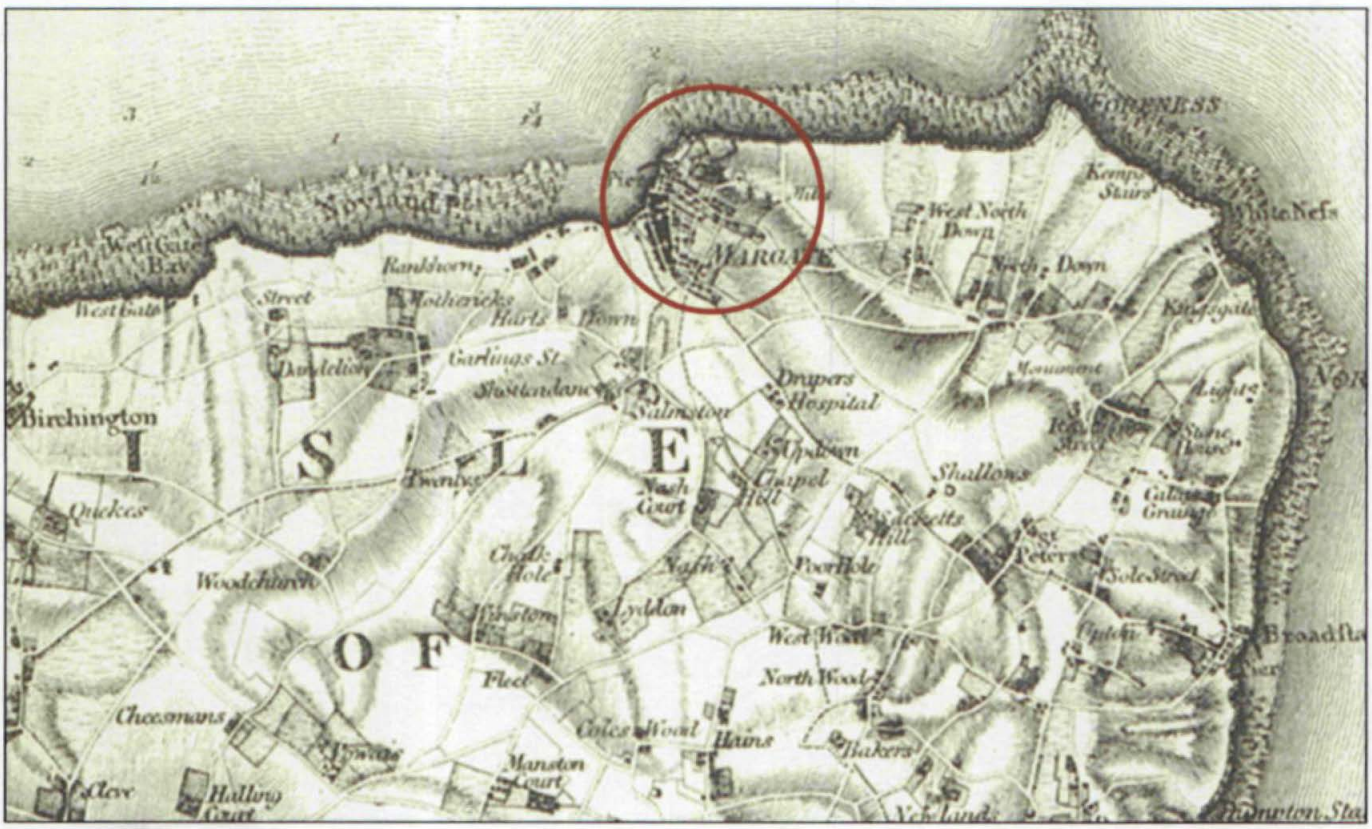

Archaeological Excavations at Trinity Square, Margate, Kent.
Assessment Report
Combined Site Report TSQ 03 and TRI 04.

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Appendices

Plates- a small sample of photographs is included in the draft report but all photographs will be on CD and attached to final report.

1 Summary

During 2003 and 2004 Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey undertook detailed excavation on land that was formerly the playground of Trinity Church School, Margate in advance of redevelopment of the area. These two sites are part of a single phase of development, one for a new doctor's surgery, and the other for a new housing development.

Important Early to Mid Iron-Age discoveries were made during the course of the excavation, all from a single, but possibly extensive period of occupation. Three burials were recorded, one within a re-used storage pit and two more within the remains of a rare sunken-floored structure, probably a dwelling. Also of note in the 2004 excavations, was a later arrangement of shallow, linear scoops, the function of which is as yet unknown.

Reports from excavations in the Fort Hill area, along with chance finds during construction work and the Thanet SMR maintained by The Trust for Thanet Archaeology, have formed the background information to this excavation assessment. The site is located in an area where much evidence for an Early to Mid Iron Age hilltop settlement and Late Iron Age and Romano-British occupation has been discovered.

2 General Information

Archaeological excavations in the area of the playground of the former Trinity Church School on Fort Hill Margate **(fig 1)** were carried out by Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company on behalf of Jenner (Contractors) Ltd, over two seasons. The 2003 season was between 10/02/03 and 27/03/03 the 2004 season between 29/03/04 and 28/05/04. The development was subject to planning conditions applied in regard to planning applications TH/01/0868 and TH/04/0267. This was set by the Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council, requiring archaeological investigations to be carried out prior to development.

The general vicinity of the development lies in an area of known archaeological interest **(fig2)**. Archaeological Excavations have been carried out by The Trust for Thanet Archaeology, Mr J. Villette and others, and stray finds have been recorded from the Fort Hill area and the area of the old Cobbs Brewery. These have produced residual artefacts from the Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age and evidence for a probable Early to Mid Iron Age nucleated hilltop settlement. Evidence for Late Iron Age and Romano-British activity in the immediate area has also been recovered.

The present sites, together with evidence from earlier excavations have shed further light on the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and later occupation activity of this part of the Isle of Thanet.

3 Topography and Geology

3.1 The site is near the top of Fort Hill, Margate, which is at the westernmost end of a 3km long ridge forming the furthest north-east part of the Isle of Thanet. The site itself which is fairly level, rising only 0.8m S-N, is situated at an approximate height of +18.18m OD and centred on TR 3555 7126. The sea lies 150m to the north, and 300m to the West, with the Dane Valley 200m to the South.

3.2 The underlying Geology is shown as Cretaceous Upper Chalk (Geological Survey of Great Britain, England and Wales, Ramsgate, Sheet 274), and a Geotechnical survey for the developers indicated the presence of a Head Brickearth deposit in one area of the site, (K.C.C. Specification).

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Early Prehistoric.

The present site and the earlier excavations lie in an area of recognised archaeological potential **(fig2)**. In the course of the many excavations that have taken place on Fort Hill, some residual prehistoric flintwork has been found, including, 'patinated scrapers, spokeshaves and an edge-polished blade' (Macpherson-Grant in Perkins 1999, 7). Although all date from the Early Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age, none were recorded from contemporary pits or features or dwellings. Just over 300 metres to the south at TR 35684 70817, a recent evaluation has uncovered a 'boundary ditch' with flints and debitage dating from the Neolithic/ Bronze Age, (Hart & Ransom 2004) **(fig 2, site1)**.

In the wider context, crop-marks discerned through aerial photography have pointed to the presence of barrows, a ring ditch and an interrupted ditch system, all at TR 348 698 and its surrounding area. Nearby and located more precisely, are further crop-marks showing a 'Linear ditch with funnel entrance, a curvilinear enclosure abutting the ditch and a larger curvilinear enclosure joined to that.' (Perkins 1995). These are located on and around TR 3480 6987. Also mentioned are two ovate enclosures in open ground at TR 3473 6973 and TR 344 697. All of these are located in the Hartsdown Park and Hartsdown Technical College area, and were all provisionally dated to the Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age (TSMR 0513). These findings were further elaborated upon during the subsequent evaluation of land at Twenties Farm as part of the Hartsdown Community Woodland Project (Perkins 1995; TSMR 0708). This evaluation confirmed their initial dating, with Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Middle Bronze Age barrows, together with huts or cattle pounds datable to the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age

transition **(fig2, site2)**. Located only 200 metres closer to Fort Hill is a site excavated by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology in Margate Football ground at TR 3487 7000. This site revealed Bronze Age features datable to the Deverel Rimbury period (*c.1600-1100 B.C.)* which may be associated with the site mentioned above and to later features, which are described below (Moody & Macpherson-Grant *(pers. comm.)* & Trust for Thanet Archaeology, forthcoming) **(fig2, site3)**. All of this points to a rich Neolithic to Bronze Age, and later, landscape. The area is situated on and around the escarpment ridge of the Shottendane Valley overlooking Margate Harbour where the valley reaches the sea. All of these sites lie at a similar height to the Fort Hill area, which is on the opposite side of the harbour and on an equivalent escarpment above the Dane Valley, roughly 1.75kms to the north-east.

In addition to the residual elements discussed above, *in situ* Neolithic and Beaker Period finds have been recorded from 135 All Saints Avenue, Margate, at TR 3482 7042 **(fig2, site4)**. These included retouched blades and arrowheads and Peterborough Ware dated to *c. 3200-2700 B.C.,* along with possible Grooved, Beaker, and Deverel Rimbury Ware, possibly indicating continuity of land- usage some 1.25km to the south-west of the present site (Trust for Thanet Archaeology 2004). The more significant finds from the wider area include the point of a bronze dagger 1.25 inches long and 0.25 inches wide found during construction of the Dreamland Amusement Park in 1923 and dated to the Bronze Age. The park centre is located at TR 3507 7066 (TSMR 0362) **(fig2, site5)**, just under one kilometre to the south-west of Fort Hill. A Bronze Age 'flanged axe' was discovered in 1966 at 12 Laureate Close, Margate, at TR 3685 7050, just over a kilometre to the south-east (SMR, TR37 SE44 KE8162) **(fig2, site6)**. Also of interest is a 'polished stone axe about 9 inches long' found in January 1940 during construction of an air-raid shelter at 101 Northdown Road, Margate, TR 3627 7098 (TSMR 0356) **(fig2, site7)**, just over 0.5km to the east of the Fort Hill area. Once again, these three more diagnostic finds have to be assumed to be part of the residual scatter, as they were found during construction works and not recorded archaeologically. The earliest dated material from the area comes from the Margate town and Tivoli Park areas, where Mesolithic remains have also been found. These were identified as flint cores and a 'macehead' recovered from Tivoli at, TR 3502 7014 (Gardner & Gibson 2001) **(fig2, site8)** and an 'hour glass perforated pebble mace' from an unidentified part of Margate town centre, (SMR TR37 SE48 KE8166).

4.1 Early and Mid Iron Age.

Previous excavations have recorded features dating to this period in the immediate vicinity. Reductions to the side of Fort Hill from building work dating from the Tudor to the Victorian periods have left truncated features on scant remains of the original hill slope; these were found during the 1998 Margate Police Station (MPS.98) evaluation and the Fort Hill (FHM-2-98) excavation there **(fig2, site9)** . The features were divided into the categories of, pits, postholes and linear features possibly from palisading. The pits were of three distinct types; deep 'storage pits', shallow flat-bottomed pits, and one large pit postulated as having been a sunken floored hut (Perkins 1999). One of these pits was also found to have a body 'thrown' into it, in much the same manner as those found on the present site, this seems to have been common practice in the southeast around this time (Cunliffe 1978). These features were all dated to the period between 550 and 350 B.C. (Macpherson-Grant in Perkins 1999). The excavations were located at TR 355 712. From preliminary spot dating the features from the present excavations appear to fit in with this date (Macpherson-Grant *pers. comm.*). The other excavation of note is J. Villette's 1984-85 site which appears to have pottery that is contemporary with the Fort Hill excavations, as well as later material (Macpherson-Grant *pers. comm.*). The current apparent area of this postulated settlement is 150m by 50m **(fig2, site10)**. Possibly also to be included in this area is a site roughly 200m south-east. Clifton Street (CSM 04) **(fig2, site11)** was a small excavation centred on TR 3578 7104. During the course of the excavation residual Iron Age pottery was found, which was dated to 550-150 B.C. and there was sufficient earlier Iron Age material to possibly link the area to the periphery of the Fort Hill settlement, (Hart 2004).

Within the wider area, two Early to Mid Iron Age sites have been excavated **(fig2, site12)**. One comprises two enclosure ditches, a narrow curvilinear gully, and an inhumation, all found during trial trenching and excavation. The other is made up of two rectangular enclosures, also discovered during evaluation trenching. These are once again from the area of Hartsdown Technology College, in the area of possible Bronze Age crop-marks (see above). The inhumation is dated to the Iron Age, 'but could be

earlier' and the larger of the enclosure ditches is associated with crop-marks of the Bronze Age/ Iron Age and had struck flints of the Late Bronze Age type associated (Murray & Crank 2001). Excavation revealed another substantial curvilinear enclosure ditch, which had an associated sub-circular pit containing a large quantity of pottery, and a narrow curvilinear gully. It also showed that the body had been originally buried in a pit (Gardner & Gibson 2001); these two sites were centred on TR 3450 6985. The site with the two rectangular enclosures revealed pottery and artefacts indicative of a fairly rich community, including a cowrie shell 'from tropic seas' (Perkins 1995), hones and whetstones from Scandinavia and North French-style pottery - all these finds indicating extensive and diverse trading links, (TSMR 0708). Possibly linked to these sites is the mention of kilns dating from *c.500 B.C.+* and significant quantities of Early Iron Age pottery, found, but previously unrecognised as such, (Macpherson-Grant *pers. comm.*), during Dr. Rowe's excavations at Tivoli Park, TR 3510 7005 **(fig2, site13)**. These were located some 600 metres to the east of the Hartsdown area and 1.25 kms to the south of Fort Hill (Rowe 1924 and 1925) (TSMR 0007). No stray finds from this period appear to be recorded.

4.1 Late Iron Age, Belgic and Romano-British.

The majority of SMR references for this period are from construction and other non-archaeological interventions during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. However, previous excavations in the Fort Hill area seem to show a continuation of usage, but possibly not occupation on the same scale as previously in this area, during the Late Iron Age and into the Romano-British period.

Many Iron Age and Romano-British remains have been discovered in the immediate area since 1894, all clustered at the western end of the hilltop. Pits and ditches of a Late Iron Age and Belgic date were discovered in the area of the old Cobbs Brewery during excavations in 1984/1985 at TR 3550 7118 **(fig2, site14)**. Found in the area of the police station yard in 1950 were Belgic and Romano-British 'remains', located at TR 3555 7122 finds from which are now in Quex Park Museum **(fig2, site15)**. Roman cremation burials were discovered in the nineteenth century opposite the Britannia Hotel, at TR 3552 7127 only 100 metres from the present site, (SMR TR37 SE1 KE8119) **(fig2, site16)** and in 1900 'urns, patera and vases' were found at TR 3541 7114 (SMR TR37 SE42 KE8160) **(fig2, site17)**. In 1939, behind 18, Trinity Square, TR 3557 7121 Romano-British pottery was uncovered by construction work **(fig2, site18)**. Finds included 'amphorae, coarse and fine ware, fragments of jars and urns, flagons, Samian bowls and patera.' this assemblage has been approximately dated to the early part of the 2nd century AD. Pits and ditches containing Romano-British material are then mentioned being found in 1984 from the area behind 1 & 2 Trinity Square, TR 3553 7114 (all the above from, TSMR 0001) **(fig2, site19)**. A mention must also be made of discoveries where, 'Roman urns, patera and some skeletons were unearthed when building operations were started on the first Holy Trinity Church in Trinity Square about 1825.' **(fig2, site20)** (Scurrell 1982). No exact position was given for this, but if correct it cannot have been further than 50 metres from the centre of the present site. Just over 200 metres to the south-east, two developments have recently taken place, which have given a small but significant insight into the nearby archaeology to the east of the present site. Both were located in Booth Place/ Clifton Street around TR 3578 7104. The first has been mentioned above, with the Iron Age material recovered from this site appearing to be totally residual and found in pits and postholes of probably late first to early third century date. Some of the postholes appear to form a rudimentary structure (Hart 2004) **(fig2, site11)**. The second site, also found during works in advance of housing was very disturbed in the modern era and only revealed one pit that contained Roman period pottery, (Allen, T. *pers. comm.*). Pottery of this period from the hilltop suggests that aside from burials and features peripheral to settlement, it is mainly residual from manuring of arable land, owing to its size, condition and distribution, (Macpherson-Grant *pers. comm.*). Margate caves, TR 3592 7087, must also be given a cursory mention here owing to the fact that they are located only 100m south-east of the site. They are of interest only because an entry in the SMR states that there is a possibility they may date from the Roman or even pre-Roman periods, although current theory states they are no earlier than the C17th (SMR TR37 SE39 KE8157) **(fig2, site21)**.

Finds from the surrounding area are very similar in nature to those above. Around one and a half kilometres along the ridge to the east a Romano-British cremation burial was found during the construction of a new road. From a Samian maker's stamp and ceramic typology, it was dated to the First century A.D. However an earlier bronze fibula brooch of possible Hallstatt type was found in

association with one of the urns. The location of this was Avenue Gardens at TR 372 712, (TSMR 201) **(fig2, site22)**. Closer to the present site, just over half a kilometre to the east another cremation of Romano-British date was discovered at 19 Arthur Street, TR 362 712, this was dated by ceramic style to the late 1st or early 2nd century, (TSMR 0615) **(fig2, site23)**. More possible Romano-British burials have been located in other areas of Margate over the last two hundred years during construction work. The earliest recorded discovery was in 1791 near St. John's Church at TR 356 703 just under 1km to the south of the present site. Here 'several skeletons were found in graves hewn out of solid chalk', associated with this was a sword and scabbard and coins of Probus, Maximian, Helena and Pupienus, indicating a probable Roman date for the burials. In the following year a small ash filled 'Romano-British type urn' was found in an adjacent area, (TSMR 0196 and SMR, TR 37 SE4 KE8122) **(fig2, site24)**. Two further discoveries of 'Roman Urns' have been recorded, both discovered in the 19th century apparently both from TR 3528 7072, just under half a kilometre to the south of Fort Hill, (TSMR 0355) **(fig2, site25)**. It was not said if they were funerary in nature.

Once again the Hartsdown area has a site from this period representing direct occupation. It is from the Late Iron-Age/Belgic era and is a rectilinear enclosure with associated pits and it appears to be an entirely pre-conquest site. Nearby and from the Roman period a well preserved stretch of road was found running for some 150m in a NW-SE direction, site centred on TR 345 695 (both TSMR 708, and Perkins, 1995) **(fig2, site26)**. From the area of Tivoli Park TR 3510 7005, roughly 1.5 kms from Trinity square to the south, sites were discovered ranging from Mid Iron Age, (see above) through to Romano-British. The Iron-Age sites all appeared to be peripheral to settlement and they included, 'two pottery kilns, midden material, (and) cooking stones' together with a fragment of Iron-Age pottery dated to 150-75 B.C. on stylistic grounds. The only recorded certain occupation sites of the Romano-British period within the area of this study are the Roman 'Villa' in this area and another structure at Drapers Mill. The Tivoli building was partly excavated during 1923-24 by Dr. A. Rowe. Here a substantial building was discovered with frescoed plaster fragments found from four different rooms. The assemblage gave a date somewhere in the late first to early second centuries (Rowe 1924, 1925 and SMR TR37 SE9 KE8127) **(fig2, site27)**. In the course of evaluations and excavations over 70 years, traces of Belgic and Romano-British occupation have been found in the area of Drapers Mill, excavations centred on TR 3626 6996 **(fig2, site28)**. The earliest find dates from the Bronze Age, it is a flint arrow-head from a ditch, which may be residual. More widespread are Belgic finds from pits and ditches and Romano-British finds from floors and occupation layers within a structure from which stone foundations were found, evidence for occupation pointing to a date from the early second century through to the fourth, (SMR TR36 NE25 KE7605). This site lies just under 1.5 kms to the south-east at TR 363 699.

Significant datable chance finds from the area are mainly represented by coins. These range in date, possibly from the First century B.C. 'Gaulish' to the Romano-British period. The 'Gaulish' coin is from the Dane Valley TR 359 707, (SMR, TR37 SE27 KE8145) **(fig2, site29)** also an unlocated Gold half stater (SMR, TR37 SE15 KE8133) and a 'coin' of Eppilus c 5-10 A.D. have been found (SMR, TR37 SE14 KE8132). Representing the Romano-British period are coins of Marcus Claudius Tacitus, late C3rd (SMR, TR37 SE28 KE8146), and Helena, first half of the C4th, (SMR TR37 SE29 KE8147), both unlocated.

From this information it appears that the hilltop at Fort Hill faded out of use as a moderately densely inhabited area to become the peripheral to farmland and small isolated enclosures or an as yet unlocated small Late Iron Age to Romano-British settlement near the harbour. Another change in landscape use appears to have occurred in the late second to early third centuries; this is characterised by an almost total lack of archaeological evidence for settlement after this date.

4.1 Migration and Early Mediaeval.

The earliest traces of post-Roman occupation come in the form of cemeteries. The known occupation remains of the migration period are almost non-existent, however the number and size of the known cemeteries indicates a good size of population at this time. The best recorded being that of Half-Mile Ride, a Jutish cemetery of the c. seventh century (Perkins 1987) located at TR 3499 6912 just over two kilometres south of the site at Trinity Square, it was excavated in part by Dr. A. Rowe in 1922, (Rowe 1922) **(fig2, site30)**. Nearer to the present site is a mention that 'Human skeletons and spears were said

to be found … in 1840 when gas pipe lines were being laid' in Gas (Gorse) Alley. These discoveries were dated to the 'Anglo-Saxon' period and were located at TR 3573 7089 only 300 metres to the south of the site, seemingly in the bottom of the Dane Valley itself, (Meaney 1964 & Thanet Gazette and Thanet Times 20/01/1923; TSMR 0008) **(fig2, site31)**. Nearby at TR 357 710 were found more human bones and an iron knife; these were located in gardens in the lower part of Dane Hill **(fig, site32)**. These were undated, but may be associated with the nearby burials. In the Drapers Mill area a pit was discovered recently, which appears to date from the early to mid Migration period, this appears to be the only non-cemetery related feature in the area. It was located 1.3 kms to the south-west of Fort Hill, at TR 36200 69917, (Hart & Boast 2004) **(fig2, site33)**. No built structures from this period have been recorded from the area of this study. This may be due to an actual absence of settlements, or more likely due to the heavy truncation of the town by Tudor and Victorian construction work as mentioned above and as yet unlocated sites in the wider area.

4.1 Mediæval and Post-Mediæval.

No archaeological evidence of settlement from early in this period on Fort Hill has been found and analysis of the pottery from this overall area suggests that occupation is sparse or non-existent between the third and the thirteenth centuries. The earliest Mediæval pot from the Fort Hill area is dated from c. 1200/1225 A.D. with a peak around 1250-1325/1350 A.D. and a drop off after 1350 possibly due to the effects of the Great Plague. Once again the assemblage of this period shows signs of being solely from the manuring of arable land (Macpherson-Grant 2003). However, the earliest standing structure in Margate is the church of St. John the Baptist. This has elements dating from 1124, but was originally constructed in 1050 as a chapel of ease for monks from St. Mary at Minster (SMR TR37 SE2 KE8120) **(fig2, site34)**. The church appears on a map, the 'Mappa Thanet Insulae' attributed to Thomas of Elmham and dated to c. 1400, as does Margate, which is separate and somewhat removed from the church. This is the earliest representation of Margate and shows it as being a purely coastal town, possibly with another settlement around the church of St. John. This is a feature of the town until the construction of Cecil Square in the early C18^{th,} which was designed to link the two settlements then in existence.

It was in 1254 that the town is first mentioned by name as Meregate, having not been mentioned in Domesday. It was soon after this time, in the reign of Edward I, that Margate was first mentioned as being united with Dover in the Cinque Ports federation, an agreement that was later formalised under Henry VI in the C15th (Hasted 1799). It has been suggested from the pottery record that the town of Margate only starts to make an impact on the Fort Hill area in the late C15th-C16th, (Macpherson-Grant 2003). This is also the probable date of the Tudor House which lies only 200 metres to the Southwest of the site, in the bottom of the Dane Valley (SMR TR37 SE40 KE8158) **(fig2, site35)**. This building belonged to quite wealthy occupants, judging by the construction, so it can be inferred that the town was of some standing by this time. Late Mediaeval and Tudor foundations and a well are known to have shown up further up the hill-slope during excavations in 1984, centred on TR 3547 7112 (TSMR 0001) **(fig2, site36)**. The heavy Tudor truncations noticed by the 1998 Fort Hill excavations also infer evidence of further settlement on the hillside. In 1565 a certificate of the state of the coast of Thanet signed by the Queen's commissioners noted that there were 108 houses in 'Mergate', a similar size to Broadstairs and four times larger than Ramsgate.

4.1 Industrial and Modern Age.

From 1700 onwards the small fishing town started to grow with the new fashion of sea bathing, receiving celebrities and royal visitors. In the wake of this, the town's population grew from 3,500 to 11,000 in the first fifty years of the nineteenth century. It was at this time that residential building commenced on the top of Fort Hill with the creation of Trinity Square. Holy Trinity church was consecrated in 1825 and the church school was also built at the same time. Before this time the land had been used as pasture, apart from a small area of the far western end of the hilltop on which a Fort had been constructed which was probably built to counter the threat from France and gave Fort Hill its name. This was in existence by 1774 when it is shown on a map. The defences are known to have surrounded the site of the present day Police Station, (TSMR 0001) **(fig2, site37)**. The defences are also known to have been removed and the ditch infilled and over built with domestic structures by 1799, the

Fort itself being much reduced in size and moved to a point overlooking the harbour (Hasted 1800). Also of note is the mention of a bank of unknown date built to surround the town on the landward side, probably for defensive purposes. This is known to have been mostly ploughed out and built upon by 1799, although at that time some is still said to be visible, though no actual location is given (*ibid.)*.

4 The excavation

4.1 Objectives

The objectives of this excavation were to understand the character, form, function and date of the Iron-Age interaction with the landscape and to investigate the context of these activities within the wider landscape of the Fort Hill area of Margate. Any structures or other archaeological remains of any period were to be recorded. This would then contribute to a greater understanding of the history of the Thanet area (Mason 2003 & 2004).

4.1 Methodology

The excavation took place over two different seasons but has been described as one entity since the methodologies employed were identical.

The areas were initially stripped using a 360° tracked excavator using a flat bladed grading bucket. The overburden and subsoils were stripped down to natural chalk or the archaeological horizon and stockpiled on the area reserved for preservation *in-situ* beneath the car park, or removed off site. The areas were then hand cleaned and initially a pre-excavation plan was made at 1:100 scale. All features and deposits were subjected to sample excavation with discrete pits and postholes half-sectioned and linear features investigated by hand excavated slots. All features were photographed and recorded in accordance with current SWAT. methodology. As the stratigraphy was relatively simple, excavated features were planned on large sheets of permatrace as multi-context post-excavation plans at a scale of 1:20 in 2003 and 1:50 in 2004. Selected vertical sections were drawn at 1:20 or 1:10.

Bulk samples were ideally taken from all cut features in quantities over 30 litres or to 100% of the context in accordance with or exceeding the recommendations of the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor. A separate report on the results of the sample analysis can be found in Appendix 5. A photographic record was maintained during all stages of the excavation.

4 Stratigraphic Analysis and Potential.

A dataset of all the excavated contexts can be found in Appendix 1.

Both phases of the excavation recorded a total of 478 contexts of which eighteen were later discovered to be of natural origin, mostly 'solution hollows' from the effects of rainwater and solifluction on a loose chalk bedrock matrix. These manifested themselves as potential 'postholes' and 'shallow gullies' with experience it was possible to spot these before allocating them numbers. These are retained in the context concordance, but were omitted from the set listing. Another 82 contexts were added during the post-excavation phase to fill in gaps in the written record remaining from the initial fieldwork, and to replace features with duplicated numbers. To separate these from the fieldwork numbers, they were numbered in the 200+ and 800+ ranges for 2003 and 2004 seasons respectively. The remaining elements were divided into 511 contexts which formed components of cut features; pits, possible dwellings, postholes, stake holes, quarries and linear features, and deposits; hearths and other deposits associated with occupation. A further 7 contexts were allocated to machining, modern make-up and cleaning layers and 4 were allocated to group contexts.

Individual contexts are combined into separate features and deposit sequences as 'sets'. These are numbered S1 through to S261. These sets are then further combined into groups, where sets form components of the same feature or structure. Other sets have been formed based on a spatial, formal or

functional relationship. The remaining sets, which cannot meaningfully be grouped, are described individually. The ground between the two excavation sites was too large to make trans-site grouping meaningful; therefore the groups are contained within their 2003 and 2004 areas. The groups are numbered from G1000 to G1085.

Those deposits that are seen to be obvious post-pipes and post-packing can be securely dated to the construction phase of the feature. However, deposits and dateable finds contained within postholes and stake holes without distinct post-pipes are said to date from the disuse of the feature. Similarly, those deposits and finds that are contained within quarries or linear features can only be dated to the disuse of the feature and are the result of either silting or deliberate back-filling.

Rubbish-pits may contain material from earlier than the lifetime of the pit. Unless the pit was left open for any time before use, the datable material from the primary fills should give a reasonable *Terminus ante quem* for its construction. Hearth features should also be a reasonably accurate source for dating unless left unused and uncovered.

All features have a possibility of having intrusive material in the very top fills, due to the likelihood that the land has been under the plough at some time in antiquity. Contamination from this level of activity is likely to be low since the land has not apparently been subject to modern deep ploughing. However the risk of intrusive material may also come from the few services running across site and also from the period of the construction of the school where truncation of the natural and ploughsoils may have occurred during landscaping. Due to the presence of a ploughed soil, no features were visible until the natural was reached.

Inter-cutting features are not that common on this site, and due to the above mentioned possible truncation, some relationships are not secure. As a result of this lack of interacting features, residuality in general should be low. The exceptions being those of dateable material being extracted from the interfaces of slumped layers and pit-fills and back-wash into features cutting through the background of Early Prehistoric material, but the latter should be self-evident.
Very little material was recovered that would have been suitable for absolute dating methods such as C14, archaeo-magnetic or dendro-chronology.

7 Phase Summary

7.1 Early Prehistoric.

No features were found of a purely Neolithic or Bronze Age date, however material from this date range was found as residual elements in later features. The material retrieved was predominantly Beaker period (?2500/2000-1700BC) see Appendix2.

7.1 Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age transition.

Only one feature had pottery solely from this phase which could be ascribed to a timespan covering the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age (900/800-600BC), though equally it may be residual in a feature from a later phase.

7.1 Early to Mid Iron Age.

The majority of features recorded on this site were from this period and were associated with domestic activity, land divisions and possible small-scale household industries. This consisted of pits, postholes, stake holes, and linear features most of which appear to date from this period. The pottery analysis, **(Appendix2)**, gives a date range of c550-300 B.C., which is concurrent with dating from similar features on other sites from Fort Hill. This date range was obtained by pottery analysis and was divided into two main brackets, c.550-450/400BC and 500/400-300BC. As the date ranges are so large and the boundaries diffuse, this can either be read as earlier and later phases or be seen as two contemporaneous but different styles of pottery. In the narrative below eight probable structures are described; these are the

only features to be picked out from amongst a plethora of post and stake holes which have mainly had to be grouped solely by size and spatial distribution due to the sheer number. All must have had functions however; though these are not readily apparent owing to possibly as much as two hundred years of continuous Iron Age usage of the area and, to a lesser degree, some truncation of the area during Late Post-Mediæval and Modern building or landscaping activities.

7.1 Late Iron Age and Belgic.

Very few finds and no features can definitely be ascribed to this period, however much of the early Roman material recovered has been found alongside finds from this phase, indicating that some of the Roman fabrics may be early traded material and therefore the related features may rightly belong in this period. The settled area appears to have shifted, in this period, away from the hilltop or have ceased altogether, though the recovered pottery does indicate a degree of continued activity in this area.

7.1 Roman.

The features from this period include the extensive quarry-type features that take up the majority of the Eastern end of the site. These features have been dated to the first and second centuries by ceramic typology, particularly by the samian types found. Despite their size, these features are still of uncertain origin as no absolute parallels have been found during this initial research phase. No structures have been found from this phase indicating that during this phase the emphasis of settlement remained, some distance away.

7.1 Migration and Early Mediæval.

Little evidence was found for features or artefacts from this phase and the few sherds representing this period are all intrusive into earlier, later prehistoric features. None of the pottery recovered dates any earlier than the tenth-twelfth centuries and is probably derived from manuring spreads.

7.1 Mediaeval and Post-Mediæval.

Fragments of pottery were the main indicators of activity during this period. These were mostly heavily abraded and were probably again derived from the manuring of this area whilst it was farmland peripheral to the expanding nearby settlement of Margate. Sherd date ranges indicate a marked increase in activity from the thirteenth-century onwards, though with fluctuations in discard intensities during the overall period.

7.1 Industrial and Modern.

Features and a thin spread of ceramic dating this period were widespread over the area examined and probably date from around the 1820's, with the construction of Trinity Square to the present day.

7 Phase Narrative

8.1 Phase 1 Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age

8.1.1 Group G1005: Sets S93, (171), [167]; S94, (172), [168].

A pair of stake holes located in the south-east corner of the 2003 excavation possibly date to this period **(fig4)**. These belong to Set 95 and were tentatively spot dated to between c.900-600B.C.

8.2 Phase 2. Early to Mid-Iron Age

8.2.1 Structure 1: Group G1000: Sets S2, (23), [22]; S3, (25), [24]; S5, (29), [28]; S8, (35), [34].

A possible circular structure was seen on the far eastern edge of the 2003 site **(fig4)**. Only the western half was excavated in accordance with the archaeological specification, and this revealed four post holes in a semi-circle, all but S3,which was sterile, produced pottery dated to c.500/400-300 BC **(Appendix2)**. This apparent structure is 5 metres in diameter N-S, with post holes 2-3 metres apart. The post holes themselves all have a diameter between .37 and .57 metres with an average of .42 metres and depths between .15 and .42 metres with an average of .36 metres. Possibly associated with this structure is Group 1001, which may represent the remains of internal supports.

8.2.1 Group G1001: Set S97, (238), [237].

A single post hole approximately 0.50m in diameter and equidistantly 2.5 metres from the post holes of Group G1000, and within the circle **(fig4)**. It is possible that this represents part of the internal support of Structure 1. The diameter and depth of this post hole appear to be very similar to those forming Structure 1.

8.2.1 Group G1002: Sets S6, (31), [30]; S101, (246), [245].

A pair of post holes between 0.35 and 0.40m in diameter **(fig4)**. Possibly being cut by ditch [40], but excavation was inconclusive, the pottery report however, hints that it may be the other way round **(App2)**. These post holes may be part of a feature that extends beyond the limit of excavation to the East.

8.2.1 Group G1003: Set S7, (33), [32].

One post hole, slightly ovoid in plan, measuring 0.40 by 0.32m and 0.48m in depth **(fig4)**. This feature is cut by ditch [40] and may be related to Structure 1.

8.2.1 Group G1004: Sets S4, (27),[26]; S9, (37), [36]; S12, (43), [42]; S13, (45), [44]; S14, (47), [46]; S26, (71), [70]; S33, (201), [83]; S34, (85), [84]; S90, (232), [164]; S95, (235), [169]; S103, (250), [249]; S105, (254), [253].

A group comprised of small to medium sized post holes with no discernable pattern **(fig4)**. The smaller post holes are between 0.14 and 0.22m in diameter and the depths are between 0.14 and 0.49m, the larger post hole, (45), [44], is 0.39m in diameter and 0.34m in depth. Ceramic evidence may point to S90 being slightly earlier, but there is still an overlap in the date range which may be significant, **(App2)**.

8.2.1 Group G1006: Sets S10, (39), [38]; S99, (242), [241].

A pair of possible pits, 0.50 to 0.75m in diameter but only 0.25m in depth, possibly truncated due to colluvial or human action **(fig4)**. Pottery was only recovered from S10 and this showed a date of 450-350/300 BC.

8.2.1 Group G1007: Sets S15, (49), [48]; S36, (88), [87].

Two short linear features running approximately N.W. – S.E. Feature [48] is 1.40m, and [87] is 1.30m in length, and both have a width of 0.30m. Both were no more than 0.10m in depth, once again, possibly due to ancient truncation **(fig4)**. The pottery report, **(App2)** shows that S36 may be earlier.

8.2.7 Group G1008: Sets S37, (89); S38, (90); S39, (91); S41, (94); S44, (98).

A set of five possible household hearths or external centres of burning set in a roughly North-South alignment **(fig4)**. The centre points of these are within 3m of the next, and the diameters range from 0.75-1.20m, with the exception of the most northerly, S44, which has a diameter of 0.63m. There is however a possibility that these are natural features, as very little ash was found in the immediate area. The hardening of the chalk may actually be a result of calcification from water action rather than from episodes of burning. The spatial distribution possibly shows that if these are archaeological, then they are probably related. If these were set within structures or behind windbreaks, the posts must have been

shallow and truncated, or were set beyond the limit of excavation to the east as no features were seen. Three sherds of pot were recovered from two of these features and these may just be part of the background pottery scatter.

8.2.8 Group G1009: Sets S42, (96), [95]; S43, (203), [97]; S47, (204), [103]; S91, (233), [165]; S104, (252), [251].

A widespread group of postholes, most outside the area of excavation and only seen on the pre-excavation plan, **(fig4)** all these show no discernable structures or forms, all the above excavated features are between 0.15-0.22m in diameter and have a depth between 0.10 and 0.28m.

8.2.9 Group G1010: Sets S81, (223), [155]; S107, (258), [257].

This group comprises two ovoid pits of different sizes that appear, by virtue of shape and proximity, to be related **(fig4)**. The smaller, [155], being 0.75m by 0.52m and the larger, 1.05m by 0.84m. Associated finds so far have not indicated a use.

8.2.10 Group G1011: Sets S78, (220), [152]; S108, (260), [259].

These sets are a pair of narrow linear features of a very similar character to Group G1007 **(fig4)**. These, however are longer. The length of [152] being in excess of 2.40m and [259] being 1.98m and both being 0.25m maximum width. Both of these features were longer originally but were truncated by the wall of a WWII air-raid shelter. They do not re-appear on the opposite side of the wall, so this shows a maximum length of 5m. These features curve very slightly towards each other from 1.25m in the west to 1.10m in the east. Function is unknown.

8.2.10 Group G1012: Set S79, (221), [153].

This sub-circular post-hole type feature is possibly related to Group G1011 by virtue of its central position between the 'horns' of the two linear features. It is 0.40m N-S and 0.30m E-W **(fig4)**.

8.2.10 Group G1013: Set S76, (218), [150].

This group is represented by a single very large pit 2m E-W and 1.75m N-S **(fig4)**. Its size does not relate it to any other features within the immediate area. Pottery dated this feature to c.450/350-300BC.

8.2.10 Group G1014: Sets S24, (67), [66]; S89, (231) [163].

A pair of pits between 0.70 and 0.80m in diameter, S24 containing pottery, dating from c.500/400-300 BC, and bone, and either deliberately dug as rubbish pits or backfilled with rubbish following primary use **(fig4)**.

8.2.10 Structure 2: Group G1015: Sets S17, (53), [52]; S21, (61), [60]; S29, (77), [76]; S87, (229), [161].

A set of postholes, possibly forming the interior postholes of a circular structure, and one, S87, part of an external element, the outer walls being formed by Group G1017 **(fig4)**. These have an average diameter of 0.25-0.35m and are between 0.21 and 0.34m in depth and form a curve which roughly echoes the shape of Group G1017. There may have been a fourth posthole between [52] and [76], which has been removed by a modern air-raid shelter. All postholes produced pottery except S87 the date of this was c.500/400-350 BC.

8.2.10 Group G1016: Set S32, (82), [81].

A large pit 1.62m E-W and 1.22m N-S, which appears to be a rubbish pit **(fig4)**. This may be associated with the use of Structure 1, or another unknown structure. It cannot be related to the postulated Structure 2 since, if this is a real structure, this pit would lie within its circuit. However the ceramics retrieved from this pit are of an earlier/ possibly contemporary date compared with Structure 2.

8.2.10 Structure 2: Group G1017: Sets S16, (51), [50]; S18, (55), [54]; S19, (57), [56]; S23, (65), [64];

S86, (228), [160]; S88, (230), [162]; S102, (248), [247]; S106, (256), [255].

This grouping represents the possible outer wall of a large circular structure **(fig4)**. No other elements of a potential structure, such as hearths or drip-gullies are visible to confirm this though. The individual elements of this feature measure between 0.20m and 0.26m in diameter with the average depth being approximately 0.40m, however, [56] is only 0.18m in depth. The estimated diameter of this structure would be around 6.50m. All these postholes are contemporary except S88 which contained earlier pottery.

8.2.10 Group G1018: Sets S27, (73), [72]; S35, (202), [86].

This group is represented by two disparate features, both tentatively classified as rubbish pits **(fig4)**. The first, S27 is circular and 0.41m in diameter, the second, S35 is ovoid and measures 0.72m E-W and 0.56m N-S. It is possible that these are associated with Structure 2 with which they are contemporary.

8.2.10 Group G1019: Sets S83, (225), [157]; S84, (226), [158].

This group is represented by a pair of possible postholes **(fig4)**. They are not obviously related to any other features and the highly disturbed nature of the surrounding area makes interpretation impossible. Of the two S84 is the smaller at 0.20m in diameter, with S83 measuring 0.30m

8.2.10 Group G1020: Sets S25, (69), [68]; S11, (41), [40].

These sets represent two interventions into a linear that runs across most of TSQ-03 from W.N.W. to E.S.E for 22m **(fig4)**. To the W.N.W. the feature disappears under an air-raid shelter and may possibly reappear just over 5m further on as feature (126), [125], Group G1027. The alignment and dimensions are very similar, but due to the gap it is impossible to say for certain if it is the same feature. This feature will be discussed below. Sets S11 and S25 are also separated by an air-raid shelter, but here the alignment suggests a more obvious link. S11 to the East of the modern intrusion the ditch is slightly deeper and wider at 0.37m in width and 0.13m deep, whereas S25 is 0.07m in depth and 0.20m in width. This may be due to actual differences in construction or most likely due to truncation of S25 during construction of the air-raid shelters. This is inferred by the sharper breaks of slope which may indicate truncation at some point. However the pottery recovered from S11 may show this to be slightly earlier than S25, but there is an overlap in the dating. The small scale of this feature has lead to its interpretation as a palisade ditch.

8.2.10 Group G1021: Sets S20, (59), [58]; S28, (75), [74]; S31, (81), [80].

This group is a discrete cluster of features immediately to the west of Structure 2 **(fig4)**, possibly a grouping of rubbish pits; however they may be interpreted as postholes due to the dimensions and the shape in section. No post packing or overwhelming evidence of these being rubbish pits was found, however, to verify this. Sets S20 and S28 contained only small quantities of domestic debris, whereas set S31 showed a high comparatively high concentration, possibly indicating that this had a different function. These features had diameters ranging from 0.32m to 0.52m and extant depths ranging from 0.21 to 0.36m. Ceramically S20 may be earlier than the other two features.

8.2.10 Group G1022: Sets S22, (63), [62]; S30, (79), [78].

These two features may represent the truncated remains of a structure **(fig4)**, but produced comparatively large quantities of domestic debris, possibly indicating use as rubbish pits. The dimensions of these features are around 0.75m in diameter and have depths of around 0.45m.

8.2.10 Group G1023: Sets S67, (136), [135]; S73, (215), [147].

These two sets represent two interventions into a much larger linear feature than Group G1020 **(fig4)**. The alignment is very similar to that of the above palisade ditch, but is slightly closer to being on an E-W axis. This ditch was definitely traced for at least 5m until being truncated by an air-raid shelter; beyond this it becomes indistinct, possibly as a result of the modern disturbances. Where this feature was excavated, it had an average width of around 0.84m and a depth of around half that. The pottery may show this feature to be slightly earlier than G1020, but as the date range is so large it is not conclusive.

8.2.10 Group G1024: Sets S65, (132), [131]; S68, (138), [137]; S72, (146), [145]; S100, (244), [243].

These features are grouped together as they all have similar dimensions and may form either a part of a structure that runs beyond the bounds of the site or form part of an irregular post alignment, in a roughly zigzag pattern **(fig4)**. The alignment can be traced for at least 6m before being lost under modern disturbance to the East and under the road to the West. All these features have diameters within the range 0.29m to 0.38m with the exception of S65 which has an E-W diameter of 0.45m; this appears due to it being either a double post hole or the original post having been re-set at a later date. Set S100 intercuts another feature described below as Set S64. This type of relationship with, here, S64 cutting S100, is rare from this site. Unfortunately none of these features produced dating evidence.

8.2.10 Group G1025: Set S64, (130), [129].

This Group is comprised of a single feature, **(fig4),** which has been interpreted as a rubbish pit from its size and its contents which consisted of a high quantity of assorted domestic refuse of which the ceramics dated to c.500/400-300BC. It had a diameter of 0.89m N-S and 0.92m E-W and as stated above, appears to be later than the possible post alignment of Group G1024.This is a moderately small rubbish pit when compared to Group G1030, the nearest part of which is no more than 2m away

8.2.10 Group G1026: Sets S58, (214), [118]; S60, (122), [121]; S61, (124), [123].

These three domestic refuse pits may be related to the single pit described above as they have similar dimensions **(fig4)**, however the pottery is possibly of a slightly earlier date. They also contained a similar quantity of domestic refuse. Dimensions range from 0.70m to 1.14m, with the exception of S58 which is elliptical and has an E-W width of 0.29m and all have an average depth of 0.54m. Pit S61 was seen to have a large animal skeleton in the base, from some type of canine, probably either a dog or wolf, which would not be an unusual find. What marked this as exceptional, was the fact that it appeared to be missing all the long bones and the ribs, and all that was seen was an articulated spine and skull. This type of dismemberment is very unusual for this animal.

8.2.10 Group G1027: Set S62, (126), [125].

This feature may represent the most westerly recognisable part of Group G1020, a cross site linear interpreted as a palisade ditch **(fig4)**. Here the ditch has widened again to 0.32m away from the area of modern truncations. In this area it is seen to be truncated by S59 of Group G1030.

8.2.10 Group G1028: Sets S55, (211), [115]; S63, (128), [127]; S98, (240), [239].

These sets are a collection of postholes grouped together by size and form **(fig4)**. They form a southerly continuation of Group G1024 and as such may represent the base of a boundary fence. All these features are between 0.22m and 0.40m in diameter.

8.2.10 Group G1029: Sets S53, (209), [113]; S56, (212), [116].

These features form a pair of very shallow rubbish pits containing domestic debris **(fig4)**. S53 has a maximum diameter of 0.86m and S56 has a diameter of 1.20m, and both are only around 0.16m in depth.

8.2.10 Group G1030: Sets S57, (213), [117]; S59, (120), [119]; S74, (216), [148].

These sets are a group of three large pits with diameters between 1.87 and 2.15m except the northernmost, S74, which appeared to originally be of this diameter but has been disturbed at a later date **(fig4)**.

Set S57 is the southernmost of the pits and had three distinct layers. The top contained domestic material and pot-sherds from the Early to Mid Iron Age period, but also contained later intrusive material. The other two layers were made up almost entirely of Early to Mid Iron Age material predominantly from a domestic source, with the exception of some later pottery brought in by animal disturbance. The basal layer also contained a residual beaker sherd and a partially crouched, prostrate skeleton of a young adult male in a layer containing less domestic refuse than the above two layers.

Set S59 was seen to be divided into 5 distinct layers all containing Early to Mid Iron Age pottery and assorted refuse of a probably domestic origin, with the exception again of the top layer which also contained later intrusive material.

S74 appeared to be composed of one homogenous deposit of purely Early to Mid Iron Age date. All three of these features contained material dated to between c.550-450/400BC.

8.2.30 Group G1031: Sets S45, (100), (104), [99]; S46, (102), (108), [101]; S48, (106), [105].

A pair of linear features, only partially excavated, owing to their location outside the main footprint of the proposed new building **(fig4)**. The larger of the two, S45, was measured at 0.73m in width and 0.33m in depth. This meets a smaller ditch, S46 with a width of 0.53m. At the point these two meet they were given a separate number, S48, as the fills were not individually discernable. The similarity between the fills made it impossible to assign a sequence to these features. Both were dated to between c.500/400-300BC.

8.2.31 Group G1033: Sets S49, (205), [109]; S51, (207), [111]; S80, (222), [154]; S82, (224), [156].

This group is made up of a number of postholes found in the southwest corner of the site ranging in size from 0.18 to 0.26m in diameter **(fig4)**. There is a possibility that some of these are natural solution hollows, as the depth of some was only 0.05m. All however, contained pottery that was of the Early to Mid Iron Age c.500/400-300BC.

8.2.32 Group G1034: Set S92, (234), [166].

This group is comprised of a single large pit, **(fig4)**, which, after excavation, was discovered to be beyond the bounds of the building's footprint, therefore is isolated. This feature measured 1.20m in diameter and contained few diagnostic finds, but all that was retrieved pointed to a pit of domestic origin from 500/400-300BC.

8.2.33 Group G1035: Set S40, (93), [92].

This group also consists of a single pit **(fig4)**. It is located towards the northeast of the site and is five metres away from the next nearest pit, [150]. It has a diameter of just over a metre and contains, in common with others of this size, predominantly domestic refuse of the same date range as G1034.

8.2.34 Group G1036: Sets S114, (395); S115, (396); S116, (397); S117, (398), (399).

This group consists of a series of layers which appear to be the heavily disturbed and truncated remains of a possible terraced field, **(fig5)**, which truncates a pit, Group G1037. The inclusions seem to show mostly natural processes at work. If this feature is later than the pits it must be post c500-400/350BC.

8.2.35 Group G1037: Sets S118, (401), [400]; S251, (801), [800].

A pair of pits at the extreme western end of site TSQ 04, both with a diameter of around 1.70m and an extant depth of 1.30m for S118 and beyond 1.20m for S251 **(fig5)**. Though both pits appear to be the correct dimensions for refuse pits, for their size the amount of artefactual evidence was very low, but indicates a date range consistent with the rest of the site's primary occupation.

8.2.36 Structure 3: Group G1038: Sets S119, (403), [402]; S120, (405), [404]; S121, (407), [406]; S123, (411),[410]; S126, (417), [416].

A cluster of holes with a diameter averaging 0.50m and a depth of around 0.49m **(fig5)**, the exception being S126 which was significantly smaller in diameter, being only 0.25m in width. Initially these were interpreted as small rubbish pits, but their lack of domestic refuse may indicate that they are alternatively large post holes in a four post arc, with the exception of S120 which lies within the curve. This post hole contained pottery of a Belgic and Early Roman date which may be intrusive. Taken together, these may be the remains of a hut with one of the internal supports which was later truncated by possible field terrace G1036.

8.2.37 Group G1040: Sets S124, (413), [412]; S125, (415), [414]; S127, (419), [418]; S129, (425), [424]; S130, (427), [426].

A group of stake holes and post holes aligned in a roughly N.W. – S.E. direction **(fig5)**. They may not be related as the sizes vary widely, but the dating is consistent. They are grouped together by their position between the field terrace, G1036, the large pit/SFB, G1046, and the irregular linears G1042 and G1043. The smallest of these is S129 which has a maximum width of 0.29m and the largest, S124, which is 0.70m in diameter.

8.2.38 Group G1041: Set S128, (421), [420].

This group is comprised of a single large pit which had a diameter of 1.20m and was almost perfectly circular **(fig5)**. The finds evidence from this pit may point to a light industrial use rather than domestic due to the presence of a fragment of a possible crucible and comparatively little domestic-type refuse.

8.2.39 Group G1042: Sets S131, (429), [428]; S194, (646), [645].

This is a wide and irregular linear which was recorded for over 30m running in an East-West direction, before tapering out to the East **(fig5)**. This may be an actual terminus, but is more likely to be due to later truncation since it gradually diminished in size. Set 131 is the western end and S194 the Eastern. This feature maintains a width of around 1m for most of its length, reaching extremes of 1.20m and 0.55m along its length and has a maximum depth of 0.35m from the surface of the chalk. This may be interpreted as a larger re-cutting of a line first set out by group G1043 and may be an original boundary of the settlement. It has been much cut around at a later date by pits which are also from the same ceramic period, indicating that the settlement may have expanded or shifted within the 100+ year period, around c.500/450-350BC, indicated by the pottery. This feature may also relate to [99], the larger of a pair of linear features in G1031 and seen during the 2003 excavation which is of the same general date.

8.2.40 Group G1043: Sets S133, (433), [432]; S195, (648), [647]; S217, (698), [697].

A narrow linear mentioned above as the pre-cursor to G1042 **(fig5)**. This may be a palisade ditch forming the boundary to the settlement, but is much straighter than the above later re-cut. This feature has a maximum width of 0.35m and a depth averaging 0.07m, so is much smaller, and may equate to [101] the smaller of the pair of linears in G1031.

8.2.41 Group G1044: Set S132, (431), [430].

A single small pit or large posthole cut by S131**(fig5)**. Pit was a maximum of 0.38m in diameter and was sterile. No determinable function

8.2.42 Group G1045: Set S134, (435), [434].

A large ovoid pit which was later truncated by pit/SFB G1046 **(fig5)**. This pit had a maximum extant length of 1.85m a projected maximum width of 1.15m and a depth of 0.36m. The recovered finds did not indicate any specific function.

8.2.43 Structure 4: Group G1046: Sets S135, (437), (445), (446), (447), (450), (479), [436].

This group represents a very large feature on the southern limit of excavation **(fig5)**. It was sub-circular and 3.50m E-W and 4.30m N-S and a maximum of 0.92m in depth. The sides were stepped in leaving a base some 3.10 by 3.30m, except at the south-east, where the stepping-in was more frequent possibly showing the actual entrance. This cut an earlier pit, G1047, which was almost perfectly central to this later feature, possibly indicating that G1046 may simply be a re-cutting and enlargement of this feature. In the base of G1046 were seen two shallow scoops and a number of post holes, G1055. Also associated with this feature are a number of stake holes, G1048, which are situated around the edge of the cut.

The basal layer of this feature contained moderate amounts of carbonised wood in a dark silt matrix which may indicate some form of use, if not occupation. Above this was a layer of densely packed chalk which was interpreted as a rammed surface which indicates the need for a permanent weather proof surface. Over this was a layer of fine loamy silt which contained a high proportion of burnt daub, either indicating a rubbish dump of this material or it may suggest that this was the actual fabric of a structure built round this cut and indicating use as a sunken floored building. The remaining overlying layers had the appearance of colluvial deposits or deliberate backfill, being a silty matrix with abundant chalk fragments. The abundance and type of finds within this feature show its probable use as a rubbish pit after the structure had gone out of use. The main evidence for this being a domestic structure is from the deliberate sealing of the earlier pit G1047 and from the set of possible steps seen at the southeast. If it is a dwelling it is of a form hitherto unseen in this area. The ceramic assemblage from this feature contained "…fragments from highly-decorated polychrome painted fineware bowls which…date to between c.550-450/400BC." **(App2)**. This suggests this structure is broadly contemporary with the rest of the site despite its stylistic uniqueness.

The most unusual finds from within this feature were a pair of skeletons found within the layer of burnt daub immediately above the rammed chalk surface. One had apparently been disturbed, possibly by wild animals as some bones were missing, which would indicate either a shallow burial or that they had been left exposed, which in a functioning settlement would be unusual. The other was seen to be a composite body, with the torso and limbs of a young female but with the head of an elderly male. The two shallow scoops mentioned above may have been designed as the original resting places for these bodies, as the eastern scoop was occupied by one body, and the other lay in proximity to the southern scoop. How these bodies relate to the original function of the feature is unknown as the disturbed body overlay one of the post settings, G1055, in the base of this feature, but this may be due to the later disturbance processes. Burials are more commonly found in rubbish pits and this feature shows little similarity with other such pits in this area, but is of a similar size to Structures 1, 2 and 3, Groups G1000, G1015 and G1038.

8.2.44 Group G1047: Set S150, (480), (487), (488), (781), [481].

This feature is a circular pit cut through the bedrock to a depth of 0.50m below the above feature and was almost certainly truncated by it **(fig5)**. It was 1.65m in diameter. The size of this feature along with the retrieved finds indicates that this was probably a domestic refuse pit. The ceramics are relatively late, c.500/450-350BC showing the whole sequence of pit and SFB may have been very contracted.

8.2.45 Structure 4: Group G1048: Set S152, (490), [489].

This is a group context representing a series of stake holes which ring Structure 4 **(fig5)**. All are between 0.03m and 0.10m in depth and between 0.05 and 0.12m in diameter. They are spaced between 0.56 and

1.25m apart, the larger gaps may be double spacing and show gaps where stake holes were unseen. These were interpreted as a fence round a pit or part of the wall of a structure with the roof supported by Group G1055.

8.2.46 Structure 5: Group G1049: Sets S141, (452), [451]; S142, (454), [453]; S143, (456), [455]; S144, (458), [457].

A line of four postholes in a N.E.-S.W. direction **(fig5)**. All with an average diameter of 0.45m and a depth of 0.42m with the exception of S143 which had a maximum diameter of 0.25m.

8.2.47 Structure 5: Group G1050: Sets S145, (460), [459]; S146, (464), [463].

A pair of postholes with an average diameter and depth of 0.50m aligned in a N.W.-S.E. direction probably associated with the above group **(fig5)**. Together with the latter they probably represent two sides of a rectilinear structure which runs into the Southern limit of excavation.

8.2.48 Group G1051: Sets S136, (439), (483), (484), [438]; S137, (441), [440].

A single early pit which was cut by both boundary ditches, G1042 and G1043 **(fig5)**. The fill was colluvial material very similar to that of the ditches and therefore its exact dimensions are unknown, but it was estimated to have been 1.10m wide by 1.50m in length. Pottery finds indicated it possibly had a domestic function and dated from between c.500/400-300 BC.

8.2.49 Group G1053: Set S139, (444).

A context which represents a post-machining cleaning layer across much of the site.

8.2.50 Group G1054: Sets S148, (470), [469]; S149, (472), [471]; S150, (474), [473].

A group of three stake holes of uncertain origin, all of similar dimensions and therefore probably related **(fig5)**. The diameter is between 0.16 and 0.21m and the depth is between 0.06 and 0.18m.

8.2.50 Structure 4: Group G1055: Sets S140, (448), [449]; S152, (486), [485]; S260, (819), [818]; S261, (821), [820].

This group represents two pairs of post settings in the base of Structure 4 probably forming part of the fabric of the structure **(fig5)**. Two large post settings, S140 and S152 are 0.35 and 0.30m in diameter respectively, but only 0.07m in depth. The two smaller post settings, S260 and S261 are 0.12 and 0.10m in diameter respectively. All are interpreted as being for posts holding up some kind of roof structure. Unfortunately no datable material was recovered from any of these features.

8.2.50 Group G1057: Sets S166, (524), [523], S167, (526), [525]; S168, (528), [527]; S169, (530), [529]; S170, (532), [531]; S175, (542), [541].

This is a group of postholes, all of a similar size and concentrated towards the western side of Area A, but they do not appear to form a defined structure **(fig5)**. All the Sets with the exception of S175 were seen to be between 0.36 and 0.47m in diameter and between 0.11 and 0.40m in depth. S175, however only had a maximum diameter of 0.18m, but a depth of 0.40m.

8.2.50 Group G1058: Set S171, (534), [533].

A probable posthole which could be included in the group above **(fig5)**. Its depth and width fit in with Group G1057 at 0.24 and 0.47m respectively, but it has a length of 0.73m, which is outside this range and may be due to later or contemporary disturbance. It does however appear to contain some chalk post packing.

8.2.50 Group G1059: Sets S172, (536), [535]; S173, (538), [537]; S174, (540), [539].

Another group of postholes similar in size to those forming G1057 **(fig5)**. All the members of this group are between 0.33 and 0.44m in diameter, and have a depth of between 0.11 and 0.18m.

8.2.50 Group G1060: Set S165, (521), [522].

This group represents a single shallow linear which came from and disappeared back beyond the limit of excavation **(fig5)**. A curvilinear ditch was recorded for a distance of around 4m which was on average 0.54m wide and 0.07m in depth. Owing to its position close to the edge of site it was impossible to determine if it was part of a linear feature or, as supposed, a circular feature, possibly representing a hut eaves-drip gully. This feature is dated to between c.500/400-300 BC by ceramic evidence.

8.2.50 Group G1061: Sets S158, (507), [508]; S159, (509), [510].

This group of postholes possibly represents part of a structure similar to G1062 below **(fig5)**. Only two postholes were seen, but this may be due to the proximity of the limit of excavation or they may be interpreted as a part of an unusual 'four poster' structure and integrated in the above group. Both post holes were between 0.47 and 0.55m in diameter and between 0.35 and 0.38m in depth. S158 was seen to have post packing in the base.

8.2.50 Structure 6: Group G1062: Sets S157, (505), [506]; S161, (513), [514]; S163, (517), [518]; S164, (519), [520].

A group of postholes which were seen to be in a regular rectilinear pattern **(fig5)**. All the postholes had diameters between 0.50 and 0.60m and had depths ranging from 0.22 to 0.43m. The initial interpretation was that the post holes formed part of the structure of a hut, an interpretation strengthened by the proximity of possible drip-gully G1060. However another interpretation is that of a 'four poster' structure of a type widely seen from this period in settlements across the south of England and interpreted as granaries.

8.2.50 Group G1063: Sets S160, (511), [512]; S162, (515), [516].

This group represents a pair of double post holes of unknown function **(fig5)**. Both pairs are between 0.46 and 0.55m in width and average 0.32m in depth, but S160 is 0.77m overall, whereas S162 is 1.02m in length. Both appear to be the result of re-cutting rather than deliberately constructed as double postholes, though the similarity of their fills made this interpretation impossible to confirm.

8.2.50 Group G1065: Set S176, (544), [543].

This group comprises a single posthole of slightly larger than average size, with a maximum diameter of 0.70m and a depth of 0.45m **(fig5)**. It is grouped on its own due to its spatial separation from any of the other groupings. It is closest to G1062, but is still roughly 6m away and shows no obvious links with this. Packing was seen *in-situ* in the base of this feature.

8.2.50 Group G1071: Set S197, (650), [649].

A linear feature running roughly parallel to groups G1042 and G1043, but much narrower and shallower, at only 0.21m width and 0.20m depth, maximum dimensions **(fig5)**. This feature is much more irregular than the other two groups and may be natural.

8.2.50 Group G1072: Set S198, (652), [651].

The terminus of a linear feature heading off beneath the limit of excavation to the east **(fig5)**. This feature is on a very similar alignment to groups G1042, G1043 and G1071 and may be considered to be a part of the settlement's boundary. If this feature is contemporary with one of the above groups, this may represent a gap in the perimeter, possibly for a gate, and formed by elements of group G1073. The dimensions and particularly the profile of this group however are different to those of the above

mentioned groups, since the profile is V-shaped, with a width of 0.45m and a depth of 0.31m. This difference could suggest that the linear belongs to an earlier, or later, phase of the settlement.

8.2.50 Group G1073: Sets S199, (654), [653]; S200, (656), (707), [655]; S201, (658), [657]; S202, (660), [659]; S204, (664), [663]; S206, (670), [669]; S207, (672), [671].

This group represents a group of seven postholes clustered in the south-eastern corner of the site **(fig5)**. These are all of a similar size, ranging from the smallest, S207, which has a maximum diameter of 0.17m and depth of 0.04m to the remainder whose diameters range from 0.38 to 0.56m and depths average 0.35m. Their tightly clustered arrangement may be interpreted, when related to ditch terminus G1072, as part of a possible gate structure to this settlement. The ceramics point to a contemporary date, **(App2)**.

8.2.50 Group G1074: Set S205, (668), [667].

This feature is the very shallow remains of a possible pit or shallow scoop of uncertain function **(fig5)**. It measured 0.60 by 0.60m but only had a depth of 0.02m. The fill was of a general colluvial nature and shed no light on its possible use.

8.2.50 Structure 7: Group G1075: Sets S209, (678), (733), [677]; S210, (680), [679]; S213, (688), [687]; S216, (694), (741), (742), [693]; S217, (696), [695]; S225, (715), (734), [714]; S227, (719), [718]; S229, (723), [722]; S237, (747), [746]; S242, (760), [759]; S253, (803), [802]; S254, (805), [804]; S255, (807), [806].

A group of postholes grouped together due to their spatial proximity and the fact that they also appear to lie in a pattern which may indicate some kind of rectilinear structure **(fig5)**. The postholes themselves are quite disparate and are of diameters ranging from 0.18 to 0.44m with depths from 0.40m to 0.06m. If they do all belong to the same structural group and phase then the postulated structure would be approx. 6m in width and in excess of 8m in length and would be aligned almost exactly east – west.

8.2.50 Group G1076: Sets S211, (684), (726), (727), (728), (743), (756), [683]; S212, (686), [685]; S214, (690), [689]; S215, (692), [691].

This group represents a large pit alignment running N.E.-S.W **(fig5)**. Four elements of this were seen during the excavation and had diameters ranging from 0.95m to 1.85m and depths varying from 1.20m to 0.30m. All these pits, with the exception of S211, displayed a single homogenous fill; S211 however had numerous discrete layers some of which were carbon rich and heavily organic. The finds were diverse, but all pointed towards these features being of domestic origin. Other than pottery a fragment of a shale bracelet and part of a loom weight were retrieved. All were from the same ceramic period.

8.2.50 Group G1077: Sets S219, (700), [699]; S230, (725), [724].

Two pits which are grouped together because of their phase and dimensions; both are seen to cut linears G1042 and G1043 which possibly formed the boundary to the settlement at one stage **(fig5)**. Both are rectilinear, S219 measures 1.15m by 0.85m and is 0.25m deep and S230 measures 1.00m by 0.60m and is 0.15m maximum depth. Associated pottery sherds suggest a domestic function.

8.2.50 Group G1078: Sets S220, (702), [701]; S231, (730), [729]; S234, (738), [737].

This group represents a possible discontinuous linear feature with a posthole at the south-eastern terminus which cuts the possible boundary ditch G1042 **(fig5)**. This feature is approximately 3m in length and a maximum of 0.19m deep, but deepening to 0.30m at the terminal posthole. No obvious function can be ascribed to this apparently isolated feature.

8.2.50 Structure 8: Group G1079: Sets S147, (468), [467]; S222, (709), [708]; S223, (711), [710]; S224, (713), [712]; S228, (721), [720]; S236, (745), [744].

A group of six postholes which, when taken together appear to form a two sided structure **(fig5)**. All the post holes are of a small size, ranging from 0.17 to 0.30m in diameter and with depths varying from 0.10 to 0.25m. The alignment may be accidental and no more than a potential grouping derived from a general background 'noise' of postholes. If it can be proved to be a feature then its overall dimensions would be around 5m for the longer S.E. to N.W. side and around 3m for the shorter N.E. – S.W. side. A potential overlap may exist with S237, one of the elements of G1075. This feature could potentially fit into either of these groups, in terms of a potential structure and also in terms of physical size, if included in this group it would enlarge the shorter side to 4.50m in length.

8.2.50 Group G1080: Sets S226, (717), [716]; S238, (749), [748]; S241, (758), [757].

A group of three postholes which may be related to the possible structure G1075, and may represent some form of internal support **(fig5)**. This interpretation is based on their spatial relationship. The postholes are between 0.18 and 0.23m in diameter and 0.13 and 0.23m in depth.

8.2.50 Group G1081: Sets S232, (732), [731]; S233, (736), [735].

These two postholes could belong to other groupings, namely S232 in G1080 and S233 in G1075, but they have been separated out since they are both cut within linear G1043 **(fig5)**. Though this may be coincidence as the fill of both postholes and of G1043 was so similar, no definite chronology could be ascertained, and it is possible that these features represent elements of an original palisade fence constructed within the ditch. Both postholes were 0.24m in diameter, but S232 was slightly shallower at 0.15m depth compared to S233 which was 0.25m deep.

8.2.50 Group G1082: Set S235, (740), [739].

This linear feature is uncertain, and may be natural, although its profile does have the appearance of a cut feature **(fig5)**. It was seen to run for at least 15m but the ends were not seen; its maximum dimensions were 1.10m in width and 0.15m in depth. If it is an artificial feature, then it may be interpreted as a possible phase of the boundary ditch, similar to G1042 and G1043.

8.2.50 Group G1084: Set S244, (764), [763].

This is a group context made up of ten individual stake holes, A-J, in a rough line, with the exception of element A which forms a right angle to the general direction of the rest of the group **(fig5)**. All the elements are between 0.06 and 0.12m in diameter and 0.07 and 0.15m in depth and runs for a length of 4.50m roughly E-W. They may have once formed part of a fence line, possibly for a stock enclosure or other internal division.

8.3 Phase 3. Late Iron Age-Belgic

8.4 Phase 4. Roman

8.4.1 Group G1066: Set S177, (600), (602), (603), (604), (605), (606), (607), [601].

This is a single pit towards the eastern end of the site situated in the centre of an area of possible marl extraction, G1067 **(fig5)**. This feature had a maximum diameter of 2.45m and a maximum depth of 0.50m and contained many discrete layers of deposition, none of which provided finds which pointed to an interpretation of anything other than a pit for domestic refuse, which may have been capped.

8.4.2 Group G1067: Sets S179, (612), [611]; S180, (614), [613]; S181, (616), [615]; S182, (618), (750), (751), [617]; S183, (620), [619]; S184, (622), [621]; S185, (624), (779), (780), [623]; S189, (632), [631]; S190, (634), [633]; S191, (636), [635]; S192, (638), [637]; S193, (642), [641]; S194, (644), [643]; S239, (753), [752].

This grouping represents an area of shallow sub-rectilinear hollows of unknown function **(fig5)**. The scoops are a variety of sizes ranging from 2 to 12m in length, but all are between 1.5 and 4m in width. The maximum depth is 0.50m, seen in S194, but the average is 0.20m. As these features appear to stop at the

top of solid bedrock, they may be interpreted as marled chalk extraction pits or the remnant bases of clay quarries, removing the head brickearth deposits which were still seen *in-situ* in some areas. Some appeared to have been reused with rammed chalk working surfaces placed in them. The pottery report, **(App2)** suggests that this group was worked between c.25AD with a "…cessation of activity by c.150/175 AD."

8.4.2 Group G1068: Sets S221, (706), [705]; S245, (766), [765]; S246, (768), [767]; S247, (770), [769]; S248, (772), [771]; S249, (774), [773]; S256, (809), [808]; S257, (811), [810]; S258, (813), [812]; S259, (815), [814]; S260, (817), [816].

These eleven postholes were seen to skirt the edge of Group G1067 and may represent a fence line around this area **(fig5)**. All appear to be ovoid with a maximum length of around 0.35m and a width averaging 0.17m and a depth between 0.05 and 0.19m. Only two sherds of pot were recovered from the whole of this group, these were both from S221 one was possibly Neolithic/ Bronze Age and the other was Mid Iron Age, however both could be residual. Due to a lack of positive dating evidence this group is placed in the Roman Phase solely on its relationship to the excavation hollows.

8.4.2 Group G1069: Sets S203, (662), [661]; S208, (674), [673]; S243, (762), [761].

Three postholes to the southwest of group G1068, which, though they appear isolated, may actually be part of the above group **(fig5)**. All are between 0.21 and 0.30m in diameter and between 0.13 and 0.15m in depth.

8.4.3 Group G1070: Set S178, (609), (610), [608].

A small ovoid pit cut into the top of larger pit G1066, it measured roughly 0.80m in length, 0.53m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.37m **(fig5)**. No artefactual material was recovered to show its function or definite date.

8.5 Phase 5. Migration and Mediaeval

8.6 Phase 6. Post-Mediæval & Modern Interventions

8.6.1 Group G1032: Sets S50, (206), [110]; S52, (208), [112]; S54, (210), [114], S66, (134), [133]; S69, (140), [139]; S70, (142), [141]; S71, (144), [143].

This group is comprised of one linear cut and a series of roughly rectilinear pits situated along the western side of the 2003 excavation **(fig4)**. All the pits are just under a metre square, the average dimensions being .70 x .80 metres. The linear cut, S72, is just over 2.5 metres long and is situated in the furthest north-west corner of the site. Modern brick rubble was retrieved from these features along with ceramic roof tiles from the C17th or C18th. They are thought to be local utilities or contemporary with the Second World War air raid shelters, which also form, another obviously planned but unnumbered, part of this phase.

8.6.2 Group G1039: Set S122, (409), [408].

This linear runs across the site in a N.E.-S.W. direction for a distance of 9.5m before continuing beyond the limits of excavation **(fig5)**. It was wider and deeper towards the north before heading southwards across the possible field terrace where it appears to diminish, but this is due to the drop in ground level across the terrace. At its largest this feature has a width of 1.0m and a maximum depth of 0.45m and produced, aside from background EIA-MIA ceramics, material of C.13th to C.18th date and may have been a Mediæval field boundary continuing in use until the construction of Trinity Square.

8.6.2 Group G1052: Set S138, (443), [442].

A very regular square cut feature measuring 0.48m by 0.51m, by only 0.03m in depth **(fig5)**. No material was recovered indicating either function or exact date.

8.6.2 Group G1056: Set S156, (504).

This group is a cleaning layer used after machining below the playground substrate and down to immediately above chalk bedrock. The finds retrieved from this layer showed that C.17th – C.19th deposits sat immediately on the chalk and may indicate that the chalk itself was truncated at this time for landscaping purposes.

8.6.2 Group G1064: Sets S154, (501), [500]; S155, (503), [502].

A pair of Post-Mediæval rectilinear features were seen to be cut by the air-raid shelters **(fig5)**. These both had a width of 0.72m however S154 was smaller in length, at 0.82m compared to S155 which had a length of 1.27m. Both contained material of a recent nature dating up to the C.19th . The function of these features was not ascertained.

8.6.2 Group G1083: Set S240, (755), [754].

A rectilinear feature measuring 0.60 by 0.95m of no obvious function **(fig5)**. It was interpreted as modern but the latest pottery dated to the C.13th. Other artefacts indicated that this feature either dated to, or was disturbed during, a much later period of activity.

8.6.2 Group G1085: Sets S109, (390); S110, (391); S111, (392); S112, (393); S113, (394).

A series of deposition layers which occurred within the area of the possible field terrace G1036 **(fig5)**. All contained material of Modern and Post-Mediæval date and was interpreted as possible manuring of a Late Post-Mediæval field, which was then contaminated in the modern era during the demolition of Trinity Church, as fragments of Bath stone were recovered from within these layers.

9 Conclusions and Recommendations

9.1 Conclusions

The predominant remains identified here seem to confirm the existence of a substantial settlement of the Early to Mid Iron Age, founded and existing some time between c550 and 300 B.C. The structures and cut features interpreted so far indicate the presence of a primarily domestic settlement with, possibly, some associated light industrial activity.

As with the previous excavations on the hilltop at Cobb's Brewery, Fort Hill, (FHM-2-98), and Margate Police Station, (MPS 98), the recovered data indicates an 'open' lightly enclosed settlement. There is no evidence for substantial hill-fort style defences. This point is characteristic of the eastern half of the county and contemporary continental settlements in the Pas-de-Calais area of north-eastern France. Equations with the continent are also apparent among the recovered ceramics (see Appendix 2).

In addition to this settlement, evidence for continuous occupation or at least usage of this hilltop has been found covering the period from the Early/ Mid Neolithic almost continuously to the present day. The other peak of activity aside from the Early/ Mid Iron Age period was in the Early Roman where quarries were dug for an unknown purpose

9.2 Recommendations for further research

9.2.1 It is recommended that research is undertaken to more readily understand the context of the Early to Mid Iron Age site within the cross Channel area and to potentially identify uses of structures and look for other similarities in contemporary sites in both the south of England and in the Pas-de-Calais area of France. Research is also required to find possible parallels for the Roman 'quarries' from among contemporary and non-contemporary sites on similar geology.

9.2.2 To possibly undertake selective Carbon 14 dating to try to obtain a greater refinement in dating than is currently afforded by the ceramic record. This should be undertaken with caution since this period of prehistory is well known for inaccuracies with this dating technique.

9.2.3 To integrate the ecofactual reports with the Stratigraphic sequence to show the environmental conditions and prevailing economy primarily during the occupation of this settlement, but also from the whole duration of recorded human interaction with this area.

9.2.4 To utilise the ceramic data gained from this substantial assemblage as a focal point for re-examining and cross referencing previously published/unpublished sub-regional (Thanet district) or regional assemblages, (see recommendations for publication in Appendix 2), particularly those from Dr. Rowe's 1920's excavations and, if economically feasible to also use this work as a foundation to examine assemblages from the Pas-de-Calais area to potentially gauge the level of cultural linkage/ influence and trading between these two regions during the Early to Mid Iron Age periods

9.3 Methodology

9.3.1 An analysis of the elements of this site will be carried out from published documentary sources and 'grey literature' to further understand the uses of the structures and other elements so far identified within this site and to possibly confirm the existence of other structures that still remain unrecognised.

9.3.2 Subject to consideration of the important elements of the Stratigraphic sequence further analysis of the eco-factual element of this site will be undertaken with or without the potential benefit of any C-14 dating undertaken and the Stratigraphic narrative will be re-written in light of these findings.

10 Publication Synopsis

10.1 The Archaeological Excavations at Trinity Square, Margate, Kent. Assessment Report.

Abstract, Historical Background to the site, Archaeological Descriptions and Discussion by G.P. Morley.

Ceramic Analysis by N. Macpherson-Grant.

Animal Bone by F.Booth

Soil Analysis by J. Giorgi

Human Bones by T. Anderson and J. Andrews

Surveying and Graphics by G.A. Moody and S. Clifton.

Editing by T. Allen, P. Wilkinson and N. Macpherson-Grant

10.2 Publication

An article about group G1046 by Dr. Wilkinson was published recently in *British Archaeology (Sept.2004 p.8)*.

A summary report will be prepared for *Archaeologia Cantiana* describing the importance of the site and its context in the area.

10.3 The Archive

The archive will be stored in Margate Museum alongside the archives from Dr. Rowe's many excavations or any storage facility currently used by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology. In the event that this is not possible Swale and Thames Archaeology will act as temporary Curator for the archive.

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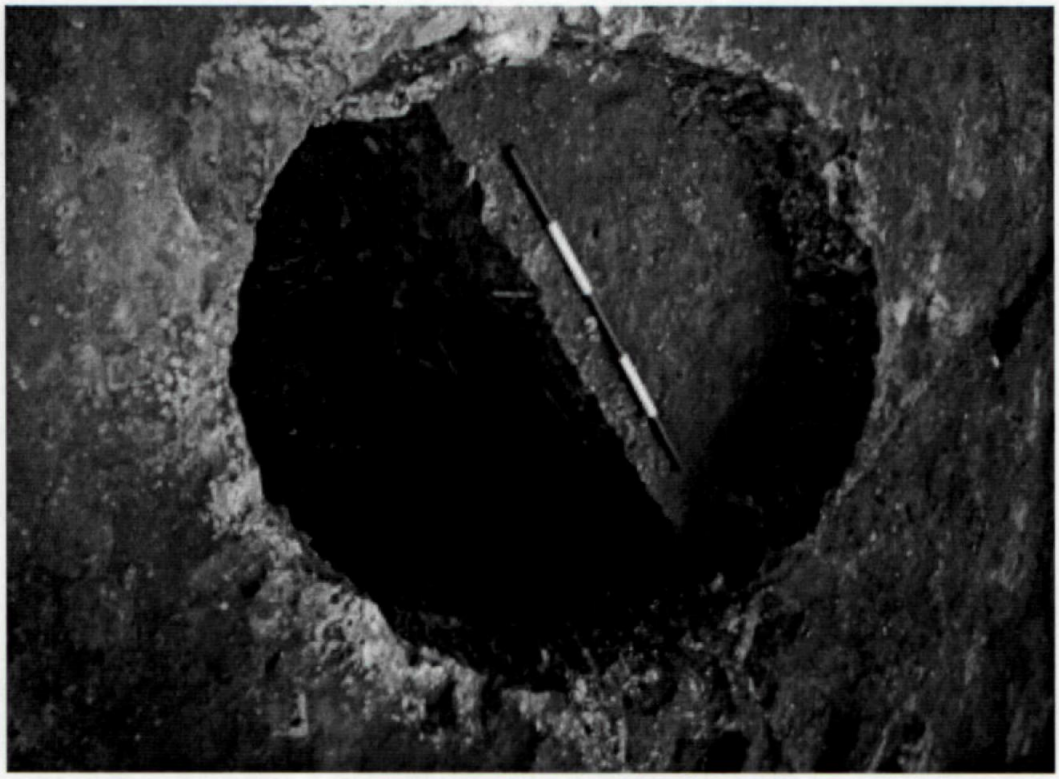
Section across Quarry feature [617] with [641] & [643] in the background. Looking N. G1067

Looking N.W. along the line of [729] towards its intersection with [645] G1078

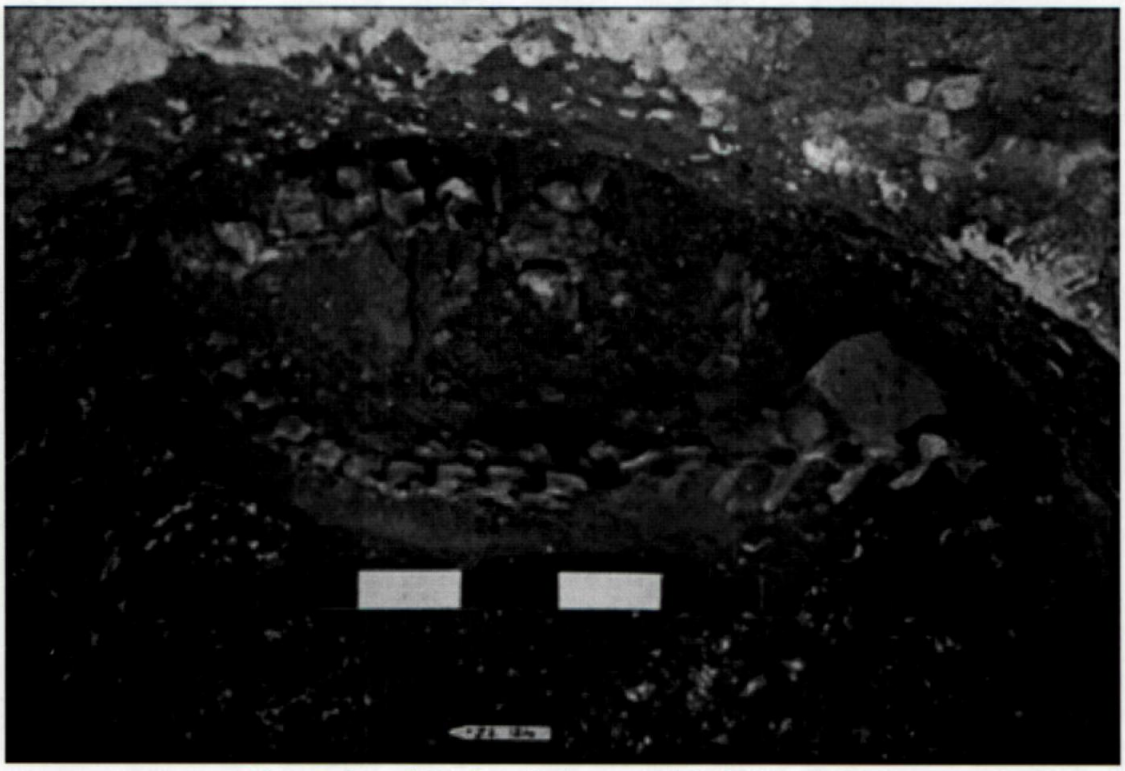
Looking W. along the possible palisade ditches [645] to the south and [647]

Looking E. along the same length of palisade ditch. Groups G1042 and G1043



Circular Pit [683] G 1076 Looking E.

Human Burial within Pit [117] Group G1030



Dismembered Canine skeleton within [123]. G1026

Structure 4, G1046. The Sunken Feature Building Looking E.

Western Body within Structure 4 Looking W.

Quarry Feature [643] Looking S. G1067

Appendix 1.2 Quantification of the archive

Record Type		Quantity
Context Sheets	2003	111
	2004	178
Plans	2003	18
	2004	5
Sections	2003	6
	2004	79
Photographs	2003	10
	2004	40

Appendix 1.3 Context Concordance
Trinity Square 2003-2004

Context	Description	Equivalent to	Validity
1-19	Evaluation		Unknown
20/21	Cut + Fill of Ditch		? N.O.P.
22/23	Cut + Fill of Posthole?		Good
24/25	Cut + Fill of Posthole?		Good
26/27	Cut + Fill of Posthole?		Good
28/29	Cut + Fill of Posthole?		Good
30/31	Cut + Fill of Posthole?		Good
32/33	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
34/35	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
36/37	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
38/39	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
40/41	Cut + Fill of Ditch	Same as 68/69	Good
42/43	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
44/45	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
46/47	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
48/49	Cut + Fill of Gully		Good
50/51	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
52/53	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
54/55	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
56/57	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
58/59	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
60/61	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
62/63	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
64/65	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
66/67	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
68/69	Cut + Fill of Gully	Same as 40/41	Good
70/71	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
72/73	Cut + Fill of Posthole?		Good
74/75	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
76/77	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
78/79	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
80/81	Cut + Fill of Posthole?		Good
81/82	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
82	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
83	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
84/85	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
86	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
87/88	Cut + Fill of Linear		Good
89	Hearth		Good
90	Hearth		Good
Context	Description	Equivalent to	Validity
91	Hearth		Good
92/93	Cut + Fill of Pit		#
94	Hearth		? N.O.P.
95/96	Cut + Fill of Posthole		#
97	Cut + Fill of Posthole		#

98	Hearth		#
99/100	Cut + Fill of Linear		?#
101/102	Cut + Fill of Linear		?#
103	Cut + Fill of Posthole		#
104	Fill of 99		? N.O.P.
105/106	Cut + Fill of Linear	Same as 101/102 & 99/100	? N.O.P. & N.S.
108	Fill of 101		? N.O.P.
109	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
110	Cut + Fill of Pit		#
111	Cut + Fill of Posthole		#
112	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
113	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
114	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
115	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
116	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
117	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
118	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
119/120	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
121/122	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
123/124	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
125/126	Cut + Fill of Linear		Good
127/128	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
129/130	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
131/132	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
133/134	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
135/136	Cut + Fill of Linear	Same as 215/147	Good
137/138	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
139/140	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
141/142	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
143/144	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
145/146	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
147	Cut + Fill of Linear	Same as 135/136	? N.S.
148	Cut + Fill of Pit		? N.S.
149	?		? N.S. & N.O.P.
150	Cut + Fill of Pit		? N.S.
151	?		? N.S. & N.O.P.
152	Cut + Fill of Linear		? N.S.
153	Cut + Fill of Posthole		? N.S.
154	Cut + Fill of Pit		? N.S.
155	Cut + Fill of Pit		? N.S.
156	Cut + Fill of Linear		? N.S.
157	Cut + Fill of Posthole		? N.S.
158	Cut + Fill of Posthole		? N.S.
159	?		? N.S. & N.O.P.
160	Cut + Fill of Posthole		? N.S.
161	Cut + Fill of Posthole		? N.S.
162	Cut + Fill of Posthole		? N.S.
Context	Description	Equivalent to	Validity
163	Cut + Fill of Pit		? N.S.
164	Cut + Fill of Posthole		? N.S.
165	Cut + Fill of Posthole		? N.S.
166	?		? N.S. & N.O.P.
167	Cut of Stakehole		? N.S.
168	Cut of Stakehole		? N.S.

169	Cut of Posthole		? N.S.
170	?		? N.S. & N.O.P.
171	Fill of Stakehole 167		? N.S.
172	Fill of Stakehole 168		? N.S.
390	Deposit-Topsoil		Good
391	Deposit-Overburden		Good
392	Deposit-Demolition		Good
393	Deposit-Demolition		Good
394	Deposit-Redeposited Topsoil		Good
395	Deposit-Redeposited Topsoil		Good
396	Deposit-Redeposited Topsoil		? N.S.
397	Deposit-Redeposited Topsoil		? N.S.
398	Deposit-Redeposited Topsoil		? N.S.
399	Deposit-Redeposited Topsoil		? N.S.
400/401	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
402/403	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
404/405	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
406/407	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
408/409	Cut + Fill of Linear		? N.S.
410/411	Cut + Fill of Posthole		? N.S.
412/413	Cut + Fill of Posthole		? N.S.
414/415	Cut + Fill of Posthole		? N.S.
416/417	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
418/419	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
420/421	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
422/423	Deposit-Natural		Good
424/425	Cut + Fill of Posthole		#
426/427	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
428/429	Cut + Fill of Ditch		Good
430/431	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
432/433	Cut + Fill of Ditch		Good
434/435	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
436/437	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
438/439	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
440/441	Cut + Fill of Ditch	Combination of 428/429 & 432/433	Good
442/443	Cut + Fill of Pit		#
444	Deposit-Loam Layer		Good
445	Fill of 436		Good
446	Fill of 436		Good
447	Fill of 436		Good
448	Fill of 436		Good
449	Fill of 436		Good
450	Fill of 436		Good
451/452	Cut + Fill of Posthole		#
453/454	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
455/456	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
457/458	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good

Context	Description	Equivalent to	Validity
459/460	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
461/462	Cut + Fill-Natural		#
463/464	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
465/466	Cut + Fill-Natural		Good
467/468	Cut + Fill of Stakehole		Good

469/470	Cut + Fill of Stakehole		#
471/472	Cut + Fill of Stakehole		#
473/474	Cut + Fill of Stakehole		#
475/476	Cut + Fill-Natural		#
477/478	Cut + Fill-Natural		#
479	Crushed Chalk Layer		Good
480/481	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
483	Fill of 438		Good
484	Fill of 438		Good
485/486	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
487	Fill of 481		Good
488	Fill of 481		Good
489/490	Group context, Cut + Fill of S/holes		Good
500/501	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
502/503	Cut + Fill of Pit		? N.O.P.
504	Deposit-Surface finds		Good
505/506	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
507/508	Cut + Fill of Posthole		#
509/510	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
511/512	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
513/514	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
515/516	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
517/518	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
519/520	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
521/522	Cut + Fill of Gully		Good
523/524	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
525/526	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
527/528	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
529/530	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
531/532	Cut + Fill of Posthole		#
533/534	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
535/536	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
537/538	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
539/540	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
541/542	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
543/544	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
600/601	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
602	Fill of 600		Good
603	Fill of 600		Good
604	Fill of 600		Good
605	Fill of 600		Good
606	Fill of 600		Good
607	Fill of 600		Good
608/609	Cut + Fill of Pit		#
610	Fill of 608		#

Context	Description	Equivalent to	Validity
611/612	Cut + Fill of Segmented Ditch/Quarry		Good
613/614	Cut + Fill of Segmented Ditch/Quarry		Good
615/616	Cut + Fill of Segmented Ditch/Quarry		Good
617/618	Cut + Fill of Segmented Ditch/Quarry		Good
619/620	Cut + Fill of Segmented Ditch/Quarry		Good

621/622	Cut + Fill of Segmented Ditch/Quarry		Good
623/624	Cut + Fill of Segmented Ditch/Quarry		Good
625/626	Cut + Fill of Segmented Ditch/Quarry		? N.O.P.
627/628	Cut + Fill of Pit		? N.O.P.
629/630	Cut + Fill of Pit		? N.O.P.
631/632	Cut + Fill of Segmented Ditch/Quarry	Same as 633/634	? N.O.P.
633/634	Cut + Fill of Segmented Ditch/Pit	Same as 631/632	? N.O.P.
635/636	Cut + Fill of Quarry		? N.S.
637/638	Cut + Fill of Quarry		? N.S.
641/642	Cut + Fill of Quarry	Same as 643/644	Good
643/644	Cut + Fill of Segmented Ditch/Quarry	Same as 641/642	Good
645/646	Cut + Fill of Ditch	Same as 428/429	Good
647/648	Cut + Fill of Ditch	Same as 432/433	Good
649/650	Cut + Fill of Ditch		Good
651/652	Cut + Fill of Ditch		Good
653/654	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
655/656	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
657/658	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
659/660	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
661/662	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
663/664	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
665/666	Cut + Fill of Posthole?		#
667/668	Cut + Fill of Posthole?		Good
669/670	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
671/672	Cut + Fill of Posthole?		Good
673/674	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
675/676	Cut + Fill-Natural		? N.O.P.
677/678	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
679/680	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
681/682	Cut + Fill-Natural		? N.O.P.
683/684	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
685/686	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
687/688	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
689/690	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
691/692	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
693/694	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
695/696	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
697/698	Cut + Fill of Ditch	Same as 647/648	Good
699/700	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
701/702	Cut + Fill of Ditch		Good
703/704	Cut + Fill-Natural		#
705/706	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
707	Fill of 655		Good
708/709	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
710/711	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
712/713	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
714/715	Cut + Fill of Posthole		#
716/717	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
Context	Description	Equivalent to	Validity
718/719	Cut + Fill of Posthole		#
720/721	Cut + Fill of Posthole		Good
722/723	Cut + Fill of Pit		Good
724/725	Cut + Fill of Posthole		#
726	Fill of 683		Good

727	Fill of 683	Good
728	Fill of 683	Good
729/730	Cut + Fill of Posthole	Good
731/732	Cut + Fill of Posthole	Good
733	Fill of 677	Good
734	Fill of 714	Good
735/736	Cut + Fill of Posthole	Good
737/738	Cut + Fill-Natural	Good
739/740	Cut + Fill of Ditch	Good
741	Fill of 693	Good
742	Fill of 693	Good
743	Fill of 683	Good
744/745	Cut + Fill of Posthole	Good
746/747	Cut + Fill of Posthole	Good
748/749	Cut + Fill of Posthole	Good
750	Fill of 617	Good
751	Fill of 617	Good
752/753	Cut + Fill of Quarry	Good
754/755	Cut + Fill of Pit	Good
756	Fill of 683	Good
757/758	Cut + Fill of Posthole	#
759/760	Cut + Fill of Posthole	#
761/762	Cut + Fill of Posthole	#
763/764	Group context, Cut + Fill of S/holes	#
765/766	Cut + Fill of Posthole	#
767/768	Cut + Fill of Posthole	#
769/770	Cut + Fill of Stakehole	#
771/772	Cut + Fill of Posthole	#
773/774	Cut + Fill of Posthole	#
775/776	Cut + Fill of Posthole	? N.O.P.
777/778	Cut + Fill of Posthole	? N.O.P.
779	Fill of 623	Good
780	Fill of 623	Good
781	Fill of 481	Good
800/801	Cut + Fill of Pit	#
802/803	Cut + Fill of Posthole	#
804/805	Cut + Fill of Posthole	#
806/807	Cut + Fill of Posthole	#
808/809	Cut + Fill of Posthole	#
810/811	Cut + Fill of Posthole	#
812/813	Cut + Fill of Posthole	#
814/815	Cut + Fill of Posthole	#
816/817	Cut + Fill of Posthole	#
818/819	Cut + Fill of Posthole	#
820/821	Cut + Fill of Posthole	#

Appendix 1.4 Set Listing
Trinity Square, Margate TSQ-03 & TRI-04

Set	Component Contexts	Cut	Group Number	Phase
1	(21)	[20]	x	
2	(23)	[22]	G1000	2
3	(25)	[24]	G1000	2
4	(27)	[26]	G1004	2
5	(29)	[28]	G1000	2
6	(31)	[30]	G1002	2
7	(33)	[32]	G1003	2
8	(35)	[34]	G1000	2
9	(37)	[36]	G1004	2
10	(39)	[38]	G1006	2
11	(41)	[40]	G1020	2
12	(43)	[42]	G1004	2
13	(45)	[44]	G1004	2
14	(47)	[46]	G1004	2
15	(49)	[48]	G1007	2
16	(51)	[50]	G1017	2
17	(53)	[52]	G1015	2
18	(55)	[54]	G1017	2
19	(57)	[56]	G1017	2
20	(59)	[58]	G1021	2
21	(61)	[60]	G1015	2
22	(63)	[62]	G1022	2
23	(65)	[64]	G1017	2
24	(67)	[66]	G1014	2
25	(69)	[68]	G1020	2
26	(71)	[70]	G1004	2
27	(73)	[72]	G1018	2
28	(75)	[74]	G1021	2
29	(77)	[76]	G1015	2
30	(79)	[78]	G1022	2
31	(81)	[80]	G1021	2
32	(82)	[81]	G1016	2
33	(201)	[83]*	G1004	2
34	(85)	[84]	G1004	2
35	(202)	[86]*	G1018	2
36	(88)	[87]	G1007	2
37	(89)		G1008	2
38	(90)		G1008	2
39	(91)		G1008	2
40	(93)	[92]	G1035	2
41	(94)		G1008	2
Set	Component Contexts	Cut	Group Number	Phase

42	(96)	[95]	G1009	2
43	(203)	[97]*	G1009	2
44	(98)		G1008	2
45	(100)(104)	[99]	G1031	2
46	(102)(108)	[101]	G1031	2
47	(204)	[103]*	G1009	2
48	(106)	[105]	G1031	2
49	(205)	[109]*	G1033	2
50	(206)	[110]*	G1032	6
51	(207)	[111]*	G1033	2
52	(208)	[112]*	G1032	6
53	(209)	[113]*	G1029	2
54	(210)	[114]*	G1032	6
55	(211)	[115]*	G1028	2
56	(212)	[116]*	G1029	2
57	(213)	[117]*	G1030	2
58	(214)	[118]*	G1026	2
59	(120)	[119]	G1030	2
60	(122)	[121]	G1026	2
61	(124)	[123]	G1026	2
62	(126)	[125]	G1027	2
63	(128)	[127]	G1028	2
64	(130)	[129]	G1025	2
65	(132)	[131]	G1024	2
66	(134)	[133]	G1032	6
67	(136)	[135]	G1023	2
68	(138)	[137]	G1024	2
69	(140)	[139]	G1032	6
70	(142)	[141]	G1032	6
71	(144)	[143]	G1032	6
72	(146)	[145]	G1024	2
73	(215)	[147]*	G1023	2
74	(216)	[148]*	G1030	2
75	(217)	[149]	x	
76	(218)	[150]*	G1013	2
77	(219)	[151]	x	
78	(220)	[152]*	G1011	2
79	(221)	[153]*	G1012	2
80	(222)	[154]*	G1033	2
81	(223)	[155]*	G1010	2
82	(224)	[156]*	G1033	2
83	(225)	[157]*	G1019	2
84	(226)	[158]*	G1019	2
85	(227)	[159]	x	
86	(228)	[160]*	G1017	2
87	(229)	[161]*	G1015	2
88	(230)	[162]*	G1017	2
89	(231)	[163]*	G1014	2
90	(232)	[164]*	G1004	2
Set	Component Contexts	Cut	Group Number	Phase

91	(233)	[165]*	G1009	2
92	(234)	[166]	G1034	2
93	(171)	[167]	G1005	1
94	(172)	[168]	G1005	1
95	(235)	[169]*	G1004	2
96	(236)	[170]	x	
97	(238)	[237]	G1001	2
98	(240)	[239]	G1028	2
99	(242)	[241]	G1006	2
100	(244)	[243]	G1024	2
101	(246)	[245]	G1002	2
102	(248)	[247]	G1017	2
103	(250)	[249]	G1004	2
104	(252)	[251]	G1009	2
105	(254)	[253]	G1004	2
106	(256)	[255]	G1017	2
107	(258)	[257]	G1010	2
108	(260)	[259]	G1011	2
109	(390)		G1085	2
110	(391)		G1085	2
111	(392)		G1085	2
112	(393)		G1085	2
113	(394)		G1085	2
114	(395)		G1036	2
115	(396)		G1036	2
116	(397)		G1036	2
117	(398) (399)		G1036	2
118	(401)	[400]	G1037	2
119	(403)	[402]	G1038	2
120	(405)	[404]	G1038	2
121	(407)	[406]	G1038	2
122	(409)	[408]	G1039	6
123	(411)	[410]	G1038	2
124	(413)	[412]	G1040	2
125	(415)	[414]	G1040	2
126	(417)	[416]	G1038	2
127	(419)	[418]	G1040	2
128	(421)	[420]	G1041	2
129	(425)	[424]	G1040	2
130	(427)	[426]	G1040	2
131	(429)	[428]	G1042	2
132	(431)	[430]	G1044	2
133	(433)	[432]	G1043	2
134	(435)	[434]	G1045	2
135	(437)(445)(446)(447)(450)(479)	[436]	G1046	2
136	(439)(483)(484)	[438]	G1051	2
137	(441)	[440]	G1051	2
138	(443)	[442]	G1052	6
139	(444)		G1053	2
Set	Component Contexts	Cut	Group Number	Phase

140	(448)	[449]	G1055	2
141	(452)	[451]	G1049	2
142	(454)	[453]	G1049	2
143	(456)	[455]	G1049	2
144	(458)	[457]	G1049	2
145	(460)	[459]	G1050	2
146	(464)	[463]	G1050	2
147	(468)	[467]	G1079	2
148	(470)	[469]	G1054	2
149	(472)	[471]	G1054	2
150	(474)	[473]	G1054	2
151	(480)(487)(488)(781)	[481]	G1047	2
152	(486)	[485]	G1055	2
153	(490)	[489]	G1048	2
154	(501)	[500]	G1064	6
155	(503)	[502]	G1064	6
156	(504)		G1056	6
157	(505)	[506]	G1062	2
158	(507)	[508]	G1061	2
159	(509)	[510]	G1061	2
160	(511)	[512]	G1063	2
161	(513)	[514]	G1062	2
162	(515)	[516]	G1063	2
163	(517)	[518]	G1062	2
164	(519)	[520]	G1062	2
165	(521)	[522]	G1060	2
166	(524)	[523]	G1057	2
167	(526)	[525]	G1057	2
168	(528)	[527]	G1057	2
169	(530)	[529]	G1058	2
170	(532)	[531]	G1057	2
171	(534)	[533]	G1058	2
172	(536)	[535]	G1059	2
173	(538)	[537]	G1059	2
174	(540)	[539]	G1059	2
175	(542)	[541]	G1057	2
176	(544)	[543]	G1065	2
177	(600)(602)(603)(604)(605)(606)(607)	[601]	G1066	4
178	(609)(610)	[608]	G1070	4
179	(612)	[611]	G1067	4
180	(614)	[613]	G1067	4
181	(616)	[615]	G1067	4
182	(618)(750)(751)	[617]	G1067	4
183	(620)	[619]	G1067	4
184	(622)	[621]	G1067	4
185	(624)(779)(780)	[623]	G1067	4
186	(626)	[625]	x	
187	(628)	[627]	x	
188	(630)	[629]	x	

Set	Component Contexts	Cut	Group Number	Phase

189	(632)	[631]	G1067	4
190	(634)	[633]	G1067	4
191	(636)	[635]	G1067	4
192	(638)	[637]	G1067	4
193	(642)	[641]	G1067	4
194	(644)	[643]	G1067	4
195	(646)	[645]	G1042	2
196	(648)	[647]	G1043	2
197	(650)	[649]	G1071	2
198	(652)	[651]	G1072	2
199	(654)	[653]	G1073	2
200	(656)(707)	[655]	G1073	2
201	(658)	[657]	G1073	2
202	(660)	[659]	G1073	2
203	(662)	[661]	G1069	4
204	(664)	[663]	G1073	2
205	(668)	[667]	G1074	2
206	(670)	[669]	G1073	2
207	(672)	[671]	G1073	2
208	(674)	[673]	G1069	4
209	(678)(733)	[677]	G1075	2
210	(680)	[679]	G1075	2
211	(684)(726)(727)(728)(743)(756)	[683]	G1076	2
212	(686)	[685]	G1076	2
213	(688)	[687]	G1075	2
214	(690)	[689]	G1076	2
215	(692)	[691]	G1076	2
216	(694)(741)(742)	[693]	G1075	2
217	(696)	[695]	G1075	2
218	(698)	[697]	G1043	2
219	(700)	[699]	G1077	2
220	(702)	[701]	G1078	2
221	(706)	[705]	G1068	4
222	(709)	[708]	G1079	2
223	(711)	[710]	G1079	2
224	(713)	[712]	G1079	2
225	(715)(734)	[714]	G1075	2
226	(717)	[716]	G1080	2
227	(719)	[718]	G1075	2
228	(721)	[720]	G1079	2
229	(723)	[722]	G1075	2
230	(725)	[724]	G1077	2
231	(730)	[729]	G1078	2
232	(732)	[731]	G1081	2
233	(736)	[735]	G1081	2
234	(738)	[737]	G1078	2
235	(740)	[739]	G1082	2
236	(745)	[744]	G1079	2
237	(747)	[746]	G1075	2
Set	Component Contexts	Cut	Group Number	Phase

238	(749)	[748]	G1080	2
239	(753)	[752]	G1067	4
240	(755)	[754]	G1083	6
241	(758)	[757]	G1080	2
242	(760)	[759]	G1075	2
243	(762)	[761]	G1069	2
244	(764)	[763]	G1084	2
245	(766)	[765]	G1068	4
246	(768)	[767]	G1068	4
247	(770)	[769]	G1068	4
248	(772)	[771]	G1068	4
249	(774)	[773]	G1068	4
250	(776)	[775]	x	
251	(778)	[777]	x	
251	(801)	[800]	G1037	2
252	(803)	[802]	G1075	2
253	(805)	[804]	G1075	2
254	(807)	[806]	G1075	2
255	(809)	[808]	G1068	4
256	(811)	[810]	G1068	4
257	(813)	[812]	G1068	4
258	(815)	[814]	G1068	4
259	(817)	[816]	G1068	4
260	(819)	[818]	G1055	2
261	(821)	[820]	G1055	2

Appendix 2

ASSESSMENT OF THE POTTERY FROM THE 2003-2004 EXCAVATIONS AT TRINITY SQUARE, MARGATE, THANET

By N.Macpherson-Grant

I. INTRODUCTION

A number of chance finds of pottery, now held in the Margate Museum Collection, were made in the Margate Fort Hill and Trinity Square areas of Margate between 1894 and 1939; these indicated a degree of both Iron Age and Roman activity in the area but nothing more significant. During 1984-85 archaeological rescue-work by John Villette, in the Cobbs Brewery area , and the Trust for Thanet's Archaeology 1998 excavation, adjacent to the police station on Fort Hill, indicated the presence of a fairly substantial Early-Mid Iron Age settlement on the chalk headland overlooking Margate Harbour. The 2003 and 2004 evaluations and excavations by Swale and Thames Archaeology at Trinity Square immediately east of Fort Hill, confirmed this likelihood together with more ephemeral traces of Earlier Prehistoric, Late Iron Age, Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval activity.

Whilst the present assessment is principally confined to the material from the 2003-4 Trinity Square excavations, the overall implications of this particular site will not come fully into focus at publication stage unless the features and finds from previous work in the immediate area are included in some way. Accordingly this assessment is divided into four main parts. The first two (**Sections II-III**) contain the initial dating of the ceramic material from the recent Trinity sites alone. The third reviews this material (**Section IV**) together with any associated implications (**Section V**) and recommendations for publication (**Section VI**). The fourth (**Section VII**) contains a series of Appendices :

I - A relatively brief review of the most important elements from all pre-2003 sites

II - Dr.Alex Gibson's report (here un-illustrated; Bradford University) on the Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery from the Trinity sites and

III – the decorated Mid-Late Iron Age bowl from the Fort Hill, Margate 1998 excavation (illustrated).

II. CONTEXT-BASED DATING OF THE POTTERY FROM TRINITY SQUARE, MARGATE 2003 (TSQ-03)

A. PRIMARY QUANTIFICATION :

Overall sherd count : 2565 + scraps sherds
Overall sherd weight : 47kgs. 873gms

B. Period Codes employed :

EBA = Early Bronze Age
LBA/EIA = Late Bronze/Early Iron Age transition

EIA-MIA = Early-Mid Iron Age
LIA = Late Iron Age
B/ER = 'Belgic'-Early Roman transition
ER = Early Roman
Med = Medieval
M/LM = Medieval-Late Medieval transition
LM = Late Medieval
PM = Post-Medieval
LPM = Late Post-Medieval

C. CONTEXT DATING :

B1 : Evaluation trial trench contexts :

Context : TT2 - Pit 5
Sherds : 24 + scraps (weight : 245gms)
24 sherds + scraps EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC) - **1 joins Context 5**
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : TT2 - Pit 31
Sherds : 73 (weight : 2372gms)
73 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC)
and :
Fired Clay : 2 (?1) spindle-whorls (weight : 39gms) and 1 fragment PM roof-tile (weight : 000gms)
Likely context date : c.550-450/400 BC (the PM tile fragment is intrusive)

Context : TT4 – 23
Sherds : 6 (weight : 23gms)
6 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : TT4 – 24
Sherds : 19 (weight : 447gms)
17 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
1 sherd LPM Staffordshire-type blue shell-edged white earthenware (c.1800-1825 AD)
1 sherd LPM English stoneware (c.1800/1825 AD +)
and :
Fired Clay : 1 fragment PM roof-tile (weight : 5gms)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC (PM elements are intrusive)

Context : TT5 - Ditch 22
Sherds : 32 (weight : 221gms)
35 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC) - **x-join with Context 100**
and :

Fired clay : 2 fragments (weight : 31gms) - 1 fragment EIA daub, 1 fragment LPM wall-tile
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC (LPM tile is intrusive)

B2. Excavation contexts :

Context : 1
Sherd : 1 (weight : 17gms)
1 sherd EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 2
Sherd : 1 (weight : 5 gms)
1 sherd LPM Staffordshire-type Pearl Ware (c.1775-1825 AD)
and :
Fired clay : 1 fragment PM roof-tile (weight : 18gms)
Likely context date : As dated or residual in a modern context

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Context : 5
Sherds : 15 n(weight : 154gms)
14 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC) **- 1 joins TT2 Pit 5**
1 sherd 'Belgic'-style Romanised grog-tempered ware (c.75-100/125 AD)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC (the Roman sherd is intrusive)

Context : 6
Sherd : 1 sherd (weight : 1 gm)
1 sherd M/LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1350-1450 AD)
Likely context date : As dated or residual in a PM, LPM or modern context

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Context : 10
Sherds : 5 (weight : 7gms)
5 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 11
Sherds : 4 (weight : 12gms)
4 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC) - **v. worn -? residual**
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 12
Sherds : 5 (weight : 26gms)
5 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 13
Sherds : 8 (weight : 49gms)
8 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 14
Sherd : 1 (weight : 4 gms)
1 sherd Med Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD - **but could be from c.1175 AD**)
Likely context date : As dated or residual in a PM, LPM or modern context

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Context : 15
Sherd : 1 (weight : 28gms)
1 sherd EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 18 - Area B1
Sherds : 47 (weight : 1181gms)
45 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.450-350/300 BC)
1 sherd LM ?Wealden-type buff sandy earthenware (c.1475/1500-1525 AD)
1 sherd PM Kentish red earthenware (c.1575-1625/1650 AD)
and :
Fired clay : 12 fragments (weight : 470gms)
Likely context date : c.450-350/300 BC (LM and PM elements are intrusive)

Context : 23
Sherds : 10 (weight : 75gms)
9 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
1 sherd LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC - 25/50 AD)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC (the LIA element is intrusive)

Context : 27
Sherds : 4 (weight : 20gms)
4 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 29
Sherds : 5 (weight : 57gms)
5 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
and :
Fired clay : 2 fragments daub (weight : 48gms)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 31
Sherds : 3 (weight : 32gms)

3 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)

Likely context date : Check this context is the same as TT31; if so dating is the same

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Context : 33

Sherds : 7 (weight : 52gms)

7 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)

Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 35

Sherds : 9 (weight : 80gms)

1 sherd EBA Rusticated Beaker (c.?2500/2000-1700 BC)

8 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)

Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC (the Beaker sherd is residual)

Context : 37

Sherds : 6 (weight : 40gms)

6 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)

Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 38

Sherds : 32 (weight : 52gms)

31 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.450-350/300 BC)

1 sherd ?EIA/LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (dating as above or c.75 BC-50 AD; **CHECK**)

and :

Fired clay : 1 fragment daub (weight : 20gms)

Likely context date : c.450-350/300 BC (if the grog-tempered sherd is LIA it is intrusive)

Context : 41

Sherds : 12 (weight : 132gms)

13 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC)

Likely context date : c.550-450/400 BC

Context : 45

Sherds : 6 (weight : 25gms)

6 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)

Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 47

Sherd : 1 (weight : 6gms)

1 sherd EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)

and :

Fired clay : 1 fragment daub (weight : 4gms)

Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 49
Sherds : 2 (weight : 28gms)
2 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 51
Sherd : 1 (weight : 39gms)
1 sherd EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 53
Sherds : 2 (weight : 9gms)
2 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 55
Sherds : 3 (weight : 3gms)
3 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 59
Sherds : 2 (weight : 23gms)
2 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 61
Sherd : 1 (weight : 2gms)
1 sherd EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 63
Sherds : 75 (weight : 1344gms)
71 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC)
1 sherd Roman Upchurch-type ware (c.75-125/150 AD)
1 sherd Med Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200-1250 AD)
1 sherd Med Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250-1300/1325 AD)
1 sherd Med Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1275-1350 AD)
and :
Fired clay : 2 fragments (weight : 8gms) 1 EIA daub, 1 PM/LPM tile
Likely context date : c.550-450/400 BC (the Roman and Medieval elements are intrusive)

Context : 65
Sherds : 9 (weight : 38gms)
9 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)

Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 67
Sherds : 13 (weight : 267gms)
13 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC) - **1 = Contexts 130, 136**
and :
Fired clay : 1 fragment daub (weight : 20gms)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 69
Sherd : 1 (weight : 9gms)
1 sherd EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 71
Sherds : 10 (weight : 640gms)
10 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 73
Sherds : 3 (weight : 39gms)
3 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 75
Sherds : 18 (weight : 190gms)
13 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC)
5 sherds EIA-MIA shell-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC)
Likely context date : c.550-450/400 BC

Context : 77
Sherds : 2 (weight : 12gms)
2 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 79 - Area A-O
Sherds : 49 (weight : 316gms)
48 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
1sherd EIA-MIA shell-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
and :
Fired clay : 1 fragment daub (weight : 3gms)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 81

Sherds : 70 (weight : 1084gms)
70 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC)
and :
Fired clay : 3 fragments daub (weight : 16gms)
Likely context date : c.550-450/400 BC

Context : 85 - Area D
Sherds : 4 (weight : 42gms)
4 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 86
Sherd : 1 (weight : 10gms)
1 sherd EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 88
Sherds : 12 (weight : 116gms)
7 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC)
5 sherds EIA-MIA shell-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC)
Likely context date : c.550-450/400 BC

Context : 93 - Area D4
Sherds : 24 (weight : 145gms)
24 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
and :
Fired clay : 7 fragments daub (weight : 58gms)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 94 - Area D4
Sherd : 1 (weight : 1gm)
1 sherd EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 96 - Area C4
Sherd : 1 (weight : 6gms)
1 sherd EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 98 - Area D5
Sherds : 2 (weight : 12gms)
2 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 100 - Area D5
Sherds : 29 (weight : 246gms)
29 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC) **– 1 cross-join with TT5 Ditch 22**
and :
Fired clay : 2 fragments daub (weight : 13gms)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 102 - Area D5
Sherds : 25 (weight : 234gms)
25 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
and :
Fired clay : 4 fragments daub (weight : 8gms)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 103 - E2
Sherds : 5 (weight : 113gms)
5 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 104 - Area D5
Sherds : 10 (weight : 134gms)
10 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 106 - Area D5
Sherds : 36 (weight : 327gms)
36 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
and :
Fired clay : 1 fragment ? vitrified clay (weight : 9gms)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 109 - Area Y0
Sherd : 1 (weight : 7gms)
1 sherd EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 111 - Area Y0
Sherds : Scraps (weight : 1gm)
Scraps EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 112
Fired clay : 3 fragments PM roof-tile (weight : 27gms)
Likely context date : Broadly between c.1550-1750 AD but probably later C17 or early-mid C18 AD)

Context : 113 - Area Y0
Sherds : 34 (weight : 589gms)
34 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 114 - Area Y0
Sherds : 2 (weight : 17gms)
1 sherd PM redware (c.1650/1675-1750 AD)
1 PM claypipe stem (C17/C18 AD)
Likely context date : As dated or residual in an LPM or modern context)

Context : 117/L1 - Area Z1
Sherds : 322 (weight : 4219gms)
1 sherd EBA Beaker grog-tempered ware (c.?2500/2000-1700 BC) - **may be from same vessel as Context 118**
307 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC)
1 sherd LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.75/25 BC-50 AD)
1 sherd B/ER Thanet silty ware (c.25-75/100 AD)
1 sherd B/ER fine sandy (c.25/50-75 AD)
3 sherds Roman Upchurch-type ware (c.75-100/125 AD)
1 sherd Romanised grog-tempered (c.75-125/150 AD)
1 sherd Roman Canterbury grey sandy ware (c.75/100-150 AD)
4 sherds Roman Upchurch-type ware (c.100-150/175 AD)
1 sherd Roman BB2-type ware (c.100-150/175 AD)
1 sherd LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c. 1375-1425/1450 AD)
and :
Fired Clay : 2 ? loomweight fragments (weight : 34gms), 26 fragments daub (weight : 292gms)
Likely context date : c.550-450/400 BC (the Beaker sherd is residual; the LIA-LM elements are all intrusive)

Context : 117/L2 - Area Z1
Sherds : 104 (weight : 1750gms)
104 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC)
and :
Fired Clay : 1 ? loomweight fragment - hard-fired (weight : 32gms), 7 fragments daub (weight : 44gms)

Likely context date : c.550-450/400 BC

Context : 117/L3 - Area Z1
Sherds : 24 (weight : 50gms)
22 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC)
1 sherd LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC/15-75 AD)
1 sherd Roman BB2-type ware (c.100-150/175 AD)
Likely context date : c.550-450/400 BC (the LIA/Early Roman and Roman elements are intrusive)

Context : 118 - Area Z2
Sherds : 28 (weight : 294gms)
1 sherd EBA Beaker grog-tempered ware (c.?2500/2000-1700 BC) - **may be same vessel as Context 117 L-1**
26 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC)
1 sherd EIA-MIA shell-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC)
and :
Fired clay : 1 fragment daub (weight : 1gm)
Likely context date : c.550-450/400 BC (the EBA Beaker sherd is residual)

Context : 120/L1 - Area Z2
Sherds : 735 + scraps (weight : 15503gms)
732 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC)
1 sherd LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC/15-75 AD)
1 sherd Med Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225/1250-1275 AD)
1 sherd Med Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250-1325/1350 AD)
and :
Fired Clay : 1 spindle-whorl (weight : 00gms), 1 fragment ? loomweight (weight : 00gms), 10 fragments (weight : 48gms)
Likely context date : c.550-450/400 BC (the LIA/Early Roman and Medieval elements are intrusive)

Context : 120/L2 - Area Z2
Sherds : 79 (weight : 1528gms)
78 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC)
1 sherd LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.75/50 BC-25 AD)
and :
Fired clay : 21 fragments daub (weight : 6117gms)
Likely context date : c.550-450/400 BC (the LIA element is intrusive)

Context : 120/L3 - Area Z2
Sherds : 17 (weight : 480gms)
17 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC) **- 2 join base from Context 120 L-4**
and :
Fired clay : 4 fragments daub (weight : 21gms)
Likely context date : c.550-450/400 BC

Context : 120/L4 - Area Z2
Sherds : 2 (weight : 24gms)
2 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC) **- 1 base joins 2 from Context 120 L3**
Likely context date : c.550-450/400 BC

Context : 120/L5 - Area Z2
Sherd : 1 (weight : 11gms)
1 sherd EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC)

Likely context date : c.550-450/400 BC

Context : 124 - Area Z2
Sherds : 77 + scraps (weight : 1062gms)
77 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC)
and :
Fired clay : 19 fragments daub (weight : 69gms)
Likely context date : c.550-450/400 BC

Context : 128 - Area Z2
Sherds : 2 (weight : 21gms)
2 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 130 - Area Z3
Sherds : 222 + scraps (weight : 2671gms)
222 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC) **- 1 = Contexts 67, C136.**
and :
Fired Clay : 1 'pedestal' leg (weight : 339gms) and 11 fragments daub (weight : 19gms)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 136 - Area Z4
Sherds : 50 (weight : 536gms)
46 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC) **- 1 = Contexts 67, 130.**
1 sherd EIA-MIA shell-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC - **or LIA, MLS**)
2 sherds Romanising 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50-100/125 AD)
1 sherd Med Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250/1275-1350 AD)
and :
Fired clay : 5 fragments daub (weight : 19gms) and 1 PM tile scrap
Likely context date : c.550-450/400 BC (the Early Roman and Medieval elements are intrusive)

Context : 148 - Area Z3
Sherds : 43 + scraps (weight : 1245gms)
41 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC)
1 sherd Med Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250/1275-1325 AD)
1 sherd PM Kentish fine red earthenware (c.1650/1675-1750 AD)
and :
1 Post-Medieval tile fragment (weight : 7gms)
Likely context date : c.550-450/400 BC (the Medieval, Medieval and PM elements are intrusive)

Context : 150 - Area Z3
Sherds : 11 (weight : 253gms)
11 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.450-350/300 BC)
Likely context date : c.450-350/300 BC

Context : 154 - Area minus AO
Sherds : 9 (weight : 89gms)
9 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
and :
Fired clay : 6 fragments daub (weight : 161gms)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 156 - Area minus AO
Sherds : 7 (weight : 116gms)
7 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 160 - Area B3
Sherds : 2 (weight : 21gms)
2 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 162 - Area A3
Sherds : 31 (weight : 599gms)
31 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC)
Likely context date : c.550-450/400 BC

Context : 164 - Area B4
Sherds : 27 + scraps (weight : 667gms)
26 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC)
1 sherd EIA-MIA shell-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC)
Likely context date : c.550-450/400 BC

Context : 166 - Area E1
Sherds : 69 + scraps (weight : 1254gms)
69 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
and :
Fired clay : 1 fragment daub (weight : 39gms)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 168 - Area E1
Sherds : 13 (weight : 177gms)
13 sherds ? LBA/EIA flint-tempered ware (c.900/800-600 BC)
and :
Fired Clay : 1 fragment spindle-whorl (weight :4gms)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

Context : 193 - Area D4

Fired clay : 7 fragments (weight : 345gms)
Likely context date : c.500/400-300 BC

B3. ***Unlocated contexts :***

Context : Large pit in Area D3
Sherds : 47 (weight : 798gms)
47 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.450-350/300 BC)
and :
Fired Clay : 2 spindle-whorls (weight : 45gms) and 1 vitrified fragment (weight : 19gms)
Likely context date : c.450-350/300 BC

III. CONTEXT-BASED DATING OF THE POTTERY FROM TRINITY SQUARE, MARGATE 2004 (TRI-04) :

A. Primary quantification :

Overall sherd count : 1766 sherds
Overall sherd weight : 31kgs.474gms

B. Period Codes employed :
EN-MN = Early-Mid Neolithic
EBA = Early Bronze Age
Later BA = Later Bronze Age
EIA = Early Iron Age
EIA-MIA = Early-Mid Iron Age
LIA = Late Iron Age
LIA/B = Late Iron Age-'Belgic' transition
B/ER = 'Belgic'-Early Roman transition
LS = Late Saxon
EM = Early Medieval
Med = Medieval
M/LM = Medieval-Late Medieval transition
LM = Late Medieval
PM = Post-Medieval
LPM = Late Post-Medieval

C. Context dating :

CONTEXT : UN

Sherds : 52 (weight : 1201gms)
52 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/450-350 BC)
Likely context date : Derived from Phases 00-00 contexts

CONTEXT : 401 (pit under lynchet)
Sherds : 74 (weight : 3358gms)
74 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500-400/350 BC)
and :
Fired clay : 3 fragments (weight : 32gms) – faced daub
Likely context date : c.500-400 BC but ? earlier because sealed by hut/ditch/field equation sequence

CONTEXT : 403
Sherds : 5 (weight : 60gms)
5 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500-400/350 BC)
Likely context date : c.500-400 BC

CONTEXT : 405
Sherds : 4 (weight : 40gms)
2 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC; **? residual**)
1 sherd LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.75/50 BC-25 AD)
1 sherd Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75-100/125 AD)
Likely context date : Uncertain - EIA or C1-C2 AD

CONTEXT : 409
Sherds : 1 (weight : 2gms)
1 sherd PM redware (c.1675/1700-1750 AD)
and :
Fired clay : 11 fragments roof-tile (weight : 186gms) – 1 x ?C16 AD, 2 x C17-C18 AD (? Wealden marly type), 8 x C17-C19 AD and 1 fragment brick (weight : 8gms) – worn, ? C16-C17 AD
Likely context date : C18-C18 AD

CONTEXT : 409A
Sherds : 5 (weight : 18gms)
2 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
1 sherd Med Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250-1300/1325 AD)
1 sherd LM ? Rye sandy ware (c.1450/1475-1525 AD)
1 sherd PM Surrey-Hampshire Border Ware – yellow glazed (c.1625/1650-1700 AD)
and :
Fired clay : 2 fragments roof-tile (weight : 36gms) – C17-C19 AD
Likely context date : C18-C19 AD (the EIA-LM elements are residual)

CONTEXT : 409B
Sherds : 9 (weight : 62gms)
2 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC; **residual**)
1 sherd Med Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1275/1300-1350 AD)

1 sherd LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1475-1500/1525 AD)
1 sherd PM Surrey-Hampshire Border Ware – olive glazed (c.1625/1650-1700 AD)
1 sherd PM redware (c.1650-1675/1700 AD)
1 sherd PM Staffordshire salt-glazed stoneware (1725/1750-1780 AD)
2 fragments PM claypipe – 1 stem, 1 bowl (? LC16-C17 AD)
and :
Fired clay : 1 scrap daub (weight : 1gm) – C16-C17 AD, 6 fragments brick (weight : 49gms) – C16-C17 AD and 2 fragments roof-tile (weight : 7gms) – C17-EC19 AD

Likely context date : C18-C19 AD (the EIA-earlier PM elements are residual)

CONTEXT : 411
Sherds : 1 (weight : 5gms)
1 sherd EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500-300 BC

CONTEXT : 415
Sherds : 8 (weight : 26gms)
8 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : 500-300 BC

CONTEXT : 421
Sherds : 14 (weight : 382gms)
12 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
1 sherd PM North Italian Pisan marbled ware (c.1600-1650/1675 AD)
and :
Fired clay : 3 fragments fired clay (weight : 46gms) – wall daub, faced and 1 fragment fired clay (weight : 5gms) - ? crucible
Likely context date : c.500-300 BC (the PM element is intrusive)

CONTEXT : 429
Sherds : 73 (weight : 911gms)
71 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/450-350 BC)
1 sherd B/ER Thanet silty ware with grog temper (c.25-50/75 AD)
1 sherd Mid Roman fine sandy ware (c.150-175/200 AD)
and :
Fired clay : 1 object (weight : 51gms) – corner fragment loom-weight, 1 object (weight : 109gms) – coil-segment from wall very thick-walled very large-diameter storage-jar (cf. Folkestone CT.F25A 1988) or ? 'kitchen/light industrial furniture' and 2 fragments brick+tile (weight : 33gms) – Post-Medieval (tile C18, brick C18-C19 AD)
Likely context date : c.450-350 BC (the B/ER-Roman elements are intrusive)

CONTEXT : 433
Sherds : 9 (weight : 173gms)
9 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/450-350 BC)
Likely context date : c.450-350 BC

CONTEXT : 435 = Hut 436 – fill over 'steps'
Sherds : 10 (weight : 91gms)
8 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500-400/300 BC)
1 sherd EIA-MIA chalk-tempered ware (c.500-400/300 BC)
1 sherd Roman Upchurch-type ware (c.75/100-150 AD; **intrusive**)
Likely context date : c.500-400 BC (the Roman element is intrusive)

CONTEXT : 437 = Upper fill of Hut 436
Sherds : 266 (weight : 5097gms)
262 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500-400/300 BC)
1 sherd EIA-MIA flint and chalk-tempered ware (c.500-400/300 BC; **2 red-finished, 1 burnt**)
1 sherd B/ER Thanet silty ware with sparse grog (c.25-50/75 AD)
1 sherd LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1350/1375-1425 AD emphasis)
1 sherd LM ? Canterbury fine earthenware (c.1475-1500/1525 AD)
and :
Fired clay : 1 object (weight : 14gms) – complete spindle-whorl , 1 fragment (weight : 6gms) – fresh daub, faced and 1 sherd ? crucible (weight : 12gms)
Likely context date : c.500-400 BC (the B/ER-LM elements are intrusive)

CONTEXT : 439
Sherds : 57 (weight : 762gms)
57 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/450-350 BC)
Likely context date : c.450-350 BC

CONTEXT : 441
Sherds : 2 (weight : 49gms)
2 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500-300 BC

CONTEXT : 444
Sherds : 6 (weight : 55gms)
5 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
1 sherd LIA/B flint-and grog-tempered ware (c.50-0 BC/25 AD)
Likely context date : c.500-300 BC (the LIA/B element is probably intrusive)

CONTEXT : 445 = Fill of Hut 436
Sherds : 169 (weight : 2994gms)
169 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500-400/350 BC; **1 polychrome-painted**)
Likely context date : c.500-400 BC

CONTEXT : 446 = Fill of Hut 436
Sherds : 87 (weight : 2664gms)
87 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500-400/350 BC)
Likely context date : c.500-400 BC

CONTEXT : 447 = Fill of Hut 436
Sherds : 1 (weight : 28gms)
1 sherd EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500-400/350 BC)
and :
Fired clay : 1 lump (weight : 6gms) – weathered daub
Likely context date : c.500-400 BC

CONTEXT : 450 = Fill of Hut 436
Sherds : 10 (weight : 201gms)
10 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500-400/350 BC; **1 polychrome-painted**)
Likely context date : c.500-400 BC

CONTEXT : 452
Sherds : 1 (weight : 5gms)
1 sherd EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500-300 BC

CONTEXT : 460
Sherds : 1 (weight : 9gms)
1 sherd EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500-300 BC

CONTEXT : 476
Sherds : 3 (weight : 48gms)
3 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500-400/300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500-400 BC

CONTEXT : 480 (chalk sealed pit in 'floor' of Hut 436)
Sherds : 3 (weight : 76gms)
3 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC; **same vessel, fresh**)
Likely context date : c.500-300 BC

CONTEXT : 483
Sherds : 9 (weight : 92gms)
9 sherd EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500-300 BC

CONTEXT : 488 (lowest fill pit 481 in base Hut 436)
Sherds : 13 (weight : 176gms)
13 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/450-350 BC)
and :
Fired clay : 2 fragments (weight : 6gms) – wall daub
Likely context date : c.450-350 BC

CONTEXT : 500

Fired clay : 2 fragments roof-tile (weight : 49gms) – C17-C19 AD and 1 scrap brick (weight : 2gms) – C16-C17 AD probably

Likely context date : Probably C18-C19 AD

CONTEXT : 503

Sherds : 3 (weight : 20gms)

1 sherd ? LM sandy ware (c.1475-1525 AD; **but ? C17 AD**)

2 sherds PM redware (c.1600/1625-1675 AD)

1 claypipe stem – MC18-MC19 AD

and :

Fired clay : 5 fragments brick (weight : 36gms) – C16-C17 AD and 7 fragments tile (weight : 129gms) – C18-C19 AD

Likely context date : C18-C19 AD (the LM-PM sherds are residual)

CONTEXT : 504

Sherds : 15 (weight : 169gms)

2 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC; **residual**)

1 sherd ? Romanising Thanet silty ware (c.50/75-100 AD; **residual**)

1 sherd PM Surrey-Hampshire Border Ware – green-glazed (c.1600-1650 AD)

3 sherds PM Surrey-Hampshire Border Ware – yellow-glazed (c.1625/1650-1700 AD)

1 sherd PM/LPM redware (c.1725-1750/1775 AD)

1 sherd LPM redware – iron-streaked glaze (c.1750/1775-1825 AD)

2 sherds LPM Staffs ? 'Ironstone'-type white earthenware (c.1825-1850/1875 AD)

1 sherd LPM English stoneware (c.1800 AD-plus)

2 sherds LPM redware – flower-pot type (c.1825/1850 AD +)

1 sherd LPM yellow-buff Terra Cotta – C19 dating uncertain

1 PM-LPM claypipe stem C18-C19 AD

Likely context date : C19 AD (the EIA-MIA, Roman and PM elements are residual)

CONTEXT : 505

Sherds : 2 (weight : 15gms)

2 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)

Likely context date : c.500-300 BC

CONTEXT : 509

Sherds : 6 (weight : 405gms)

6 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/450-350 BC)

Likely context date : c.450-350 BC

CONTEXT : 511

Sherds : 1 (weight : 6gms)

1 sherd EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)

Likely context date : c.500-300 BC

CONTEXT : 515
Sherds : 2 (weight : 21gms)
2 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/450-350 BC)
Likely context date : c.450-350 BC

CONTEXT : 517
Sherds : 2 (weight : 22gms)
2 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/450-350 BC)
Likely context date : c.450-350 BC

CONTEXT : 521
Sherds : 3 (weight : 16gms)
3 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500-300 BC

CONTEXT : 602
Sherds : 11 (weight : 105gms)
9 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
1 sherd EIA-MIA flint and grog-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
1 sherd EIA-MIA flint and organic-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : Residual in ? c.50-100 AD or C2 AD context

CONTEXT : 602/603/606/609
Sherds : 3 (weight : 13gms)
1 sherd EIA-MIA flint-tempered sandy ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
1 sherd EIA-MIA flint and grog-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
1 sherd ? Early Roman Southern Gaulish samian (? Flavian; 69-100 AD; **or Trier EG**)
Likely context date : c.50-100 AD or C2 AD (the EIA-MIA elements are residual)

CONTEXT : 604
Sherds : 5 (weight : 26gms)
5 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : Residual in C1-C2 AD context

CONTEXT : 605
Sherds : 14 (weight : 142gms)
12 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC; **most worn**)
1 sherd B/ER 'Belgic'-style grog and flint-tempered ware (c.25 BC/25-75 AD)
1 sherd B/ER Thanet silty ware with grog and flint temper (c.25-50/75 AD)
Likely context date : Uncertain - the EIA-MIA elements are worn and look residual, so ? c.50-100 AD or C2 AD

CONTEXT : 607
Sherds : 4 (weight : 10gms)
3 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC; **worn**)

1 sherd B/ER Thanet silty ware (c.25/50-75 AD)
Likely context date : c.50-100 AD or C2 AD (the EIA-MIA elements are residual)

CONTEXT : 612
Sherds : 13 (weight : 73gms)
8 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
1 sherd ? LIA flint-tempered ware (c.150/100-50 BC; **or EIA-MIA**)
2 sherds B/ER Thanet silty ware with grog temper (c.25-50/75 AD)
1 sherd M/LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1350/1375-1450 AD emphasis)
1 sherd PM redware (c.1675/1700-1750 AD emphasis)
Likely context date : c.C1-C2 AD (the EIA-MIA elements are residual, the M/LM-PM elements intrusive)

CONTEXT : 614
Sherds : 5 (weight : 31gms)
5 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500-300 BC or residual in a C1-C2 AD context

CONTEXT : 616
Sherds : 59 (weight : 421gms)
1 sherd EBA Beaker grog-tempered ware (c.2500/2000-1700 BC)
52 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC; **1 red-finished**)
3 sherds B/ER Thanet silty ware with sparse grog temper (c.25-50/75 AD; **1-2 ? earlier**)
1 sherd B/ER Thanet silty ware with grog-temper (c.25/50-75 AD)
1 sherd B/ER Thanet silty ware with sparse grog temper (c.25/50-75 AD)
Likely context date : c.50-100 AD or C2 AD (EBA and EIA-MIA elements are residual)

CONTEXT : 618
Sherds : 84 (weight : 521gms)
29 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
1 sherd EIA-MIA flint-tempered sandy ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
2 sherds B/ER Thanet silty ware with grog and sparse flint temper (c.25-50 AD; **? earlier**)
3 sherds B/ER Thanet silty ware with sparse grog temper (c.25-50/75 AD)
1 sherd B/ER Thanet silty ware with sparse grog temper (c.25/50-75 AD)
1 sherd Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75-100/125 AD)
1 sherd Early Roman Canterbury sandy ware (c.75-100/125 AD)
46 sherds Early Roman ? Canterbury pink-buff sandy ware (c.75-100/125 AD; **same vessel**)
Likely context date : c.75-125 AD (the EIA-MIA elements are residual)

CONTEXT : 622
Sherds : 13 (weight : 106gms)
1 sherd EBA Beaker flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2300-2000/1900 BC)
8 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
1 sherd LIA-B/ER grog-tempered fine sandy ware (c.0-25/50 AD; **check**)
1 sherd B/ER Thanet silty with grog temper (c.25-50/75 AD)

1 sherd Early Roman Upchurch-type ware (c.50-100/125 AD)
1 sherd Mid Roman Eastern Gaulish samian ware (Trier; c.125-260 AD)
Likely context date : Upto c.125/150 AD (the EBA and EIA-MIA elements are residual)

CONTEXT : 632/634
Sherds : 12 (weight : 110gms)
1 sherd ? EBA Rusticated Beaker or Food Vessel (c.2500/2000-1700 BC; **worn**)
7 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC; **worn**)
4 sherds EIA-MIA flint and grog-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC; **worn**)
1 sherd LIA-B/ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.0/25-75 AD; **fresh**)
Likely context date : c.50-100 AD or C2 (the ? EBA and EIA-MIA elements are residual)

CONTEXT : 636
Sherds : 8 (weight : 51gms)
6 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC; **worn**)
1 sherd ? LIA flint-tempered ware (c.150/100-50 BC (**fresh**)
1 sherd B/ER Thanet silty ware with grog temper (c.25-50/75 AD)
Likely context date : c.25-75 AD or C2 AD (the EIA-MIA elements are residual)

CONTEXT : 642 – southern end (and overall)
Sherds : 42 (weight : 352gms)
1 sherd ? later BA Deverel-Rimbury-type flint-tempered ware (c.1500-1100 BC; **or EIA**)
31 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
1 sherd B/ER Thanet silty ware with sparse grog temper (c.25-50/75 AD)
5 sherds B/ER Thanet silty ware (c.25/50-75 AD)
1 sherd Med Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225/1250-1275 AD)
1 sherd M/LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (1350/1375-1425 AD)
and :
Fired clay : 3 fragments (weight : 7gms) – 1 oxidised (fresh), 2 EIA-MIA faced wall daub (partially reduced)
Likely context date : c.50-100 AD or C2 AD (the Later Prehistoric material is residual and Medieval-LM elements are intrusive)

CONTEXT : 644 (South butt end)
Sherds : 55 (weight : 426gms)
31 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
4 sherds LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-25 AD)
3 sherds LIA/B 'grog and flint-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-50 AD)
1 sherd B/ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25-50/75 AD)
4 sherds B/ER Thanet silty with sparse grog temper (c.25-50/75 AD)
4 sherds B/ER Thanet silty ware with sparse grog temper (c.25/50-75 AD)
1 sherd Early Roman Upchurch-type oxidized ware (c.50/75-125 AD)
3 sherds Romanising grog-tempered Native Coarse Ware (c.75/100-125 AD)
2 sherds Med Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1275-1325/1350 AD)
1 sherd M/LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1350/1375-1450 AD)

1 sherd LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1475-1500/1525 AD)
and :
Fired clay : 1 fragment roof-tile (weight : 16gms) – Medieval Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware MC13-EC14 AD
Likely context date : c.75-125 AD (the EIA-MIA to LIA/B elements are residual, the Med-LM elements are intrusive)

CONTEXT : 645
Sherds : 27 (weight : 208gms)
27 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/450-350 BC)
1 sherd ? Romanising Thanet silty ware (c.50/75-100 AD)
Likely context date : c.450-350 BC (the Roman element is intrusive)

CONTEXT : 646
Sherds : 10 (weight : 158gms)
10 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/450-350 BC)
Likely context date : c.450-350 BC

CONTEXT : 646 and 648
Sherds : 22 (weight : 218gms)
21 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/450-350 BC)
1 sherd EIA-MIA shell-tempered ware (c.500/450-350 BC)
Likely context date : c.450-350 BC

CONTEXT : 646 and 702
Sherds : 46 (weight : 656gms)
46 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/450-350 BC; **1 red-finished**)
Likely context date : c.450-350 BC

CONTEXT : 648
Sherds : 24 (weight : 440gms)
25 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC; **do these belong to Linear 648, check for heavily worn sherds that = Pit 752/753**
Likely context date : c.500-300 BC

CONTEXT : 650
Sherds : 3 (weight : 10gms)
3 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered sandy ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500-300 BC

CONTEXT : 660
Sherds : 2 (weight : 49gms)
2 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/450-350 BC; **1 check**)
Likely context date : c.450-350 BC – check not later

CONTEXT : 664
Sherds : 2 (weight : 87gms)
2 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500-400/300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500-300 BC

CONTEXT : 676
Sherds : 2 (weight : 6gms)
2 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500-300 BC

CONTEXT : 678
Sherds : 1 (weight : 8gms)
1 sherd EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500-300 BC

CONTEXT : 684 = Pit 683
Sherds : 100 (weight : 1938gms)
100 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.450-350/300 BC)
and :
Fired clay : 4 fragments fired clay (weight : 80gms) – 2 firing categories, oxidized pink-buff (x 2) and brown (x 2), latter faced
Likely context date : c.450-350 BC

CONTEXT : 686
Sherds : 20 (weight : 537gms)
16 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500-400/350 BC)
4 sherds EIA-MIA organic and flint-tempered ware (c.500-400/350 BC; **same vessel**)
and :
*Fired clay :*1 fragment (weight : >1gm) – daub, fresh
Likely context date : c.500-400 BC

CONTEXT : ?690 or 670
Sherds : 7(weight : 65gms)
7sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500-300 BC

CONTEXT : 692
Sherds : 26 (weight : 914gms)
26 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.450-350/300 BC)
Likely context date : c.450-350 BC

CONTEXT : 700
Sherds : 2 (weight : 37gms)
2 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500-300 BC

CONTEXT : 702
Sherds : 36 (weight : 411gms)
36 sherds EIA flint-tempered ware (c.550-450/400 BC)
Likely context date : c.550-450 BC

CONTEXT : 706
Sherds : 2 (weight : 12gms)
1 sherd ? EN-MN or later BA Deverel-Rimbury flint-tempered ware (c.4000/3500-2500 or c.1500-1100 BC; **residual or coarse EIA-MIA**)
1 sherd EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500-300 BC

CONTEXT : 726 = Pit 683
Sherds : 32 (weight : 765gms)
32 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.450-350/300 BC; **1 = Context 728**)
Likely context date : c.450-350 BC

CONTEXT : 727 = Pit 683
Sherds : 8 (weight : 213gms)
8 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.450-350/300 BC)
and :
Fired clay : 1 object (weight : 380gms) – upper portion triangular loom-weight
Likely context date : c.450-350 BC

CONTEXT : 728 = Pit 683
Sherds : 27 (weight : 1499gms)
27 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.450-350/300 BC; **1 = Context 726**)
and :
Fired clay : 1 object (weight : 37gms) – _ pottery disc
Likely context date : c.450-350 BC

CONTEXT : 743 = Pit 683
Sherds : 5 (weight : 106gms)
4 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.450-350/300 BC)
1 sherd LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered sandy ware (c.50 BC-25 AD)
Likely context date : c.450-350 BC (the LIA element is intrusive)

CONTEXT : 747
Sherds : 1 (weight : 6gms)
1 sherd EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
Likely context date : c.500-300 BC

CONTEXT : 751
Sherds : 27 (weight : 193gms)

22 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/450-350 BC)
1 sherd LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50/25 BC-25 AD)
1 sherd B/ER Thanet silty ware with sparse grog temper (c.25-50/75 AD)
1 sherd Early Roman ? Canterbury pink-buff sandy ware (c.75-100/125 AD)
1 sherd Early-Mid Roman fine buff-cream ware (c.75-125/150 AD)
1 sherd Med Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250-1275/1325 AD)
and :
Fired clay : 1 lump (weight : 2gms) worn daub

Likely context date : c.100-150 AD (all EIA-MIA, LIA and B/ER elements are residual; the Medieval sherd is intrusive)

CONTEXT : 753
Sherds : 24 (weight : 440gms)
1 sherd ? L:IA/B grog and flint-tempered ware (c.0/25-75 AD)
1 sherd B/ER Thanet silty ware with grog and sparse flint temper (c.25-50 AD; **might be earlier**)
1 sherd B/ER Thanet silty ware with sand (c.25-50/75 AD)
1 sherd Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75-100/125 AD)
1 sherd ? Early Roman Canterbury pink-buff sandy ware (c.75-100/125 AD)
1 sherd Romanised grog-tempered Native Coarse Ware (c.75-125/150 AD)
10 sherds Early-Mid Roman fine sandy ware (c.125-150/175 AD; **check**)
1 sherd Early-Mid Roman BB2-type fine sandy ware (c.125-150/175 AD)
1 sherd Mid Roman Eastern Gaulish samian ware (Trier; c.125-200/260 AD)
Likely context date : C1-C2 AD

CONTEXT : 755
Sherds : 11 (weight : 244gms)
10 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
1 sherd Med Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD)
Likely context date : c.500-300 BC (the Medieval sherd is intrusive)

CONTEXT : 756 = Pit 683
Sherds : 17 (weight : 433gms)
17 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.450-350/300 BC)
Likely context date : c.450-350 BC

CONTEXT : 779
Sherds : 5 (weight : 46gms)
1 sherd EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC)
1 sherd ? LIA flint-tempered ware (c.150/100-50 BC; **or EIA-MIA**)
1 sherd ? B/ER Thanet silty-sandy ware with grog temper (c.25-50 AD emphasis; **? earlier**)
2 sherds LS or EM Andenne or Beauvais white sandy ware (C10-C12 AD; **CHECK**)
Likely context date : C1-C2 AD (the EIA-MIA sherd is residual, the post-Saxon sherd is intrusive)

CONTEXT : 781 Fill in pit 480 beneath chalk floor Hut 436
Sherds : 21 (weight : 110gms)

21 sherds EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/450-350 BC)
Likely context date : c.450-350 BC

CONTEXT : 782
Sherds : 1 (weight : 19gms)
1 sherd EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.500/400-300 BC
Likely context date : c.500-300 BC or residual

IV. ASSESSMENT

This moderate-sized principally Iron Age assemblage, with additional small multi-period elements, includes 4 good pit groups (*Contexts TSQ-03 120 and TRI-04 401, 437, 638)* with large, fresh, sometimes conjoining sherds representing contemporary discard and a number of smaller context-assemblages with variably worn, mostly small to moderate-sized sherds, mostly representing the re-deposition of already discarded material. Overall, the recovered sherds provide the following period sherd-frequencies and implications :

PERIODS	SHERD QUANTITY	ASSESSMENT
MODERN	**-**	**-**
LPM	**12**	**Development intake**
PM	**19**	**Fallow pasture > c.1625/1650 AD; property development intake from c.1675/1700 AD**
LM	**10**	**Cessation of arable land c.1500/1525 AD**
M	**16**	**Arable land with manuring from c.1225 AD onwards**
EM	**1?**	**? Or as LS entry**
LS	**1?**	**? Earliest ceramic data indicating Late Saxon activity in Margate**
MS	**-**	**-**
ES	**-**	**-**
LR	**-**	**-**
MR	**8**	**End of ? marl extraction c.150/175 AD**
ER	**86**	**Continuing ? marl extraction**
B/ER	**41**	**Continuing ? marl extraction**
LIA 'Belgic' from c.25 BC	**17**	**Area N. of IA boundary used as shallow ?marl-pit scoops**
LIA	**?**	**-**
MIA	**-**	**-**
EIA	**4252**	**Multi-phase settlement between c.550-300 BC**
LBA/EIA	**?**	**Uncertain**
LBA	**?**	**-**

MBA	**-**	**-**
EBA	**6**	**Possible use headland as burial ground between c.2300-**
1700 BC		
LN	**-**	**-**
MN	**-**	**-**
EN	**?**	**-**

Indeterminate : ? EN/MN or later BA Dev-Rim : 1; ? later BA Dev-Rim : 1; ? LIA : 3; ? LIA 'Belgic' : 1; ? B/ER : 1; ? LS/EM : 1; ? LM/PM : 1

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1. *Early-Middle Neolithic activity (c.4000-3000 BC):*

One coarsely flint-tempered sherd from *TRI-04 Context 706* may be of this date (or it could be of later Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury date or from a coarse IA fabric). The possibility of Neolithic activity in the area is confirmed by the recovery of a number of pale blue completely/partially patinated flint flakes, including a broken leaf-shaped arrowhead (residual in Iron Age pit *TSQ-03 118*), a fairly large horseshoe-type end-scraper (*TRI-04 Unstratified*) together with a moderate quantity of blue-patinated flakes and implements. Some are cortical, most are waste from primary core and flake preparation with few deliberately prepared tools or retouched blades initially noticed. No genuinely Neolithic features were recorded and the overall quantity of flakes (whether Neolithic or EBA) from both sites is not large and suggests activity peripheral to any local settlement area.

2. *Early Bronze Age activity(c.2300/1900-1700 BC):*

Six definite Early Bronze Age Beaker sherds (see Dr.Alex Gibson's report *Appendix* 1) were recorded as residual elements in later prehistoric or Early Roman contexts (3 from each site).

One was from the same *TSQ-03* pit as the leaf-shaped arrowhead, another from an adjacent pit *TSQ-03 117* - both from *Area Z* at the western end of the site on the gentle upper south-facing slope of the promontory. The definite comb-decorated example, from the gully *TRI-04 Context 622*, is from the eastern end of the site and fresh enough and large enough to suggest derivation from a nearby context. The apparently (as excavated) circular nature of *Context* 622 suggests it might be a plough-reduced ring-ditch or an eaves-drip gully around an Iron Age round-house. If the former then the Beaker sherd may be derived from a disturbed burial or from activity associated with its original use. Other than this potential feature no genuinely Early Bronze Age features have been recorded from either site. However though Beaker activity is definite the low sherd count suggests that these are derived from non-secular contexts rather than domestic ones. There is therefore a likelihood that, during this period, part of the western headland area of this former chalk downland may have been reserved for burial.

3. *Potential later Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury activity (c.1600-1100 BC):*

If the two sherds from *TRI-04 Contexts 642* and *706* **are** from later Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury vessels, there were too few recovered to indicate derivation from settlement activity – at least in the immediate neighbourhood. If the few definite Early Bronze Age Beaker sherds stem from plough-reduced burial mounds then it is possible that the area remained reserved for ancestor-related practices into the later Bronze Age – and the present sherds are, again, derived from plough-reduced barrow mounds. However the evidence is tentative and, as noted in **1** above, could be of Iron Age date.

4. *Potential Late Bronze/Early Iron Age transition (c.900-600/550 BC):*
This period is very tentatively represented by a single context-assemblage (*TSQ Context 168)* that is superficially similar to material from the LBA/EIA settlement at Monkton Court Farm, Thanet. The assemblage is too small to be categoric and the overall assemblage needs a thorough scan for small worn elements that may also represent this period. Initially it is certain that, if represented at all, this is a minority phase and, if confirmed, is more likely to be equivalent to Highstead (Chislet) Period 3A (c.*600-550 BC)* which produced contexts with a cultural style-mix embracing contemporary LBA/EIA and Early Iron Age ceramic traditions. However, there are no obvious examples of profusely flint-gritted bases, indicating the surviving influence of earlier, LBA/EIA, manufacturing trends.

5. *Early-Mid Iron Age occupation (c.550-350/300 BC):*
In terms of sherd quantities, this is the main period recorded and, archaeologically, feature-sequences indicate at least 2-3 phases within the overall Iron Age phase of occupation. Ceramically, any equivalent sub-phases are difficult to define without the detailed analysis required for publication. However there is no doubt that the main archaeological phase occurred at some point within the 200-250 year span, c.550-350/300 BC. Within this span, the pottery recovered initially indicates two typologically-based chronological emphasese. One between c.550-450/400 BC - based principally on the presence of fineware bowls with complex-moulded shoulders and/or highly-decorated polychrome-painted finishes which are considered to occur early in the currency of the continental-style ceramic tradition identified at Highstead, Chislet Period 3B. The other between c.450-350/300 BC - based partly on the presence of re-cut ditches and inter-cutting features containing Highstead Period 3B-type continental-style rusticated coarsewares and the realization that the currency of the latter goes beyond the date range applied to Highstead 3B, ie beyond c.400 BC and well into the fourth century BC. So far the site has not been internally phased on the basis of this dating – but a small number of context-assemblages have been initially isolated as important to final site- and feature-phasing and as potential Key Pottery Groups. These are :

a. TSQ-03 Key Pit Group 120 : A large circular pit, one of three in a line (including *TSQ-03* containing a human burial), produced large quantities of freshly broken pottery, several bone pin fragments, and a fairly large dump of daub and underfired or unused 'green' ? potting clay (possible crushed flint temper was noted during sample extraction). Amongst the pottery there are several near-complete, undecorated, slack-shouldered bowls profiles and a sherd from a bowl with a vertically scalloped - or multiple 'horned' – rim which has good dated North French parallels. This pit cuts, or is cut by, field-ditch *TSQ-03 41/126* and this relationship, coupled with an assessment of alignment-related feature dating trends for the whole site should help final phase dating.

b. Initial assessment of the pottery includes at least one example of inter-context same-vessel equations with the recovery of sherds scattered through *TSQ Contexts 22, 67, 100, 130 and 136* – all from a new regional type for this period - a large coarseware jar with a horizontal band of multiple close-set stick-end impressions on its shoulder. Though some degree of sherd-size and wear-analysis is required, this indicates either contemporary-infill within one settlement phase, at the end of one shifting to another or final settlement-abandonment clearance discard. Again an assessment of context relationships coupled with alignment-related feature dating trends will be helpful in determining final phase dating.

c. TRI-04 Ditch 701, Fill 702 : Produced one sherd from a fineware bowl with a complex-moulded

shoulder. This type of bowl is currently mostly datable to c.550-450 BC. Though probably residual in its context, its presence coupled with intra-site comparative date analyses will help modify the dating applied to the various feature phases.

d. TRI-04 Key Pit Group 401 : This underlies, and is truncated by, the chalk spread from the overlying field lynchet that lies between the modern north-south property boundary marking the western edge of the site and the sunken floored building 436. Pit 401 therefore pre-dates the field and may be contemporary with the initial use of the boundary ditch system 429/645 – and maybe Ditch 701.

e. TRI-04 Key Pit Group 436 : This unusual sunken-floored feature is sited at the conjunction between the eastern edge of the field and one of a series of curving loops in the boundary ditch system 429/645. This relationship suggests it is broadly contemporary with the primary delineation and use of the field. This ought to mean that it post-dates, at least in part, Pit 401 underlying the field. However the upper (post-human burial) backfills of the pit contained fragments from highly-decorated polychrome-painted fineware bowls which, again, are currently considered to mostly date to between c.550-450/400 BC. This indicates that the occupation of building 436 was broadly concurrent with, or overlapped, the currency of bowls with complex-moulded shoulders.

f. TRI-04 Pit 683 : This pit contained a small number of part-profiles, part of a triangular loom-weight in good condition and part of an enigmatic pottery disc. It is one of a line of pits that appears to have a similar distance-spacing between them and the house pit 436 and the field length. A line of pits suggests the need to delineate or mark the presence of a now invisible boundary zone – and it has been suggested that property or land-use plots are represented by these similar distances. One at least cuts, or is cut by, boundary ditch segment 647 and assessment of 683's dating will help determine whether these pits are broadly contemporary with other large pits on the site, ie.those cut by the field and house pit 436, whether they are contemporary with the latter or post-date them.

Reviewing the pottery overall, fabrics are principally *flint-tempered* throughout - though there is one notable minority fabric type - a few *shell-tempered* sherds from several different contexts and, probably, different vessels. Mixed, *flint-and-grog tempered* fabrics also occur, most obviously amongst the finewares. Some of the latter have very sparse flint fillers and, superficially, are reminiscent of the continental-style, *chamotte* or purely grog-tempered, fabrics recorded from the Folkestone area F72 (Castle Hill) and Hawkinge Aerodrome sites.

Finewares :
Other than the complex-moulded fineware mentioned in Note 5c above, there are **10** plain red-finished sherds (some of which may come from polychrome-decorated bowls) and **5** polychrome-decorated sherds. These represent between 13-14 vessels including one red-finished wide flat-rimmed bowl. In addition there is another part-profile from a tall-necked wide-diameter fineware bowl. Both of these have general North French parallels. There are also several sharply-carinated flaring-necked fineware bowls similar to those from.some broadly contemporary Folkestone sites. Apart from the red- or polychrome-finished finewares, the number of fineware sherds with only incised or impressed decoration are low but does include one small sub-fineware globular jar with zones of irregular combing.

Coarsewares :

Together with the painted finewares mentioned above, the assemblage is characterised by the frequent presence in most contexts of coarseware sherds and part-profiles with rusticated surfaces. This is a typically continental-style of finish (*eclaboussee*), where external, mostly below-shoulder lower body, surfaces are deliberately roughened with the addition of slurried, grainy or knobbly clay slips or skins. There are fairly numerous regional, and some continental, parallels for the rim and profile types present. These include standard sub-situlate high- or round-shouldered cooking-pots and storage jars and some hemispherical bowls. A number of bodysherds from extra-thick walled large-diameter storage jars, similar to those from Dollands Moor, Folkestone and from the unpublished South Dumpton Downs, Broadstairs assemblage, were also noted. As with some continental jars a few sherds carried bands of vertical fine combed decoration. In addition, *TSQ-03 Context 38* produced a near-complete profile from a large rusticated narrow-mouthed globular jar with close North French parallels. Irrespective, at this stage, of the final dating that may be applied to these coarsewares, most have reasonable parallels amongst regional Highstead Period 3B-type assemblages. However, some of the more round-shouldered jar forms, and their associated almost fluted finger-roughened finishes, may occur fairly late in the c.550-400 BC date-range for that period (*pers.comm.* Peter Couldrey) – and into the fourth century BC.

Fired Clay objects :

Five complete/near-complete spindle-whorls, and fragments from a sixth, were recovered - two with continental-style deeply moulded concave undersides. Some of the group of potential loomweight fragments are suspect - they may be daub fragments. Their isolation into this category at spot-dating stage was based on eroded surviving formal features and harder-firing (than most daub fragments); a more detailed examination of these is still required. However one large fragment from an Iron Age-type triangular loomweight was recovered from *TRI-04 Context Pit 683*. Weaving is further represented by half a large circular chalk loomweight and the unfinished disc 'blanks' for two more from *TSQ-03 Pit 118*; these were close to/at the same level as, the feet of the human burial in this pit – and it is tempting to see them as associated and deliberately placed. A pedestal-leg from *TSQ-03 Context 130* is reminiscent of those associated with salt-working - however no other similar elements (evaporating tray, container or genuine briquetage fragments) were recovered, so this piece may, initially, be better placed under the general category 'kitchen furniture'. The relatively large quantity of structural samples recovered comprise fragments of faced, wattle-impressed, or decayed lumps of wall daub.

6. *Late (pre-'Belgic') Iron Age – Middle Roman (c.75/50 BC-175/200 AD):*

The next main phase is broadly datable to between the Late Iron Age and Middle Roman periods. All the sherds from *TSQ-03* were intrusive into earlier, Iron Age, features (though a few sherds from *TSQ-03 Contexts 117 and 120* were re-distributed out of context during section face cleaning). All these sherds are small (thumb-nail size)-fairly small and variably worn and their relatively low frequency coupled with their size and condition suggests that most probably represent material included in field-manure. The certainty that there is pre-Roman activity is supported by three oxidised sherds representing 2 'Belgic'-style copies of continental Gallo-Belgic Hofheim-style handled flagons and a barrel-jar - these copies are characteristically fired in oxidising conditions and have a manufacturing end-date around 50/60 AD. Continuity of indigenous (non-Romanised) activity through the Conquest-period is represented by two sherds made in the local Thanet silty fabric typical of the period c.25-75/100 AD. The larger Roman component contains one small Upchurch-type sherd that might originate from the initial years of this North Kentish potting tradition, ie.between c.50-75 AD, but most date from c.75 AD.

The majority of the *TRI-04* material comes from an enigmatic series of shallow quarries originally dug into waste or fallow land on the north side of the Iron Age boundary ditch *TRI-04 Contexts 429/645/647*. Here, the low count for pre-'Belgic' (flint-tempered) and 'Belgic'-style (grog-tempered) wares suggests that activity before approximately c.50/25 BC was sporadic with an increase after c.25 AD represented by Conquest-period AD Thanet silty wares and Early Roman fabrics. The low count for Mid Roman wares suggests cessation of activity by c.150/175 AD. For the combined assemblage from both sites there is unlikely to be any material earlier than c.75/50 BC and none post-dating c.175/200 AD.

7. *Late Saxon-Early Medieval:*
No dating has been applied to this potential phase so far. It is represented by a single sherd of, *possibly*, Late Saxon Andenne or, more likely, Early Medieval Beauvais, hard-fired cream-white sandy ware, intrusive into the pre- and earlier Roman quarry *TRI-04 Context 627*. If Late Saxon, the dating would be broadly tenth or eleventh century, if Early Medieval, eleventh or twelfth century. There is no other post-Roman material that pre-dates the thirteenth century AD.

8. *Medieval-Late Medieval (c.1200/1225-1525 AD):*
With the exception of *TSQ-03 Contexts* 6 and *14* which *may*be Medieval, all other sherds recorded from *TSQ-03* are intrusive into earlier, Iron Age, features. There is no material definitely earlier than c.1200/1225 AD, a main surge between c.1250-1325/50 AD, followed by a marked drop in material after c.1350. For *TRI-04* there are no real indications of activity until c.1225/1250 AD, with only a thin spread of Medieval-Late Medieval Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy wares for the majority of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. There is a slight numeric increase between c.1475-1525 AD. Overall, all sherds representing this phase are small and worn and, mostly, should indicate field-manuring and use of the area as arable land.

8. *Post-Medeival and later (c.1600/1625 AD-plus):*
Three *TSQ-03* contexts (*2, 112 and 114*) contain material of Post-Medieval to Late Post-Medieval date. Five *TRI-04* contexts (the nineteenth-century or later pipe-trench *409-409B* and 503, 504*)* are of similar date. All other sherds from *TRI-04* are intrusive into Iron Age or the Late Iron Age-earlier Roman quarry area. Overall – the types of red earthenwares and non-local English imports indicate renewed activity from c.1600/1625 AD onwards - initially perhaps as a return to arable cultivation but more probably as sporadic rubbish discards on the fringe of settlement areas. One sherd from a North Italian Pisan marbled bowl (intrusive into *TRI-04 Context 420*) could, almost certainly, only stem from a relatively wealthy social background and should represent intake of formerly marginal land for domestic housing from the mid-later seventeenth century onwards.

V. OVERALL IMPLICATIONS

This section includes site-coded references to material from previous, non-Trinity Square, excavations and chance finds (full site-names are given in Appendix 1).

1. Neolithic : Early-Mid Neolithic activity (broadly between *c.4000-2000 BC*) is definitely represented by patinated worked flint (including an axe and a leaf-shaped arrowhead) from *FHM-98, TSQ-03* and *TRI-04*

in the general headland area overlooking Margate Bay and the Dane Valley stream. Nearby, on sloping ground on the south side of the Dane Valley stream, Late Neolithic Peterborough Ware was *reputedly* noticed amongst material from a building site near Mill Hill south of modern Margate Library (*pers.comm.* J.Villete).

2. Early Bronze Age : Irrespective of whether the circular gully *TRI-04 Context 622* is confirmed as a burial ring-ditch, the low count of Beaker sherds (all from *TRS-03* and *TRI-04*) and their relatively wide-spread distribution within the overall Trinity Square site area suggests that they are more likely to be derived from burials and associated ancestor-related activities than domestic occupation. This implies that the western end of the chalk downland overlooking Margate Bay was set aside for non-secular, burial or ceremonial, use between *c.1900-1700 BC*, if not earlier.

3. *Potential later Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury activity:* A few sherds from *TRI-04* contexts *may* be of this date. If so, their low count suggests derivation from a burial urn(s). This could imply the occasional re-use of existing EBA burial mounds between *c.1600-1100 BC* (if one potential interpretation of the *TRI-04 Gully* 622 is correct, or if there were others nearby). However the evidence is slight and the likelihood reasonable but tentative.

4. If Implication **3** is *incorrect* then there is an apparent lapse in recordable activity of approximately **1100-1300** years for this part of chalk downland. If its use as part of a non-secular landscape is correct (Implication 2) it may have remained out of use altogether or was used as barrow-studded grazing lands. If Implication **3** is *correct* there may have been a lapse in recordable activity of approximately **1000-800** years – with the landscape unused/used as indicated.

5. *Potential Late Bronze/Early Iron Age transition:* By the first millennium BC, the earlier prehistoric landscape had probably become open sheep-grazed downland, perhaps with patchy cover of light thorn-scrub around a few earlier Bronze Age barrow mounds. A few sherds from *FHM-98* and *TRS-03* very tentatively suggest activity during this period (*c.900-600 BC*) – and is to be expected around a good harbourage needed by traders in scrap bronze, metallurgists and others during the busy Cross Channel and inter-regional coastal trade of the early-mid first millennium BC. However the evidence is still slight and it is probably wiser to see this potential material as confirmation of the likely earliness of the Early Iron Age occupation rather than as a specific indicator of LBA/EIA occupation.

6. Early-Mid Iron Age : Somewhere after c.550 BC, occupation began on the western end of the downland. Other than all appear to be of Iron Age date, it is too early to be certain about the function and phasing of all the ditches recorded on *TRS-03*. However, the apparent regional EIA tendancy for mostly undefended or lightly enclosed settlements, indicates generally peaceful conditions, with little or no obvious inter-community conflict – and may be represented on both *TRS-03* and *TRI-04* by some of the pits that are cut by later features or extend beyond obvious boundaries (as with the *TRI-04* cluster near the putative EBA ring-ditch north of the field-boundary *TSQ-03 Contexts* and *TRI-04 Contexts 429/647/645*). This first phase, represented by a number of quarry and storage-pits and post-holes, can be dated by sherds from continental-style complex-moulded and angular-shouldered plain or polychrome-painted fineware bowls to c.550-450 BC.

A second more substantial phase was probably initially represented by the establishment of a lightweight

north-west to south-east aligned fenced or hedged field-boundary that stretches right across both sites. This placement was probably partly determined by the need for shelter from the cold north or north-east winds since there is a marked increase in the density of ditches, pits and post-holes broadly datable to the Iron Age on the southern side of this boundary. It clearly had a fairly long life since it was recut at least once, or possibly twice where there were localised re-adjustments in function or length (cf. the short re-cuts on *TRI-04*). Within this phase, and co-equal with at least the earlier currency of this field-boundary, was the construction of the regionally unusual sunken-floored building *TRI-04 Context 436* and, immediately adjacent to its west, the creation of a small field area – again a regionally rare find - with associated plough-created lynchet. The field and the house both cut earlier pits and are therefore later and are initially datable to c.450-350 BC or possibly slightly earlier.

Coastal settlements with associated river-mouth harbours (as at Margate) or embayed sheltered beaches ensured easy contact and trade via marine connections, both across the English Channel, around the Kent coast and up the Thames Estuary – and as indicated above in **IV.5**, the forms, decoration and finishes of much of this pottery is strongly influenced by contemporary continental pottery traditions with frequent good parallels amongst material from north-eastern France and further east. The combined Margate assemblage is important because, together with the Tivoli Park material, it comes from one of the only 3-5 relatively large and wealthy social focii that existed on the island during the earlier Iron Age (c.600-300 BC) - the others being Dumpton, Sarre, possibly North Foreland – and maybe the Ebbsfleet anchorage on the Cottington peninsula at the eastern end of the Wantsum channel on the south side of the island. Of these, Dumpton may be the largest in terms of area, followed by Margate.

Indicators of relative wealth are subtle and stem partly from comparative differences in settlement size, but also the frequency of certain ceramic types. Most sites from the region have produced sherds from quality-finewares, however the high sherd frequencies from the overall Margate Fort Hill settlement of plain red-finished (**20** sherds) and polychrome-decorated finewares (**31** sherds) is unusual. Few of these are from the same vessels and the number will certainly be higher when the *CB-83* material is quantified. In addition, there are **9** examples of thick-walled large-capacity storage-jar sherds. Initially, this may not seem exceptional, but the norm from other similar-sized regional assemblages and sites is 1-2 - and the number will inevitably be higher when the quantities from Cobbs Brewery are included. Comparatively, these quantities underline the sense of settlement prosperity and position within the island's settlement hierarchy and suggest a relative wealth based on favourable locations that affect settlement-size and encourage larger dependant populations. All earlier Iron Age phases included, the main period of settlement activity (within the areas examined) appears to have lasted for approximately **150-200** years.

7. Mid-Late (pre-'Belgic' Iron Age) : There is no doubt that there was a significant shift in occupation or a reduction in settlement size after c.350/300 BC – there are no classicly S-profiled fineware jars and only 1 example of a foot-ringed base that would normally be considered to epitomize the Middle Iron Age. It is still too early to be totally confident about dates for all of the pottery recovered, but within the areas examined there appears to be no direct evidence for continuity after this date. However, there are three elements that do indirectly imply some degree of continuance. One is the c.250-125 BC red-finished curvilinear-decorated bowl from the *FHM-98* house structure. Even though it is dated somewhat later, its quality suggests that the relative wealth-level of the Margate settlement did not decline altogether. The other is the *TSQ-03* and *TRI-04* field- or settlement-boundary ditch alignment. If this boundary is extended to the east it takes in the Clifton Street area of western Cliftonville (*CSM-04*) with its small but definite

indigenous Late Iron Age component datable to between c.150-75/50 BC. Its dating overlaps with the later part of the La Tene II date bracket applied to the *FHM-98* bowl and includes a c.150-100 BC potin, also from *FHM-98*. Though the thread is tenuous it does indicate that a low period count or absence from a particular site need not imply total settlement cessation. The third element is the positioning of the later first century BC-earlier Roman quarries to the north-east of the *TSQ/TRI* field-boundary in an area fairly free of occupational activity. This indicates placement in an 'extra-mural' area of fallow or waste ground. Their later dating and position combined strongly implies that this boundary was maintained throughout the greater part of the Iron Age – arguably from c.500 BC through to at least c.25 BC/25 AD or even later.

8. Late ('Belgic'-style) Iron Age–Mid Roman : Overall, there is only a thin spread of 'Belgic'-style pottery, with few pieces, if any, that could be confidently dated as early as c.100/75 BC. Most should date to the 100-75 years between c.50/25BC-50 AD. The majority of the material comes from the Trinity sites and their relatively low frequency coupled with their size and condition suggests that most should represent material included in field-manure. Alternatively, the few sherds from *FHM-98* and, less certainly *CSM-04*, are larger and fresher and suggest derivation from nearby occupation. If this is correct it indicates maintenance of a land-use trend possibly begun in the Mid Iron Age with a degree of settlement activity around and on the sloping edges of the promontory on its southern (river valley) and south-western (bay anchorage) sides - leaving the headland top free for agriculture at least, perhaps, within the old NNW-SSE settlement boundary. At some point, possibly as early as c.25 BC, part of the fallow land immediately north-east of this boundary (*TRI-04* area) was reserved for the quarrying of, probably, sub-soil marl deposits.

On the basis of the *BI-94, TS-39, TSQ/TRI* and *CSM-04* data, this land-use trend appears to have been maintained – with recovered sherd quantities indicating a slow increase throughout the Conquest-period AD, and a marked numeric surge from the later first century AD onward. This increase reflects occupational activity associated with Roman building material from Clifton Street (*CSM-98*) – assuming the latter is not re-deposited – and the larger size, fresher condition and quantity of the Roman sherds from the Britannia Inn and 18 Trinity Square locations. The presence of some harder-fired Mid Roman coarsewares may indicate activity as late as c.225/250 AD but the apparent absence of later Roman material probably reflects a change in local land-use patterns around c.200 AD or a little later.

9. Based on Implications **6-8**, the earlier Iron Age field- or settlement-boundary appears to have remained, in one form or another, a functional ingredient of local land-use demarcations through until the Mid Roman period – a period of approximately **600** years – a function that is likely to have ceased by the third century AD.

10. If the land-use trend for Implication **8** is correct then, in this area of Margate, there is an apparent lapse in recordable activity of either nearly **700-800** years (if Implication **11** is Late Saxon or Early Medieval) or nearly **1000** years (if the sherd is datable to around c.1200 AD).

11. Late Saxon-Early Medieval : Represented tentatively by a single imported Low Countries or North French sherd from *TRI-04* that could be either Late Saxon or Early Medieval. As a type it could be late twelfth century or early thirteenth. If of tenth-earlier twelfth century date it would be the first definite (recorded) ceramic evidence for Late Saxon or Early Medieval activity in this part of Margate. If later, then it is better placed with Implication **12**.

12. Medieval-Late Medieval : There is no material definitely earlier than c.1200/1225 AD, with a main surge between c.1250-1325/50, followed by a marked drop after c.1350 AD. The size, condition and distribution of these sherds (all from *TRS-03* and *TRI*-04) suggests that most, particularly the C13-mid C14 group, stem from the manuring of fields – though *TRS-03 Context 6* also contained one iron clamp nail which may be associated with an adjacent structure. The low count after the mid-fourteenth century may reflect a decrease in activity/population due to the effects of the Great Plague and another change in land use, with the crown of the ridge possibly becoming fallow- or pasture-land after that time. A single large cistern spout from *FHM-98* is from the lower western slopes of the ridge, overlooking the bay, with its sherd size suggesting discard in an area already under or coming into, permanent housing during the late fifteenth-sixteenth centuries - if not earlier.

13. Overall there is no ceramic data for the period c.1525-1600 AD. However - based on Implication **12** and the presence of the Tudor House down by the stream below the *TSQ-03* site and at the western end of Dane Valley - this is unlikely to mean a lack of occupation around the lower slopes of the headland. What it does imply is that the area specifically represented by the *TSQ-03, TRI-04 and CSM-04* sites remained as fallow or grazing ground for a period of approximately **275-300** years.

14. Post-Medieval and later : The few Post-Medieval and later sherds recovered from *TSQ-03, TRI-04* and *CSM-04*, suggest intake of the fallow ridge-land for building development from c.1675/1700 AD – though this impression may be modified by reference to documentary evidence.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

Combined, the two Trinity excavations represent one element in a series of previous excavations and chance findings that relate to a much larger, principally Iron Age, settlement than the area recorded in 2003-4. The agreed post-excavation project is to publish the archaeological and artefactual data from **all** these sites as one body of information – simply because the bulk of the non-Trinty material is of the same Iron Age date and constructively complements and adds to the Trinity data. Also :

1. From the region – it will be only the second publication of a large assemblage from an Early-Mid Iron Age site, other than the forthcoming report on Highstead, Chislet. In addition the latter really only represents a small village and not an important sub-regional settlement – as here.

2. From the former Isle of Thanet – it will be the first publication of a large assemblage from an Early-Mid Iron Age site – other than any forthcoming report on the material from the North Foreland enclosures.

3. The material from the Margate Fort Hill-Trinity Square settlement will complement and add to the range of material from Highstead Periods 3A-3B – rather than duplicate. In addition the dating applied to the former is only upto c.400 BC, whereas it is likely that the Margate material can be taken upto c.350 BC.

4. From the region – it will only the second publication of material associated with an Early-Mid Iron Age

field (after the recent excavation of earlier Iron Age agricultural terraces from Dover Buckland). It *may* also be the first where 'intra-mural' (within settlement boundary) land-apportionment units are determinable.

5. From the region – it will be the first publication of material associated with both earlier Iron Age sunken-floored (*TRI-04*) and probable Mid-Late Iron Age (*FHM-98)* structures – both, to date, regionally unique.

6. From the overall Margate assemblage - there are important new elements that will add to, confirm and strengthen linkage to equivalent and dated continental assemblages and comprise useful additions to the regional database. In this sense, publication of the 2 polychrome-decorated carinated fineware beakers/jars from the 1983 Cobbs Brewery site, some of the red-finished bowls from the Trinity site, a number of closely paralleled coarsewares from the same site and the regionally unique incised and painted curvilinear-decorated bowl from Fort Hill 1998, is academically essential.

7. Two painted fineware vessels : one from Cobbs Brewery and the Fort Hill bowl – are sufficiently complete and unique enough to warrant full restoration for museum display purposes. This has been proposed and initially seconded (subject to the availability of suitable funding).

8. Prior to isolation of those publishable elements essential for dating and regional research requirements, there are between 5-6 potential Key Pottery Groups and approximately 1000 drawable elements (Key Groups inclusive), 611 from the Trinity sites and > 424 from earlier sites. Admitted many of these are repeating base, shoulder and sometimes rim forms which do not require final presentation. However, even at approximately 50% original total there is likely to be a considerable amount of material requiring some form of academic presentation – if that presentation is to be reliable for chronological and typological research purposes. Accordingly, it has been decided that a two-tier publication policy should be applied as an ideal, but that can be flexible dependany upon available funding. This would consist of :

A. The production of a computer-generated illustrated A4-format *Available Archive report* on a period, phase and context-basis with appropriate fabric-, chronology- and vessel- and implications-based research summaries (with full Bibliography). This will include presentation, per context, of slimline drawings of all/most drawable pottery items on an outline only basis plus relevant structural/decoration data – no texturisation. The drawings will be to scale on a size-determined basis @ 1:2 or 1:4 scale, numbered consecutively throughout and further caption-tied into a Thanet-/Regional-based Pottery Type Series. This archive report will have a very limited print-run, no more than 5-10 at most and will be stored on disc as Trust for Thanet Archaeology's Pottery Archive Reports (Nos : **Margate 1-5, 7**), and advertised widely as being available at cost, on request.

The advantage of this aspect is based on practical and philosophical considerations -

Practically it will provide :

a. Both economically and constructively, a replacement for the still current trend for the production of English Heritage Level II-type context-based Fabric Identification and Quantification catalogues which are technically needed but visually uninformative and unstimulating to produce or refer to. The concept of an Available Archive report combines all original Level II-III analysis levels into one illustrated, context and phase content-assessing and discussive research-orientated reference document.

*b.*An immediate visual impression of context-assemblage character (quantity of forms, their size and therefore type of assemblage – containing either primary (eg.large sherds = contemporary discard) or secondary (eg.small sherds = mostly re-deposited long-term accumulated) rubbish categories.

*c.*A slimline format that is easy and much quicker to compile and has the advantage of allowing for immediate computerized extraction of any new material straight into a detailed Drawn Pottery Type Series for the period. The latter has not been compiled to date (apart from an initial type series accompanying the Highstead, Chislet report – forthcoming CAT monograph) and urgently needs to be started for the region.

*d.*Drawings that will be coupled with necessary content and condition-based descriptions of context-assemblages, assessments of the latter on an individual context (if necessary) or phase basis and, more particularly, detailed research-based discussion sections accompanying presentation of period-based fabric identification and quantification (tabulated), the current chronological range of fabric types recorded (charted), the implications of vessel types recovered, the period-based implications assessment (tabulated – as in **I** and **II** above) and each section accompanied by research notes and signposts for areas of further research.

Philosophically it will provide:
a. A thorough and reliable (as academically required), availably provable, foundation for any conventionally published report. This is necessary research data which frequently, due to post-excavation budget restraints (themselves due frequently to un-thought through research, publication and costing policies), is not catered for adequately.

b. An interesting and not difficult to compile archive using prepared templates (that in themselves can be used for other in-house multi-purpose research requirements).

c. Cost-effective methods of production, publication and storage

B. The production of a composite site and all finds-categories slimline A4-format, academically and publically readable, *monograph report*. This will involve the high use of colour- and black-and-white tone illustrations for period- and phase-, sometimes feature-based, maps and plans, together with time- and quantity-charts and diagrams and site, feature, and artefact reconstructions (including conventional texturisation for the pottery and finds elements). For the pottery, those Key Groups selected as essential will be lifted straight from the Archive report and presented in conventional detail as Appendices (to satisfy academic publication standards); for the remainder – there will be a more selective, highly reconstructive but chronologically diagnostic approach.

The advantage of this aspect is based on practical and philosophical considerations :

Practically it will provide :
a. Easy computerized extraction from the Available Archive of what is really essential to publish in terms of the visual and textual presentation of academic requirements and site 'story'

b. An easily but reliably modifiable text-basis - simply because the detailed 'behind-the-scenes' work has been done and the subject matter properly understood

Philosophically it will provide:
a. A properly, but selectively illustrated, interesting and readable excavation report is what the professional, student and public readership require. Heavy reports with large quantities of unreadable data are off-putting and not cost-effective in terms of economics and, more importantly, the academic and social learning curve.

b. For the pottery (and not just for the site plans, maps, charts and other report-format aspects), the careful use of colour- and black-and-white, in photographs, in drawn reconstructions, or as a component of elements requiring traditional linework will make difficult, frequently boringly-presented but necessary and interesting. material more readily appreciable. If employed, as intended, for reconstructive or 'as-is' presentation of the fairly high quantity of painted wares (and any continental parallels employed) - there will be an opportunity to present the relative sense of quality that these 'feasting' or 'best-occasion' vessels socially represent.

VII. APPENDICES

I. Assessment of the pottery from the combined pre-World War II, 1983, 1998 and 2003-2004 sites :

In this section, the pottery from chance finds, previous excavations and one other topographically relevant recent excavation are summarised on a period basis. This includes all the material housed in the Margate Museum Collection (Accession Nos. 312, 5528, 5610-5611 and 5624), the unpublished pottery from John Villette's 1983 rescue-excavations at Cobb's Brewery, Fort Hill, the unpublished material from the Trust for Thanet Archaeology's 1998 excavations prior to new building work at the Margate Fort Hill Police Station and the unpublished pottery from the Trust's recent 2004 excavation at Clifton Street. Reference site/location codes used during the following assessment are :

BI-94 = Britannia Inn, Fort Road 1894 (Margate Museum No.5624)
HTS-29 = Holy Trinity School 1924 (Margate Museum No.312)
TS-39 = 18 Trinity Square 1939 (Margate Museum Nos.5610-5611)
CB-83 = Cobbs Brewery, Fort Hill 1983
FHM-98 = Fort Hill, Margate 1998
CSM-04 = Clifton Street, Margate 2004

Overall, the above groups make up a moderate-sized, again principally Iron Age, assemblage that includes new elements or usefully complements the existing Trinity Square multi-period range. There is a new Mid-Late Iron component from Fort Hill, a confirmed Late (pre-'Belgic') Iron Age component from Clifton Street (CSM-04) and an increased Roman element from the 1939 recovery of pottery at 18 Trinity Square. There is one definite Key Pottery Group from the 1998 Fort Hill site (*FHM-98 Context 33*) and another 2-3 potential groups (though this number may be modified after comparison with key Trinity pit-groups). The material from Cobb's Brewery has only been visually assessed and still requires spot-dating and quantification - irrespective it is principally of Early-Mid Iron Age date. Overall, the recovered sherds

(coupled with the Trinity totals) provide the following period frequencies and implications :

PERIODS	SHERD QUANTITY	ASSESSMENT
MODERN	**-**	**-**
LPM	**14**	**Development intake**
PM	**19**	**Fallow pasture > c.1625/1650 AD in *TSQ=TRI*; development intake from c.1675/1700 AD**
LM	**11**	**? Occupation at *FHM-98;* cessation arable land c.1500/1525 AD in *Trinity area***
M	**16**	**Arable land with manuring from c.1225 AD onwards**
EM	**1?**	**? Or as LS entry**
LS	**1?**	**? Earliest ceramic data indicating Late Saxon activity in Margate**
MS	**-**	**-**
ES	**-**	**-**
LR	**-**	**-**
MR	**>230**	**Occupation at *BI-94, TS-39, CSM-04;* end ?marl extraction c.150/175 AD at *TRI-04***
ER	**112**	**Occupation at *BI-94, TS-39, CSM-04;* continuing ?marl extraction at *TRI-04***
B/ER	**42**	**Some activity *most* sites; continuing ?marl extraction at *TRI-04***
LIA 'Belgic'	**23**	**Some activity *all sites*; shallow ? marl-scoops from c.25 BC at *TRI-04***
LIA	**5**	**Occupation at *CSM-04***
MIA	**31**	**Occupation at *FHM-98***
EIA	**5114**	**Multi-phase settlement between c.550-300 BC – *all sites***
LBA/EIA	**?**	**Uncertain**
LBA	**?**	**-**
MBA	**-**	**-**
EBA	**6**	**Possible use headland as burial ground between c.2300-1700 BC**
LN	**-**	**-**
MN	**-**	**-**
EN	**?**	**-**

Indeterminate : ?EN/MN or later BA Dev-Rim : 1; ?later BA Dev-Rim : 1; ?LBA/EIA : 3; ?EIA or LIA : 31; ?LIA : 3; ?LIA 'Belgic' : 1; ?B/ER : 1; ?LS/EM : 1; ?LM/PM : 1

This additional material includes :

1. *Neolithic*

From *FHM-98 :* Neolithic activity is represented by patinated flintwork including a partly flaked sub-cortical axe/adze. There is nothing obviously of EBA date.

2. *Late Bronze/Early Iron Age transition*

From *FHM-98 :* There are three bases with additional flint-gritting that could belong to this period – but do also occur occasionally during the EIA. There is no other material that could be of LBA/EIA date.

3. *Early-Mid Iron Age*

From *HTS-24 :* Five burnt and warped bodysherds, all from the same vessel, originally decorated with fine continental-style cross-hatch combing.

From *CB-83 :* A preliminary review of this assemblage includes a good range of fine- and coarseware rims, **2** good near-complete/part-complete profiles from polychrome-decorated carinated fineware beakers or jars (forms with good continental parallels), between another **15-20** polychrome-painted and red-finished fineware bodysherds and large number of coarseware bodysherds with continental-style rusticated finishes.

From *FHM-98 :* Initial assessment of the pottery indicates that most *fabrics* are flint-tempered though there is one grogged sherd from *Context F57* that is purely grog-tempered and may be of EIA or later date (but not obviously 'Belgic'-style). There are no purely grogged finewares, as with the broadly contemporary continental-style bowls/jars from CT.F72 and Hawkinge (Folkestone), but some finewares (as those from *TSQ-03 and TRI-*04) may have a related trend with hard predominantly grogged fabrics and only a small fine flint-filler content. Amongst the *finewares t*here are **10** plain red-finished sherds (some of these may come from polychrome-decorated bowls) and **26** polychrome-decorated sherds. Between 10-15 vessels are represented (and the number may be higher). There are sharply-carinated flaring-necked bowls - 1-2 with omphalos bases. For the *coarsewares* there are 4 examples of extra thick-walled storage-jar sherds - 3 from *Context F42* (inc 1 FW) and 1 from *Context F33Z*, together with the usual range of storage-jars and coking-pots with rusticated surface finishes. *Fired Clay objects* include fragments of 1 pedestal (cf.*TSQ-03*) and 1 loom-weight. There are at least 3 examples of same-vessel inter-context joins (between *Contexts FHM-98 F41, F42, F43 and* F44) which, if they do not represent initial machine-spread or post-excavation mixing, indicates contemporary-infill, either within one settlement phase, at end of one shifting to another or at settlement abandonment. Overall, the types of pottery recovered initially indicate continuous occupation between c.550-350/300 BC but with ceramic-dated emphasese between c.550-450/400 BC (represented by the omphalos-based sharply-carinated flaring-necked bowls cf. Dollands Moor, Folkestone and Barham Downs 1968) and between c.400-350/300 BC.

From *CSM-04 :* Four bodysherds, from Early-Mid Iron Age-style rusticated coarseware jars were recorded, 3 definitely from *Context 112,* one less certainly from *Context 120.* Some of the other more worn bodysherds may also be of this date.

4. *Mid-Late Iron Age*

From *FHM-98 :* One Key Group context (F33), a circular, slightly sunken-floored, hut produced the greater part of a red-painted incise-decorated omphalos-based bowl. The two-tone curvilinear decoration is typical of La Tene-style artwork. Current specialist input has indicated no obvious parallels but a La Tene II date of mid third to later second centuries BC is likely. Amongst residual worn EIA material, there are a few fresher rims that appear more typical of LIA types than earlier. A single worn *potin* coin (Cantiaci; *pers.comm.*David Holman) of mid-late second century BC date *may* be broadly contemporary with this bowl.

5. *Late (pre-'Belgic') Iron Age*

From *FHM-98 :* There is no obvious evidence for activity during this period (other than the probably earlier vaguely LIA-type coarsewares and, possibly, the potin referred to in **4**).

From *CSM-04 :* Several contexts, *112, Surface find near 118, 118, 118+120 and 124* produced material of this date. *Context 118*, in particular produced three-four coarseware jar rims virtually identical in form to examples from other known regional LIA assemblages from Ebbsfleet Farm (Thanet), Green Lane and Whitfield-Eastry By-pass Site 2 (both near Whitfield, Dover), Castle Street Canterbury and Bigbury (Harbledown), near Canterbury. Though the present material may date entirely within the first century BC – the general lack of early-style 'Belgic' material from the site does not encourage this dating, which normally applies to contemporary mixed-tradition, indigenous and 'Belgic'-style LIA assemblages. Most of the present material may well pre-date c.100 BC and belong entirely within the second half of the second century BC.

6. *Late ('Belgic'-style) Iron Age-Mid Roman*

From *FHM-98 :* Two rims, one from a closed-form bead-rim jar (*Context F57*) and another from a similar lightly comb-finished jar (*Context UN*); their manufacturing primitivity encourages the likelihood of activity in the area from at least 75/50 BC onwards.

From *CSM-04 :* One 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered sherd from *Context 110*, encourage the likelihood of *some* activity during the first century BC - but the period count is low, and remains so until the later first century AD. Material that is confirmably of pre-c.75 AD date, is virtually absent. From this date, more certainly after c.100 AD, there appears to be continuous activity throughout most of the second century, principally represented by Romanised native kitchenwares, but also a few examples of finer tablewares, 1-2 buff sandy flagons from the Canterbury industry – and some beakers and jars from the North Kent Upchurch industry . Some of the coarsewares are harder-fired – a regional trend representing improvements in productional technology – a starting from around c.150/175 AD. These may indicate activity as late as c.225/250 AD but no genuinely Late Roman material is present.

From *BI-94 :* One BB2-type bowl (potter's/owner's mark on base) – mid-later C2 AD and 1 Upchurch-type vessel – LC1-EC2 AD, were recovered.

From *TS-39 :* Upto 200 sherds including burnt samian (part 1 decorated bowl), Upchurch-types, Canterbury sandy wares, amphora (including.Dressel 20) and various other coarsewares, most of second century AD date though some may be of early third century AD, were recovered.

8. *Medieval-Late Medieval*

From *FHM-98 :* A single large Wealden-type sandy ware cistern spigot spout was recovered (*Context UN*).

9. *Post-Medieval and later*

From *CSM-04 :* Two Late Post-Medieval sherds (c.1775-1850 AD range), probably intrusive, one each from *Contexts 114, 116.*

II. The Beaker pottery from Trinity Square, Margate (TSQ-03 and TRI-04) – Dr. Alex Gibson (Archive Report No.88)

TSQ-03, 35

Small rim sherd weighing 3g. The fabric is quite hard and well-fired with brown surfaces and a black core. The surface colouration penetrates less than 1mm into the fabric. The sherd measures 7mm thick and contains grog inclusions upto 3mm across. The rim is rounded but slightly flattened and below the rim is a large pellet of clay, apparently applied. The rim diameter has been approximately 240mm. The fabric and plastic decoration suggest that this sherd is from a rusticated Beaker.

TSQ-03, Z2 118

Small sherd weighing 3g in a well-fired fabric, slightly sandy to the touch, coloured red externally and black internally. The fabric measures 7mm thick and contains finely crushed grog. There is a slight shoulder to the sherd below which is a horizontal scored line with traces of 3 or 4 diagonal lines below. The sherd has a fresh break The fabric, zoned decoration and slight shoulder suggest that this sherd is from a zoned Beaker.

TSQ-03, Z1 117 L-I

Small base sherd weighing 10g in a well-fired fabric, slightly sandy to the touch, coloured red externally and black internally. The fabric measures 7mm thick and contains finely crushed grog. The sherd has a fresh break and may be the same vessel as Z2 118 above. The fabric suggests that this sherd is from a Beaker.

TRI-04 632/634

Small grey-brown sherd weighing 3g in a soft, smooth but well-fired fabric (5mm thick) containing finely crushed grog. The sherd is curved as if from the belly of a pot, and the outer surface is decorated with fine fingernail impressed vertical herring-bone motif. Probably Beaker.

TRI-04 622

Small wall sherd (5g) in a hard and well-fired fabric with red surfaces and a black core. The fabric is 5mm thick and contains finely crushed flint and grog. Some of these inclusions break the surface, particularly the inner. The outer surface is decorated with a filled triangle motif of fine comb impressions. Comb-zoned Beaker.

TRI-04, 616

Small sherd weighing 1g in a well-fired fabric, slightly sandy to the touch, coloured red externally and black internally. The fabric measures 5mm thick and contains finely crushed grog. Beaker.

Discussion

These sherds appear to represent the remains of a small Beaker assemblage though association of all sherds cannot be proven and the small size of the individual elements suggests that the sherds are residual. The rusticated Beaker from this site brings the findspots of rusticated sherds in Kent to 12. All vessels from these sites are represented by small sherd evidence, with the exception of the herringbone decorated vessel from Dover (Clarke 1970 Fig435), notably from the buried land surface at Hollywell Coombe (Gibson in Preece & Bridgeland 1998). The fine fingernail decoration on TRI-04 632/634 is similar to an East Anglian Beaker from Castle Hill, Folkestone (Gibson 1994) and indeed the curvature of the present vessel may well suggest a Beaker of similar profile. The plastic decoration of TSQ-03, 35 can be matched at Hollywell Coombe, Lydd Quarry (Gibson 1996a), Laundry Road, Minster (Gibson 1996b) and South Dumpton Down (Perkins & Gibson 1990).

The diagonal line motif and filled triangle motif of TSQ-03, Z2 118 and TRI-04 622 respectively can also be paralleled at the buried land surface of Holywell Coombe (Gibson in Preece & Bridgeland 1998) and might suggest a stylistically late assemblage however it is always a risk to make too much of such a small and largely unassociated assemblage: small in terms of amount of material and sherd size.

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III. The Mid-Late Iron Age incised and painted bowl from Fort Hill, Margate 1998

An excavation was undertaken in 1998 by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology prior to the building of an extension to the Margate Police Station. During the excavation, complementary work by Mr.John Villette, recovered the traces of a circular, slightly sunken floored, roundhouse containing a large piece of tabular flint used as an anvil, a few rather undiagnostic pieces of later prehistoric pottery – and the excellent bowl illustrated **above/below**. The form and decoration of this bowl and the associated pottery, tentatively suggested a Mid-Late Iron Age date for the building. During recent correspondence, Dr.Valerie Rigby (formerly of the British Museum) has kindly confirmed that the bowl is likely to date to the La Tene II phase of the later Iron Age, which would place it between c.250-125 BC. The bowl is flint-tempered with black body surfaces. The upper body panel has been decorated with boldly incised grooves creating a curvilinear design – part of which has been infilled with maroon-red iron-oxide pigment (line tone in the design roll-out) and the rest, including the lower body, has been given a shiny burnish. This type of contrasting two-tone finish is part of a long tradition - beginning in the Early Iron Age with rectilinear Halstatt-type designs, changing during the fourth-third centuries BC into the curvilinear vegetal designs typical of the La Tene art-styles that ultimately, on metalwork, found their artistic *floruit* in objects like the Battersea shield and Late Iron Age mirror backs. The actual bowl is, currently, regionally unique (though there are echoes amongst other broadly contemporary southern English bowls). It was handmade and the inscribing of its decoration far from even. Despite this, it is a fine vessel. Since most craftsmen carry an ideal image of what they want to create in their minds – the present illustration is an allowable idealisation of that image.

Appendix 3. Human Bone Analysis TRI 04 TTB: The Human Bones

Trevor Anderson MA & J. Andrews BDS BSc FRSM

We report on human bones found in layer 446. The material was sub-divided into East and West portions by the archaeologists. Indices and non-metric data is included as Appendix A. Other detailed recording remains as archive.

Skeleton 446 East

A practically complete skeleton, missing only part of the cranial base and some small hand and feet bones. The majority of the bones are broken but repairable. The facial area, as well as the spine and the ribs are particularly fragmented and incomplete. The cranium was repairable but had been deformed in the ground by long-standing pressure. Nineteen animal bones were found mixed with the human bones

Cranial and pelvic characteristics, including frontal bone morphology; mastoid process size; pre-auricular sulcus, indicate that the remains are female (Ferembach *et al* 1980). Humeral and femoral articular surface diameters support the diagnosis (Bass, 1987: 150; 219). Lack of dental attrition and clearly visible cranial sutures indicate a young adult. An age of 23-28 years is confirmed by the fact that clavicular fusion line is still visible (Ferembach *et al* 1980). Stature, based on mean humeral, femoral and tibial lengths, was calculated as 1.511m (4' 11_") (Trotter & Gleser, 1958). Indices indicate that both femora display marked medio-lateral flattening (platymeria) (Appendix A). The condition is infrequent in modern femora but when found, there is a preference for flattening to be more marked on the left side and in females (Holtby, 1918). The flattening may be related to mineral or vitamin deficiencies (Buxton, 1938) or it could be a response to mechanical adaptation and increased muscular stresses (Schofield, 1959).

Two anatomical variants, both related to external, environmental factors, were noted. The right sacrum displays an accessory facet, evidence of abnormally close contact with the pelvis (Petersen, 1905). The variant was first recognised by von Albinus in 1753 (Seligmann, 1935). They are probably related to degeneration of the intervertebral discs, with subsequent spinal compression and are certainly more frequent in older adults (Seligmann, 1935; Stewart, 1938; Trotter, 1937, 1964). Various workers have noted a male bias for the trait (Seligmann, 1935; Stewart, 1938). However, a female predilection has also been reported, possibly related to carrying heavy objects on their heads (Trotter, 1964). Both femoral necks display an area of exposed trabeculae, so-called Allen's fossa (Finnegan, 1978). The trait has been related to marked flexion of the hip (Kate, 1963; Meyer, 1934). However, extreme extension of the hip, which could be related to running down steep hillsides, has been implicated (Angel, 1964). Certainly, both variants suggest an active physical lifestyle.

There was no evidence of osseous pathology. Oral pathology was confined to calculus deposition and a single carious cavity. Deposits of calculus affected the labial/buccal and

lingual/palatal surfaces of most teeth. A medium-sized cavity was noted on the distal surface of the left mandibular second premolar.

Skeleton 446 West

Apparently, a practically complete skeleton, missing only most of cervical spine, left lower leg and feet. However, the osteological analysis suggests that two individuals are represented. The majority of the bones are broken but repairable. The spine and the ribs are particularly fragmented and incomplete. An additional small cranial fragment and a proximal hand phalanx were found mixed with the skull. Thirty-four animal bones were found mixed with the human bones

The cranium is possibly male. It exhibits both male (frontal bone morphology) and female (mastoid process size; occipital morphology) characteristics (Ferembach *et al* 1980). Cranial sutures are still visible. However, marked dental attrition in combination with *ante-mortem* tooth loss many years before death (by extensive bone resorption) indicates an elderly individual, probably over 50 years of age. The upper right second molar crown had been destroyed by a large carious cavity. The adjacent first molar also displays a large disto-occlusal cavity. Both affected molars, as well as the upper right second premolar and left central incisor display evidence of chronic infection with suppuration. Periodontal status is very poor. Indeed, most of the anterior teeth in both jaws are proclined (collapsed labially) and widely spaced. During life, the teeth would have been quite mobile. The individual is dolichocranic (long-headed) and platyrrhine (broad nosed) (Appendix A).

The pelvis exhibits possible male (greater sciatic notch; sub-pubic angle) and possible female (faint pre-auricular sulcus; acetabular diameter) characteristics (Ferembach *et al* 1980). However, a female diagnosis is suggested, the latter is supported by humeral and femoral metrics (Bass, 1987: 150; 219). The post-cranial skeleton is that of a young adult. An age of 23-26 years is confirmed by the fact that both the clavicle and the iliac crest are not completely fused. The left proximal tibia exhibits a very faint fusion line and the pubic symphysis is also unfused, both indicating an young adult. Stature, based on mean humeral, femoral and tibial lengths, was calculated as 1.565m (5' 1_") (Trotter & Gleser, 1958). Indices indicate that both femora display marked medio-lateral flattening (platymeria) (see above SK 446 East; Appendix A).

The elderly male intact skull and mandible and the young adult female post-cranial bones are all of a similar colour and condition. The absence of the cervical vertebrae suggests that the skull belonging to the post-cranial skeleton had been disturbed and removed sometime after the original burial. The small fragment of skull may be from the missing skull. The recovered mature adult skull was found with a mandible. If both were in articulation, when excavated, this would suggest that they had been deposited as a fleshed head rather than as a dry bone cranium.

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Appendix A: Detailed Osteological Data

SK 446 East

Indices

Post-Cranial		
Humerus	R	L
Brachic	82.5	85.2
Robusticity	11.7	12.3
Femur		
Meric	75.3	73.5
Pilasteric	93.0	83.2
Robusticity	12.9	13.2
Tibia		
Cnemic	68.3	63.2

Cranial Non-Metrics
Right parietal notch bone; bilateral frontal notch; left parietal foramen

Post-Cranial Non-Metrics
Right accessory sacral facet; bilateral Allen's fossa

SK 446 West

Indices

Cranium		
Cranial Index	73.3	
Frontal index	75.5	
Nasal Index	56.2	
Frontal curve Index	86.7	
Parietal curve Index	88.0	
Occipital curve Index	76.8	

Post-Cranial

Sternum		
Manubrio-corpus	62.1	

Humerus	R	L
Brachic	73.3	81.5
Robusticity	13.7	14.1

Femur		
Meric	75.9	73.2
Pilasteric	110.8	102.3
Robusticity	13.1	13.1

Tibia		
Cnemic	81.4	81.1

Cranial Non-Metrics
Bilateral coronal ossicle; bilateral frontal notch; left mastoid foramen absent

T.SQ 03 The Human Skeleton

T. Anderson, MA & J. Andrews BDS, BSc, FRSM

The Material

The skeleton is well preserved and practically complete. Even the smallest hand and feet bones have been recovered. However, the right leg had been disturbed after deposition. The femur is present but displaced. The patella and all but the distal portions of the tibia and the fibula are absent. Apart from the fragmentary ribs, the bones are solid. Based on recognised sexing techniques, including pelvic and cranial morphology, the skeleton is considered to be male (Ferembach *et al* 1980). The vertebral end-plates as well as the medial clavicles are unfused. Traces of fusion lines are visible on the iliac crest; the humeri (proximal); radii (distal) and the femora. The apex of the root of the upper right third molar is incomplete. As such, an age estimation of *c.* 20-24 years is indicated (Ferembach *et al* 1980). Based, on femoral and tibial length, living stature was assessed as 1.700m (5' 7") (Trotter & Gleser, 1958).

Metric Analysis

Cranial metrics indicate a round-headed (brachycranic) individual (index: 81.2) with a narrow face (total facial index: 95.3; upper facial index: 56.6); narrow nose (index: 42.2) and narrow orbits (indices: R: 95.1; L: 95.7) (Bass, 1987: 69, 75-77). Various factors, including colder climatic conditions (Beals, 1972) and improved nutrition (Kouchi, 2000; Lasker, 1946; Mikic, 1990) have been related to brachycephalisation. Nasal morphology may be influenced by climatic conditions, with narrow noses related to cold and dry conditions (Thomson & Buxton, 1923). However, it must be stressed that no firm conclusions should be made from a single cranium.

Post-cranial indices indicate that both femora are platymeric: display anterior-posterior flattening (Bass, 1987: 214). The flattening is more marked on the left (index: 76.9) than the right (index: 83.5). The left tibia is not flattened (index: 72.4) (Bass, 1987: 233). Platymeria has been related to mineral or vitamin deficiencies (Buxton, 1938) and to mechanical adaptation and increased muscular stresses (Schofield, 1959). Based on a single individual the metrics fall within the bounds of normality.

Non-Metric Variants

Minor anatomical variants include bilateral accessory sacral facets and squatting facets. The former is probably related to degeneration of the intervertebral discs, with subsequent spinal compression (Trotter, 1937, 1964). Certainly, there is clear evidence that the variant is more frequently seen in older adults (Seligmann, 1935; Stewart, 1938; Trotter, 1937, 1964). In some studies there is a male bias (Seligmann, 1935; Stewart, 1938). High frequencies of the latter variant are known in races that habitually squat, including Aborigines (Wood, 1920) and Indians (Singh, 1959). These findings, coupled with much lower frequencies for modern European material (Wood, 1920), support a correlation between squatting and trait manifestation.

Both femora display Allen's fossae and hypotrochanteric fossae. The former affect the femoral neck and are largely developmental in nature (Angel, 1964). Meyer (1934) suggested that extreme flexion of the hip, perhaps during sleep, was responsible. Kate (1963)

considered that the rectus femoris, also a flexor of the hip, was instrumental in trait manifestation. More recent work has argued for extreme extension, as occurs in rapidly descending steep slopes, being the causative factor (Angel, 1964). It is well known that Allen's fossae are frequently present in juvenile material, so much so that they have been termed, "the teenage imprint" (Kostick, 1963). It is possible that the flexors are weaker both during the growing period and in adult females, thus permitting greater extension of the hip and consequently trait development. The presence of hypotrochanteric fossae are related to the insertion of the accessory adductor, a muscle not normally developed in man (Appelton, 1922). The fossae occur in foetal material (Hrdli_ka, 1934) which suggests that manifestation may be related to bone remodelling rather than robusticity or musculature.

Pathology

There is minor smooth porosity in both orbits, so-called *cribra orbitalia.* Welcker coined the term in 1885 due to the sieve-like appearance of the socket in advanced cases (Hengen, 1971). The lesion, caused by expansion of the diploë, has been related to iron deficiency (Hengen, 1971; Moseley, 1966; Stuart-Macadam, 1989). In our case, the morphology of the lesions supports an inactive and healed problem. Iron deficiency may be related to parasitic infestation as well as inadequate diet (Hengen, 1971).

Both first proximal pedal phalanges display cystic cavitation of their proximal surfaces. The right has been damaged *post-mortem* but traces of the defect are visible. The left phalanx displays an active lesion with exposure of the underlying trabecular bone. The heads of both first metatarsals are unaffected. These lesions may represent an atypical presentation of osteochondritis dissecans, a condition in which an area of articular cartilage and subchondral bone separate (Barrie, 1987). In clinical practice, the lesion may give rise to a painful swelling, typically presenting at the knee in adolescent and young adult males (Barrie, 1987). Originally considered to be secondary to trauma, more recent research has shown that not all cases are associated with injury (Mubarak & Carroll, 1981). It is thought that a localised delay in ossification may be responsible for the defect (Barrie, 1987).

Oral Health

Five teeth (the maxillary left third molar, both mandibular third molars and second premolars) are congenitally absent. The congenital absence of several teeth is known as partial anodontia. Four deciduous teeth have been retained. Due to the absence of the permanent premolars both mandibular deciduous second molars were still in the jaw at time of death. Both teeth crowns display marked attrition due to the fact that they are not designed to function into adulthood. Although all the permanent anterior teeth had erupted normally both deciduous maxillary canines had been retained between the permanent canines and the first premolars. The right deciduous canine was represented by only a root. The left tooth had been lost shortly before death, as shown by a resorbing (healing) socket.

The dentition is free of caries and enamel hypoplasia. Rapid attrition has led to exposure of the root canals of the left deciduous mandibular molar. This has caused chronic infection with marked bone loss (Plate 1). There is widespread calculus deposition, especially on the labial aspect of the anterior teeth. There is also occlusal calculus on the lower left molars. The latter is normally only seen when the teeth are unopposed. In the present case, its development is related to malocclusion. The right maxillary canine is inclined palatally.

This unilateral presentation would produce a "locked bite". As such, normal mastication, including side-to-side movement of the upper and lower dental arcade, would not be possible.

The labial aspect of the crown of the left permanent upper canine had been avulsed (Plates 1 & 2). No other teeth present with evidence of trauma. The fact that the fractured surface displays calculus deposition confirms that the injury occurred during life (Plate 2). It is an unusual type of fracture, apparently caused by a sharp force transmitted from the occlusal aspect of the crown to the labial aspect of the cemento-enamel junction. Such an injury could occur when a person fell over and caught the occlusal edge of the tooth on a hard object.

Conclusion

A well-preserved skeleton of a young adult male was recovered. There is evidence that his spine was subject to chronic strain and compressional forces and that he frequently squatted. As a child he may have suffered from iron deficiency. The dentition displayed both partial anodontia and retention of teeth. Malocclusion would have affected the normal mastication. The labial portion of the left maxillary canine had been avulsed. Calculus deposition on the fractured surface confirms that the injury occurred during life.

Plates

1 T. SQ 03 SK 1: left maxilla and mandible. The upper canine displays avulsion of the labial aspect of the crown. The space distal to the affected tooth is for the deciduous canine that was shed shortly before death. The retained lower deciduous second molar ("e") displays marked attrition and associated chronic infection with subsequent bone loss. Both third molars are congenitally absent

2 T. SQ 03 SK 1: detail of the left maxilla, showing canine and lateral incisor. The former displays avulsion of the labial aspect of the crown and deposition of calculus on the fractured surface.

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Appendix 4. Progress Report for the Analysis of the Animal Bone from Trinity Square, Margate

By Frances Booth

Trust for Thanet Archaeology

The animal bone assemblage from Trinity Square, Margate has at this stage been fully recorded, the faunal material has been identified to species, bone element and tooth type. Dental wear and epiphyseal fusion stages have been recorded, measurements of long bones and teeth have been taken and butchery and pathology evidence identified.

This data has been inputted onto a set of databases in Microsoft Access format. The statistical and quantitative analysis of the assemblage has been carried out to allow interpretation of the material in relation to subsistence economies and husbandry practices at the Iron Age settlement.

There are 1856 bone fragments in the assemblage. The species represented consist of cattle, sheep/goat, sheep, pig, domestic fowl, horse, red or roe deer, dog and wolf, various small birds, rat, vole, shrew, mole, frog, whale, various fish species, human and amounts of bone identifiable only as large, medium and small mammal. The majority of the assemblage is attributable to the main domestic species of cattle and sheep and a small amount of pig. Domestic fowl is also represented small quantities and these are all likely to be food animals also utilised for secondary products before and after slaughter, including milk, wool, skin, horns and bone working material.

Red and roe deer have been hunted in nearby woodland to the settlement or traded in from other areas and were slaughtered for venison consumption and bone working material – antler tine and beam fragments for knife handles, awls etc. Horse was present in small quantities and animals were potentially used as beasts of burden or for traction. Dog was represented by occasional disarticulated bones and by the articulated spine of a very large animal with most of the skull, the ribs and limbs and tail removed. This may be the result of skinning of a large guard dog.

A single whale vertebra derives from a small whale (?minke/pilot size), either hunted at sea or washed up on nearby shores, that had been defleshed for blubber and meat. Small amounts of fish demonstrate exploitation of the marine resource for food. Small amounts

of disarticulated and articulated rodent, insectivore and frog remains suggest accidental burials of small mammals and amphibians in open pits.

Human remains include an infant femur from Context 12 and adult bones of 2 molars, a carpal, tibia and fibula all from Z1.117 (L2 and L3), which potentially derive from an adult male burial within this pit (Macpherson-Grant pers.comm.).

After consultation with N. Macpherson-Grant it has been decided that the analysis of the faunal assemblage from Trinity Square will be put on hold at the current time to allow for the processing of further animal bone from former excavations at the site by J. Villette. This material will then be recorded separately to the 2003 bone but synthesized in the discussion of all of the animal bone material from the Iron Age settlement in the final report, which will also include bone material from the Fort Hill excavations. We will await details on the type and nature of the different contexts at the site that contained animal bone and also information on the phasing of the site and then the final report shall be compiled.

May we offer our gratitude to you for commissioning this work and many thanks in advance for further information on the archaeology of the site. We look forward to hearing from you.

Frances Booth

13.11.03

Appendix 5.

An Assessment of the Botanical Remains in Environmental Samples from Trinity Square, Margate (TSQ03)

ENV/BOT/ASS/11/04

John Giorgi

May 2004

Museum of London Specialists Service
N.B. The information contained within this report is preliminary assessment data, and may be modified in the light of detailed analytical work

Introduction/methodology

During excavations at the site, ten environmental bulk soil samples were taken for the recovery of biological remains including plant material. The aim of this assessment is to establish the level of preservation, the item frequency and species diversity of any plant material and the potential of the remains for providing information on human/economic activities at the site and the character of the local environment.

The ten samples were all collected from the fills of post-holes or pits, which have been provisionally dated to the Iron Age. The location of the majority of the samples by trench and grid location is shown in Table 1. The size of the samples ranged from five to ten litres in volume with individual sample size being listed in Table 1.

The samples were processed on a modified Siraf flotation tank with sieve sizes of 0.25mm and 1mm for the recovery of the flot and residue respectively. All the samples produced flots, which were oven-dried. The sample residues were also dried and sorted

for biological and artefactual remains. The flots were scanned using a binocular microscope and the item frequency and species diversity of all biological remains was recorded using the following rating system of 1 to 3.

Frequency: 1 = 1-10 items; 2 = 11-50 items; 3 = 50+ items
Diversity: 1 = 1-4 species; 2 = 5-7 species; 3 = 7+ species

Results

Charred plant remains (Table 2)
Charred plant remains were present in all ten samples. Very fragmented charcoal was also recorded in all the samples although generally in very small amounts with the fragments being too small for identification.

Charred cereal grains were present in all the flots although the preservation of the grain was generally very poor and fragmentary with occasional grains (less than ten items) in five samples and moderate amounts (between ten and 30 items) in the other five flots. There were identifiable grains of wheat (*Triticum* spp.), including the glume wheat emmer/spelt wheat (*T. dicoccum/spleta*), plus barley (*Hordeum sativum*), with the best assemblages being in context [124] (grid zone Z2) and to a lesser extent in [81] (grid zone B1), [120] (grid zone Z2) and [193] (grid zone D4).

Occasional charred cereal chaff fragments were also noted in four samples, which consisted entirely of wheat glume bases, including spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*). Charred weed seeds were also present in four samples although again only in small amounts with brome (*Bromus* spp.), dock (*Rumex* spp.), corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*) and leguminous seeds being present.

Waterlogged plant remains (Table 2)
A low to moderate frequency of uncharred seeds of wild plants was noted in six samples representing plants of disturbed (including cultivated) ground and waste places, eg. oraches/goosefoots etc (*Atriplex/Chenopodium* spp.), thistles (*Carduus/Cirsium* spp.), sedges (*Carex* spp.) and spurge (*Euphorbia* spp.). This material is probably intrusive. Rootlets were also present in eight flots with large amounts in six samples.

Faunal remains (Table 3)
Low amounts of animal bone were sorted from the sample residues with the fragmentary nature and poor preservation of these remains limiting the potential for the material to be identified. Occasional small and large mammal bones were recovered from eight and four samples respectively while a few fish bones were sorted from one residue. Very poorly preserved, small unidentifiable bone fragments were also found in three of the flots, particularly in context [193].

Molluscs were also present in all the samples from both the residues and in particular the flots; there were frequent terrestrial molluscs although a large proportion of these consisted of the burrowing species, *Cecelioides acicula*. There were also occasional freshwater molluscs in four samples and a few marine molluscs in seven samples.

Artefactual remains (Table 4)

There was a range of other material sorted from the residues albeit only represented by small amounts of material. Occasional fragments of worked and burnt flint were sorted from nine residues with pot and daub in four samples, clinker fragments in three samples and occasional ceramic building material fragments in one sample.

Discussion

The small amount of charred plant remains from the site will not allow detailed comments on crop husbandry and processing at the settlement although they do provide an insight into the range of cereals used and possibly grown in the vicinity of the site; moreover, the presence of the few chaff fragments and weed seeds does tentatively suggest that crop-processing activities were taking place on the site or close-by. The cereal grains may have been accidentally burnt while being dried or cooked as whole grains while the little processing debris may represent material used as tinder. The charcoal fragments are too small for identification and therefore cannot shed light on the range of woods growing and exploited in the surrounding area.

Recommendations

The small amount of charred plant remains means that the material can only be considered to be of local significance although the potential of the botanical remains must be viewed in the light of the general paucity of archaeobotanical data from prehistoric sites in Kent.

It is therefore recommended that all the charred plant remains from the samples are sorted, identified and quantified. The small amount of charred plant remains from the site may be partly attributed to the small sample size and given that the density of charred remains is generally low, it is recommended that larger sample sizes (of at least 20 and preferably 30 litres) should be collected from any further phase or phases of excavation. This may produce a larger collection of charred plant remains to allow a more detailed examination of crop husbandry and other human activities at the site during the Iron Age.

It is also recommended that the faunal remains from the samples should be analysed for potential information on animal husbandry and the character of the local environment.

Time requirements

Sorting, identification and quantification of the charred plant remains:
Preparation of report:
Analysis of faunal remains from the samples:
Total £720.00

Table 1: TSQ03: Processing details

Context	Trench	Site Grid	Flot	Vol Processed	Vol before sort	Description of residue
24	T4	-	Y	8L	2.1L	Chalk & silt
81	-	B1	Y	5L	1.5L	Chalk & silt
106	-	-	Y	10L	2.5L	Chalk & silt
117	Z1	Z1	Y	9L	3.3L	Chalk & silt

118	Z2	Z2	Y	10L	4.2L	Chalk & silt
120	Z2	Z2	Y	10L	3.9L	Chalk & silt
124	Z2	Z2	Y	10L	4.65L	Chalk & silt
130	-	-	Y	9L	3.9L	Chalk & silt
132	-	-	Y	8L	3.3L	Chalk & silt
193	D4	D4	Y	5L	1.6L	Chalk & silt

Table 2: TSQ03: Biological remains in the flots

				Charred plant remains				Waterlogged plant remains				
Con	**Trench**	**Grid Loc.**	**Flot**	**Grain**	**Chaff**	**Seeds**	**Wood**	**Seed**	**Misc**	**bone**	**Molluscs**	**Comments**
			Vol.	F D	F D	F D	F D	F D	F D	F D	F D	
24	T4	-	10	1/1		1/1	2/1		3/1		3/1	>>roots;few grains
81	-	B1	10	2/1			3/1		3/1		3/1	Roots, molluscs, sm chd plant assemblage
106	-	-	10	1/1			2/1		3/1		3/1	Mainly roots
117	Z1	Z1	5	1/1	1/1	1/1			3/1		3/1	Roots, molluscs, sm chd plant assemblage
118	Z2	Z2	5	1/1	1/1		1/1	1/1	3/1		3/1	Mainly roots & molluscs
120	Z2	Z2	5	2/1	1/1	2/1	1/1	1/1		2/1	3/1	Small chd plant assemblage >molluscs
124	Z2	Z2	10	2/1	1/1	1/1	2/1	2/1			3/1	Small chd plant assemblage
130	-	-	5	1/1			2/1	1/1	1/1		3/1	Mainly molluscs
132	-	-	20	1/1			2/1	2/1	3/1		3/1	>roots & molluscs
193	D4	D4	10	2/1		1/1	1/1	1/1	2/1	3/1	3/1	>frag bone, molluscs, few grains

Table 3:TSQ03: Biological remains in the sample residues

Context	**Trench**	**Grid location**	**Bone LM**	**Bone SM**	**Bone Fish**	**Mollusc Marine**	**Mollusc Fresh water**	**Mollusc Terrestrial**
			F D	F D	F D	F D	F D	F D
24	T4	-	1/1			1/1	1/1	
81	-	B1	1/1					
106	-	-		1/1		1/1	1/1	
117	Z1	Z1	1/1	1/1		1/1		
118	Z2	Z2	1/1			1/1	1/1	
120	Z2	Z2	1/1	1/1		1/1	1/1	
124	Z2	Z2	1/1					
130	-	-	1/1	1/1		1/1		
132	-	-						1/1
193	D4	D4	1/1		1/1	1/1		

Table 4: TSQ03: Other remains in the samples

Context	**Trench**	**Grid location**	**Clinker**	**CBM**	**Daub**	**Worked Flint**	**Burnt Flint**	**Pot**
24	T4	-	O		O	O	O	
81	-	B1			O	O	O	

106	-	-	O	O		O	O	
117	Z1	Z1				O	O	O
118	Z2	Z2				O	O	O
120	Z2	Z2	O		O	O	O	
124	Z2	Z2			O	O	O	O
130	-	-				O	O	
132	-	-						
193	D4	D4				O	O	O

Key: O = occasional (less than 10 items)
F = item frequency : 1 = 1-10 items; 2 = 11-50 items; 3 = 50+ items
D = species diversity: 1 = 1-4 species; 2 = 5-7 species; 3 = 7+ species

Appendix 6.

INTERIM REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS IN THE COBBS BREWERY, FORT HILL AND TRINITY SQUARE AREA OF MARGATE

A second season of excavation is about to start at TrinitySquare, immediately east of the 2003 excavations. This second interim newsletter reviews some of the results of preliminary post-excavation analysis. A third will be supplied after completion of this year's excavation.

Previous archaeological rescue-work, by John Villette in the *Cobbs Brewery* area (1984-85), and by the Trust for Thanet's Archaeology (1998) adjacent to the police station on *Fort Hill,* indicated the presence of a fairly substantial Iron Age settlement on the chalk headland overlooking Margate Harbour. During February and March 2003, a further area immediately east of Fort Hill, in *Trinity Square*, was evaluated and excavated by the Kent Archaeological Field School, prior to the construction of a new surgery and associated car-park. This new fairly large area-excavation confirmed the presence of both Early and Late Prehistoric phases of occupation in the area, together with more ephemeral traces of Late Iron Age, Roman and Late Medieval activity. These are summarized below.

Early Prehistoric : Neolithic-Early Bronze Age

A partially flaked flint axe or adze, from the earlier Fort Hill excavations, suggested there might be some Neolithic activity in the general area (broadly between *c.4000-2000 BC*). The recovery of part of a leaf-shaped arrowhead last year, residual in an Iron Age pit at Trinity Square, confirmed this likelihood. What was uncertain was what type of activity was indicated. The arrowhead was residual in an Iron Age pit. Another two Iron Age pits also produced residual sherds of Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery (*c.2500-1700 BC*) – only two, both worn, one decorated and one from the base of a small beaker. All three pits are close together, from the western end of the site, on the gentle upper south-facing slope of the promontory. In addition a thin but fairly even spread of patinated Neolithic-Early Bronze Age flint flakes was recovered from across the site. The overall number recovered from all three sites is relatively low, considering the relatively large area excavated, and implies that this activity was probably peripheral to any local settlement area. The single arrowhead might be a stray hunting loss, but if so, it is slightly odd that it comes from the same area as the two Beaker sherds.

Even though their original loss, or deposition, may not be contemporary with each other, it is possible that these three finds are from an area of chalk headland set aside for non-secular, burial or ceremonial, use - the two Beaker sherds in particular, stemming perhaps from a, Early Bronze Age burial. Though it is not expected to find any indications of ploughed-out ring-ditches or Beaker period flat graves (not covered by a mound), one aspect of the forthcoming excavation, and during examination of the finds, will be to check thoroughly for more indications of activity during this period.

Later Prehistoric : Early-Middle Iron Age

This is the main broad archaeological period recorded and represented at all three sites by

ditches, numerous pits and postholes, and fairly large quantities of pottery. The Iron Age ditches are on varying alignments, indicating the replacement or renewal of field- or settlement-boundaries over a fairly long period of time. None of these ditches are major defensive works, and all appear typical of the more lightly enclosed or, sometimes even undefended open-style settlements, associated with the Early Iron Age (*c.550-350/300 BC*) throughout the eastern part of the county, such as Highstead (near Chislet), probably Barham Downs (near Bridge) and Hartsdown, also in Thanet.

At all three of the present sites, the archaeological evidence confirms a number of sub-phases within the main Iron Age phase. At Cobbs Brewery there were several short lengths of ditch and a number of inter-cutting pits. At Fort Hill, 4 ditches, one 6-post granary structure, 11 pits, 8 post-pits and 20 postholes were recorded. The ditches are on different alignments and suggest at least two-phases of activity – as does one probable circular and slightly sunken hut floor. Some of the minor postholes include two sets of 4 in a row, in the same area, suggesting a particular function repeated over time within a single settlement phase. At Trinity Square there were at least 5 ditches, again on differing alignments. One may represent a fairly substantial enclosure boundary, but the others are more lightweight and are probably field boundary fence- or hedge-bedding trenches. One, with traces of worn post-socket hollows, was renewed upto three times and another 'cut' or was rlater overlain by a 6-post granary structure. Other large post-pits, some renewed, still need to be assessed for potential function. There are a number of pits from both sites, some large and deep. Two of these contained human burials. One, at Fort Hill, was buried in a crouched position, the other, from Trinity Square, was rather unceremoniously deposited, partially flexed, near the base of a pit beneath a uniform same-time infill.

Most of the pits contained fairly large quantities of pottery, bone, sometimes daub and frequently, burnt flint. Interestingly, fresh, unpatinated, contemporary worked flint (including a scraper and several cores) was recovered from a number of contexts at both Fort Hill and Trinity Square. A large flint anvil was recorded on the probable hut floor at the former site.Weaving is represented by several neatly-made spindle-whorls, half a large circular chalk loomweight and the unfinished disc 'blanks' for two more (Trinity Square), a fragment of fired clay loomweight (Fort Hill) and bone pins from both sites. Again from Trinity, one pit contained the jawless, limbless and ribless, remains of a large, possibly wolf-like dog, with fully articulated spine. Rib and other fragments, from beach-stranded whales, have also been recorded from both Fort Hill and Trinity.

The apparent regional tendancy, during the Early Iron Age, for mostly undefended or lightlky enclosed settlements, indicates generally peaceful conditions, with little or no obvious inter-community conflict. In such conditions, coastal settlements with associated river-mouth harbours (as at Margate) or embayed sheltered beaches ensured easy contact and trade via marine connections, both across the English Channel, around the Kent coast and up the Thames Estuary. On the island of Thanet, the combined Margate assemblage is important because, together with the Tivoli Park material, it comes from one of the only 3-5 relatively large and wealthy social focii that existed on the island during the earlier Iron Age (c.600-300 BC) - the others being Dumpton, Sarre, possibly North Foreland – and maybe the Ebbsfleet anchorage on the Cottington peninsula at the eastern

end of the Wantsum channel. Of these, Dumpton may be the largest in terms of area, followed by Margate. Indicators of relative wealth are subtle and stem partly from comparative differences in settlement size, but also on the frequency of certain ceramic types. Though most sites from the region have produced sherds from quality-finewares and large storage-jars, the comparatively high frequencies of plain red-finished, polychrome-decorated finewares and sherds from large-capacity storage vessels from both Margate, particularly, and Dumpton, are unusual.

The forms, decoration and finishes of much of this pottery is strongly influenced by contemporary continental pottery traditions. Many of the *coarseware* bodysherds have deliberate, partly functional partly decorative, roughening or rustication, of exterior sufaces, mostly below the shoulder and called *eclabousee* in north-eastern France. In addition - and only referring to the Fort Hill assemblage - there are 4 examples of extra thick-walled large-capacity storage-jar sherds. Initially, this may not seem exceptional, but the norm from other similar-sized regional assemblages and sites is 1-2 - and the number will inevitably be higher when the quantities from Cobbs Brewery and Trinity Square are included.

Amongst the *finewares* from all three sites are a number of bowl sherds with either a plain red slip externally or with traces of polychrome decoration in red (ground iron-oxide) and white (ground chalk or clay) paint. Both types occur regularly from other contemporary eastern Kentish Early Iron Age settlements, and amongst these, the simple but attractive rectilinear designs occur as bands of alternating plain and cross-infilled squares or as triangles, chevrons and, rarely, as 'Greek-key' (meander) patterns. Most of these patterns, and the forms of the bowls, beakers and jars they occur on, have been recorded from contemporary settlements in the north-east of France (Departement Nord). From the small excavation of Fort Hill alone there are 10 plain red-finished sherds (of which some may come from polychrome-decorated bowls) and 26 polychrome-decorated sherds. Of the latter type, between 10-15 vessels are represented - this is already an unusually high number compared with other regional sites. In addition there are other examples from the Cobbs Brewery site – including two of the most complete examples of polychrome-decorated beakers from the region.

These comparative frequencies add to a general sense of settlement prosperity and position within the island's settlement hierarchy and suggest a relative wealth based on favourable locations that affect settlement-size and encourage larger dependant populations.

The date of the Iron Age settlement

As indicated many of the fineware and coarseware forms and decoration types from this settlement can be paralleled on the continent. Comparative typological studies of both English and published continental assemblages have indicated that the main currency of the characteristic combination of continental-style rusticated coarsewares and fine sharply angular-shouldered bowls and jars, polychrome-painted with essentially Halstatt-style rectilinear designs, falls between **c.550-450/400 BC**. This does not mean that these types suddenly ceased after that date – they did continue for a while. However,

somewhere during the fourth century, perhaps epicentring around c.350 BC, there are changes in form and decorative styles as the influence of more rounded or S-profiled La Tene-style forms and curvilinear decoration begin to firmly take root on this side of the Channel.

Despite the really quite massive increase in regional prehistoric assemblages in the last 10-20 years, there are still surprisingly few Middle Iron Age sites in the eastern part of the county. At the academic level this is an agreed problem – for which there may be several reasons. However, despite this shortfall, we have just enough data to indicate that after c.300 BC, the frequency of painted wares together with rusticated coasewares in the specifically Early Iron Age sense, decreases markedly.

Recognizing the transition phase from true Early Iron Age to true Middle Iron Age forms is a key aspect of future research. An interesting feature from some of the Trinity pits is that there are some vessels that may epitomize the fourth century changes referred to above, with a number of bowls and jars that are more round-bodied and –shouldered than the bulk of the Early Iron Age assemblage. These look distinctly more Middle Iron Age in form – not quite the flowing S-profiles of true MIA finewares – a foreshadowing, but there all the same. It is very useful for regional studies to have a site producing ceramic elements that are likely to better define this interesting transition phase – dated for the time being to between **c.400/350-300 BC**.

Re-examination of the material from the Fort Hill sunken-floored building, and in particular the La Tene-style curvilinear-decorated and red-painted bowl recovered by John Villette, suggests that both may be later than first thought. The form of the bowl, including its omphalos base and the use of red-finish, is broadly similar to a recently recovered arcade-decorated Late Iron Age bowl from Hawkinge Aerodrome near Folkestone. The Hawkinge bowl is broadly datable to between c.100-50/25 BC. However the decoration on the Fort Hill example looks earlier, more specifically of indigenous pre-'Belgic' LIA date – and at least one rather crude associated jar rim suggests an initial date between **c.150-100/75 BC**. This may fit quite well with the worn potin coin from the site and may also indirectly account for the isolated unstratified recovery of a fairly large fresh 'Belgic'-style rim – itself looking early in style and more likely to be datable to between c.100-75/50 BC, than later. As indicated above, painted wares dated later than c.300 BC are rare from the region as a whole – and though its final dating has still to be confirmed – the likelihood of a later LIA dating for the bowl is as equally useful as the original possibility of an early MIA date. More so, in a way, because it extends the likely chronological range of the settlement, though characteristically - as with so many regional Iron Age sites - it does not contain the Middle Iron Age elements that would provide confirmation of continuous occupation all the way through from c.600/550 BC to the Roman period.

Later activity

Both Fort Hill, and more specifically, Trinity Square, produced small quantities of small, worn 'Belgic', Roman and Medieval sherds. For the earlier, pre-Medieval, group there is unlikely to be any material earlier than c.75/50 BC and none post-dating c.175/200 AD.

The smaller pre-Roman, 'Belgic', group contains two rims whose manufacturing primitivity encourages the likelihood of activity in the area from at least 75/50 BC onwards. The certainty that there is activity of pre-Conquest AD date is further supported by three oxidised sherds representing 2 'Belgic'-style copies of continental Gallo-Belgic Hofheim-style handled flagons and a barrel-jar . These copies are characteristically fired in oxidising conditions and have a pre-Conquest manufacturing end-date. Continuity of indigenous (non-Romanised) activity through the Conquest-period is represented by two sherds made in the local Thanet silty fabric typical of the period c.25-75/100 AD. The larger Roman component contains one small Upchurch-type sherd that might originate from the initial years of this North Kentish potting tradition, ie.between c.50-75 AD, but most date from c.75 AD.

The relative low frequency of sherds recovered coupled with their size and condition suggests that most should represent material included in field-manure, possibly indicating that the western end of the Margate promontory was reserved for arable agriculture, certainly during the Late Iron Age and most probably throughout the Roman period. However - most of the material comes from the western end of the Trinity site - which may indicate a degree of settlement activity around and on the sloping edges of the promontory on its southern, river valley, and south-western, bay anchorage, sides - leaving the headland top free for agriculture. The apparent absence of later Roman material probably reflects a change in local land-use patterns after c.200 AD.

For the later, Medieval, period there is no material definitely earlier than c.1200/1225 AD, with a main surge between c.1250-1325/50 AD, followed by a marked drop in material after c.1350. The low count after the mid-fourteenth century may reflect a decrease in activity/population due to the effects of the Great Plague. Again the size, condition and distribution of these sherds suggests that most, particularly the C13-mid C14 group, stem from the manuring of fields. It is possible that the low count of later fourteenth and Late Medieval material represents another change in land use, with the crown of the ridge possibly becoming fallow- or pasture-land after the Plague. A single large Wealden-type sandy ware cistern 'spigot' spout from Fort Hill is from the lower western slopes of the ridge, overlooking the bay, with its sherd size suggesting loss in an area already under or coming into, permanent housing during the LC15-C16 - if not earlier.

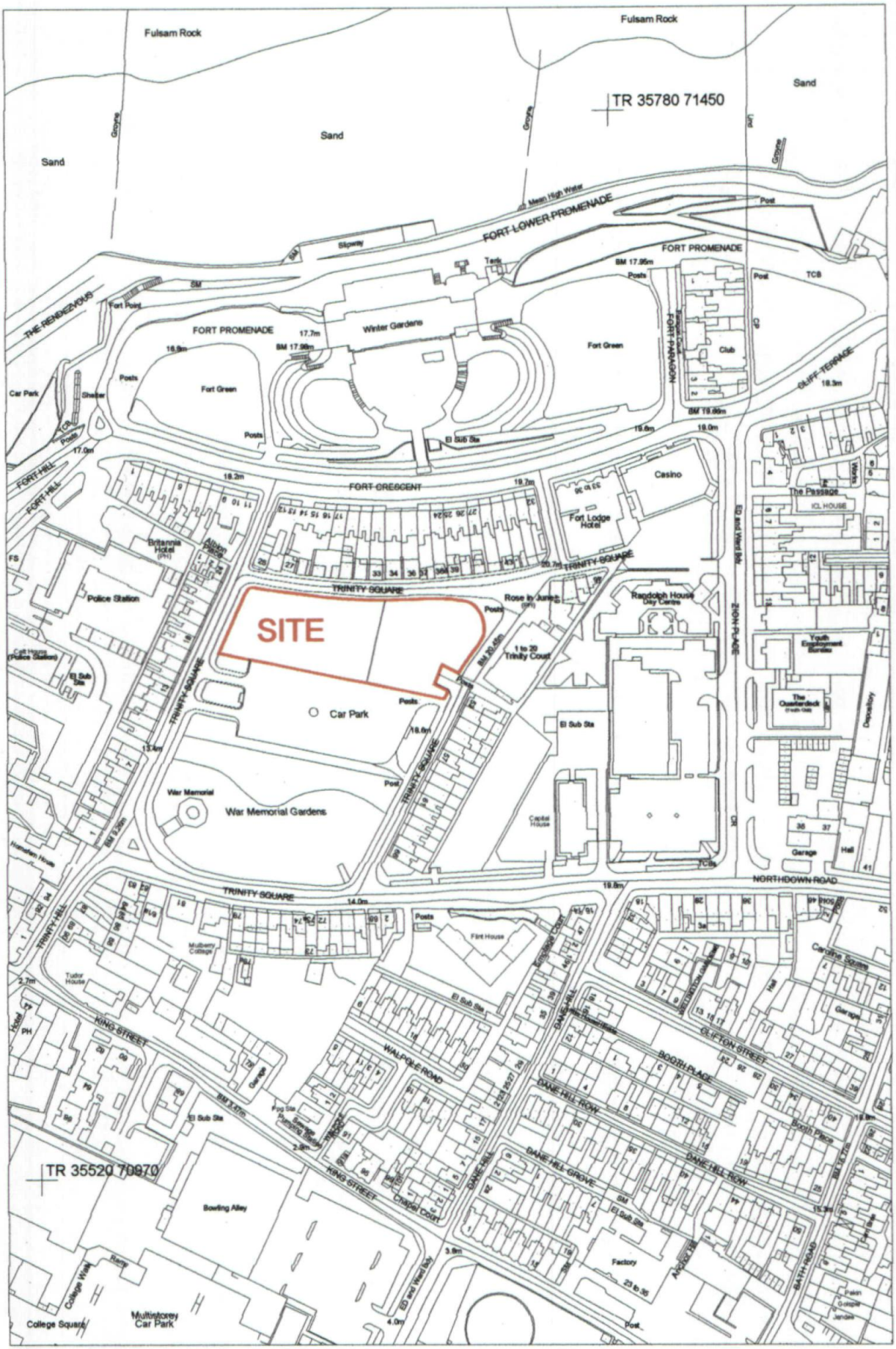


Figure 1. Site Location 1:2500

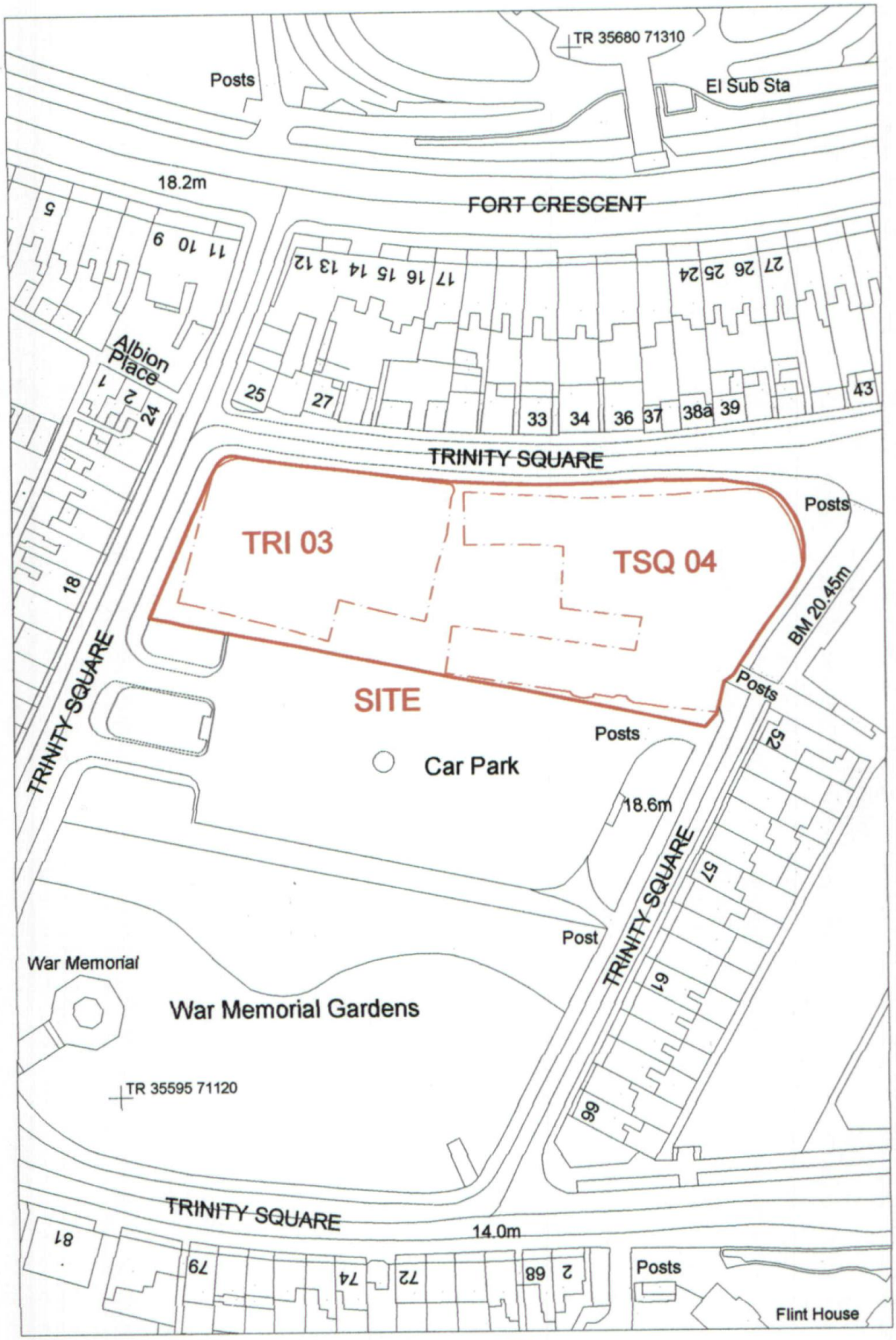


Figure 2. Site Location, Excavation Areas. 1:1000.

Figure 3. All Features. 1:350

Figure 4. TRI 03. 1:200.

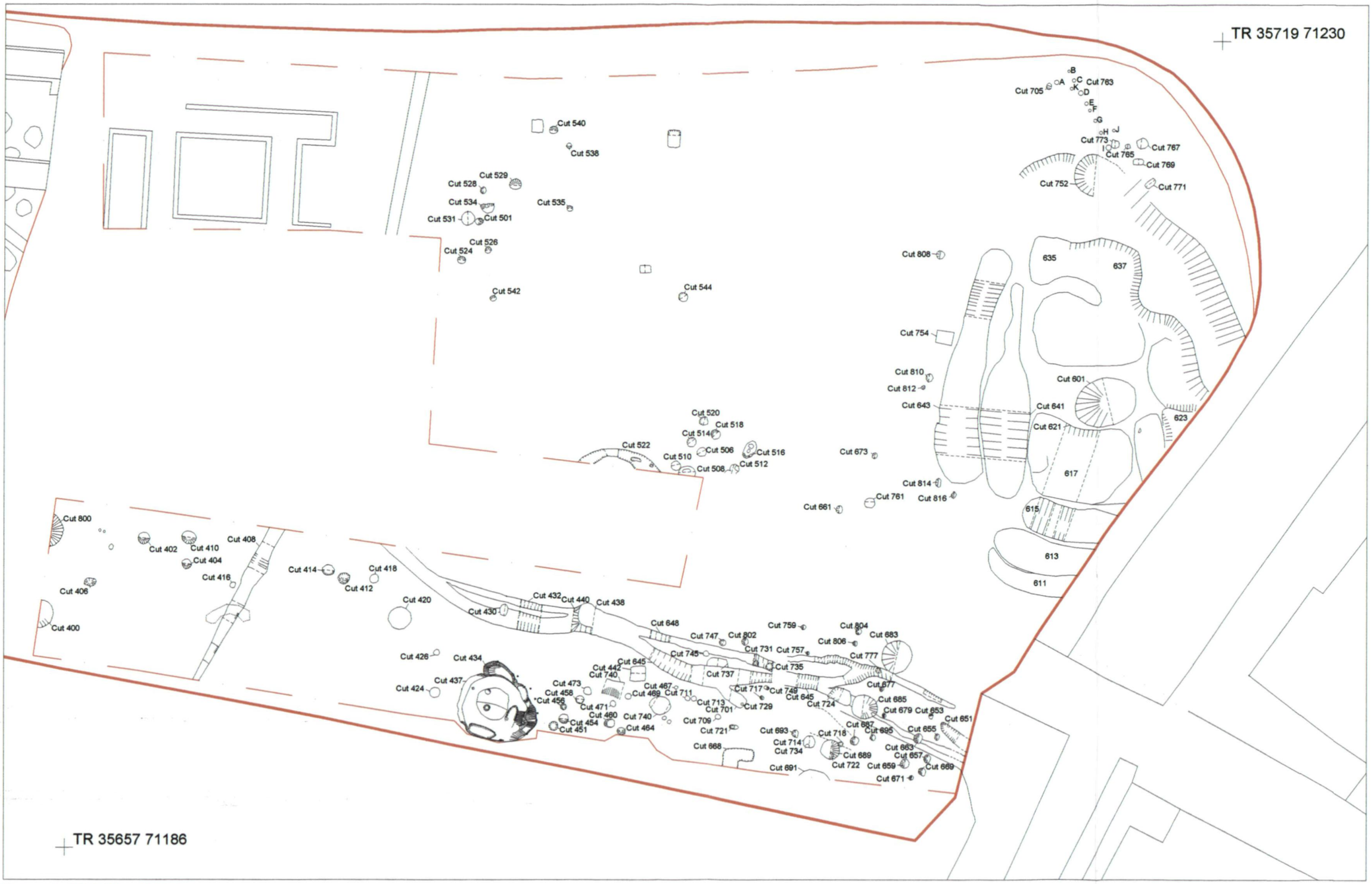


Figure 5. TSQ 04. 1:200.

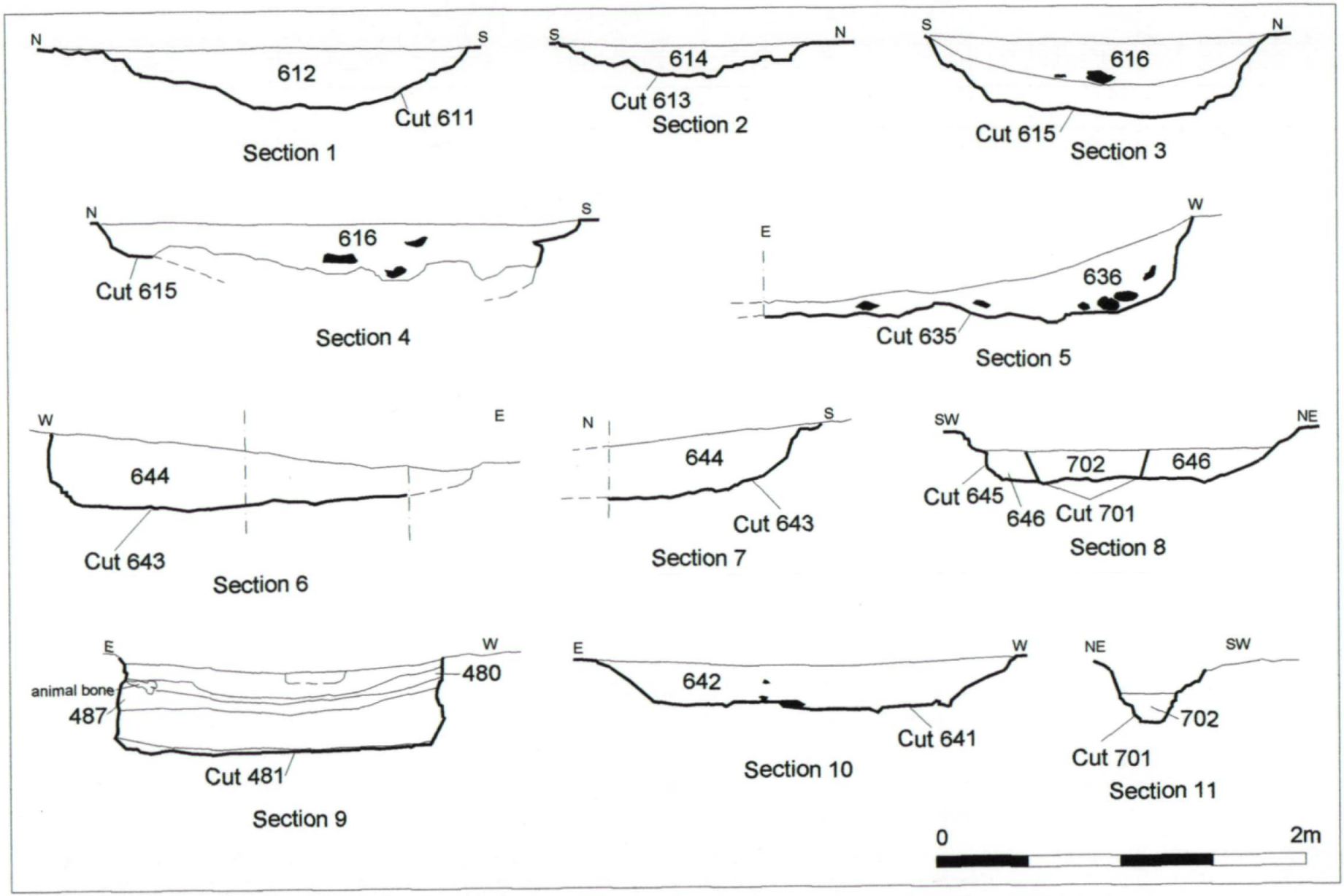


Figure 6. Sections. 1:30.

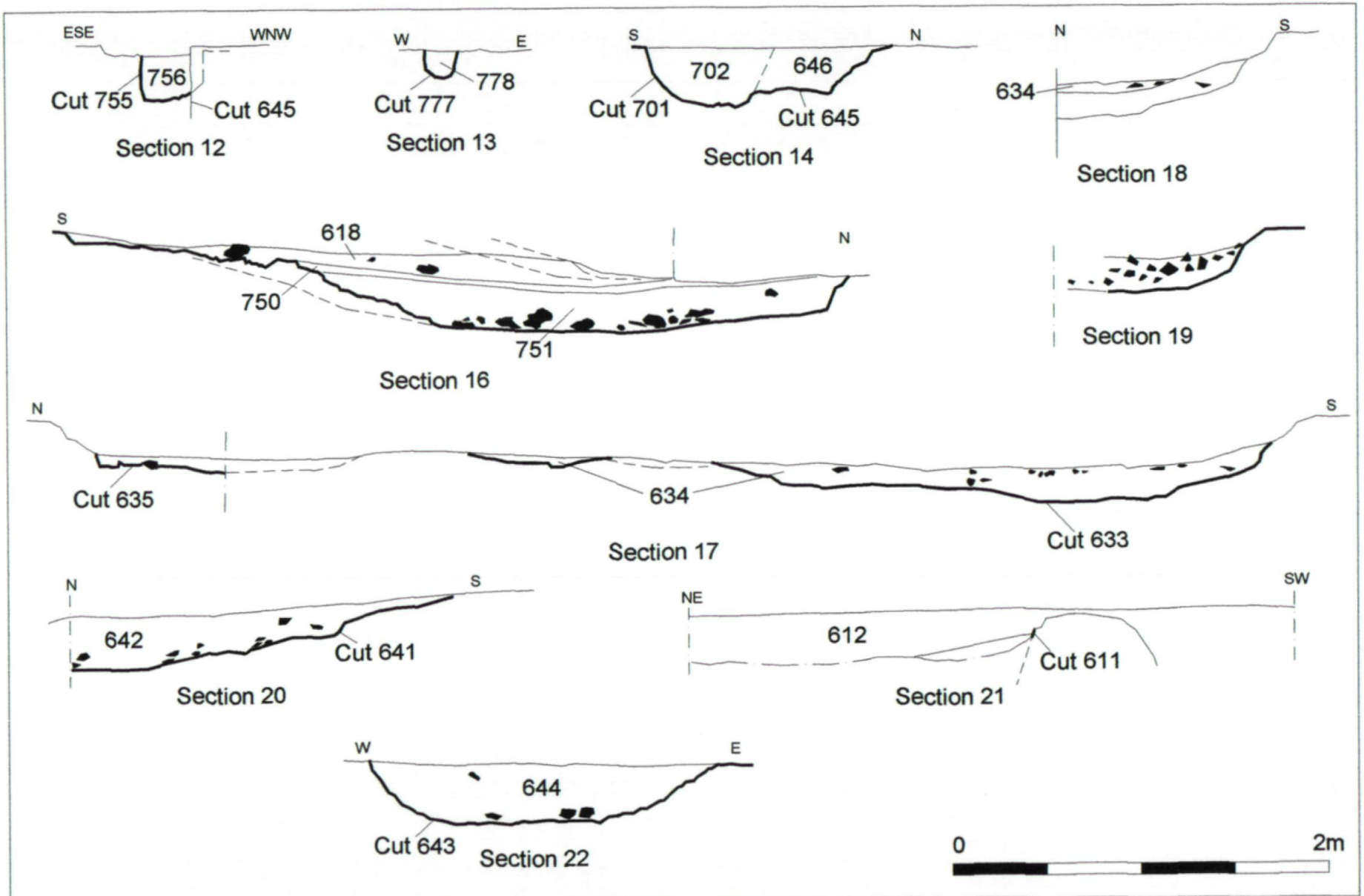


Figure 7. Sections. 1:30.

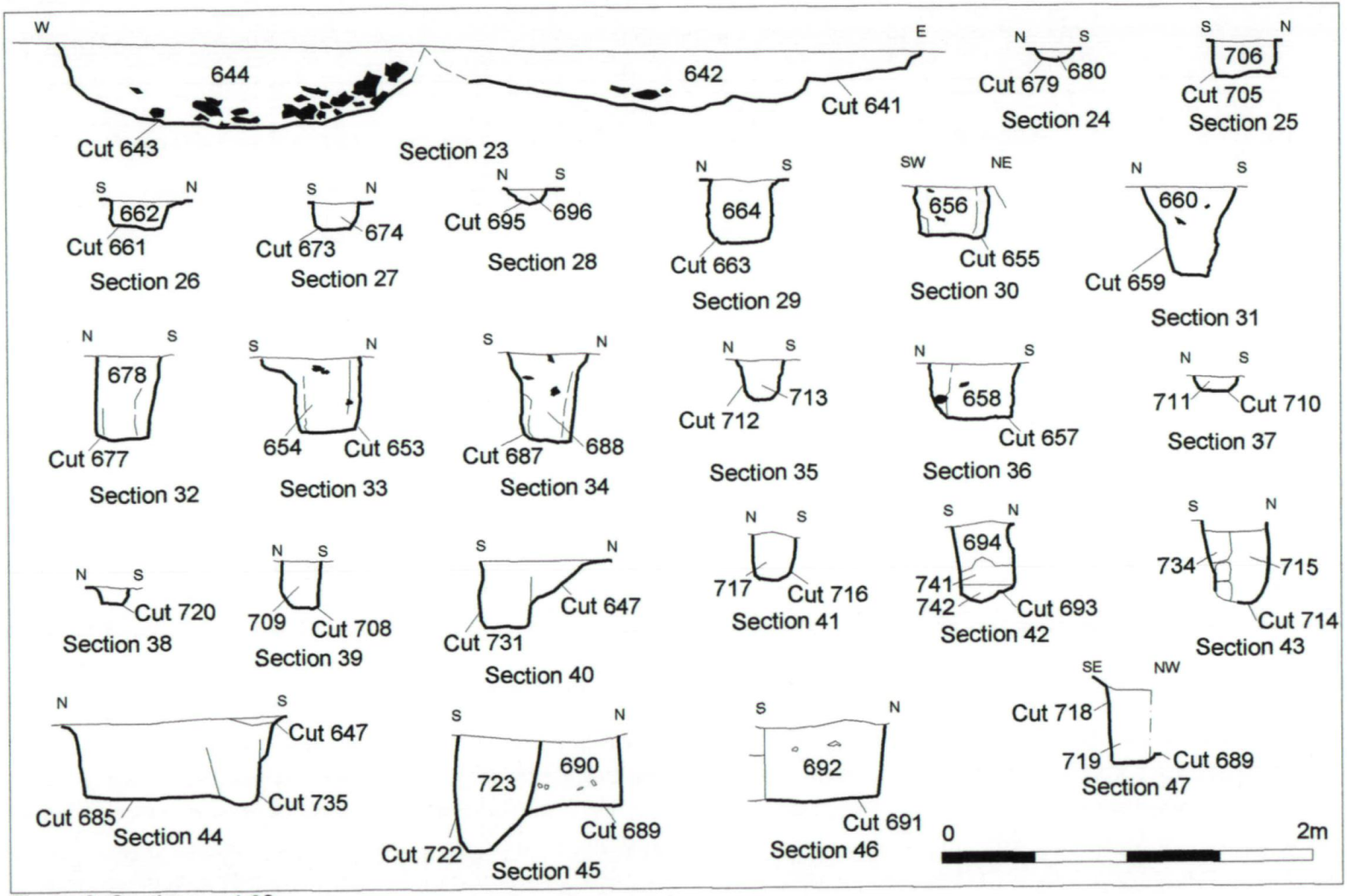


Figure 8. Sections. 1:30.

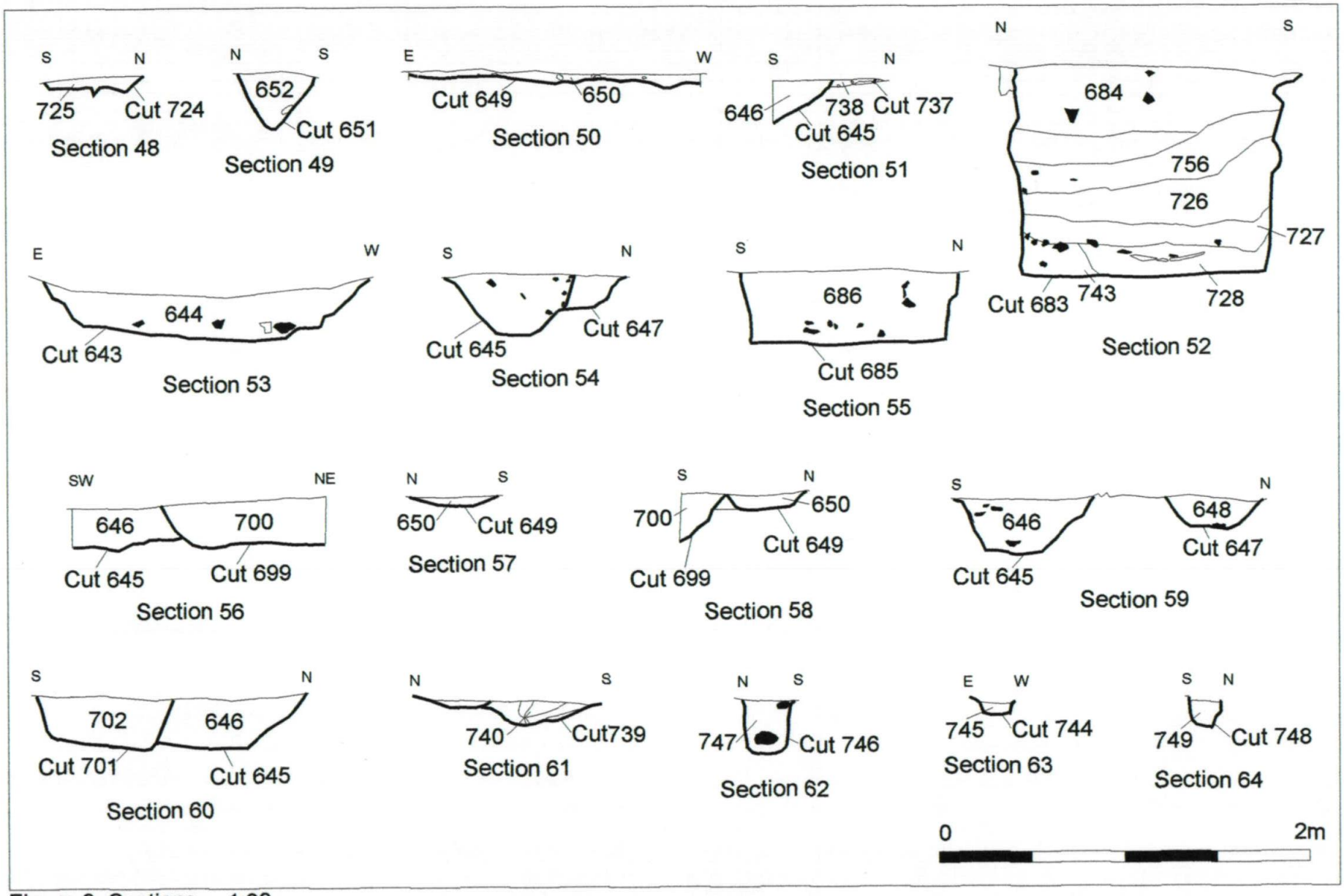
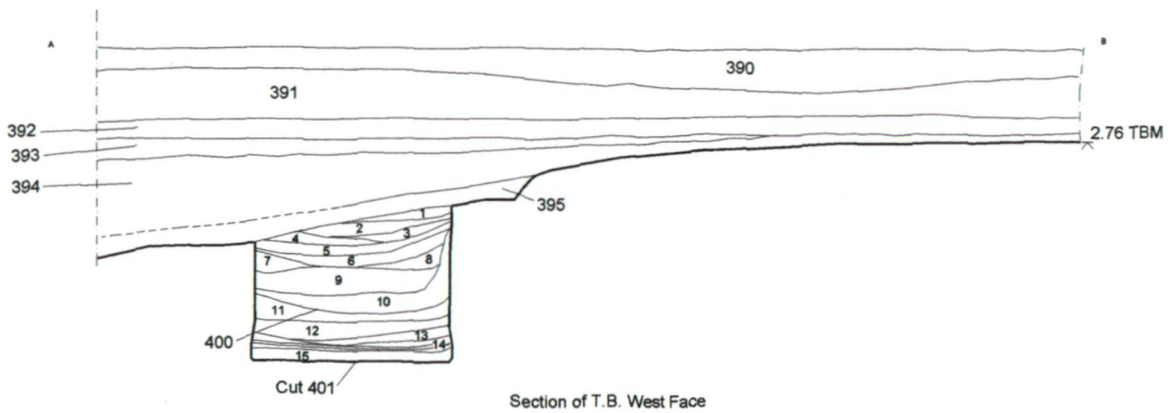


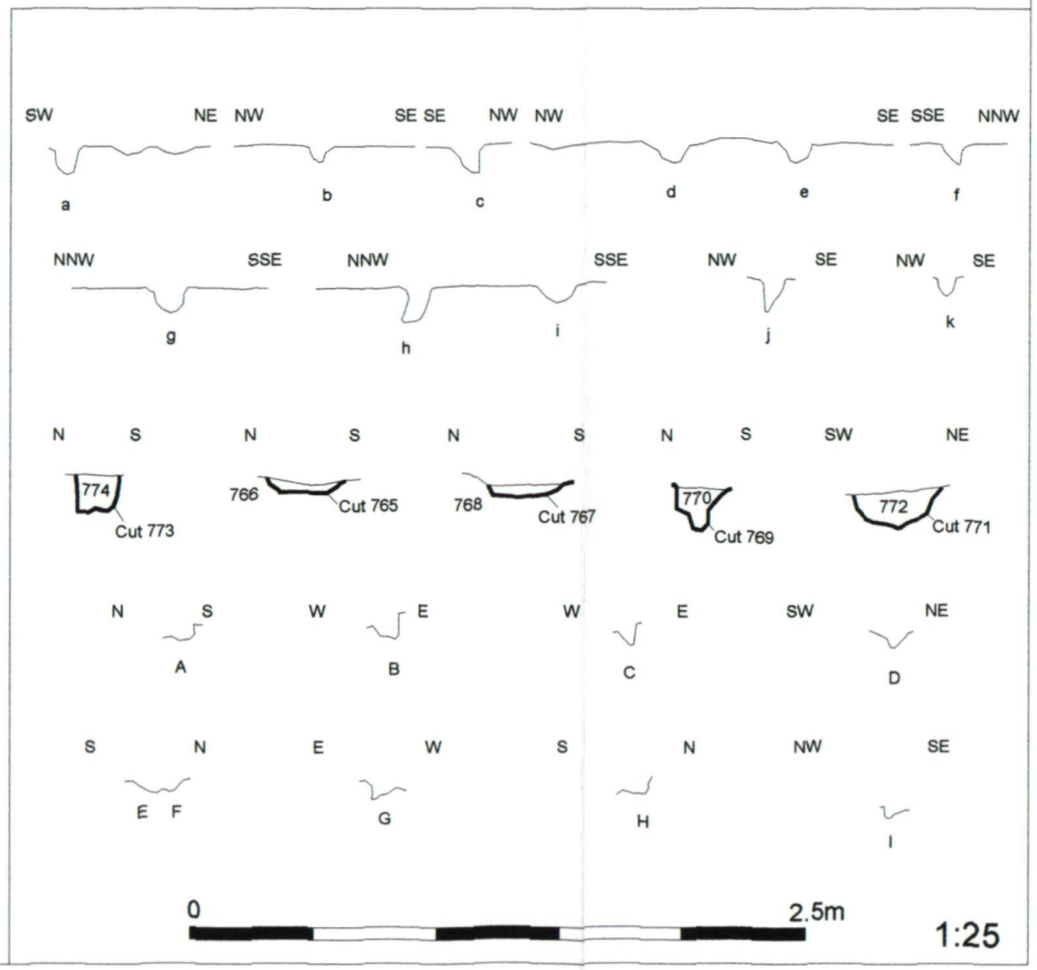
Figure 9. Sections. 1:30.

Long traverse Section east end site (area C) [Section 15]



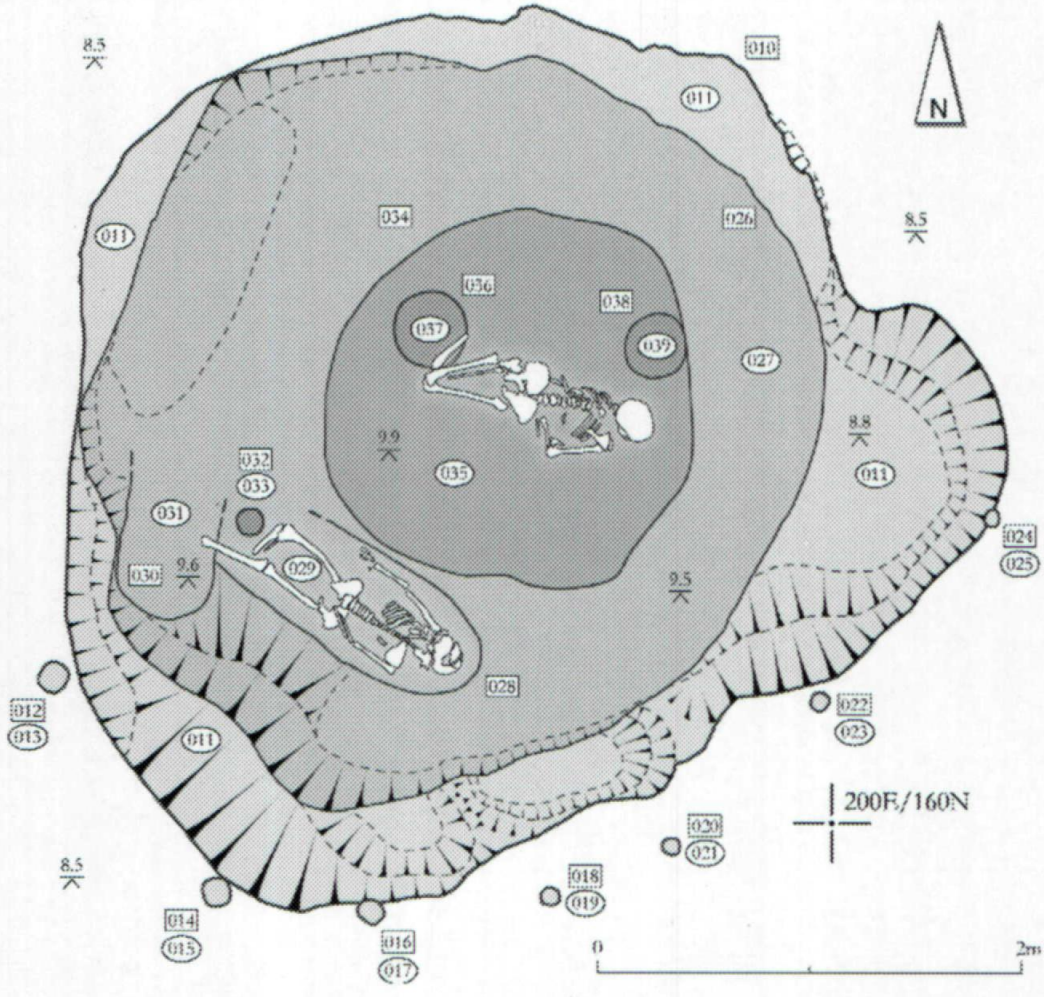
Section of T.B. West Face

1:50

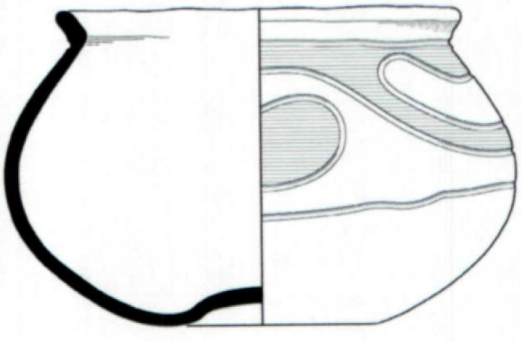


1:25

Figure 10. Sections. 1:50, 1:25.



Feature 437- one of a set of plans for the final report



Iron -Age pot-one of the drawings for the final report