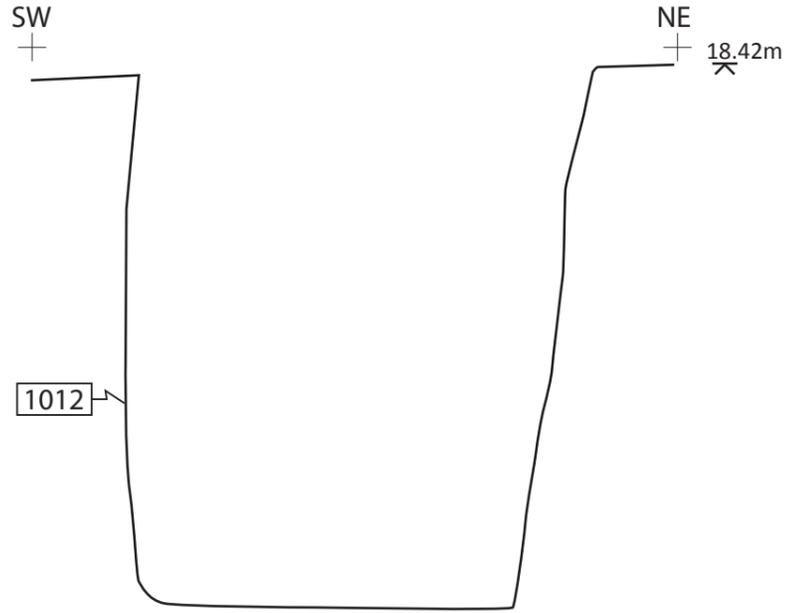


Figure 3: Site plan, scale 1:125

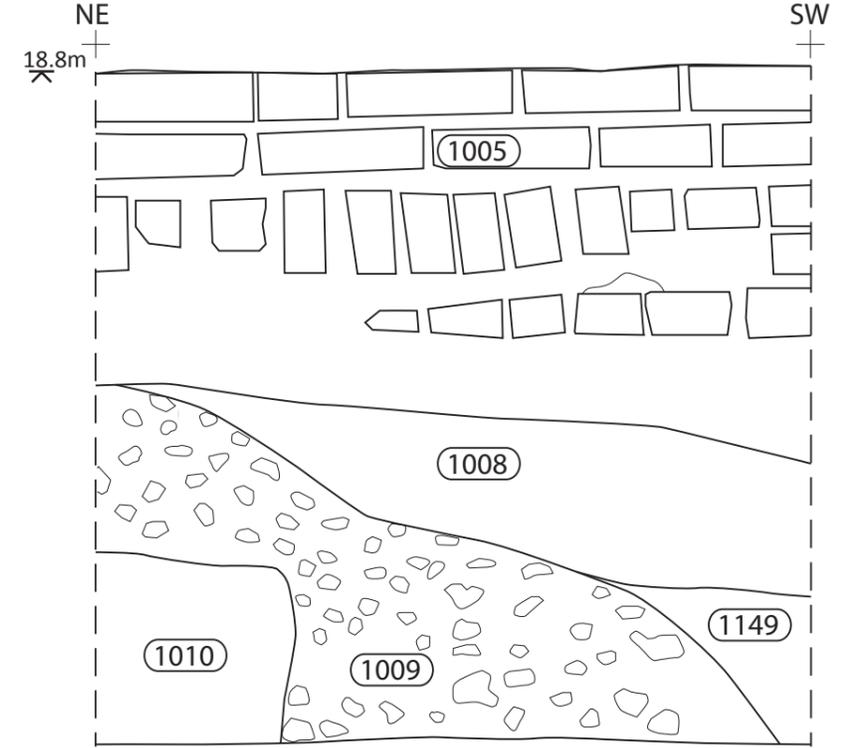
Drawing # 6
Plan of post hole [1012]
scale 1:20



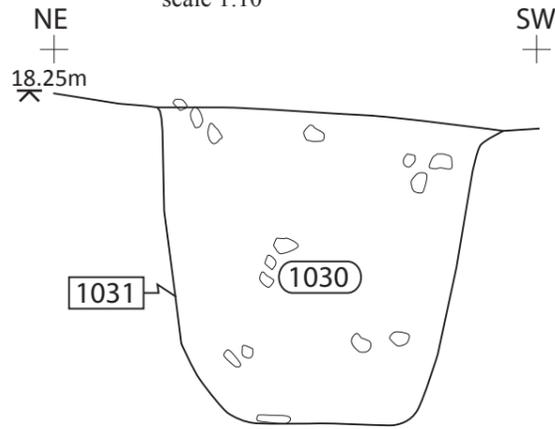
Drawing # 5
Profile of post hole [1012]
scale 1:20



Drawing # 4
Elevation of the wall (1005) and section through underlying deposits
scale 1:10



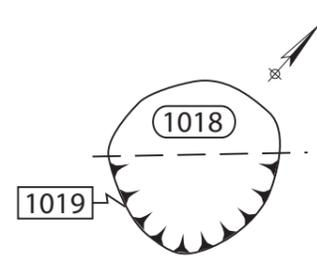
Drawing # 7
Section of post hole [1031]
scale 1:10



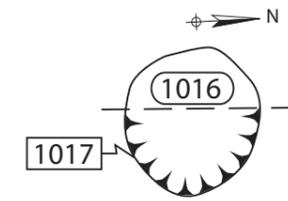
0 0.1 0.5
SCALE 1:10 METRES

0 0.2 1
SCALE 1:20 METRES

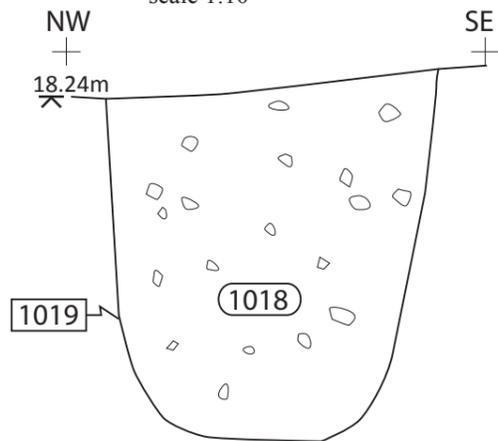
Drawing # 10
Plan of post hole [1019]
scale 1:20



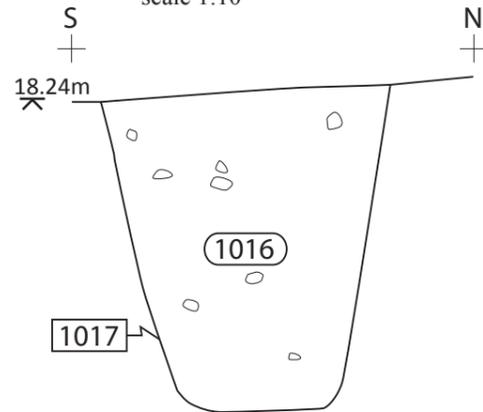
Drawing # 11
Plan of post hole [1017]
scale 1:20



Drawing # 8
Section of post hole [1019]
scale 1:10



Drawing # 9
Section of post hole [1017]
scale 1:10

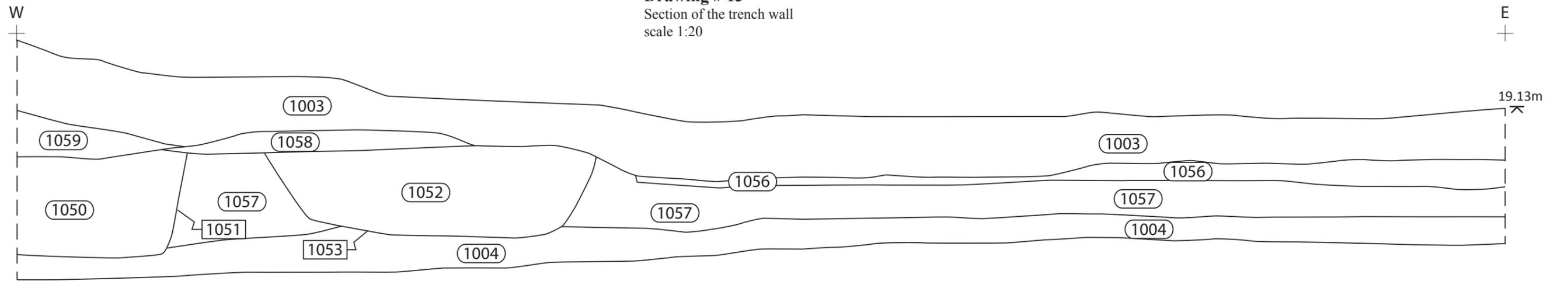


Drawing # 12
Plan of post hole [1031]
scale 1:20

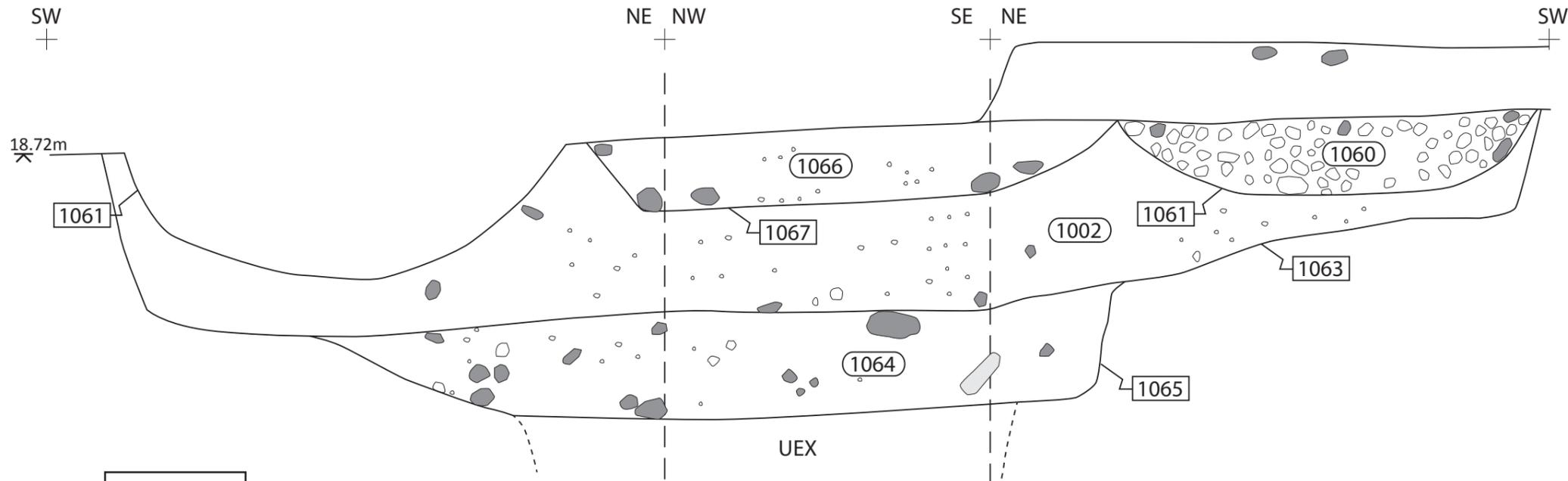


Figure 4: Feature drawings

Drawing # 13
Section of the trench wall
scale 1:20



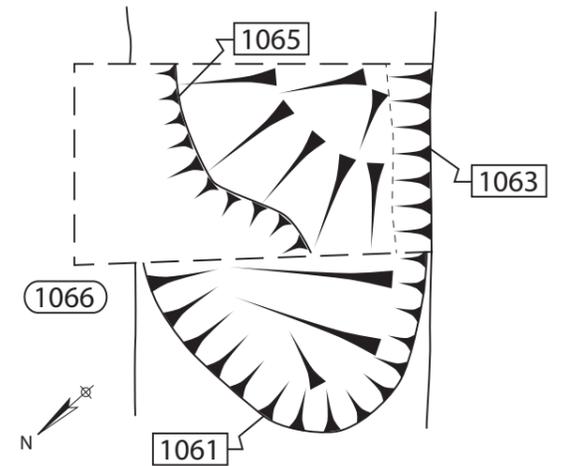
Drawing # 14
Section of intersecting ditches [1061], [1063], [1065], and [1067]
scale 1:10



KEY:
 FLINT
 CHALK
 BONE

0 0.1 0.5
SCALE 1:10 METRES

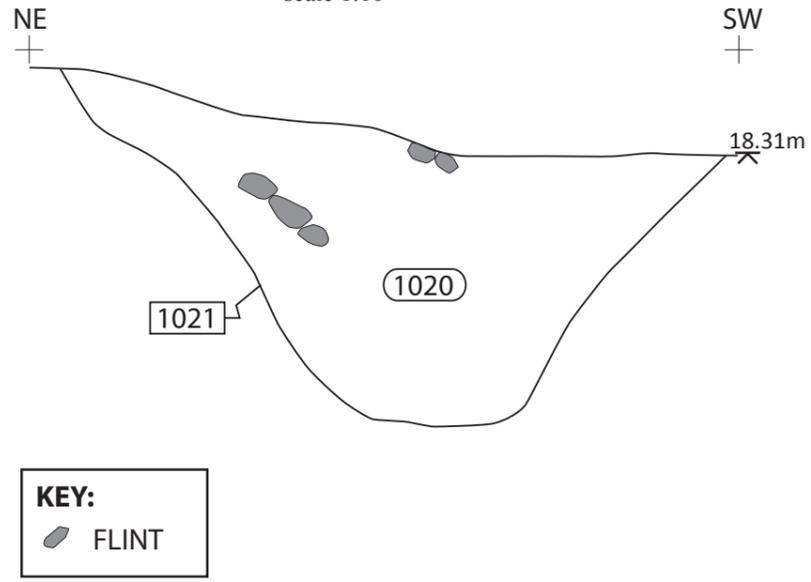
Drawing # 15
Plan of intersecting ditches [1061], [1063], [1065], and [1067]
scale 1:20



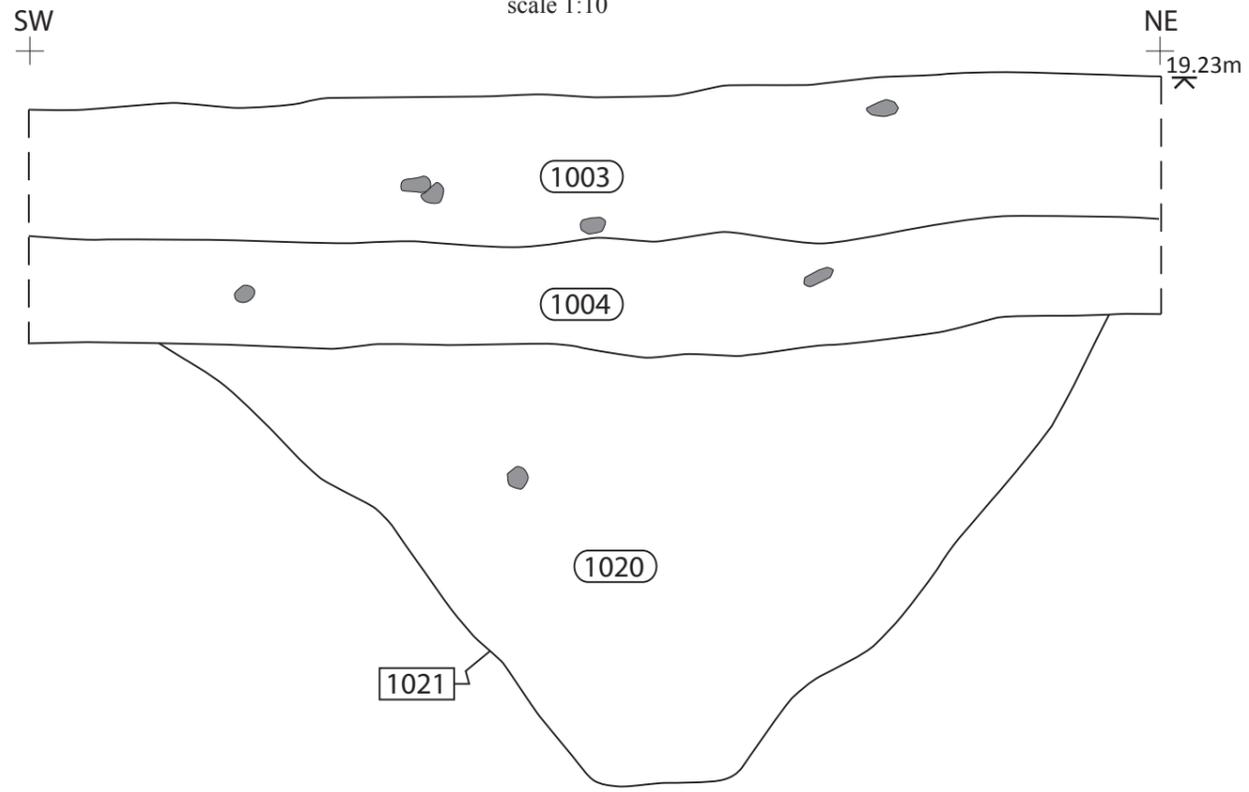
0 0.2 1
SCALE 1:20 METRES

Figure 5: Feature drawings

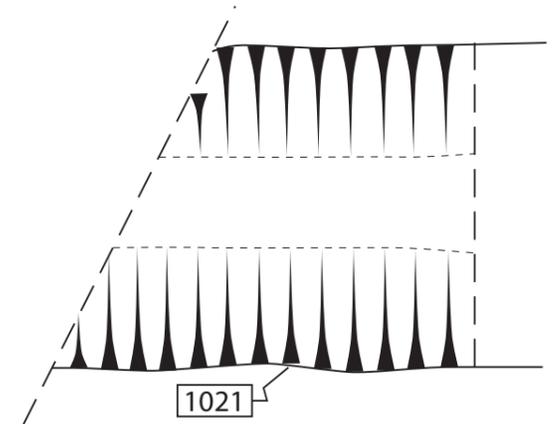
Drawing # 16
Section of ditch [1021]
scale 1:10



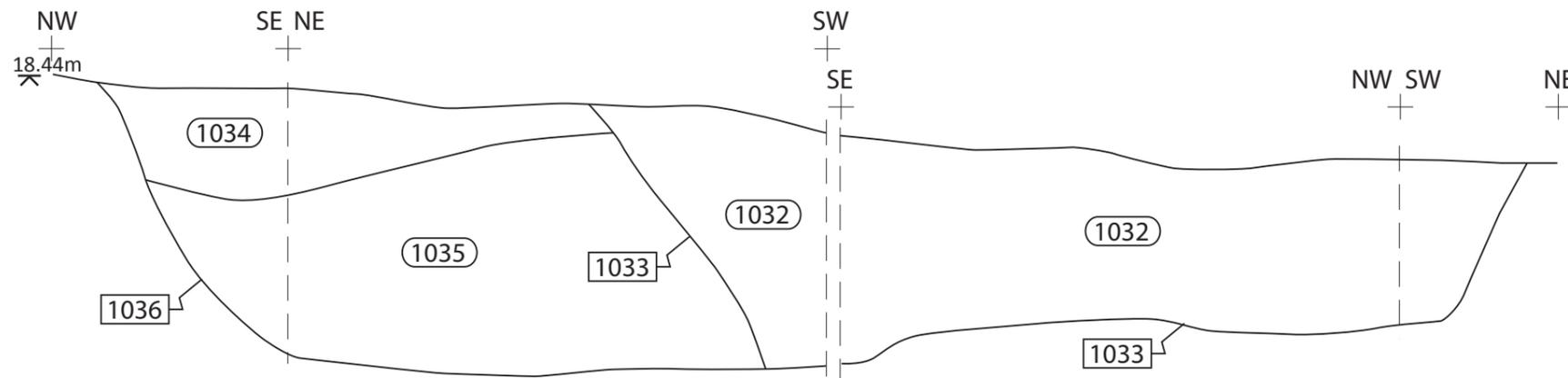
Drawing # 17
Section of ditch [1021]
scale 1:10



Drawing # 18
Section of ditch [1021]
scale 1:10



Drawing # 19
Section of ditch [1036] truncated by ditch [1033]
scale 1:10



Drawing # 20
Section of ditch [1036] truncated by ditch [1033]
scale 1:10



Drawing # 21
Plan of ditch [1036] truncated by ditch [1033]
scale 1:20

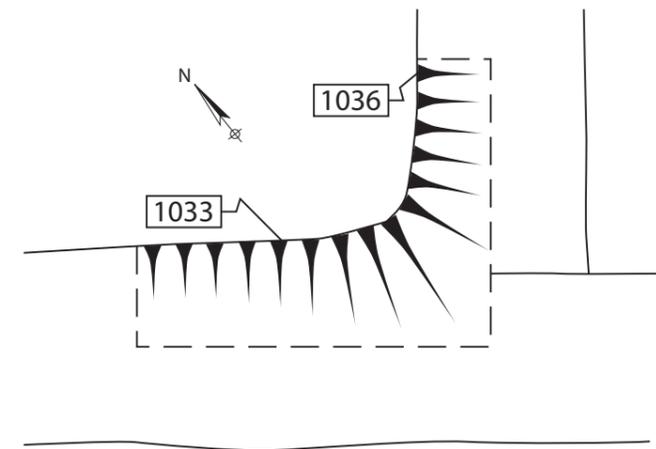
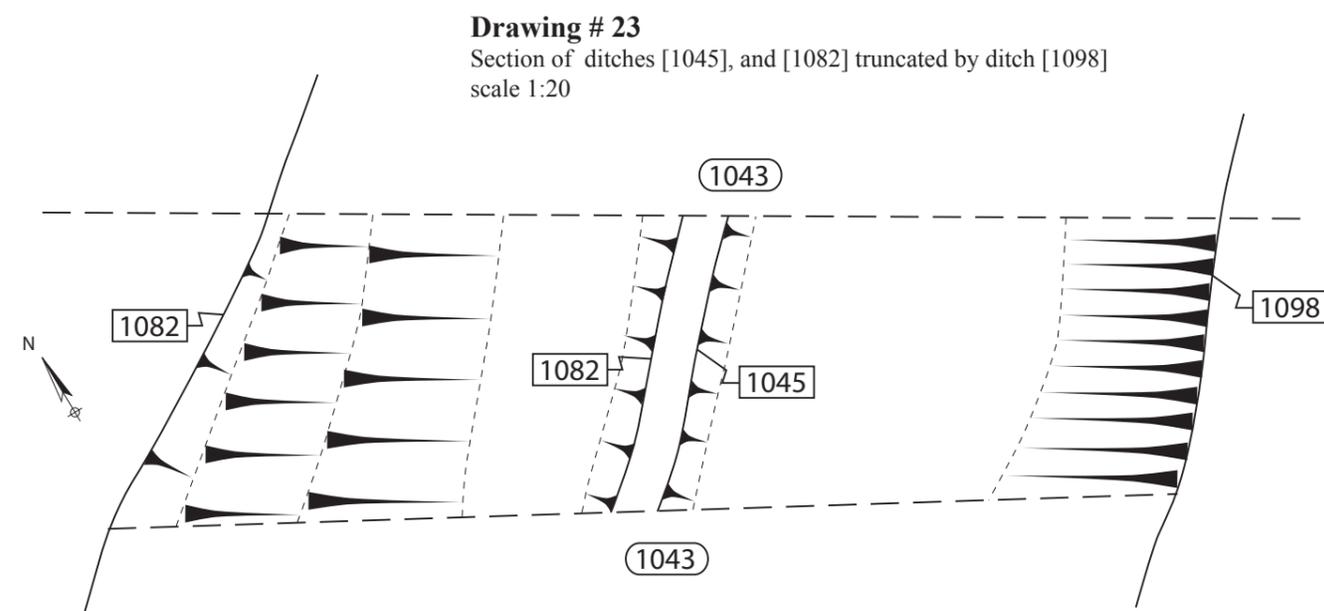
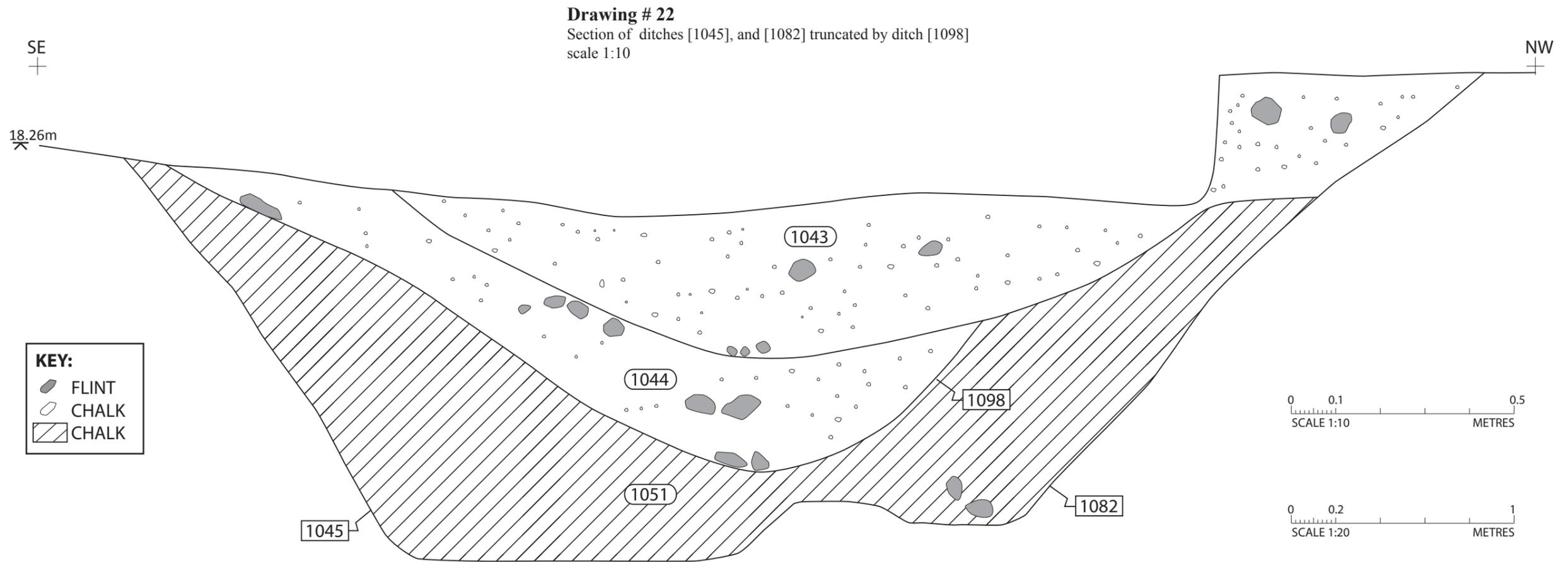
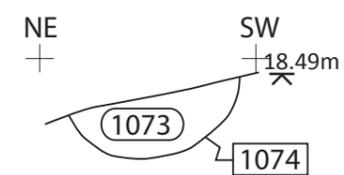


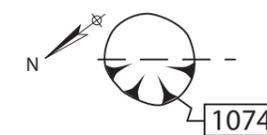
Figure 6: Feature drawings



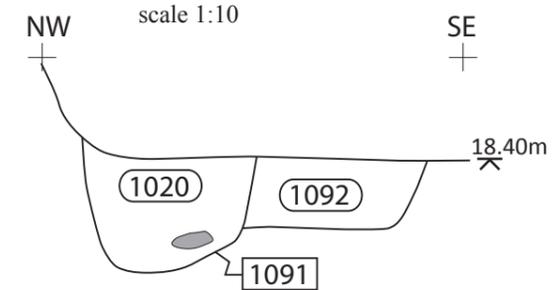
Drawing # 24
Section of posthole [1074]
scale 1:10



Drawing # 25
Plan of posthole [1074]
scale 1:20



Drawing # 26
Section of posthole [1091]
scale 1:10



Drawing # 27
Section of posthole [1091]
scale 1:20

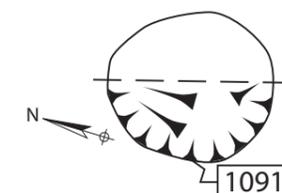
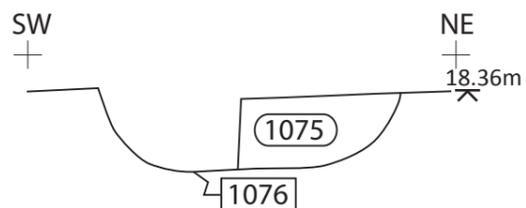


Figure 7: Feature drawings

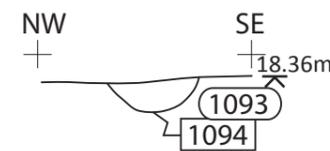
Drawing # 28
Section of posthole [1076]
scale 1:10



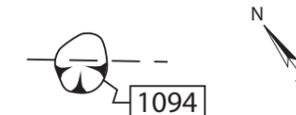
Drawing # 29
Section of posthole [1076]
scale 1:20



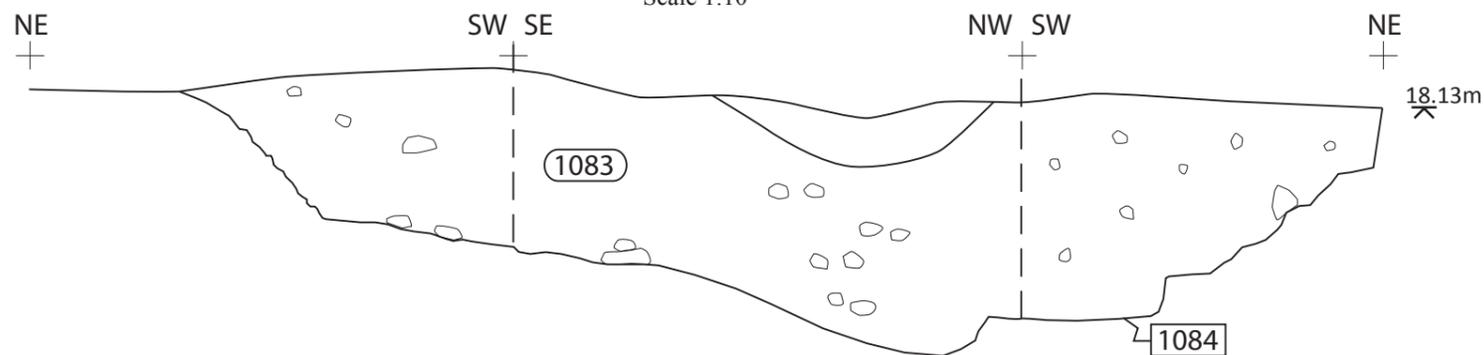
Drawing # 30
Section of posthole [1094]
scale 1:10



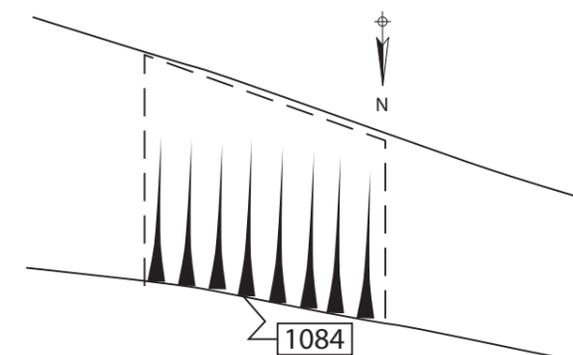
Drawing # 31
Section of posthole [1094]
scale 1:20



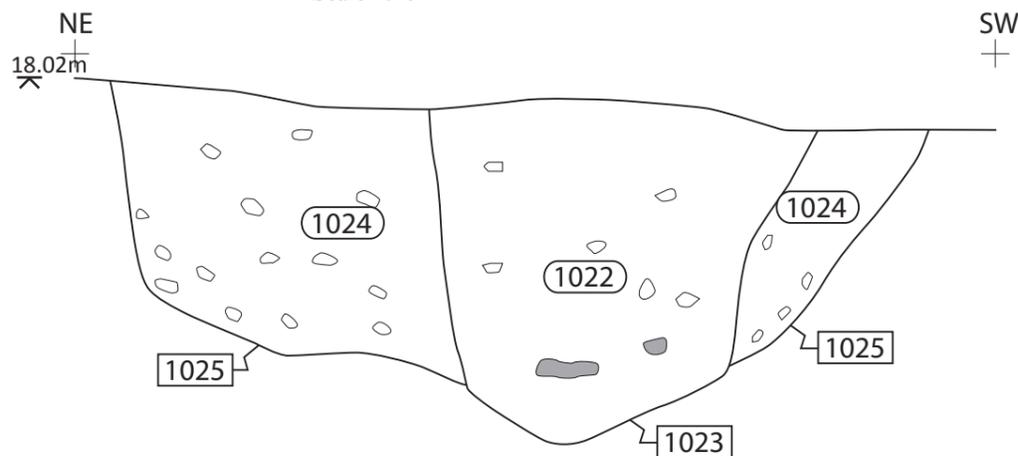
Drawing # 32
Section of ditch [1084]
Scale 1:10



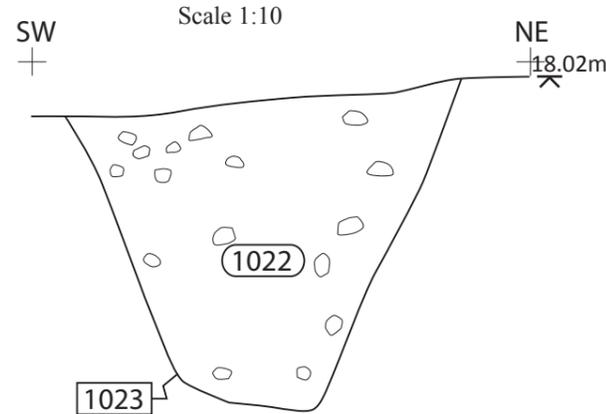
Drawing # 33
Plan of ditch [1084]
Scale 1:10



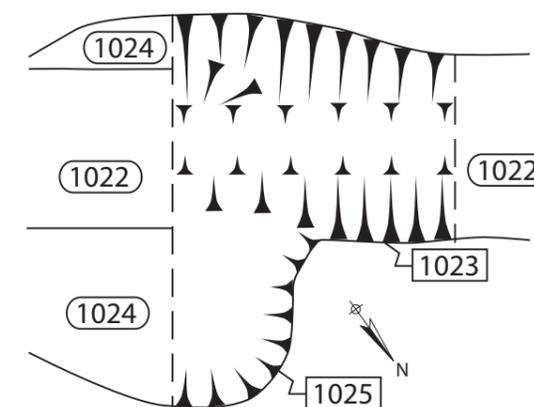
Drawing # 34
Plan of pit [1025] truncated by ditch [1023]
Scale 1:10



Drawing # 35
Plan of ditch [1023]
Scale 1:10



Drawing # 36
Plan of pit [1025] truncated by ditch [1023]
Scale 1:20



0 0.1 0.5
SCALE 1:10 METRES

0 0.2 1
SCALE 1:20 METRES

Figure 8: Feature drawings

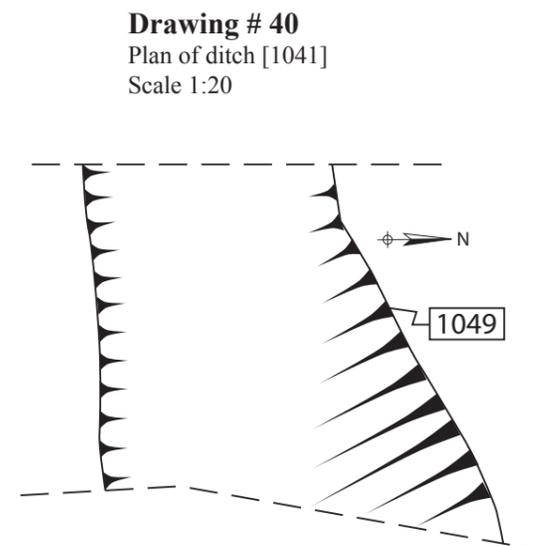
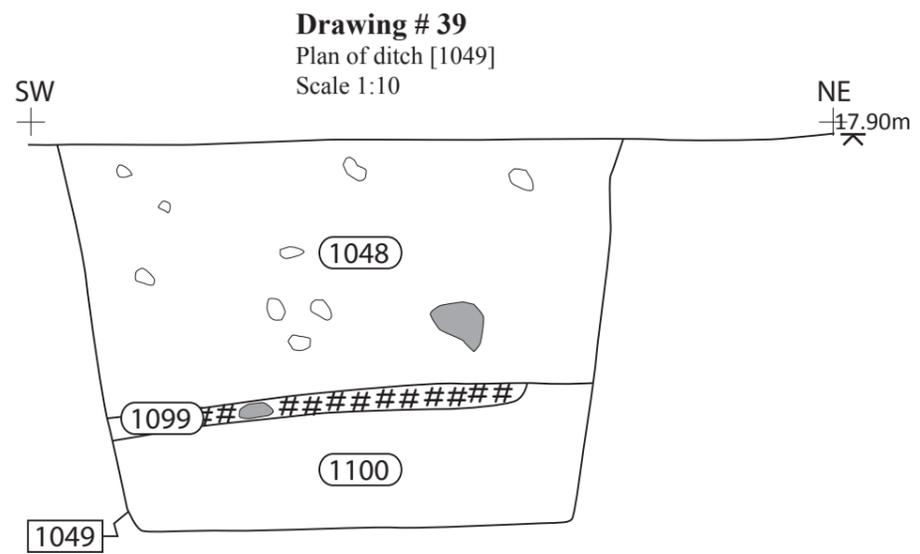
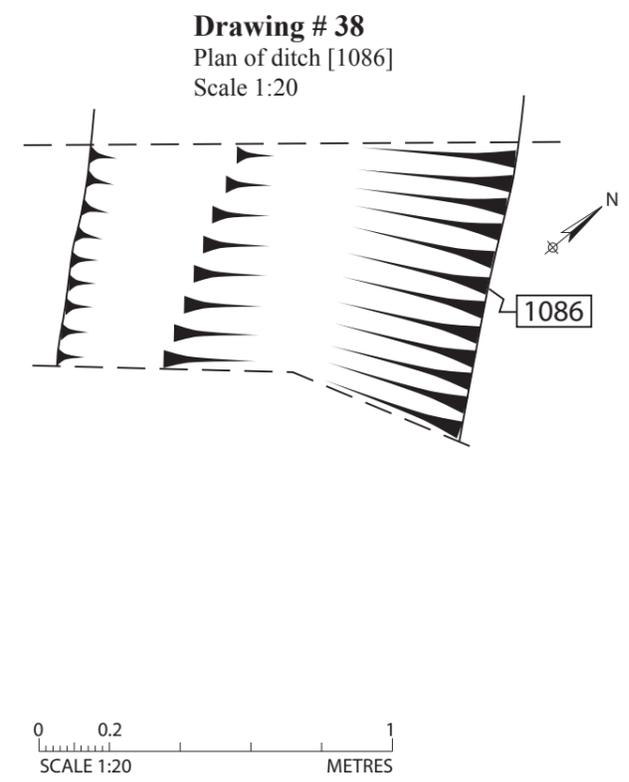
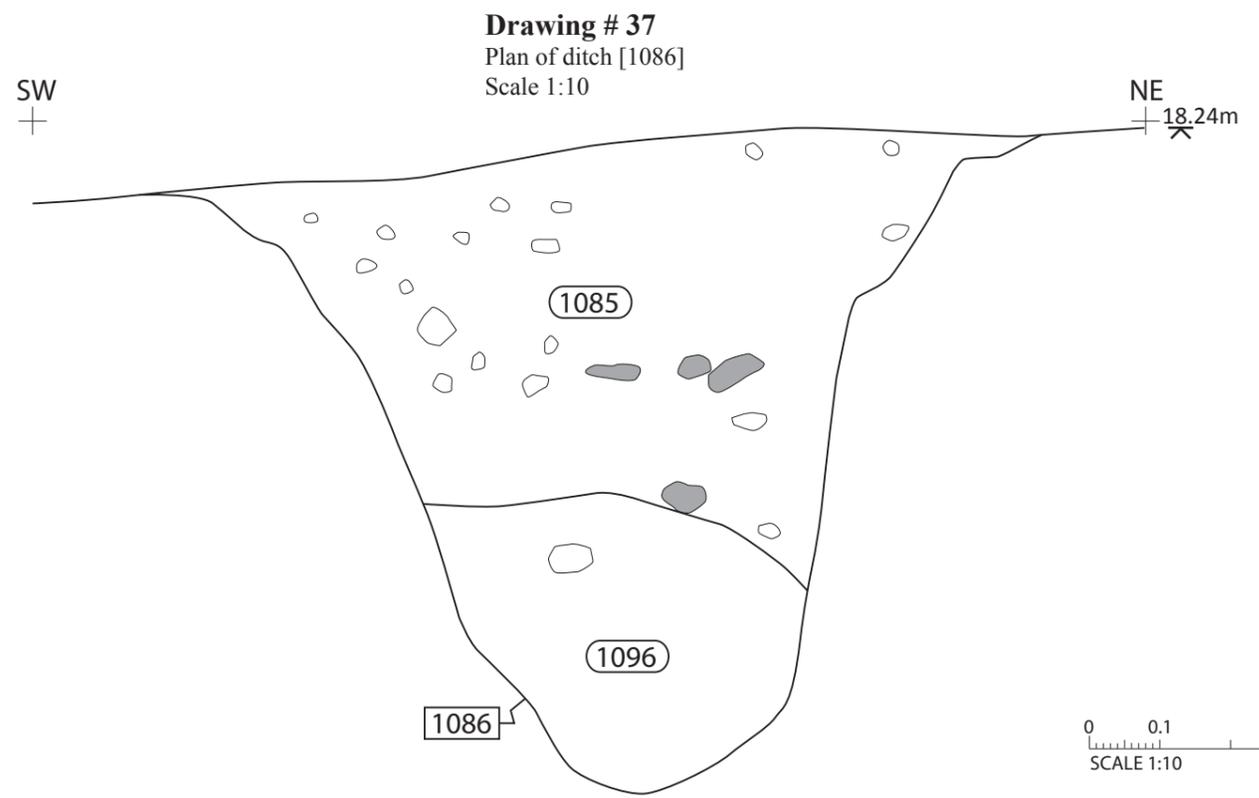
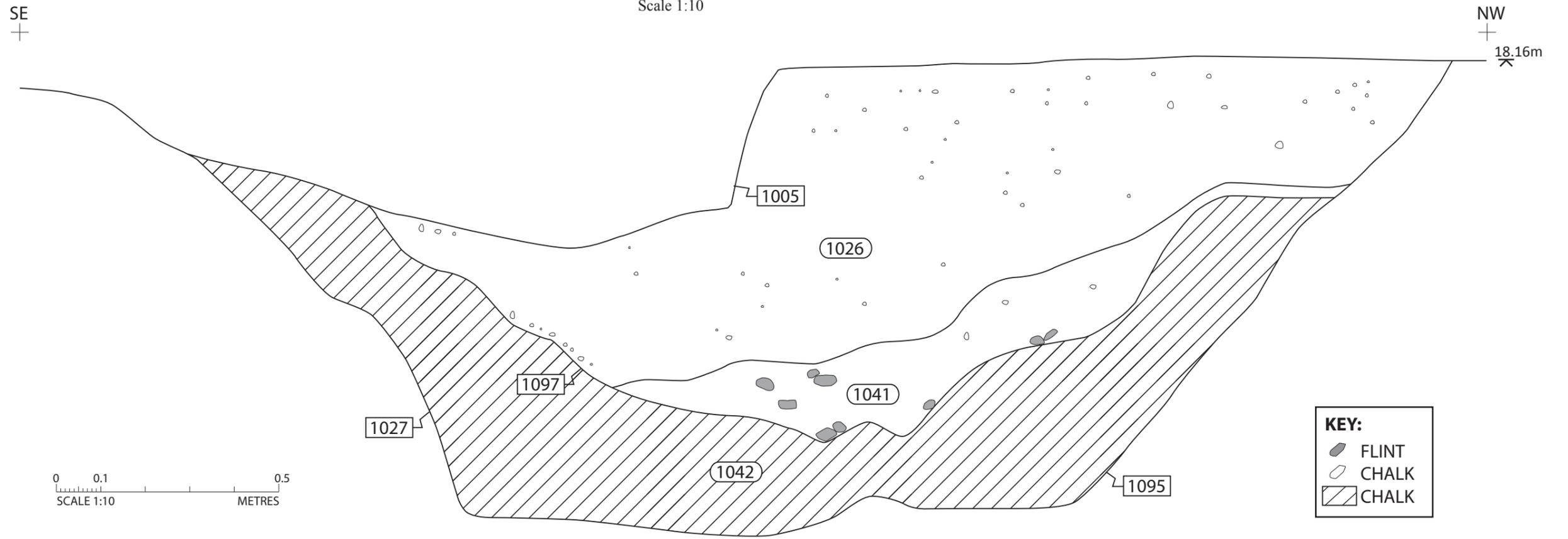


Figure 9: Feature drawings

Drawing # 41
 Section of ditch [1027] and [1095] truncated by ditch [1097]
 Scale 1:10



Drawing # 42
 Plan of ditch [1027] and [1095] truncated by ditch [1097]
 Scale 1:20

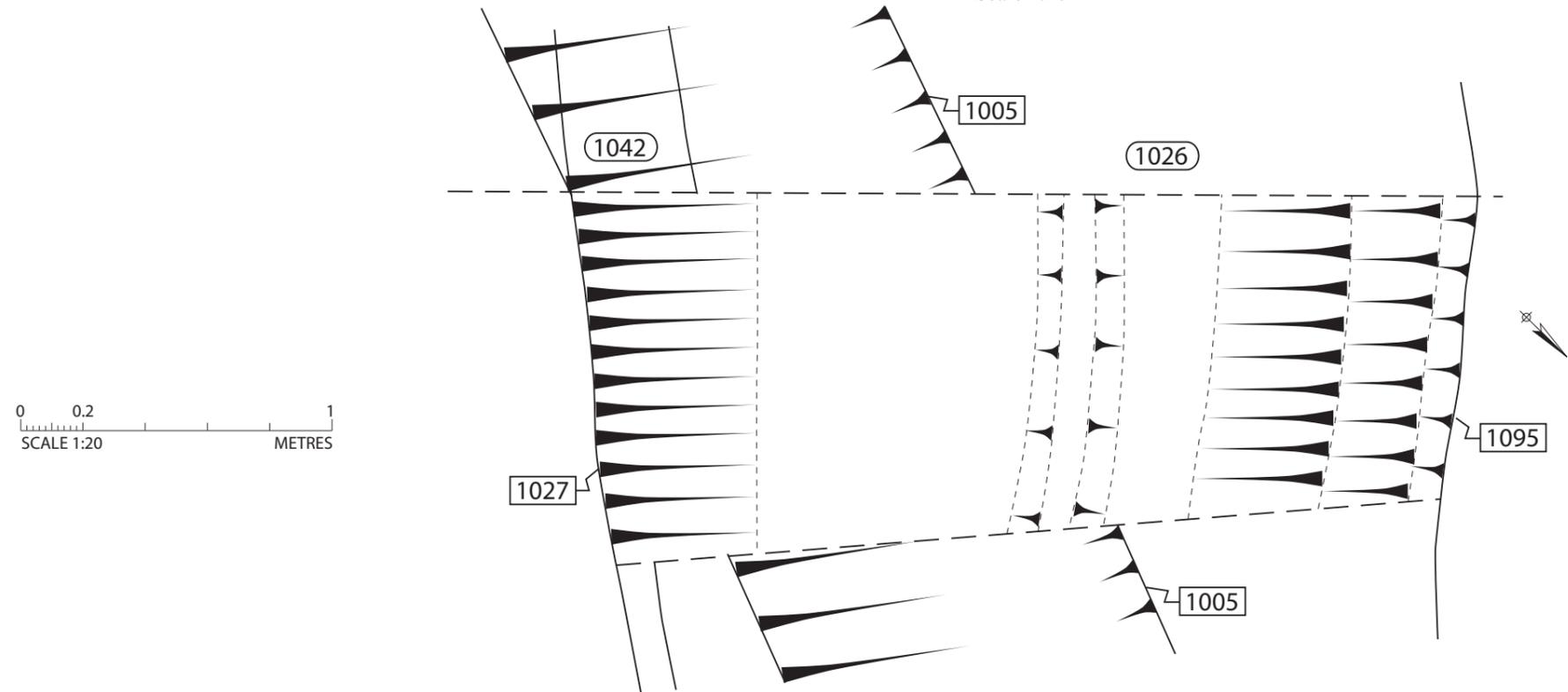
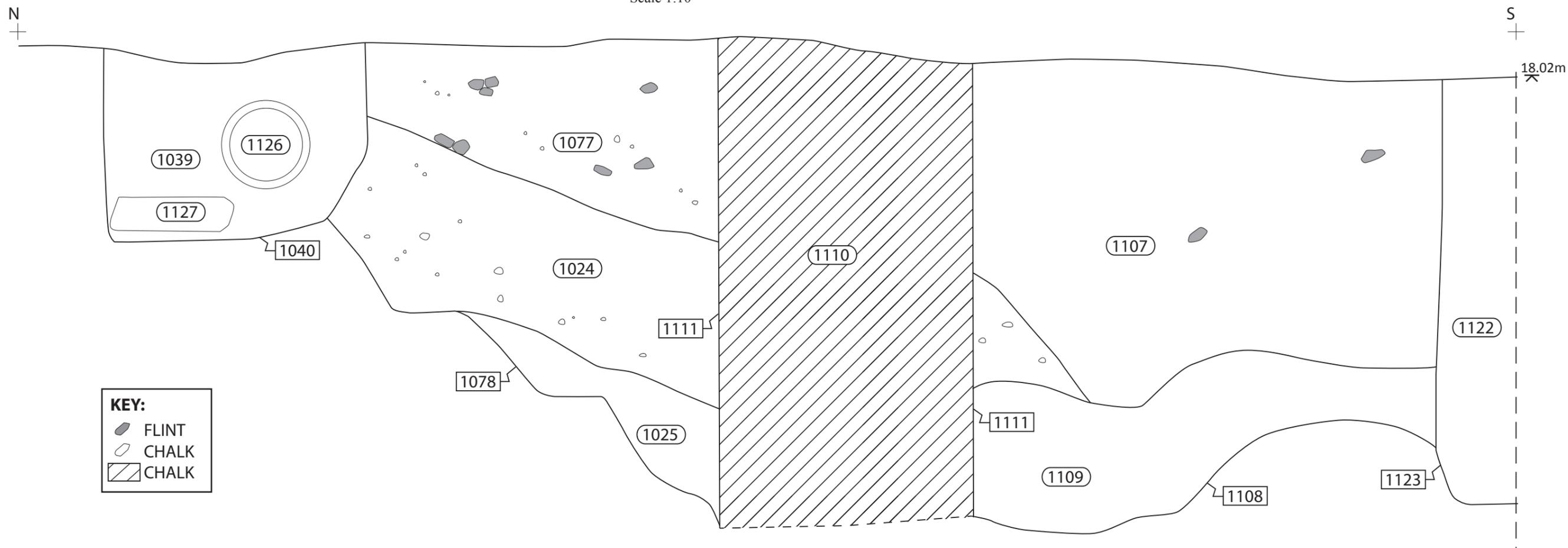


Figure 10: Feature drawings

Drawing # 51

Section of ditch [1078] and [1108] truncated by modern trenches [1040], [1111], and [1123]

Scale 1:10



Drawing # 52

Plan of ditch [1078] and [1108] truncated by modern trenches [1040], [1111], and [1123]

Scale 1:20

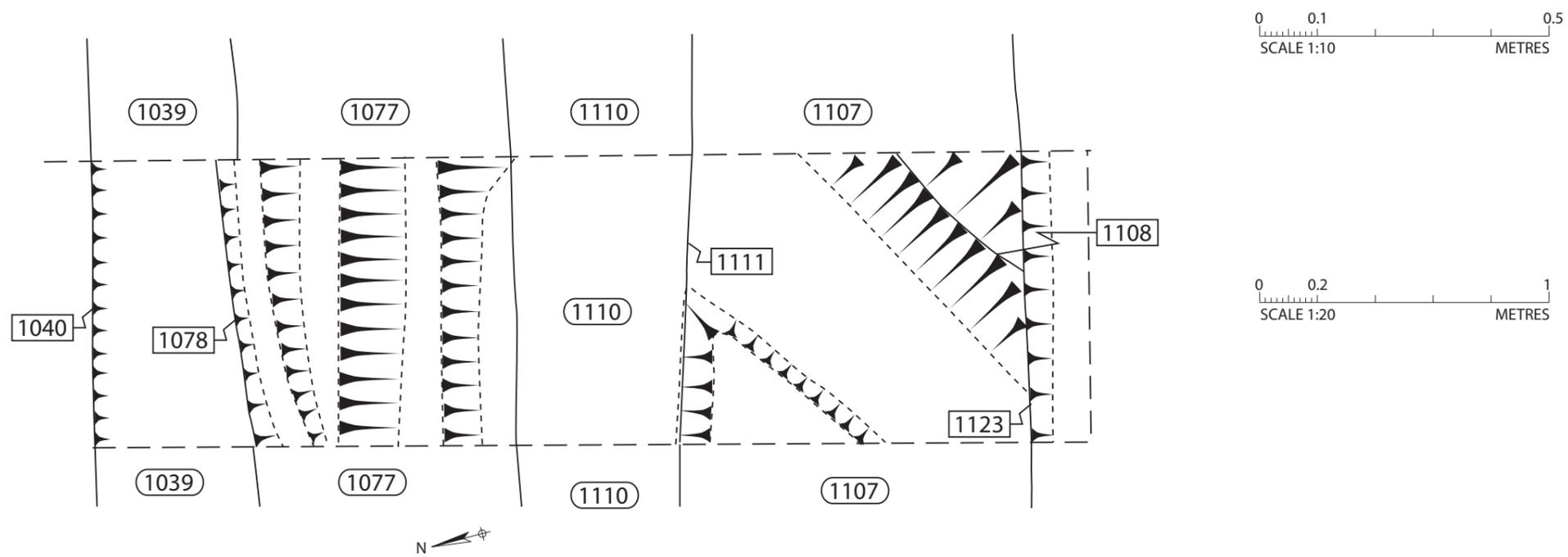
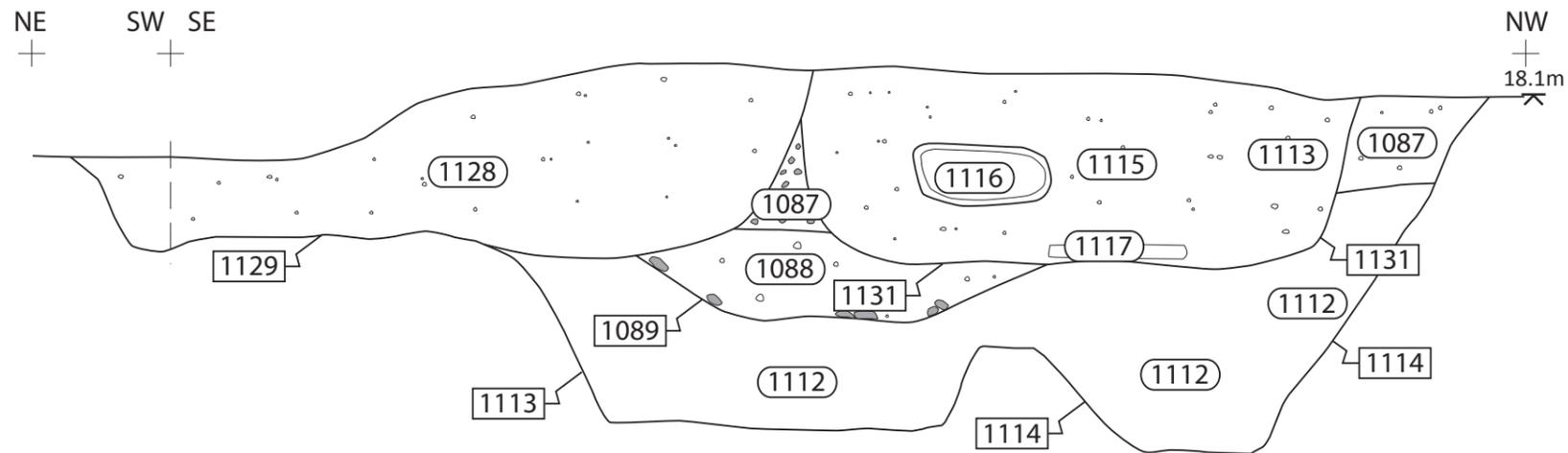
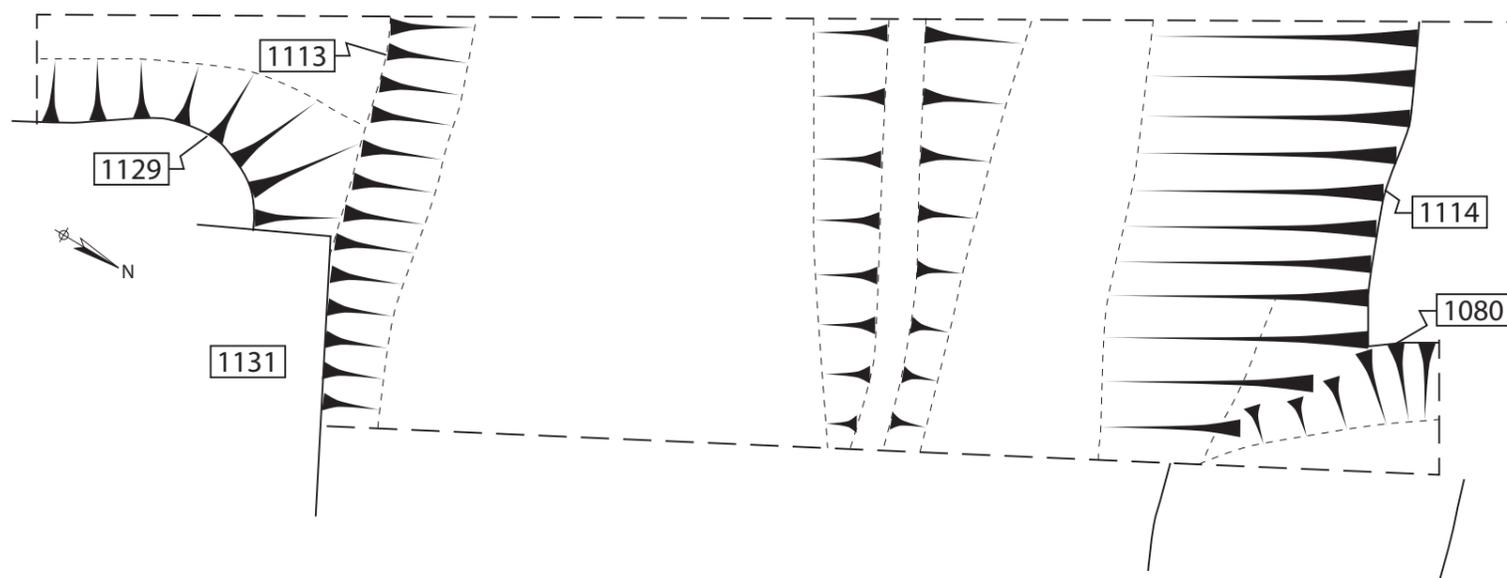


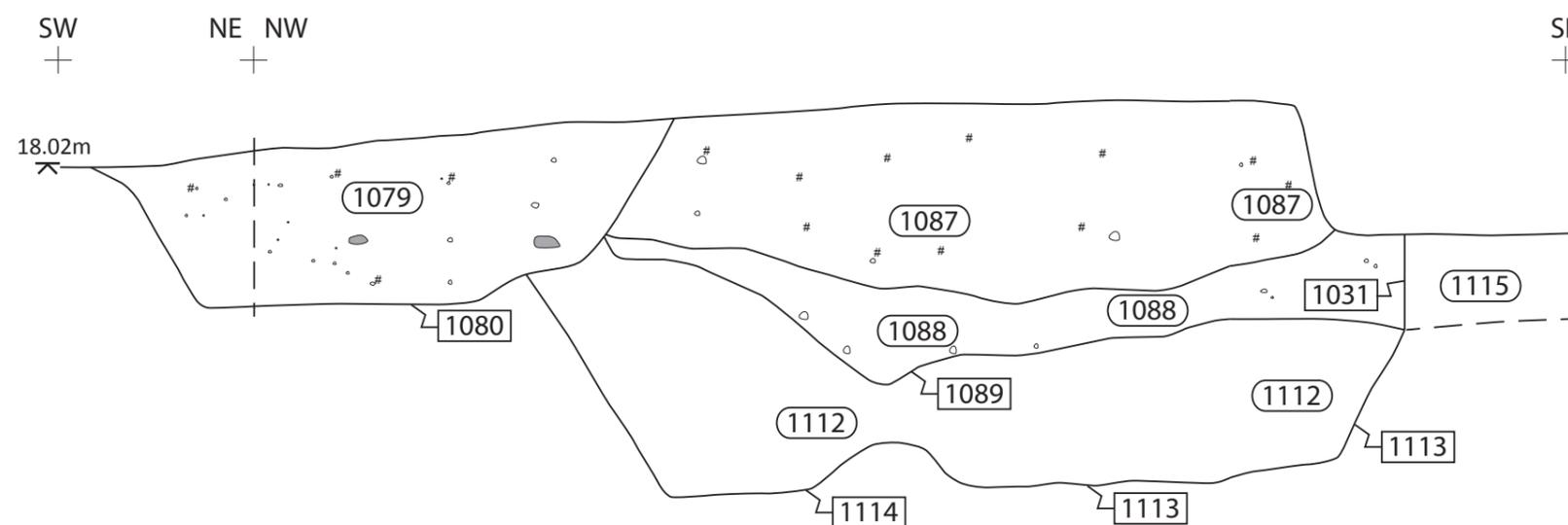
Figure 11: Feature drawings



Drawing # 48
 Section of ditch [1113] and [1114] truncated by ditches [1089], [1029], and [1131]
 Scale 1:20



Drawing # 49
 Plan of ditch [1113] and [1114] truncated by ditches [1089], [1029], and [1131]
 Scale 1:20



Drawing # 50
 Section of ditch [1113] and [1114] truncated by ditches [1089], [1029], and [1131]
 Scale 1:20



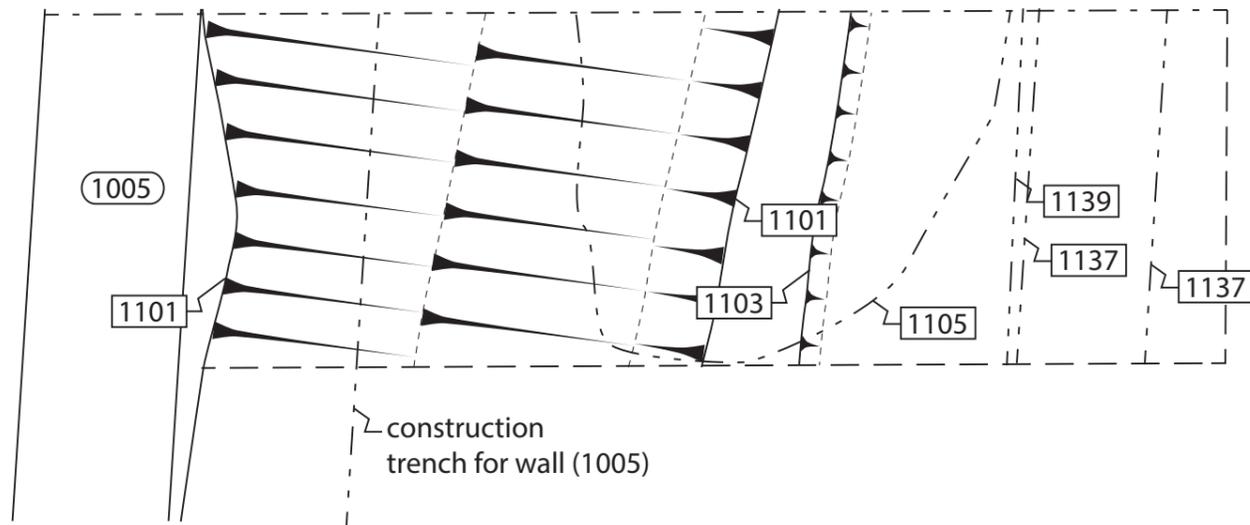
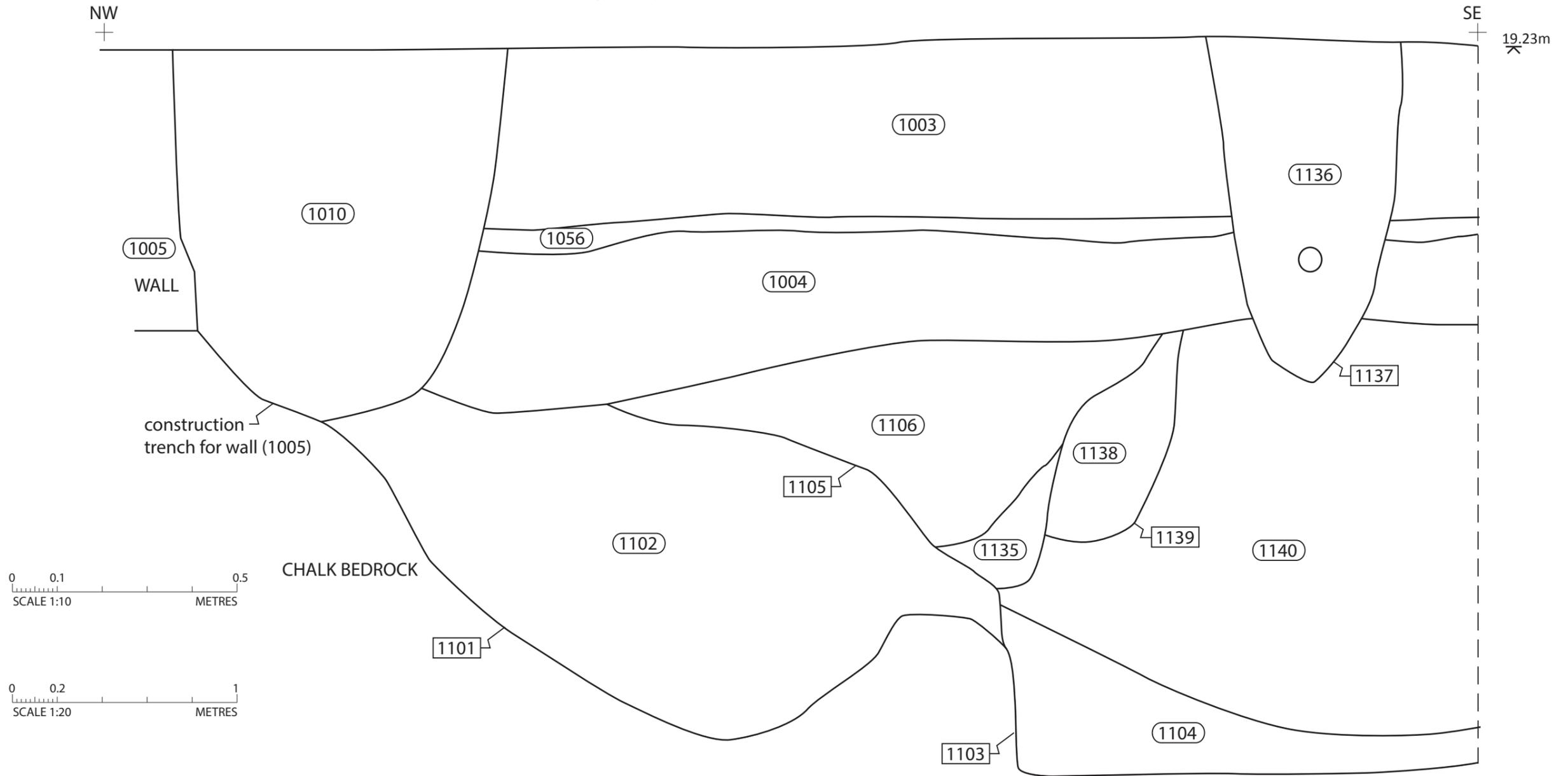
KEY:	
	FLINT
	CHALK
	CHARCOAL

Figure 12: Feature drawings

Drawing # 53

Section of intersecting features: [1101], [1103], [1105], [1139], [1137], and [1005]

Scale 1:10

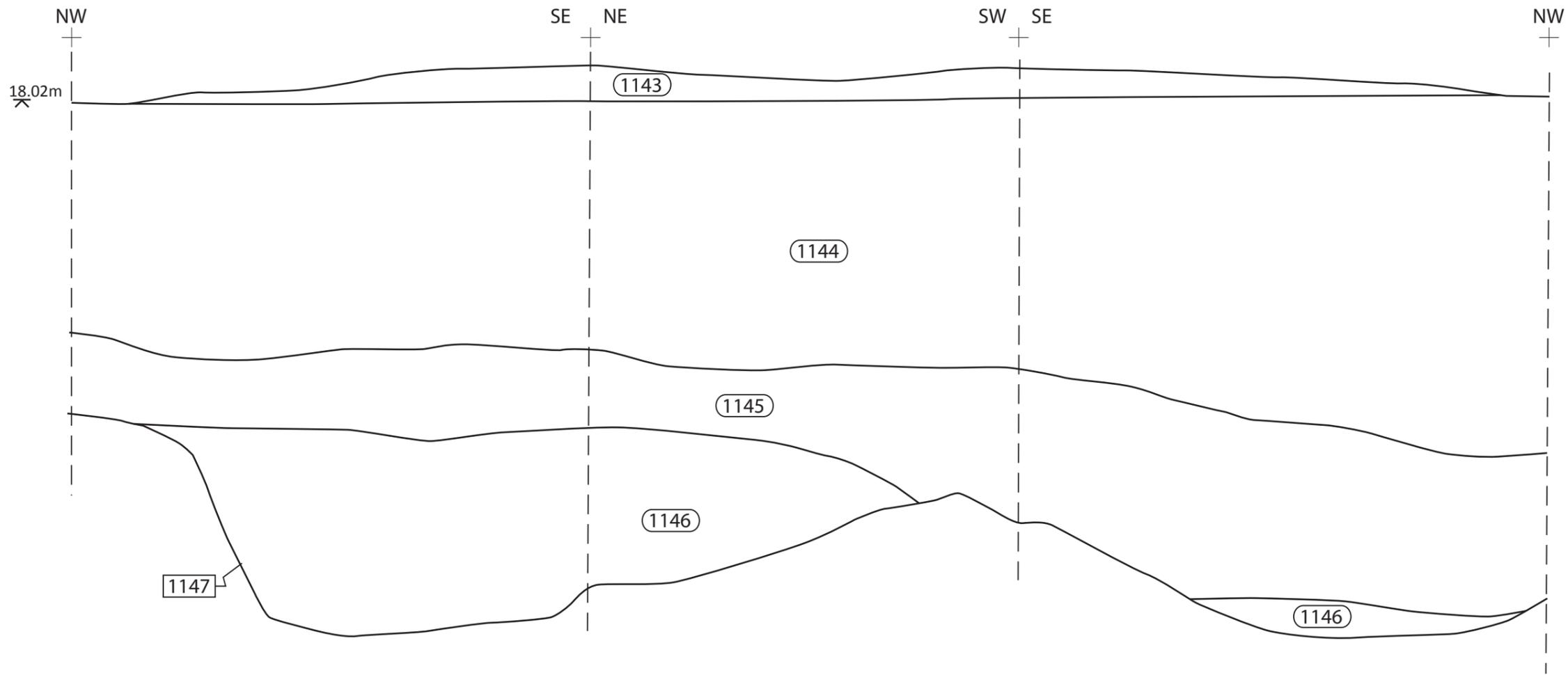


Drawing # 54

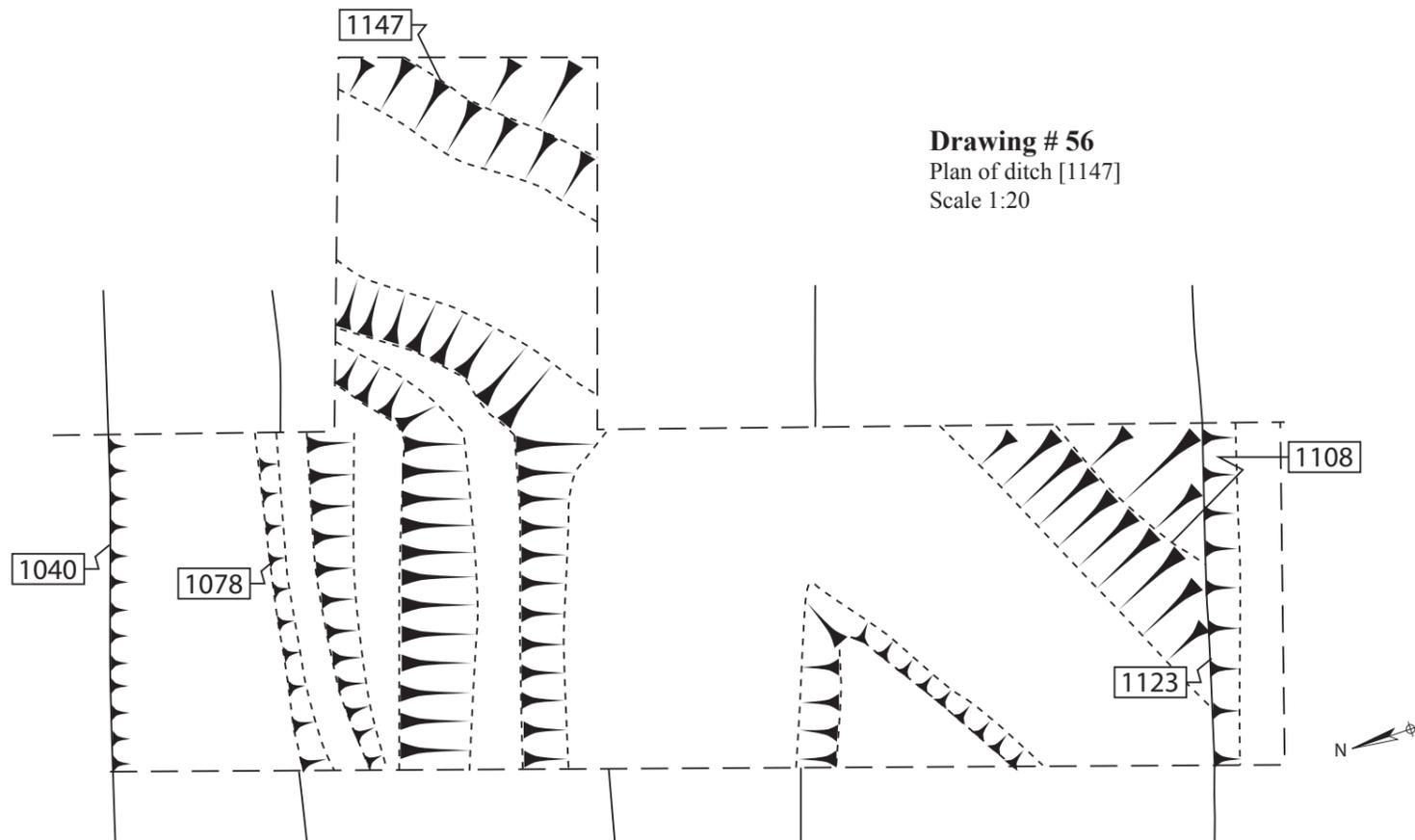
Plan of intersecting features: [1101], [1103], [1105], [1139], [1137], and [1005]

Scale 1:20

Figure 13: Feature drawings



Drawing # 55
 Section of ditch [1147]
 Scale 1:10

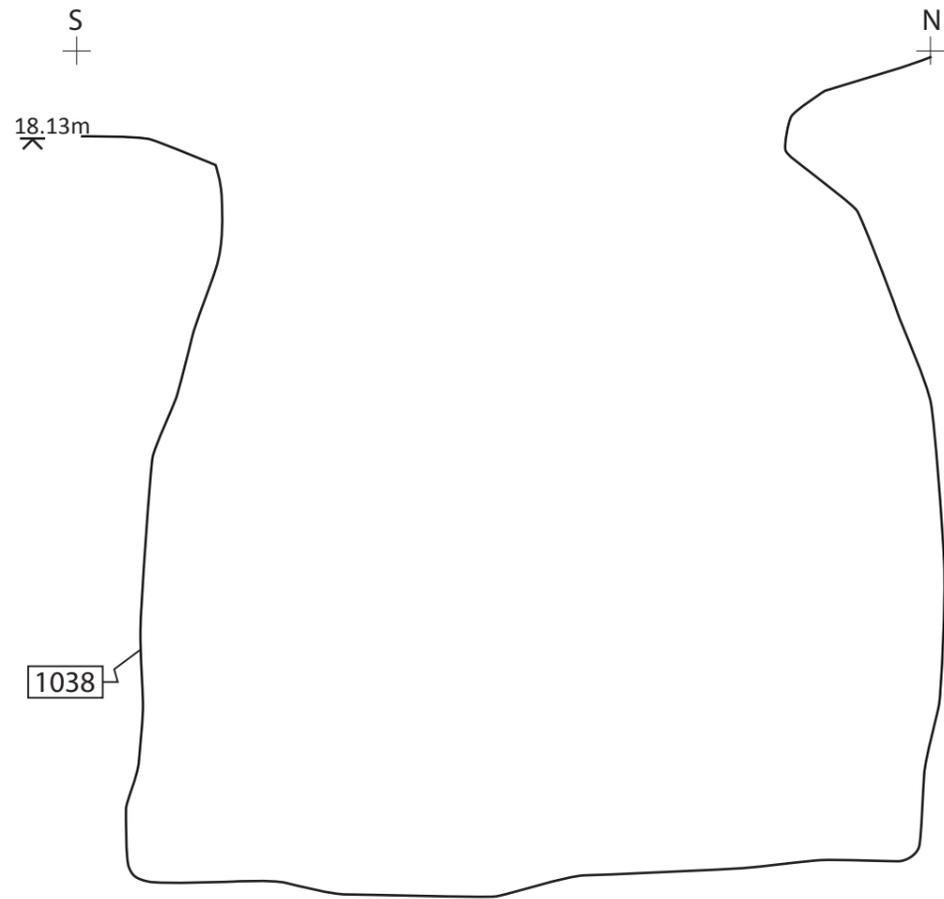


Drawing # 56
 Plan of ditch [1147]
 Scale 1:20

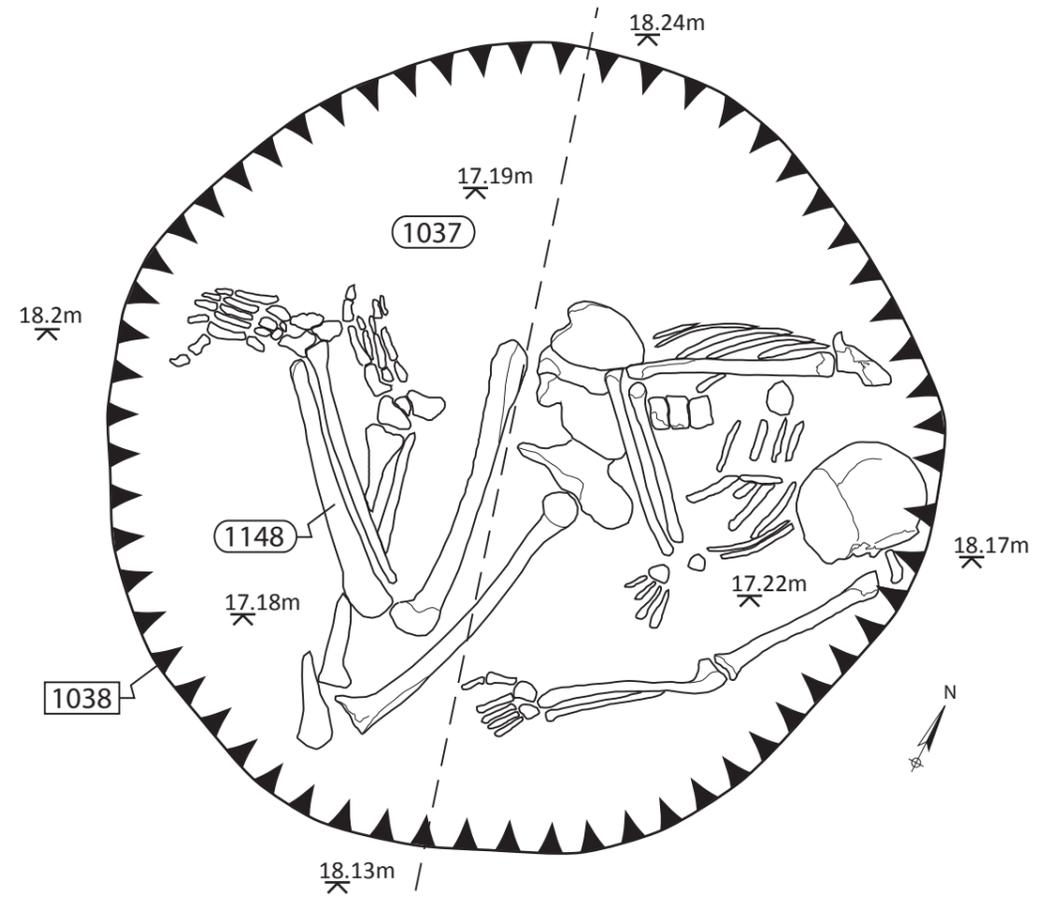


Figure 14: Feature drawings

Drawing # 57
Profile of burial pit [1038]
Scale 1:10



Drawing # 58
Plan of burial pit [1038]
Scale 1:10



0 0.1 0.5
SCALE 1:10 METRES

Figure 10: Burial drawings

An Assessment of the pottery plus a catalogue of additional finds from Margate Caves, Margate, Kent

Site Code: NDR-EX-18

Assessment Report

Analyst: Paul Hart

Last updated 14.05.2018

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2. Relative academic value
3. Period-based review
4. Recommendations
5. Bibliography

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 - 6.1. Methodology
 - 6.2. Period Codes employed
 - 6.3. Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the ceramics, with notes
7. Catalogue of additional artefacts present
 - 7.1. Daub
 - 7.2. Tile
 - 7.3. Fired clay

1. Synopsis

A total of 346 sherds of pottery, weighing 7694 grams, were presented. The great majority are of Early to Mid Iron Age to Middle Iron Age, probably dating within the period 500 to 300 BC. The overall character of these is generally Early to Mid Iron Age, with most instances appearing context-contemporary. There are a small number of sherds from subsequent periods, often intrusive or residual, with a couple of instances potentially context-contemporary.

- No ceramics certainly pre-date 600 BC.
- Definite Iron Age occupation, possibly between **450 and 300 BC**.
- No apparent evidence of subsequent activity for approximately 300 years.
- Some (minimal) activity between **0/25 and 300 AD**.
- No apparent evidence of subsequent activity for approximately 1200 years.
- Some evidence of activity between **1500 and 1825 AD**.
- No ceramics post-dating 1825 AD recovered.

2. Relative academic value

Only the Early to Mid to Middle Iron Age material occurs in any quantity, the majority of which are likely to derive from contemporary contexts. The later material, all post 0/25 AD, mostly comprises only one or two sherds per period, with a very slightly greater quantity for the Post Medieval period.

The Early to Mid to Middle Iron Age pottery, indicative and a result of on-site settlement activity, does form a useful addition to the local/regional record, particularly in that it is part of a wider scale occupation of the surrounding landscape at this time. Further evidence of this has been uncovered on a site directly adjacent, as well as on others in the immediate vicinity, at Trinity Square and Fort Hill. The present work has brought into better focus the likely chronological sequence of occupation in this area, which along with the late 3rd to early 2nd century BC material from Fort Hill, does now indicate probably continuous occupation between approximately 600 and 150 BC.

In terms of the ceramics, 2 aspects have been added the sub-regional picture. One of these is a new pattern element in the recognised range of decorative motifs applied to Early to Mid Iron Age finewares. The other is a fineware bowl base which has been re-worked and used as a paint pot for painting such vessels. The latter has not been recorded before from Thanet and quite possibly from the region as a whole (Macpherson-Grant *pers. comm.*).

3. Period-based review

The contexts which contain ceramic evidence are listed below on a period basis; the nature and stratigraphic relationships of these contexts was not known. To avoid the repetition of those necessary caveats ‘potential’ and ‘possible’ etc., it should be recognised that the material listed as *contemporary*, *residual* or *intrusive*, while sometimes certainly being so, more typically has an important *potential* to be so. All dates given throughout are *circa*.

Early to Mid Iron Age to Middle Iron Age (450 to 350/300 BC)

Contemporary in: (1011), (1016), (1018), (1022), (1024), (1026), (1028), (1034), (1037), (1042), (1043), (1046), (1048), (1071), (1075), (1077), (1079), (1083), (1085), (1090), (1102), (1104), (1106), (1144).

Residual in: (1020), (1060), (1073), (1087), (1088).

Relationship unclear in: (1030), (1032), (1096).

Some 329 of the 346 sherds from the site assemblage are likely to date within this range, with individual vessels generally represented by only a couple of sherds, the dominant fabric type being flint tempered. The majority of the material is fairly fresh or only lightly worn, suggesting that much of it was discarded directly into its context and had seen minimal exposure post discard. Elements which were more worn, most only moderately so, were occasionally present and these did indicate that a small proportion of the material had seen some longer periods of surface exposure. The majority of these occurred in contexts alongside fresher material and they had probably been naturally or incidentally incorporated from the overburden, as a result of silting or the disturbance of the ground surface. There were no obvious instances of sherds from the same vessel being recovered from different contexts.

Polychrome painted and red finished finewares

Six sherds showed the exterior application of red paint; these were recovered from contexts (1046), (1071), (1090) and (1104). Two of these were polychrome decorated. Context (1090) produced a large sherd with a simple upright rim and deep vertical neck, its oxidised exterior showing 2 decorative panels outlined in apparent black paint. One of these was an off-vertical ladder pattern, formed of single lines; the other was a rectangular panel with a double line boundary and double line crossing diagonals. Red paint covered the exterior surface surrounding these panels. Such a Hallstatt style rectilinear decorative scheme is unlikely to date later than 350/300 BC (although the present example may be somewhat earlier). Context (1071) produced a body sherd showing a broad horizontal panel of red paint, bounded by buff coloured horizontal painted lines.

Of the non polychrome examples, (1046) and (1104) contained 2 rims and 1 body sherd showing a simple red finish. (1071) produced 2 body sherds both showing broad horizontal panels of red finish, 1 of these the polychrome example noted above.

Also notable in the assemblage is a likely rare example of a vessel which had been used in the process of applying red paint to red finished vessels. Recovered from (1043), it comprised the complete base and very lower body of a bowl or jar with a small foot-ring, its side walls having been chipped and in some places subsequently rounded-off to form a re-worked rim to a new small, open bowl form, the inside of which showed patches of red paint (a ‘paint pot’). It is worth noting that contexts (1011) and (1022) also produced 2 small body sherds which had been re-worked as rims.

Angle-shouldered finewares

Body sherds from angle-shouldered finewares were recovered from (1075) and (1079), also possibly (1011) and (1078). Two good North French parallels to the former can be found in assemblages at Tilloy-les-Cambria (Hurtrelle *et al* 1990, 14, Figure 2) and Sains-en-Gohelle (*ibid*, 48, Figure 4, no.2), dating 500 to 400 BC.

Another angle-shouldered sherd from (1011) featured an elongated everted rim, a broad parallel to which, dating between 450 and 400 BC, can be found in another North French assemblage (*ibid*, 54, Figure 4, no. 12). There are also similar North French examples, though with less extremely everted rims, occurring at the same date (*ibid*, 56, Figure 5, no. 24) and slightly later, 400 to 350 BC (*ibid*, 100, Figure 6, no. 9). Similar forms but with the shorter rims are also known locally. At Highstead for example, a more upright short everted rim form occurs in a context of 600 to 500 BC date (Couldrey 2007, 150, Figure 84, no. 299) and a short everted or bead rim form in a context of 500 to 400 BC date (*ibid*, 158, Figure 93, no. 399). The short rimmed form is also recorded in an assemblage from Kent of Middle Iron Age date (Morris 2006, Figure 3.8b, WHS/63 and WHS/63). Overall, this sherd from context (1011) should date between 600 and 300 BC and it may date between 450 and 350 BC.

Context (1048) produced a large sherd from a slack profiled angle shouldered bowl. It has parallels to a rather poorly potted, similarly slack profiled example from a nearby excavation at Trinity Square (TRI-03, pit 117). It could date between 450 and 350 BC (Nigel Macpherson-Grant *pers. comm.*).

Foot-ringed bowls

Two foot-ringed bases were present; a small diameter example on the paint pot from context (1043) already noted above and a large diameter example from (1077). The former, while not common in the Early to Mid Iron Age, would be more expected pre 400 BC. The latter would be more common in the Middle Iron Age post 400 BC and particularly during the 4th century BC (Macpherson-Grant *pers. comm.*).

Comb decorated coarsewares

Present on sherds from (1077), (1083) and (1090), this style of combing is a fairly common decorative scheme found within local Early to Mid Iron Age assemblages. It may date from at least 500 BC and have largely disappeared by 300/perhaps 250 BC at latest (Macpherson-Grant *pers. comm.*). Parallels can be found in some assemblages from Northern France which date from 500 to 400 BC (Hurtrelle *et al* 1990, 18, Figure 3, no. 2; 64, Figure 10, Photo 3) and perhaps 350 to 250 BC (*ibid*, 116, Figure 16); the earlier examples being areas of concentrated combing, the later being spaced bands. This decorative evolution has also been seen in some Early to Mid Iron Age (Morris 2006, Figure 3.7d, WHS/57) and Middle Iron Age (*ibid*, Figure 3.8a, CUX/8) assemblages from Kent. The example from context (1090) is large enough to be identifiable as being of the former type and may pre-date 400/350 BC.

Rusticated coarsewares

Rusticated sherds occur in contexts (1020), (1028), (1037), (1042), (1046), (1048), (1071) and (1104); possible examples occur in (1018), (1085) and (1087). The deliberate application of additional potting clay to the surface of a vessel, typically below shoulder and on coarsewares, which gives a raised lumpy or more subtle light, slurried, rough surface effect, is a particular characteristic of the Early to Mid Iron Age in Kent and it is this trait which is referred to by the use of the term here. The tradition has parallels on the continent and its origins may lay in Germany. It appears in the Low Countries, though sporadically, in the Hallstatt B period, 1000 to 700 BC, before becoming more common in the Lower Rhine area during Hallstatt C/D, 700 to 500 BC, particularly during Hallstatt D, 600 to 500 BC, spreading to north-east France by the La Tène I period, 475 to 400 BC (Couldrey 2007, 118, 121-122). In Britain it may most commonly date between 550 and 350/300 BC, perhaps being most dominant between 500 and 400 BC, with some occasional earlier and later instances possible (Macpherson-Grant 1991, 41-43 and *pers. comm.*). In the Low Countries it continued in use throughout the Iron Age (Couldrey 2007, 122). The experiencing of continental ceramic traditions through cross-channel contact and trade is likely to be responsible for its appearance in Britain, where the trait is thought to be largely confined to Kent, with the majority of the sites concentrating in East Kent (Macpherson-Grant 1991, 41-43).

Summary

The overall character of the assemblage is Early to Mid Iron Age in style and, though a small number of the sherds present were fairly worn, none need pre date 600 BC. Some of the vessel forms and the Hallstatt style rectilinear decorated elements would suggest dates pre 300 BC; no material of developed Middle Iron Age character or La Tène style curvilinear decorated vessels of post 300 BC date were present. The rusticated coarsewares could date between 550 and 350/300 BC. The comb decorated vessels could date between 500 and 300 BC, one perhaps 500 to 400/350 BC. Sherds from 2 angle shouldered bowls could date from 450 to 350 BC. Two bases show foot-rings, one of which would be more typical pre 400 BC, the other post 400 BC. Very few of these more specific dating elements occur in the same context, though presuming somewhat that the material is broadly related, it is possible that the assemblage as a whole could date between 450 and 350/300 BC (allowing for some curation) and be a result of several generations of relatively continuous activity pre and post 400 BC.

It is worth noting that the 1998 excavations at nearby Fort Hill produced a range of fineware bowls with complex moulded shoulders, which on the basis of continental dating can be placed between 600 and 450 BC. No others were recorded from the Trinity Square 2003 site or the present site. One such example was recovered from the equally large area excavation at Trinity Square 2004, but this was residual in a later phase of the same overall Early to Mid Iron Age settlement zone. That excavation produced clear evidence for at least 2 phases of activity, 1 of which underlay a lynchet-boundaried field. The material from the present site and Trinity Square 2003 also suggests at least 2 phases of activity, 1 of which, partly on the basis of the evidence from the present site, indicates activity between 500 and 400 BC or slightly later. On this site, contexts (1043), (1090) and (1075) in particular may relate to that phase, while (1048) and possibly (1077) may belong to the potentially later phase as suggested by the material from Trinity Square 2003 (Pit 117; Macpherson-Grant *pers. comm.*).

Latest Iron Age (0/25 to 50 AD)

Intrusive in: (1104).

This comprised a small, grog tempered, rim sherd derived from a crude copy of a Terra Nigra platter. It was more worn than the majority of the Early to Mid Iron Age material which was recovered in greater quantity from the same context.

Early Roman to Mid Roman (100 to 200 AD)

Intrusive in: (1075), (1079).

(1075) contained 1 small, worn, sherd of comb decorated Romanising grog tempered ware, 100 to 125/150 AD, recovered alongside a small number of fresher sherds of Early to Mid Iron Age date. (1079) produced a very small fragment of Central Gaulish samian, 120 to 200 AD, recovered with a reasonable quantity of fairly fresh Early to Mid Iron Age material.

Mid Roman to Late Roman (175 to 300 AD)

Contemporary in: (1020).

(1020) contained 2 phases of material, one of Early to Mid Iron Age date, the other Mid Roman to Late Roman. They occurred in equally small quantities, though the former were all small sized and more worn and the largest sherd was of the later date, the Roman material appearing fresher. It is possible that activity in the 3rd century AD had disturbed an Early to Mid Iron Age context and redeposited some of its contents into a Roman context. The Roman material comprised a rim from a Thameside scorched fine sandy ware and the base from a North Kent fine grey ware.

Post Medieval (1500 to 1700 AD)

Contemporary in: (1087).

Residual in: (1088), [1089].

Intrusive in: (1037), (1046), (1048).

Contemporary

(1087) produced 5 sherds in total. Three were of Early to Mid Iron Age date and 2 were Post Medieval, 1550 to 1600 AD and 1630 to 1700 AD. The earlier of the Post Medieval sherds is residual to some degree; the other has the potential to be context-contemporary, but is a single example only. From this evidence it is unclear whether this/these Post Medieval sherd/s is/are intrusive in an Early to Mid Iron Age context, or whether the later of the Post Medieval sherds is broadly contemporary with its context and demonstrates activity which has disturbed an Early to Mid Iron Age context and redeposited some of its material. The latter is considered more likely at present, noting that this context and (1088) both derive from [1089].

Residual

(1088) contained a small quantity of fresh looking Early to Mid Iron Age material, with 1 sherd of Surrey-Hampshire border ware, 1550/1600 to 1700 AD, appearing more worn. It is potentially residual rather than intrusive, considering that fresh looking sherds of Post and Late Post Medieval date were recovered from (1087) and [1089] respectively. Three sherds were catalogued as deriving generally from within cut [1089]. Two of these were small rim sherds of Post Medieval date; 1 a moderately worn piece of Surrey-Hampshire border ware, 1550/1600 to 1700 AD, the other a piece of Metropolitan type slipware, 1630 to 1700 AD, only lightly worn. These occurred with 1 Late Creamware sherd of Late Post Medieval date, 1775 to 1825 AD. Though fresh looking and potentially context-contemporary, the latter was a single instance only.

Intrusive

(1037) contained a single small sherd of this period, possibly in a Kentish fine sandy red earthenware fabric, 1525/1550 to 1600 AD. It occurred along with a much greater quantity of similarly fairly fresh to only light worn looking material of Early to Mid Iron Age date. The same circumstance occurred in (1046) and (1048), the latter producing a single sherd in a fine sandy fabric of 1525 to 1600 AD date, the former containing a single, though more worn, sherd of possibly Wealden type buff fine earthenware (although the profuse fine marl is untypical of most Wealden products), 1500 to 1650 AD.

Late Post Medieval (1775 to 1825 AD)

Contemporary in: [1089].

Intrusive in: (1085).

The single small sherd of this date from [1089] has been noted above. The instance from (1085), also potentially of this date, comprised a small, flat, thin-walled piece in a fine sandy red earthenware fabric. It showed linear grooved rilling on one side, a shiny metallic-looking slightly purple-ish glaze on the other and may be from a tile, though it seems too thin to typically be such. A greater quantity of Early to Mid Iron Age material, equally fairly fresh, was also recovered from this context.

4. Recommendations

4.1. The Early to Mid Iron Age assemblage is of local and regional interest and comprises a modest range of part profiles and individual sherds which would be worthy of illustration and further discussion. This assemblage includes some red finished and polychrome wares, notably a large rim sherd showing 2 black painted rectilinear decorative schemes, 1 of which is an unusual ladder form. Also particularly noteworthy and likely to be a rare survival is the re-worked base of a vessel which has been used as a paint pot for painting red finished wares.

4.2. Only the Early to Mid Iron Age assemblage should be considered for publication. Ideally, such a publication would also encompass the relevant material from other excavations in the immediate vicinity.

4.3. The Early to Mid Iron Age assemblage will form a key component of the Trust for Thanet Archaeology's local ceramic sequence archive. The owners, Margate Caves, may wish to retain the whole archive in order to display some of the finds; if so, liaison between the organisations and local ceramic specialists is essential.

5. Bibliography

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Appendix

6. Quantification and spot-dating of the ceramic assemblage

6.1. Methodology

The sherds were examined using hand lenses of x5 and x10 magnification and were catalogued on a context, quantity, period, ware, date preference, condition, number of vessels and bulk weight basis (calculated to the nearest gram). No information about the contexts or their stratigraphic relationships was known. Key material, which comprises form or decorated sherds, some of which may be required for future illustration, have been extracted from their original bag and re-bagged separately as 'Draw'.

Many thanks are due to ceramicist Nigel Macpherson-Grant, who reviewed the assemblage and this report, suggested improvements and provided information on some other assemblages from the vicinity.

All dates given are *circa*.

6.2. Period Codes employed

<i>Period</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date (circa)</i>
Early to Mid Iron Age	EMIA	600 – 350 BC
Middle Iron Age	MIA	400 – 200 BC
Latest Iron Age	LIA-ER	0 – 50 AD
Historic	H	50 AD – present
Early Roman	ER	50 – 150 AD
Mid Roman	MR	150 – 250 AD
Late Roman	LR	250 – 400 AD
Post Medieval	PMED	1525 – 1750 AD
Late Post Medieval	LPMED	1750 – 1875 AD

6.3. Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the ceramics, with notes

Context ; total sherd count and weight. Comments Implications Likely commencement date of context from the ceramic evidence Likely end date of context from the ceramic evidence					
Sherds	Period	Ware	Date range	Condition	Vessels
<p>(1011) [1012] ; 9 sherds, weight 172g. Mostly small plain body sherds, variously fresh to moderately worn, with 2 medium sized sherds fairly fresh or lightly worn. 1 of the latter comprises the rim and upper body of an angle shouldered bowl, with an everted rim and sharp angles at neck and shoulder, lightly worn, 450-350/300 BC (short rimmed examples occur throughout; best North French parallels 450-400 BC). 1 small body sherd with a similar angled shoulder, with an upper break surface appearing intentionally rounded as if to form a re-worked rim. All EMIA>MIA, possibly from 600 BC, more probably 450-350/300 BC, with both context-contemporary and slightly residual material present. Likely commencement date: possibly between 450 and 350 BC. Likely end date: by 350/300 BC at latest.</p>					
1	EMIA>MIA	Sparse flint tempered sandy	600-350 BC	Moderate	1
8	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	450-350/300 BC	Fresh>mod	5+
<p>(1016) [1017] ; 1 sherd, weight 64g. A medium sized body sherd with close-set finger fluted wiping, from a large diameter coarseware vessel, chipped but only lightly worn. 1 only, EMIA>MIA, 600-350/300 BC, potentially contemporary with context, but a single instance only. Likely commencement date: between 600 and 350/300 BC. Likely end date: by 350/300 BC at latest.</p>					
1	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	600-350/300 BC	Light	1
<p>(1018) [1019] ; 8 sherds, weight 133g. Small and medium sized sherds, majority relatively fresh and likely broadly EMIA in style on general traits. 2 base sherds. 1 of the latter is a mixed temper sherd, worn and residual, though it need not pre-date the period. Most if not all EMIA>MIA 550-350/300 BC, the majority context-contemporary, 1 residual, though it need not pre-date the period. Likely commencement date: probably between 550 and 350/300 BC. Likely end date: by 350/300 BC at latest.</p>					
1	?EMIA>MIA	Sparse grog + v sparse flint tempered	600-350 BC	Heavy	1
1	EMIA>MIA	Shell tempered	550-350/300 BC	Light	1
6	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	550-350/300 BC	Fresh>light	?4
<p>(1020) [1021] ; 8 sherds, weight 127g. 4 EMIA>MIA sherds, all small, 1 rim, 1 rusticated body sherd, all worn to varying degrees. Rest generally small sherds from 2 vessels of MR>LR date, appearing fairly fresh, though chipped and hard fired; 1 rim and 1 base. 2 phases of material present, one EMIA>MIA 550-350/300 BC, the other MR>LR, 175-300 AD. Neither occurs in great quantity, though the largest sherd is of the later date and that material seems less likely to be intrusive. It is possible that activity in the circa 3rd C AD had disturbed an EMIA>MIA context and redeposited some of its material into a Roman context. It is unlikely that the EMIA>MIA material had been exposed on the surface from the time of its discard until its incorporation within said Roman context. Likely commencement date: possibly between 175 and 300 AD (but note presence of EMIA>MIA material). Likely end date: possibly by 300 AD or slightly later (but note presence of EMIA>MIA material).</p>					
4	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	550-350/300 BC	Light>mod	4
1	MR>LR	Thameside scorched fine sandy	175/200-300 AD	Fairly fresh	1
3	MR>LR	North Kent fine grey	175-275/300 AD	Fairly fresh	1

<p>(1022) [1023] ; 11 sherds, weight 18g. Small and medium sized sherds, mostly fresh to lightly worn, some with oxidised surfaces; little specifically diagnostic, but majority if not all likely broad 'EMIA' in style on general character. 1 certain rim a simple upright type on a vertical walled coarseware; 1 other sherd with a worn rounded edge possibly a re-worked rim. 1 more moderately worn, thin-ish body sherd with frequent fine flint temper at exterior surface, otherwise more moderate throughout, could be EIA but need not significantly pre-date rest and is probably residual EMIA (CHECK and consider if any EIA in vicinity). Majority, if not all, EMIA>MIA 600-350/300 BC, with context-contemporary and slightly residual elements, none of the latter needing or certain to pre-date the period. Likely commencement date: probably between 600 and 350/300 BC. Likely end date: probably by 350/300 BC at latest.</p>					
1	?EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	?600-350 BC	Moderate	1
10	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	600-350 /300 BC	Fresh>mod	?7
<p>(1024) [1025] ; 1 sherd, weight 18g. Medium sized body sherd, oxidised. 1 only, probably EMIA>MIA 600-350/300 BC, potentially context-contemporary but is a single instance only. Likely commencement date: possibly between 600 and 350/300 BC. Likely end date: possibly by 350/300 BC.</p>					
1	?EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	600-350/300 BC	Light	1
<p>(1026) [1097] ; 6 sherds, weight 164g. Small to mostly medium sized, all thick walled and from coarsewares. 5 body sherds (2 conjoining from a hard fired pale grey coloured vessel), 1 with some finger-fluted wiping and rustication. 1 body/?base sherd with remnant of a sharp carination. All EMIA>MIA 550-350/300 BC, context-contemporary. Likely commencement date: between 550 and 350/300 BC. Likely end date: by 350/300 BC at latest.</p>					
6	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	550-350/300 BC	Fresh>light	5
<p>(1028) [1029] ; 16 sherds, weight 316g. Small to medium sized sherds, a couple moderately worn, others fresher. At least 2 from rusticated coarsewares. 1 simple upright rim, 1 body sherd with a curving profile and a fragmented rim/base sherd. All EMIA>MIA 550-350/300 BC, with context-contemporary and slightly residual material present. Likely commencement date: between 550 and 350/300 BC. Likely end date: by 350/300 BC at latest.</p>					
14	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	550-350/300 BC	Fresh>mod	?13
1	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	550-350/300 BC	Light	1
1	EMIA>MIA	Fine silty-sandy	550-350/300 BC	Fairly fresh	1
<p>(1030) [1031] ; 1 sherd, weight 21g. 1 small, very thick-walled, worn body sherd, oxidised exterior. 1 only, probably EMIA>MIA, 600-350/300 BC, residual to some degree. Likely commencement date: unclear. Likely end date: unclear.</p>					
1	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	600-350/300 BC	Moderate	1
<p>(1032) [1033] ; 3 sherds, weight 11g. All small and worn to varying degrees. LP, but most are more likely broadly IA and could easily be 'EMIA', given site assemblage trends and that none of these 3 give any certain indication of being later, though it is possible. 3 only, all probably IA and potentially EMIA>MIA, 600-350/300 BC, considering also the general site assemblage trends. These are small sherds, of which at least 2 are residual to some degree and all might be. Likely commencement date: unclear. Likely end date: unclear.</p>					
3	LP/?EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	?600-350/300 BC	Light>mod	3

<p>(1034) [1036] ; 1 sherd, weight 3g. Small oxidised body sherd, could date widely, but is probably EMIA>MIA given general trend of the site assemblage and lack of any significant presence of certainly earlier or later LP flint tempered material. 1 only, probably EMIA>MIA 600-350/300 BC, potentially context-contemporary but a single example only. <i>Likely commencement date:</i> unclear, but possibly between 600 and 350/300 BC. <i>Likely end date:</i> unclear, but possibly by 350/300 BC at latest.</p>					
1	LP/?EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	600-350/300 BC	Light	1
<p>(1037) [1038] ; 29 sherds, weight 382g. Majority EMIA>MIA, comprising small to medium sized sherds, with rusticated elements the main diagnostic type, most relatively fresh or only lightly worn. 1 base sherd, rest body sherds. 1 PMED presumably intrusive, unless PMED activity has disturbed an EMIA context and redeposited its material. Majority EMIA>MIA 550-350/300 BC, likely context-contemporary. 1 PMED, 1525/1550-1600 AD, probably intrusive. <i>Likely commencement date:</i> probably between 550 and 350/300 BC. <i>Likely end date:</i> by 350/300 BC at latest. PMED element considered intrusive for now.</p>					
28	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	550-350/300 BC	Fresh>light	?17+
1	PMED	?Kentish fine sandy red earthenware	1525/1550-1600 AD	Light	1
<p>(1037) or (1033) from [1083] ; 7 sherds, weight 93g. NB. If (1037) then has the cut number been written the wrong way round and is this material then from the same context as above? Consider site record. 7 only, small to medium sized sherds, all body sherds, all worn and potentially residual to varying degrees. The majority are broad 'EMIA' in style, with 1 sherd rusticated. 2 others are more heavily worn and these could pre-date the rest. Broadly LP, they are more likely MBA>EMIA and need not date later. They are in a mixed flint and sparse grog tempered fabric and though it is worth noting that flint and grog tempered fabrics are a trait of MBA-LBA assemblages, the grog in the current examples are so sparse that they could be accidental additions. Majority EMIA>MIA 550-350/300 BC, these residual to some degree. It is unclear whether the context could be broadly of the same period, with older EMIA material accruing incidentally within, or whether they are significantly residual in a much later context. No certainly later pottery is present, however. 2 other LP sherds, which are much more worn, are also present. These could broadly date MBA>EMIA, 1550-350 BC and need not be later. Consider the nature of the context and any stratigraphic relationships and perhaps review in light of this data, if necessary. <i>Likely commencement date:</i> unclear, but probably not before 550 BC. <i>Likely end date:</i> unclear.</p>					
2	LP/MBA>EMIA	Flint + sparse grog tempered	1550-350 BC	Heavy	1
5	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	550-350/300 BC	Moderate	3/?4
<p>(1042) [1098] ; 23 sherds, weight 833g. Small, medium and large sherds, majority reduced. Possibly 15 sherds from the base (complete; 4 conjoining) and probably the lower body (small to large sized plain sherds) of a single coarseware vessel in a coarse flint fabric, fairly fresh. 2 large plain but neatly burnished conjoining body sherds from another coarseware vessel (large diameter) in a fine flint fabric, fairly fresh. Remainder small to medium sized body sherds, chipped but only 1 more moderately worn; 1 well burnished (to a glossy finish), 1 small sherd with a lightly rusticated finish only lightly worn, 1 body sherd with concave neck-shoulder junction. All EMIA>MIA 550-350/300 BC, the majority likely contemporary with context, at least 1 sherd residual. <i>Likely commencement date:</i> between 550 and 350/300 BC. <i>Likely end date:</i> by 350/300 BC at latest.</p>					
23	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	550-350/300 BC	Fresh>mod	?7

(1043) ; 1 sherd, weight 131g.

The base of a vessel with a small diameter foot-ring, well made and neatly soft burnished on exterior and interior surfaces, its upper edge having been chipped around its circumference (some portions of the edge worn/intentionally rounded-off) to re-work the former vessel into a small open bowl, which shows the residue from red paint on its interior. This has been used as a receptacle for the painting of red finished vessels, several of which are present in the site assemblage and is likely a rare survival. Could date later, but is likely 'EMIA', given its form and the general composition of the site assemblage.

1 only, likely EMIA>MIA 600-350/300 BC. Notably an important and likely rare example of a re-worked vessel which has been used in the process of applying red paint to Red finished vessels, examples of which are present in the site assemblage. NB. Consider if the couple of examples of re-worked rims from other contexts {(1011) and (1022)} could be examples of vessels re-used for a similar purpose.

Likely commencement date: probably between 600 and 350/300 BC.

Likely end date: probably by 350/300 BC at latest.

1	EMIA>MIA	Sparse flint temper	600-350/300 BC	Light	1
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(1046) [1047] ; 21 sherds, weight 344g.

Majority EMIA>MIA, but with a variety of fabrics, which is unusual in this site assemblage so far. Most relatively thick, some oxidised exteriors, but most reduced; majority fresh or only lightly worn. Of the flint tempered, 1 rim and 1 body sherd show Red finished exteriors, lightly worn; 1 body sherd shows a bold applied rustication, chipped but relatively fresh, 1 neatly finished base sherd. 1 of the mixed flint and shell tempered sherds has a possibly intentional light rusticated finish. 1 of the finely grog tempered sherds a simple upright rim with internal bevel and long neck, neat dull burnished surfaces, from a fineware. 1 small base sherd in a sparse fine grog tempered fine sandy fabric. 1 small wheel-thrown sherd in a profusely marled fine sandy fabric, possibly Wealden, 1500-1650 AD, worn and intrusive.

Majority EMIA>MIA 550-350/300 BC, with most of these context-contemporary and a couple perhaps residual to some degree. 1 PMED, 1550-1625 AD, intrusive.

Likely commencement date: between 550 and 350/300 BC.

Likely end date: by 350/300 BC at latest. PMED element considered intrusive for now.

2	EMIA>MIA	Flint + shell tempered	550-350/300 BC	Fresh>light	2
14	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	550-350/300 BC	Light>mod	?10
1	EMIA>MIA	Shell tempered	550-350/300 BC	Light	1
1	EMIA>MIA	Sparse fine grog tempered fine sandy	550-350/300 BC	Light	1
2	EMIA>MIA	Grog tempered	550-350/300 BC	Fresh	2
1	PMED	?Wealden buff fine earthenware	1500-1650 AD	Moderate	1

(1048) [1049] ; 61 sherds, weight 1323g.

Mostly small and medium sized, most fresh to lightly worn, a minority moderately worn. Majority flint tempered and most of these are body sherds (mostly plain, at least 24 with neatly burnished exteriors, at least 5 with lightly rusticated exteriors, 1 other slightly more boldly rusticated, 2 with close-set finger-fluted wiping). 13 rims, 2 bases, 1 body sherd with spaced incised linear decoration. The rims are small to large sized, at least 3 of these have more curving, sinuous profiles, 1 of such with below shoulder light rustication, 1 a large sherd from a slack profiled angle shouldered bowl which has parallels to a similar example from Trinity Square 2003 (pit 117?), possibly 450-350 BC (NMG *pers. comm.*). 1 PMED plain body sherd, intrusive.

Majority EMIA>MIA 550/450-350/300 BC, with context-contemporary and slightly residual material present. Also 1 PMED, 1525-1600 AD, likely intrusive.

Likely commencement date: between 450 and 350 BC.

Likely end date: probably by 350 BC or possibly slightly later. PMED element considered intrusive for now.

59	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	550/450-350 BC	Fresh>mod	13+
1	EMIA>MIA	Sparse fine flint and grog tempered	550-350/300 BC	Light	1
1	PMED	Fine sandy	1525-1600 AD	Light	1

<p>(1060) ; 1 sherd, weight 16g. Small body sherd, broadly LP and probably EMIA>MIA given site assemblage trends, but could be earlier; worn and residual. 1 only, LP/probably EMIA>MIA 600-350/300 BC, residual to some degree. It is unclear whether this is residual in a broadly period-contemporary context, or has been redeposited at a much later date. Consider the nature of the context. Likely commencement date: unclear. Likely end date: unclear.</p>					
1	LP/?EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	?600-350/300 BC	Moderate	1
<p>(1071) [1072] ; 26 sherds, weight 294g. Mostly small sized sherds, with a couple medium sized. The small sized sherds are often quite chipped, but these edges are not significantly worn. Most are flint tempered. At least 1 rusticated body sherd is present (small, but generally only lightly worn) and 1 base sherd may also show applied rustication (medium sized, fairly fresh). 2 rims. 2 burnished body sherds with similar angled carinations (1 sharper, 1 more rounded), plus 2 body sherds showing single grooved lines, 1 at least certainly decorative. 2 body sherds show broad horizontal panels of Red finish, 1 light red, 1 dark, the latter a polychrome example (in a grog tempered fabric) bounded by buff coloured horizontal painted lines. All likely EMIA>MIA, 550-350/300 BC, the majority context-contemporary, with a minor residual element from the same period. Likely commencement date: between 550 and 350/300 BC. Likely end date: by 350/300 BC at latest.</p>					
1	EMIA>MIA	V sparse grog + shell tempered fine sandy	600-300 BC	Moderate	1
1	EMIA>MIA	Flint + grog tempered	600-300 BC	Light	1
1	EMIA>MIA	Grog tempered	600-300 BC	Light	1
2	EMIA>MIA	V sparse flint + grog tempered fine sandy	600-300 BC	Light	2
1	EMIA>MIA	Shell tempered	550-350/300 BC	Light	1
20	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	550-350/300 BC	Fresh>mod	?13+
<p>(1073) [1074] ; 2 sherds, weight 9g. Small body sherds, very worn. 2 only, probably EMIA>MIA 600-350/300 BC, residual, but whether in a broadly period-contemporary context or redeposited at a much later date is unknown. Consider the nature of the context. Likely commencement date: unclear. Likely end date: unclear.</p>					
2	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	600-350/300 BC	Heavy	1?
<p>(1075) [1076] ; 5 sherds, weight 104g. Majority EMIA>MIA and only lightly worn, but recovered from surface of context (consider the nature of the context). 3 conjoining sherds from a fineware bowl/jar with sharp angled carination and differential coloured burnishing above and below. 1 small body sherd with rustication, slightly worn at edges. 1 Romanising grog tempered, 100-125/150 AD, more worn and possibly intrusive. 5 only. 4 from 2 vessels of EMIA>MIA date 550-350/300 BC, potentially context-contemporary. 1 ER, 100-125/150 AD, more worn and possibly intrusive, but consider the nature of the context and that the EMIA material was recovered from the surface of same. Likely commencement date: probably between 550 and 350/300 BC. Likely end date: possibly by 350/300 BC at latest. ER element presumed intrusive for now.</p>					
3	EMIA>MIA	Flint + grog tempered	600-300 BC	Light	1
1	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	550-350/300 BC	Light	1
1	ER	Romanising grog tempered	100-125/150 AD	Moderate	1

(1077) [1078] ; 31 sherds, weight 1264g.

Some small and many medium and large sherds, mostly in reduced colours, though with a fair proportion showing oxidised exteriors. The condition of most of the medium and large sherds varies from fresh, chipped or lightly worn, with none that need be significantly residual. A couple of the medium and small sherds are more moderately worn, with 1 small sherd more heavily worn, but none need pre-date the majority period-wise. 3 vessel rims, all medium sized, 1 from a sub-fineware with a sinuous profile, rest coarsewares, 1 of these with simply executed cabling on rim top and hints of below (high) shoulder rustication, the other a possible tub form with some light combing. 1 very thick and coarsely flint tempered with a concave rim/edge and bold finger fluted wiping on exterior, possibly 'furniture' or from a very large vessel. 3 medium to large sized base sherds, all from coarsewares with similar lower body angles; 1 with a large diameter shallow foot-ring (more an MIA trait; the surface and fabric also showing some inclusions of red iron oxide) chipped and moderately worn, 1 with a smoothed chamfering on its exterior edge (from wear?). 2 medium and large body sherds with finger fluted wiping on exterior. 1 large sherd with close-set linear bold tooling on exterior. 6 other body sherds with applied rustication (1 slight/subtle, rest bolder). 1 body sherd broken at a sharp angled carination and shows some burnt residues on interior. 5 sherds with decently burnished (smoothed) exteriors, but only 1 (the sinuous profiled rim) has any hints of a glossy finish and this comprising a small area of the burnished surface only. In addition, 1 of the bases has a shallow zone of dull glossy tooled burnishing.

All EMIA>MIA 450-350/300 BC, with context-contemporary and slightly residual material present. Presence of a large diameter shallow foot-ring possibly suggesting post 400 BC (CHECK).

Likely commencement date: possibly between 450 and 350 BC.

Likely end date: by 350/300 BC at latest.

31	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	450-350/300 BC	Fresh>heavy	?17+
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(1079) [1080] ; 13 sherds, weight 226g.

All small to medium sized and few seriously worn, majority 'EMIA' type, mostly flint tempered, but notably with 3 sherds in shell tempered fabrics. The shell tempered are small to medium sized, with 1 small, simple upright rim, 1 base sherd and 1 body sherd. The flint tempered includes 1 small simple upright rim in a fine fabric with neatly smoothed surfaces (?fineware), 1 thick ?body sherd with a sharp carination and neatly dull burnished exterior, 3/?4 body sherds with rustication. Also 1 very small fragment of Central Gaulish samian (Webster 1996), intrusive.

Majority EMIA>MIA 550-350/300 BC, context-contemporary. 1 ER>MR, 120-200 AD, intrusive.

Likely commencement date: between 550 and 350/300 BC.

Likely end date: by 350/300 BC at latest. ER>MR element considered intrusive for now.

3	EMIA>MIA	Shell tempered	600-300 BC	Fresh>light	?2/3
9	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	550-350/300 BC	Fresh>light	?8
1	ER>MR	Central Gaulish samian	120-200 AD	Moderate	1

(1083) [1084] ; 2 sherds, weight 11g.

Both small sherds, 1 body sherd more worn, the other showing light shallow combing, trait 500-300/250 BC.

2 only, both likely EMIA>MIA 500-300 BC, 1 fresher, the other more worn.

Likely commencement date: if not residual, between 500 and 300 BC.

Likely end date: if not residual, probably by 300 BC or slightly later.

2	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	500-300 BC	Light>mod	2
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(1085) [1086] ; 8 sherds, weight 192g.

Majority EMIA>MIA, comprising small and medium sized sherds, relatively fresh and potentially contemporary with each other and their context. 2 rims are present and 1 body sherd could show an intentionally applied light rustication. 1 LPMED sherd/?tile fragment (CHECK) also present, small and though fairly fresh is presumably intrusive.

Majority probably EMIA>MIA 600-300 BC, possibly 550-350 BC, with good potential to be context-contemporary. 1 ?LPMED, 1775-1825 AD, intrusive, unless LPMED activity has disturbed a Prehistoric context and redeposited its material. Consider the nature of the context and the stratigraphy.

Likely commencement date: possibly between 600 and 350/300 BC.

Likely end date: perhaps by 350/300 BC at latest. LPMED element presumed intrusive for now.

7	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	600-350/300 BC	Fresh>light	7
1	?LPMED	Fine sandy red earthenware	?1775-1825 AD	Light	1

(1087) [1089] ; 5 sherds, weight 52g.

3 flint tempered sherds, all small, all body sherds, 1 with rusticated-like exterior; probably related to each other and the EMIA>MIA material from other contexts, which forms the dominant Prehistoric period of activity on this site. 2 PMED sherds, both small, the freshest a Metropolitan type slip ware.

5 only, with 3 likely EMIA>MIA 600-350/300 BC and 2 certain PMED 1550-1600 AD and 1630-1700 AD. The earlier of the PMED sherds is residual to some degree, the other PMED sherd has the potential to be context-contemporary, but is a single example only. It is unclear whether this/these PMED sherd/s is/are intrusive in an EMIA>MIA context, or whether the later of the PMED sherd, of 1630-1700 AD, is broadly contemporary with its context and demonstrates activity which has disturbed an EMIA>MIA context and redeposited that material. Consider the nature of the context and see more from [1089] below.

Likely commencement date: unclear, potentially within 1630-1700 AD, but see [1089] below.

Likely end date: unclear, potentially by 1700 AD at latest, but see [1089] below.

3	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	600-350/350 BC	Light>mod	3
1	PMED	?Kentish red earthenware	1550-1600 AD	Moderate	1
1	PMED	Metropolitan type slip ware	1630-1700 AD	Light	1

(1088) [1089] ; 3 sherds, weight 64g.

2 medium sized sherds in a fine, sparsely grog and flint tempered fabric, with well-smoothed/dull burnished exterior and interior surfaces; probably EMIA>MIA, 1 shows a sharp carination, the other possibly a much broken rim sherd, neither significantly worn, but fairly hard fired. 1 small PMED sherd more worn.

3 only. 2 EMIA>MIA 600-300 BC, relatively fresh looking, but potentially redeposited through later disturbance. 1 PMED 1550/1600-1700 AD worn and probably residual in a LPMED feature, considering others from [1089] above and below.

Likely commencement date: unclear.

Likely end date: unclear; consider stratigraphy and see others from [1089]. PMED material could be residual in a later, LPMED context.

2	EMIA>MIA	Sparse grog + v sparse flint tempered	600-300 BC	Light	2
1	PMED	Surrey-Hampshire border ware	1550/1600-1700 AD	Moderate	1

[1089] ; 3 sherds, weight 18g.

All small sherds, all glazed. 2 PMED rims worn, 1 fresher looking LPMED body sherd.

3 only, with 2 PMED 1550/1600-1700 AD residual and 1 LPMED 1775-1825 AD fresher and potentially context-contemporary, but a single instance only.

Likely commencement date: potentially between 1775 and 1825 AD, but consider (1087).

Likely end date: possibly by 1825 AD or slightly later, presuming context-contemporary.

1	PMED	Surrey-Hampshire border ware	1550/1600-1700 AD	Moderate	1
1	PMED	Metropolitan type slipware	1630-1700 AD	Light	1
1	LPMED	Late Creamware	1775-1825 AD	Fairly fresh	1

(1090) [1091] ; 5 sherds, weight 325g.

Particularly notable is 1 large polychrome rim sherd from a fineware, with a very deep vertical neck, reduced interior and oxidised exterior, with 2 decorative panels outlined in (possible) black paint, comprising 1 ladder scheme of single lines and 1 rectangular panel with a double line boundary and double line crossing diagonals, extensive Red finish paint on the exterior surface surrounding these panels. 2 large sherds conjoining from the rim and upper body of a coarseware, with a light combed criss-cross decoration below rounded shoulder. Examples of other similar extensively combed vessels which date 500-400 BC are known, while some later instances of 400-300 BC date are more spaced; this may be a trend, but examples are few. 2 small body sherds, 1 well burnished (to a dull gloss) on exterior and interior surfaces, other with possible remnant of a sharp carination.

Context-contemporary, all broadly EMIA>MIA 500-300 BC and possibly 500-400 BC, if the trend for the use of extensive combed decoration is a reliably earlier rather than later trait (currently researched examples are few however). Notably includes a large rim sherd from a large, Red finished fineware with rectilinear decoration.

Likely commencement date: possibly between 500 and 400/300 BC.

Likely end date: by 300 BC at latest.

3	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	600-300 BC	Fresh>light	3
2	EMIA>MIA	Flint + organic tempered	500-?400/300 BC	Fairly fresh	1

<p>(1096) [1086] ; 1 sherd, weight 2g. Small thick body sherd, hard fired, likely broadly EMIA>MLIA and probably EMIA>MIA given site assemblage and a period trend for some hard fired fabrics. 1 only, probably EMIA>MIA 600-350/300 BC, potentially context-contemporary, but is a small and single instance only. <i>Likely commencement date:</i> unclear. <i>Likely end date:</i> unclear.</p>					
1	?EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	600-350/300 BC	Light	1
<p>(1102) [1101] ; 9 sherds, weight 161g. Mostly small, plus a couple of medium sized sherds, all body sherds, none significantly worn. 3 thick walled sherds from 2 vessels show rustication, 1 small sherd with a rounded carination, 2 small sherds with neatly burnished exteriors, 1 other sherd (plus 1 likely same vessel) shows a fairly sharp angled carination, with a neatly tool burnished exterior that is black to one side of the carination and light brown to the other, similar to another vessel sherd from context (1075). All EMIA>MIA 550-350/300 BC, context-contemporary. <i>Likely commencement date:</i> between 550 and 350/300 BC. <i>Likely end date:</i> by 350/300 BC at latest.</p>					
9	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	500-350/300 BC	Fresh>light	7
<p>(1104) [1105] ; 13 sherds, weight 352g. Majority EMIA>MIA being some small, mostly medium and 1 large sized sherd, majority relatively fresh or only lightly worn, a couple of pieces worn and residual but these need not significantly pre-date. Within the EMIA elements are 3 rims from 2 vessels, 1 of these Red finished; also 1 sharply carinated body sherd and notably 1 hard fired body sherd with a glassy/vitrified coating on exterior. 2 body sherds show rustication. Also present 1 LIA-ER rim from a Terra Nigra platter, worn and presumably intrusive. Majority EMIA>MIA 550-350/300 BC, most of these likely context-contemporary, with a minor residual element from the same period. 1 LIA-ER, 0/25-50 AD, presumably intrusive. <i>Likely commencement date:</i> probably between 550 and 350/300 BC. <i>Likely end date:</i> probably by 350/300 BC at latest. 1 LIA-ER element presumed intrusive for now.</p>					
2	EMIA>MIA	Flint + v sparse grog tempered	600-300 BC	Light>mod	2
1	EMIA>MIA	V sparse flint tempered	550-350/300 BC	Light	1
9	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	550-350/300 BC	Fresh>light	?6
1	LIA-ER	Grog tempered	0/25-50 AD	Moderate	1
<p>(1106) [1105] Fill of second recut ; 3 sherds, weight 48g. All body sherds, 2 small sherds, both burnished, both with a remnant of carinations (1 sharp, 1 more rounded), both relatively fresh. 1 medium sized sherd chipped and lightly worn. 3 only, all EMIA>MIA 600-300 BC. The smaller sherds are fairly fresh and are either context-contemporary, or have been redeposited from an earlier context as a result of the re-cutting, but if so they have experienced no significant degree of exposure post original discard or after redeposition. The larger sherd is residual to some degree, but need not significantly pre-date the context. <i>Likely commencement date:</i> between 600 and 300 BC. <i>Likely end date:</i> by 300 BC at latest.</p>					
3	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	600-300 BC	Fresh>light	3
<p>(1144) [1147] ; 9 sherds, weight 225g. Small, medium and 1 large sherd, all body sherds, most chipped or lightly worn, 1 more moderately worn. 5 have burnished surfaces and on 1 of these the burnishing forms a grid pattern; rest plain. All probably EMIA>MIA 600-300 BC, with context-contemporary and slightly residual material present. <i>Likely commencement date:</i> between 600 and 300 BC. <i>Likely end date:</i> by 300 BC at latest.</p>					
9	EMIA>MIA	Flint tempered	600-300 BC	Light>mod	8?
Totals					
346					7694

7. Catalogue of additional artefacts present

7.1. Daub

Table key:

Context

Q – Quantity.

W – Weight in grams.

Character

D – Recommendation for discard.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>D</i>
(1011)	13	469	Small, medium and large sized thick fragments, the 8 medium and large sized pieces showing some faces with multiple criss-cross twig impressions, 5 medium sized pieces showing larger rod/sail wattle impressions, 4 medium and larger pieces showing flattish smoothed exterior faces. 4 small rounded fragments. 1 small fragment with a flattish smoothed surface. Frequent fine to medium sized chalk fragments in fabric, the larger pieces fired pale buff, most of the smaller fired to mixed buff, pale orange and dark brown. Can discard the 5 smaller examples and retain rest.	5
(1018)	1	5	Small fragment, 1 flattened smoothed face, silty fabric, fired dark buff.	All
(1048)	2	29	Small sized. 1 thick tabular piece with 1 flatter smoothed side showing a trace of dark colouration. 1 rounded fragment. Both with frequent fine and small sized chalk fragments in fabric, fired dark buff.	All
(1085)	1	7	Small tabular fragment, fairly thick, 1 flattish surface, frequent fine to large sized chalk fragments in fabric, fired dark brown.	All
Totals	17	510		

7.2. Tile

Table key:

Context

Q – Quantity.

W – Weight in grams.

Character

Date

D – Recommendation for discard.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>D</i>
(1046)	1	9	Small fragment, 1 smoothed surface, 1 uneven surface showing some remnants of profuse fine sand, fine silty fabric, hard, fired orange.	PMED+	All
[1089]	1	57	Medium sized fragment, curving, lower concave face smoothed, upper face shows a surface skin of profuse fine quartz sand (mostly clear and milky), fine sandy fabric (less profuse than the skin, quartz fairly similar), hard, fired orange.	PMED+	All
Totals	2	66			

7.3. Fired clay

Table key:

Context

Q – Quantity.

W – Weight in grams.

Character

Date

D – Recommendation for discard.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>D</i>
(1020)	1	4	Small rounded fragment, hard, fired orange.	H	All
Totals	1	4			

An Assessment of the worked lithics from Margate Caves, Margate, Kent

Site Code: NDR-EX-18

Assessment Report

Analyst: Paul Hart

Last updated 15.05.2018

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1. Synopsis

A total of 4 worked lithics, all flint, weighing 33 grams, were presented. All were tools likely to be of Lithic Later Bronze Age date (Middle Bronze Age to Early to Mid Iron Age and later; 1550 to 350+ BC). Two had re-used struck flakes of earlier date, one of which was a blade of Mesolithic to Beaker period/probably Neolithic to Beaker period date (9200/4000 to 1700 BC). All of the raw material could have been available locally.

The underlying geology on this site was chalk and this provided a good opportunity to assess whether the flintwork was potentially contemporary with its context. The unpatinated state of the latest stage of retouch or utilisation damage present on all of the tools suggests that they could well be contemporary with the Early to Mid Iron Age pottery which was recovered from the same contexts. This pottery probably dates between 450 and 350/300 BC. The use of cobbles or nodules of flint as hammerstones/pounders/pestles occurs throughout the Iron Age locally, though it is unclear when the practice of using flint for other tool forms effectively ends. Though the quantity of the flintwork in this assemblage is very low (which would not be unexpected at this time), its presence as an indicator for the continuing use of flint between 450 and 350/300 BC, for the production and use of tools such as scrapers and knives as seen here, provides very useful local data.

2. Period-based review

2.1. Raw material

This assemblage comprises 4 pieces, 1 of which is natural. The exterior of 2 of the flakes shows a naturally fractured surface of the flint matrix; the other flake is a tertiary with no cortex present. Only the matrix of the latter is clearly visible and is of mixed black, grey and brown flint, with some cherty inclusions. The flint matrices of the other flakes are largely obscured by patination, though they are probably broadly similar to the tertiary piece, but less cherty. Though there is little data present, it is likely that the material derived from surface or overburden deposits above chalk or 'brickearth' geologies locally; the immediately underlying geology on this site comprised a deposit of the Upper Chalk.

The natural flint shows a pale creamy buff, thin, rough cortex, which directly overlays a flint matrix of mixed black, brown and orangey coloured/stained flint. The cortex type is not the most common seen locally and the orangey colour/staining is also slightly unusual for raw material obtained from chalk or 'brickearth' soils locally. A 'clay-with-flints' type source might be more likely, or perhaps this raw material had seen limited exposure to a fresh water environment (where it obtained its orange colouration) prior to use.

All of this flintwork shows use or re-use which likely dates to the Lithic Later Bronze Age and is probably related to the Early to Mid Iron Age activity known on site. The raw material for the flintwork of this period is typically sourced from the immediate locality, with the re-use of former flakes or flake-like pieces of natural particularly common. Usefully shaped pieces of flint could have been gathered as encountered, for immediate or later use; the main source was probably surface exposures such as ploughed fields, or when the overburden was disturbed during feature digging. The natural flint retouched as a tool could have originally derived from the overburden (possibly from a re-worked pocket of clay-with-flints), or perhaps had been retrieved from slightly further afield, from deposits associated with the nearby watercourse that existed at King Street, presuming it was in existence at the time.

2.2. Patination

The sole prominent, obvious type of patination present was a blue and white staining, which is common to areas of chalk geology. Only the stronger, more advanced stages of its formation were present, which would typically suggest that pieces patinated such are residual. Though exceptions to this circumstance are known, the pieces of flintwork which showed this patina on this site also showed areas of unpatinated retouch or use-wear scarring, demonstrating their re-use following retrieval. Only 1 unpatinated struck flake was present. One natural flint was also present and this showed unpatinated retouch for tool-use. The absence of patina in a chalk-soil environment would typically suggest that such pieces had seen little or no surface exposure following discard. They could have been discarded directly into their context and swiftly buried.

2.3. Dating

The contexts which contain the flintwork evidence are listed below on a period basis. The nature and stratigraphic relationships of these contexts was not known. To avoid the repetition of those necessary caveats ‘potential’ and ‘possible’ etc., it should be recognised that the material listed as *contemporary* or *residual* within their contexts, while sometimes certainly being so, more typically has an important *potential* to be so. All dates given throughout are *circa*.

Mesolithic to/Neolithic to Beaker period (9200/4000 to 1700 BC)

Elements re-used in: (1026).

This sole example comprised a narrow blade, utilised as a knife, whose fairly strong chalk-soil type patina suggests it had seen a significant degree of exposure post original discard. It could date from the Mesolithic to the Beaker period, but given the general scarcity of material of certain Mesolithic date found locally and on Thanet in general, plus the fact that the patina is not a particularly thick or very advanced type, a Neolithic to Beaker period date seems more likely. Such blades would be more common in the Earlier Neolithic than later, though no specific date can be reliably inferred. This piece has seen subsequent retrieval and re-use, likely in the Lithic Later Bronze Age (see below).

Lithic Later Bronze Age/Early to Mid Iron Age (450 to 350/300 BC)

Elements contemporary in: (1018), (1026).

Elements residual in: (1020).

The generally simple, sometimes poor, but typically expedient techniques which are characteristic of the Lithic Later Bronze Age industry (1550 BC and later) continue, presumably on an ever declining trajectory, into at least the Earliest Iron Age (see Hart 2016 for a recent local characterisation). The production of hammerstones/pounders/pestles aside, it is uncertain however in which Iron Age period the practice of using flint as an even vaguely regular raw material for making tools such as scrapers, knives or piercers etc., effectively ends. It could resolve to the point where its use became very casual, resulting in very low quantity, very simply made assemblages. The presence of chalk as the underlying geology offers a very useful opportunity to assess its longevity on this site.

All of the 4 flints recovered were small or medium sized and showed either unpatinated re-use of earlier flintwork (2 examples), unpatinated effective re-use of natural flints (1 example), or were unpatinated, relatively fresh looking flakes (1 example). These likely functioned as knives or scrapers, sometimes both, generally depending upon the inherent thinness/steepness of the edge of the flint, any retouch present being mostly minimal and marginal (small scars restricted to the very edge of the piece), some pieces being simply utilised without retouching.

Having chalk as the underlying geology makes it more likely that these unpatinated pieces have seen very little exposure post discard and that they are either context-contemporary, or have been disturbed from an earlier context in which they had been swiftly buried. Contexts (1018) and (1026) produced fresh looking pottery of Early to Mid Iron Age date (broadly 550 to 350 BC, though the assemblage as a whole is probably focussed between 450 and 350/300 BC) and the flintwork could well be related to that same phase of activity. Context (1020) contained similar fresh looking pottery, though the additional presence of Mid to Late Roman ceramics, 175 to 300 AD, suggests that the Iron Age material may have been disturbed from its original context by Roman activity (presuming the Roman pottery is not intrusive). The flint tool from (1020) could relate to the Early to Mid Iron Age pottery and have been redeposited in the same episode of disturbance.

3. Recommendations

3.1. This is a very low quantity assemblage, whose character has been detailed in the catalogue (see the Appendix) and which contains no material worthy of illustration on its own merits. While the collection is very useful for the opportunity it offers in demonstrating the continuation of flint tool making on this site into the Early to Mid Iron Age, 450 to 350/300 BC, it is suggested that no significant further study is required at this time.

3.2. If a further/final stage of site reporting and publication is to be conducted, it would be important to note within, that the unpatinated flintwork which was recovered alongside the Early to Mid Iron Age pottery does have a good potential to be contemporary with that phase of activity. This is important because, though the practice was probably fairly common, its occurrence is not thought to be generally well or often documented in reports locally/regionally, the nature of the underlying geology being an important factor (and often a hindrance) in its identification. A note on the quantity of the flint present and a summary of its character can be taken from this flint assessment report.

4. Bibliography

Hart P.C. 2016. *A report on the worked lithics, plus a catalogue of burnt flint 'potboilers', from an excavation at Monkton Street, Monkton, Kent*. Report prepared for the Trust for Thanet Archaeology.

Appendix

5. Quantification and spot-dating of the worked lithics assemblage

5.1. Methodology

A prime aim of this assessment is to provide a useful catalogue that combines a record of key characteristics (permitting a degree of preservation and some re-analysis by record), with individual spot-dating information and an overall comment on the flint content of the context and its implications. Each piece has been dated on its individual merits. Where some flints have the potential to be part of related groups which may be able to be dated with a narrower, more specific range than many of their individual components, such possibilities are commented upon in the context notes.

The artefacts were examined using hand lenses of x5 and x10 magnification and were catalogued on a context, type, character, weight (calculated to the nearest gram, with a minimum of 1g), condition, period and potential relationship to context basis. Within each context the artefacts have been listed first in order of type (waste, retouched, utilised) and then date (earliest to latest, with residual material listed first). The bulk weight of the flintwork from each context was also taken and recorded below the list. No information about the character or stratigraphic relationships to other contexts was known, save where indicated by the context's titling. However, as this analyst had also written the assessment report on the ceramics, that information was considered and its results offer a more specific date for those lithics which have the potential to be contemporary with their context. No artefacts were considered worthy of illustration on their own merits.

All dates given are *circa*.

5.2. Period Codes employed

<i>Period</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date (circa)</i>
Mesolithic	M	9200 – 4000 BC
Neolithic	N	4000 – 2100 BC
Beaker period	BK	2500 – 1700 BC
Lithic Later Bronze Age (<i>MBA>EMIA+</i>)	LLBA	1550 – 350+ BC
Early to Mid Iron Age	EMIA	600 – 350 BC

5.3. Key to lithics catalogue 5.4.

Class	- Class of artefact, listed individually under its context. Ordered as Waste, Retouched and Utilised, then by date, then by the strength of patina if appropriate to the site: strongest (residual?) to lightest/unpatinated (possibly contemporary when occurring in a patinating environment).
	<i>Italics</i> : Additional notes of interest in italics; including:
	(<i>RU</i>) : Denotes tools which have re-used old, patinated struck flakes.
FS	- Flake shape or core type. <i>Flake shape</i>
	L : Long: length greater than width.
	B : Blade: length twice or more width, with parallel sides and dorsal ridge/s.
FT	- Flake type.
	T : Tertiary: no cortex.
	N : Natural: not a struck flake.
RM	- Raw material type.
<i>Patina</i>	O : Old, patinated (often strongly), naturally broken surface of flint.
	OB : As O, showing a mottled blue-white patina.
	YW : Thin yellowy sheen over white patinated natural surface.
<i>Buff</i>	CB : Pale creamy buff thin rough cortex, thinning in places, directly overlaying flint matrix.
<i>Black+</i>	3 : Mixed patchy black and brown to translucent yellowy-brown flint.
	4 : Mixed patchy black, grey and brown to translucent yellowy-brown flint.
<i>Mixed</i>	15 : Black, brown and orangey coloured/stained flint.
<i>Quality</i>	b : Generally small cherty inclusions, whether occasional or frequent, which likely do not significantly affect knapping; good quality raw material.
	c : A moderate content of small to medium-sized cherty inclusions and/or flaws which likely will affect the knapping quality to some degree; moderate quality.
	e : A very grainy, coarse-looking or highly flawed-looking flint matrix suggesting poor raw material, but need not be particularly cherty.
H	- Hammer type (if possible).
	SS : Soft stone (combined hard and soft characteristics, typically mostly hard hammer characters with a platform lip; a cortexed flint nodule?).
W	- Weight in grams (minimum 1g).
Patina	- Patina present? If differential: described by ventral/dorsal surface; on cores described by platform/flake scars. NB. Note () code below.
	N : None.
	E : Early (light dusting, but a more obvious speckled discolouration than VE).
	S : Strong (near or complete coverage of advanced patinas).
	B : Blue.
	W : White.
	() : Patina codes in brackets describe an earlier patina type truncated by re-use.
D	- Potential/certain post-discard chipping/breakage damage present?
	F : Some slight chipping, but overall fairly fresh looking.
	? : Denotes damage present but not certainly post-discard; might be from use.
I	- Worthy of future illustration? Initial estimate of pieces of prime interest.
Period	- Potential date range, defined by Period Codes.
	> : To.
	< : No later than.
	/ : Or.
	- : No firm or usefully compact date range.
Preference	- Date preferred at this time. Sometimes a tighter but more intuitive opinion.
A	- Association with the context.
	C : Has a good potential to be contemporary with the context.

5.4. Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the lithics, with notes

Context											
Notes											
Implications											
Lithic class	FS	FT	RM	H	W	Patina	D	I	Period	Preference	A
Total											
(1018) [1019]											
Small flake, formerly utilised for cutting/scraping and strongly patinated post original discard, with small area of unpatinated scars possibly intentional retouch (if not repeated excavation damage; less likely perhaps), LLBA re-use if so. 1 only, with possible LLBA re-use of an earlier flake, the re-use unpatinated and potentially context-contemporary. The pottery suggests EMIA 550-350 BC and the tool could be related to that activity.											
Retouched?											
?End scraper (RU?)	L	S	OB-b?	?	3	N (SBW)	?		LLBA if so	As EMIA pot	C
	Sm thin fl, pat util scars and chips both lats (1 thin, 1 mod to steep angled), dist end shows sm area 3 dir abr ?ret scars, uneven edge poss lightly abraded. RU? As end scrapr?										
1					3						
(1020) [1021]											
Small flake-like natural piece, simply retouched along a shallow cortexed edge, unpatinated, chipped. 1 only, LLBA, probably residual given that the pottery suggests a MR>LR date, 175-300 AD, for the context. However, the context also contains relatively fresh looking EMIA pottery, 550-350 BC, which is likely to have been disturbed from a sealed context by Roman activity (presuming the R is not intrusive) and the tool, who's lack of patina suggests no extensive period of exposure post discard, could relate to the EMIA pottery and has been redeposited in the same episode of disturbance.											
Retouched											
?Knife/end scraper (on nat)	-	N	CB15e	-	12	N	?		LLBA	As EMIA pot	-
	Sm, poss pot-lid, some crazing (lightly burnt, or nat fract?). Thin shallow angld cortxd 'dist' end shows 'dir' mostly semi-abr marg ret along broad width forming uneven edge. Other occ chips and brks and sm areas abras.										
1					12						
(1026) [1097]											
1 reasonable narrow blade, M>BK, more likely N>BK, formerly utilised, probably as a knife, patinated, subsequently re-used, probably for a similar function, likely in the LLBA. 1 fairly fresh looking tertiary flake with utilisation scarring on thin and steeper lateral edges. 2 only, 1 a LLBA re-use of an M>BK/probably N>BK flake, both potentially contemporary with each other and the context. The pottery suggests EMIA 550-350 BC and the tools could be related to that activity.											
Retouched											
Knife (RU)	B	/T	YW3?b	-	7	N (ESBW)	?		Fl M>/N>BK	LLBA; as pot	C
	Reasonable narrow B, pat, plat tip removed by unpat ret, dist end truncated by unpat brks. Prx end shows unpat dir abr ret, continuing obliq down 1 prx shoulder as dir semi-abr ret ending in a small hollow. Same shallow angld lat shows pat bifac marg ret/abras scarring prob along length, with some unpat inv marg scars with a sm area unpat inv shallow semi-invas ret. Other lat steeper and shows some pat dir marg scarring towards prx end and pat inv marg scarring towards dist end, with some discontinuous unpat dir marg ret/scarring along mid point forming broad-ish uneven thin edge. Tricky to hold.										
Utilised											
Flake – knife ?+ side scraper	L	T	4c	SS	10	N?	F		-	As EMIA pot	C
	Med sized, 1 thinnish shallow angld lat show abras scarring along most of length, other lat steeper with some dir abras scarring at mid point and a couple of dir abr scars (ret?) and edge abras adj.										
2					18						
Totals											
4					33						