Land adjacent to Salmestone Grange Nash Road Margate Kent

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Oxford Archaeology

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Land adjacent to Salmestone Grange Margate, Kent

NGR TR 353 693

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

SUMMARY

In August 2004, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation on land adjacent to Salmestone Grange, Margate Kent (TR 353 693) on behalf of John Samuels Archaeological Consultants, with agreement from Simon Mason of Kent County Council.

Much of the evaluation work was targeted at the results of an earlier geophysical survey, which had identified a number of potential archaeological features. These included curvilinear anomalies, a possible large pit or pond, and extensive cropmarks showing the remains of enclosures, tracks and field systems probably associated with Salmestone Grange. A limited quantity of domestic refuse was recovered from the trenches, with the pottery and ceramic building material dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

The evaluation demonstrated that a number of the features recognised in the geophysical survey were present within the trenches, but also that a number were periglacial in origin. One area in particular (in Trench 54 to the south west of Zone B), revealed quite extensive remains of possible prehistoric and medieval dates. Several large medieval landscape type features were also present, including two probable chalk quarries, a trackway ditch and a number of probable field boundaries.

A dispersed scatter of un-datable features were also present on the site. In general it seems that during the medieval and later periods this part of the site mainly consisted of fields outlying Salmestone Grange, with some quarrying of chalk to the south, but otherwise displaying limited human activity.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In August 2004 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation on behalf of John Samuels Archaeological Consultants on land adjacent to Salmestone Grange, Margate, Kent which is being considered for residential development.

1.1.2 A specification for the evaluation was prepared by Kent County Council's Heritage Conservation Group (KCC 2004) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; OA 2004) was agreed with Simon Mason of Kent County Council.

1.1.3 The development site is situated at NGR TR 353 693 and is 9.4 hectares in area (Fig. 1).

1.1.4 Much of the evaluation work was targeted at the results of an earlier geophysical survey which had identified a number of potential archaeological features (Stratascan 2000, A report for The Trust for Thanet Archaeology on a Geophysical Survey carried out at Salmestone Grange, Nash Road, Margate, Kent,).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site lies on Upper Chalk and bands of clay with flint. with substantial periglacial features at a height ranging from 27.72 m. OD to the south dropping to 19.50 m. OD in the north where the Tivoli valley begins.

1.2.2 The site is situated on arable farmland, to the south of Margate. It is bounded to the west by Manston Road, to the north by Nash Road and to the south by Margate Cemetery/Crematorium and allotment gardens.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The site itself is situated immediately to the south and west of Salmestone Grange, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (No. 31411). The monument is a Benedictine monastic grange, probably founded in the 12th century.

1.3.2 The Half-Mile Ride Saxon Cemetery is situated approximately 200 m south of the site, probably focusing on a number of Bronze Age barrows.

1.3.3 A substantial cropmark of an enclosure with internal features is located 100 m to the south west of the site opposite the entrance to St John's Cemetery. Finds recovered during field walking here have indicated an Anglo Saxon or Saxo-Norman date.

1.3.4 An evaluation carried out by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology in February 2000 in Zone A of the site (Fig.2) confirmed the presence of enclosures and boundary ditches and identified the remains of at least two medieval buildings, potentially out-liers from the Salmestone Grange complex. Also uncovered were three burials to the south of Zone A, whose date remains to be established.

1.3.5 A geophysical survey which formed part of this second phase of evaluation was undertaken in March 2004 across 7.5 hectares of Zone B, C, and D and the eastern side of Zone A. This survey identified a number of features including curvilinear anomalies that may have been evidence of ditched enclosures, and discrete readings indicating ferrous objects. Other features/anomalies were interpreted as variously a possible large pit or pond, linear responses interpreted as plough marks and areas of general increased magnetic activity (Stratascan 2004).

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The evaluation was undertaken on behalf of John Samuels Archaeological Consultants. Thanks are extended to Dan Slatcher of John Samuels Archaeological Consultants for advice and background information and to Simon Mason of Kent County Council. The site supervisor for OA was Guy Cockin.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

2.1.1 The objective of the evaluation was to establish the significance of any archaeological deposits at the site that may be affected by the proposed development. The evaluation was therefore to ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site.

2.1.2 Particular issues which were addressed by the evaluation included:

- The date, character of the identified cropmarks falling within the area of the site.
- The date, character and significance of the rectilinear enclosures identified in the geophysical survey.
- The extent of the burial activity identified in the first stage evaluation.
- Whether the numerous ferrous anomalies identified within the geophysical survey were representative of archaeological remains.
- The nature and date of the large 'pit' identified in the southern area of the site.
- How any of the archaeological activity identified related to the nationally important scheduled remains to the west.
- Whether there were any further features on the site of archaeological significance not previously identified by cropmarks or geophysical survey.
- A consideration of the reliability of the geophysical survey results in comparison with the results of trial trenching.
- And what was the level of preservation of any archaeological deposits in relation to the potential impact of the proposed development.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

3.1.1 The evaluation consisted of 74 trenches m (*c* 3% by area) covering Zones A to D, varying in lengths of 10 m., 20 m., 30 m., 50 m. and 60 m. by 1.8 m. width, providing a total length of 1,570 m. (Fig. 2). A number of the trenches were located to target cropmarks, geophysical anomalies and features already identified in the previous evaluation.

3.1.2 The trenches were therefore laid out over a plan of the geophysical anomalies from the report prepared for The Trust for Thanet Archaeology in 2000 and agreed by Dan Slatcher of JSAC and Simon Mason of Kent County Council. Additional trenches were requested by KCC in the course of the evaluation.

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

3.2.1 The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision by a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8 m. wide toothless grading bucket. Excavation proceeded to the top of the natural geology, or to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first.

3.2.2 The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and where possible to retrieve dating evidence. All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers.

3.2.3 Trenches where archaeological features were encountered were planned at a scale of 1:50. Section drawings of features and sample sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. All features, sections and trenches were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures detailed in OA's *Fieldwork Manual* (OAU, 1992).

3.2.4 Trench 54 was extended 13 m. northwards near its centre at two points in order to find the extent of two curvilinear ditches (Figs 13 and 14).

3.2.5 A new trench, Trench 75 was added in order to investigate the existence of a rectilinear enclosure picked up by cropmarks in the north west of Zone B. This trench measured 34 m. long (see Fig. 19).

3.3 Finds

3.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and generally by context.

3.4 Presentation of results

3.4.1 A general description of the soils, ground conditions, stratigraphic sequence and distribution of archaeological deposits is given below. Trenches containing no archaeology have only a basic description. Trenches containing features are described fully in detail.

3.4.2 The trench descriptions are followed by a summary and discussion of the results. A table detailing individual contexts is given in Appendix 1.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

4.1.1 The site generally slopes gently downwards from the Margate Cemetery and Crematorium to the south to Nash Road to the north. Within this general trend there is also a dry valley forming a topographical hollow in the landscape, aligned north-south. The course of this topographical feature is most pronounced in a line between Trenches 53 and 65.

4.1.2 The underlying geology was generally Upper Chalk with some geological bands of clay with flint. Although this banding sometimes corresponded with the position of some of the geophysical results, after extensive cleaning and further examination was undertaken, it was apparent that these bands were certainly geological in nature.

4.1.3 All the evaluation trenches came down onto natural geology represented by either chalk or clay with flint. The natural geology tended to be overlain directly by a subsoil - a friable to firm mid orangey brown silty clay, which in turn was overlain by a modern ploughsoil, a fine silty loam and this was the case in the majority of trenches (see 5.1.1 below and sample sections of stratigraphy on Fig.20).

4.1.4 Colluvium was present in two distinct areas. Overlain by subsoil, it fills a topographical hollow or possible palaeochannel, whose course extended from Trenches 65, 66 and 69 in the south-east to Trench 53 in the north (see sample sections on fig.20) Colluvium was also present within Trenches 36, 41 and 44, where another of these hollows or smaller palaeochannels may have once existed running south east to north west across Zone C. Where colluvium was encountered it was machined through in order to determine whether it sealed earlier historic soil horizons.

4.1.5 Ground water was not encountered during the excavations and conditions remained generally dry and fine.

4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

4.2.1 A total of sixteen trenches (Numbers 15, 17, 26, 30, 34, 35, 37, 39, 42, 50, 54, 68, 69, 73, 74, and 75) contained archaeological features or deposits. Overall there was a grouping of trenches containing archaeology towards the south of Zone C. The remaining trenches with archaeological features were generally spread across the south and east of Zone B, with a scatter of isolated features across Zone D.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of deposits

Zone A

5.1.1 Zone A consisted of four trenches (47, 48, 49, 50) of 10 m length, located in order to find the extent of the burials discovered in the Trust for Thanet Archaeology's 2000 evaluation. Trenches 47, 48, and 49 contained no archaeological features; two periglacial features were however excavated in Trenches 48 and 49 in order to confirm this interpretation.

Trench 50 (Fig. 12)

5.1.2 Trench 50 was excavated 0.7 m deep to natural chalk (5002) with patches of clay with flint. In its base was a pit (5004) with 50 degree sides and a flat base. It was 1.9 m in diameter and 0.6 m deep. Its fill (5003) was a firm clayey silt very similar to the colluvium in other trenches, which contained prehistoric pottery fragments and possibly some flint flakes. A tree throw hole (5006) was also noted at the north east end of the trench, but no finds were produced from its fill (5005). Both these features were overlain by subsoil (5001) which was in turn overlain by modern ploughsoil (5000).

Zone B

5.1.3 As discussed above (4.1.4), in a number of trenches in Zone B (51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 69 and 75) colluvium was present, overlain by subsoil and modern ploughsoil. This layer seems to have formed at some point in the medieval period as suggested by the finds from Trench 75 within this material (7502). The same material also sealed prehistoric and medieval features in Trench 54 (see 5.1.4 below). The other trenches in Zone B (52, 64, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, and 73) stratigraphically went down on to

chalk or clay with flint natural overlain by subsoil which was overlain by the modern ploughsoil.

Trench 54 (Figs 13 and 14)

5.1.4 The geophysical survey had detected a circular enclosure type feature to the south-west of Zone B. Trench 54 was located to investigate this feature. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.8m deep (22.85 m OD) and revealed seven linear features, all of which were sealed by colluvium (5402), overlain by subsoil (5401) and modern ploughsoil (5400). To the east of the trench, a ditch (5422) was aligned north-south. It had 35 to 40 degree sides and a concave base and was 0.8 m wide and 0.12 m deep. Its fill (5423) provided no datable finds. Ditch (5404) was found 3.5 m to the west of (5422), and was aligned NW-SE. Similarly its sides sloped 35 to 40 degrees with a concave base; it was 0.45 m wide and 0.2 m deep. The fill of this ditch (5405) produced finds of animal bone, burnt stone, ceramic building material and fragments of probable medieval pottery. Further to the west by 6.5 m was a NE-SW aligned ditch terminus (5420). It had a flat base and 45 degree sides and was 0.7 m wide and 0.15 m deep. A further north-south aligned ditch (5408) had 50 degree sides and a concave base and was 0.8 m wide and 0.3 m deep. Its fill (5409) was a firm light yellow brown clay silt containing burnt flint and four flint flakes. Ditch 5408 appeared to be truncated by an east-west aligned ditch (5410), which was 0.65 m wide and 0.1m deep with a flat base and rounded sides. The fill of (5410), (5411) contained oyster shell and many mussel shells, supporting a medieval date for this feature. It terminated 0.4 m. to the west of (5408) with what appeared (in plan) to be a squared off terminus. To the west of this was a north-south aligned possible gully (5406), with very irregular sides and base. It was 0.5 m wide and 0.1 m deep, but it is possible that this was a hollow in the natural geology that had filled with material (5407), itself similar to colluvium (5402). Finally, 10.5 m from the west end of Trench 54, a ditch (5425) was seen extending NE-SW. It was 1 m wide and 0.21 m deep it had gently sloping regular sides and a concave base. Its fill (5424), again very similar to the colluvium (5402), produced two flint flakes and a flint blade.

5.1.5 After discussions with Dan Slatcher (JSAC) and Simon Mason of Kent County Council, it was agreed to extend Trench 54 (fig. 14) to the north at two points to try and find the full extent of ditches (5404) and (5408). Both of these features had a good possibility of correlating with the circular anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. By extending the trench it would allow an opportunity to confirm whether this was the case. After extending the trench by machine at these two points it appeared that the eastern ditch (5404) continued for approximately 6.5 m. in a north-westerly direction before turning to the west, where it merged with a large pit (5414), with which its relationship was uncertain. The western ditch (5408) continued to the north for 3.5 m. before it was truncated by (5414), but reappeared at the northern side of (5414), still on its north-south course for 1 m. before it terminated. The pit (5414) contained patches of updateable mortar and a flint core. It is believed that (5414) and ditch (5408) were open at the same time as an ashy deposit (5419) appeared to fill both these features at the base. This could date pit (5414) to the medieval period.

Trench 68 (Fig. 15)

5.1.6 Trench 68 was located in the south-east corner of Zone B and was aligned NW-SE. In the base of this trench (at 26.10 m OD) was a north-south ditch (6804). This ditch was 0.7 m wide and 0.23 m deep with 60 degree sides and a slightly rounded base. The fill of this feature (6803) contained two iron nails and two flint flakes and one flint blade. This feature was sealed by subsoil (6801), which was overlain by modern ploughsoil (6800).

Trench 69 (Fig. 16)

5.1.7 Trench 69 was excavated to a depth of 0.53 m to natural chalk and flint at an average depth of 25.66 m OD. A curvilinear feature (6903) was seen running east from the western baulk of this trench then turning to the south where it extended into the southern end of the trench. This feature was 1.4 m wide and 0.38 m deep. Its fill (6904) contained no finds and is therefore un-datable. A tree throw hole with very irregular sides some 2 m north of (6903) was also investigated but again produced no finds. Both these features were sealed by subsoil (6901) which was overlain by modern ploughsoil. About 2 m from the northern end of this trench, colluvium (6905) was also present overlying natural chalk (6902) and under subsoil (6901). This was probably due to Trench 69 sloping down to the north into the natural topographical hollow discussed above (4.1.4).

Trench 73 (Fig. 17)

5.1.8 Trench 73 was excavated to a depth of 0.4 m to *c* 20.00 m OD through modern ploughsoil which lay directly on natural chalk and flint (7302) at the eastern end of the trench but overlay a layer of subsoil (7301) to the west. At the eastern end and directly under the ploughsoil was a NE-SW aligned linear feature (7303). It was 1.05 m wide and 0.25 m deep, and it had moderately sloping uneven sides and a flat base. A single oyster shell was found in its fill (7304) and is interpreted as a possible medieval field boundary.

Trench 75 (Fig. 19)

5.1.9 After discussions with Dan Slatcher of JSAC and Simon Mason of Kent County Council it was decided to excavate a new trench between Trenches 53 and 57, in an attempt to locate a rectilinear enclosure that cropmarks had indicated lay in this area. The enclosure had not been definitely identified in either the above trenches. Therefore it was decided that Trench 75 should be excavated into the colluvium (7502) to establish if this feature could be seen cutting this layer. After weathering, a possible linear feature (7506) was seen in the south- east end of the trench extending north-south. Cut from below the ploughsoil (7500) and through subsoil (7501), it was 1.2 m wide and 0.6 m deep and contained three fills (7503), (7504), and (7505) all derived from eroded subsoil and colluvium. The lowest fill (7505) produced only one oyster shell. It should be noted that finds from the colluvium (7502) included post-medieval pottery with an earliest date of the 16th century, so the feature can only be said to be later than this date. Adjacent sections in Trench 57 were cleaned again but this feature could not be seen, and may simply be a localised event.

Zone C

5.1.10 In Zone C the 13 trenches revealed no archaeological features. These consisted of Trenches 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38,40, 41, 43, 44, 45, and 46, and were mainly situated to the north of this zone. The stratigraphy in most of these trenches consisted of natural chalk overlain by subsoil, which in turn was overlain by modern ploughsoil. Trenches 36, 41, and 44 however also had a layer of colluvium between the natural and subsoil that may fill a natural hollow in this area as discussed above (4.1.4).

Trench 17 (Fig. 4)

5.1.11 Trench 17 was excavated 0.6 m deep down to natural chalk and clay with flints at a depth of *c* 24.10 m OD. Cut into the natural (1704) was a NW-SE linear feature (1703). The profile of this feature showed steep near vertical sides and an uneven base. It was 0.64 m wide and 0.3 m and its fill (1702) contained no finds. Overlain by subsoil (1701), this feature originally interpreted as a ditch could equally be interpreted as a hedgeline.

Trench 30 (Fig. 6)

5.1.12 Trench 30 was aligned NW-SE and was excavated to a depth of 0.5 m to chalk natural with bands of clay with flint (3004) at a depth of 25.20 m OD. A NW-SE running shallow gully (3002) and (3005) cut the natural (3004). The gully had been severely truncated prior to being sealed by the subsoil (3001). This gully extended from the north-west end of the trench for 2.3 m before petering out, and was revealed again 2.1 m to the south-east where it extended for a further 9.2 m. It is possible this feature is `segmented', but its surviving depth would indicate that this appearance is more a product of truncation by ploughing than an intentional event. The gully was 0.55 m wide and 0.15 m deep. Its fill (3003) and (3006) of mid orange brown clayey silt contained patches of loose charcoal, un-datable fired clay and two flint flakes.

Trenches 34 and 37 (Figs 7 and 9)

5.1.13 Trenches 34 and 37 were excavated 0.5 m down to chalk natural with bands of clay with flint (3404) and (3704), both of which were overlain by subsoils and modern ploughsoils of similar depths. In the base of Trench 37 was a north-south aligned ditch (3703) and in the base of Trench 34, a ditch terminus or possible pit (3403) was found. Both these features (3403), (3703) had similar fills, (3402) and (3702) respectively, containing bone and shell. Both were aligned north-south and were 1.7 m wide. It was considered possible that (3403) to the north was the terminus of feature (3703).

Trench 35 (Fig. 8)

5.1.14 Trench 35, aligned NE-SW, was excavated to a depth of 0.6 m to natural chalk. Two features could be seen: a linear east west gully (3506) and at the northern end of the trench a possible ditch (3503). The latter feature (3503) was aligned east to west, was 1.2 m wide and 0.26 m deep with a very uneven base. Its fill (3502) was a friable dark brown sandy silt contained many mussel and other marine shells, animal bones and pottery of Saxo-Norman date. The other gully (3506), which was 12 m to the south, was also aligned east west. It was very shallow only 0.12 m deep and appears to fade out to the

east. Sea shells were also seen in the fill of this feature (3505) and it may be associated with (3503) to the north.

Trench 39 (Fig, 10)

5.1.15 Trench 39 to the south of Zone C was located to investigate a large sub-circular anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. This anomaly (3905) was observed during excavation and was shown to be at least 6.5m in diameter (extent within the trench) and over 1.2 m deep. The base of this feature was not reached, but in its size and profile it has many similarities with the possible chalk quarry (1503) observed within Trench 15. Its fill (3906) was also similar material to (1502) and flecks of ceramic building material were also seen within it giving this feature a tentative medieval date.

Trench 42 (Fig. 11)

5.1.16 Trench 42 was located in the south eastern corner of Zone C. Aligned NW-SE, it was located to target a cropmark representing possible track way ditches running NE-SW from the northern edge of site at Nash Road towards the crematorium to the south. One of these ditches is believed to have been identified up in Trench 42 at a depth of 25.72 m OD. Aligned roughly north to south, ditch (4203) was revealed at the south-east end of the trench and is thought to be the westerly of the track way ditches. The feature was 1.4 m wide and 0.3 m deep, with 30 degree sides and a rounded base. Its fill (4202) was a friable grey brown sandy silt, which produced some medieval building tile.

5.1.17 Also within Trench 42 was a gully (4205), some 5.6 m to the north-west of 4203. This gully was aligned east-west and was 0.4 m wide and 0.2 m deep; its fill (4205) produced no finds.

Zone D

5.1.18 Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27 and 28 (Fig. 2) did not contain any features or deposits of archaeological significance and have not been described in detail. An overview of the stratigraphy can be seen above (4.1.2).

Trench 15 (Fig. 3)

5.1.19 Trench 15 was machined to a depth of 0.4 m to natural chalk at 25.50 m OD, through the modern ploughsoil (1500) and the subsoil (1501). A large 18 m wide feature (1503) was revealed here. Two machine dug `sondages' were excavated through its fill (1502), a homogenous light brown silty clay with frequent chalk lumps. These sondages reached the base of this feature at *c* 23.15 m OD. Some medieval building tile and animal bone were found in this deposit leading to the conclusion that this feature may represent a medieval chalk quarry, possibly associated with the building of the Grange.

Trench 26 (Fig. 5)

5.1.20 Trench 26 was excavated to a depth of around 0.5m (25.40m OD). Near its south end was a shallow east-west gully (2603) with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was

0.4m wide and 0.2 m deep. Sealed by subsoil (2601), the fill of this feature (2602) consisted of a friable mid-grey/brown sandy silt and contained two iron nails.

Trench 74 (Fig. 18)

5.1.21 Trench 74 was excavated 0.4 m down to natural chalk with frequent patches of clay to a depth of 25 m OD. Towards the south end was a possible pit (7403), 0.7 m in diameter, with moderate irregular sides and irregular base that was 0.07 m deep. Its fill (7402) produced no datable finds and its shallow irregular nature may indicate this is the product of some root disturbance.

5.2 Finds

Pottery

5.2.1 A very small assemblage of ceramic material was recovered from the excavated features and soil layers. It comprises 16 sherds (253g) of pottery and 26 small fragments (31g) of fired clay. The earliest datable pottery from context (3502) can be assigned to the medieval period; a small fragment from 5405 was in a very similar fabric. A sherd from (7502), with small spots of brown glaze, was associated with a sherd of glazed red earthenware. This could date to the 16th century (see pottery report, Appendix 2).

Animal Bone

5.2.2 The animal bone (See Appendix 4) was generally in poor condition. No human bone was recovered. The assemblage contained mainly cattle and horse bones with a single fragment of sheep/goat bone. The identifiable bone is from large mammals, which may be the result of preservational biases towards the more robust larger bones in the soils here. Two teeth from a horse were recovered from (1502), the backfill of a probable medieval chalk quarry.

Lithics

5.2.3 A total of 31 pieces of worked flint were recovered from the evaluation at Margate (Appendix 3, Table 1). The material was spread between 12 contexts, with each context containing less than ten pieces. A further ten fragments (305 g) of burnt unworked flint were retrieved from five contexts (Appendix 3, Table 2). The flint can be broadly dated to the later prehistoric period on technological grounds, although the small assemblage size and the lack of chronologically diagnostic pieces prevent a more precise date being assigned to the material.

Other finds

5.2.4 The small assemblage of ceramic building material from the site comprises 5 fragments of roof tile and an abraded fragment of brick totalling 181g. The roof tile includes a fragment of peg tile with a circular perforation through it for the nail. The material is late medieval/post-medieval in date.

5.2.5 A total of 55 fragments of shell (179g) was recovered from the evaluation. The majority of the assemblage comprises fragments of marine shell; oyster, whelks and mussel shells.

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Reliability of field investigation

6.1.1 Conditions in the field were dry. There was no intrusion by modern features such as services and land drains. The percentage sample, distribution and positioning of the evaluation trenches over anomalies produced by the geophysical survey and also `blank' areas of the site has given a good understanding of the overall archaeological potential of the site.

6.1.2 Archaeological features were easily identified on the Upper Chalk, the predominant geology to the west of the site in Zone D and to the east of Zone B. In parts of the central and eastern areas of the site where, brickearth clay was more prevalent, there was initially some difficulty in recognising archaeological features. These however became apparent after a short period of weathering after the trenches had been opened for a time.

6.1.3 As discussed above (4.1.2) the underlying geology was generally Upper Chalk with some geological banding of clay with flint. Although this banding sometimes corresponded with the position of some of the geophysical results, after rigorous cleaning and further examination was undertaken it was apparent that these bands were certainly geological or periglacial in nature.

6.1.4 Some areas of the site probably have been truncated by ploughing, particularly in the south- west corner and at the east of the site where the ploughsoil is thinnest.

6.2 Overall interpretation

6.2.1 The archaeological and historical background of the area highlighted some potential for both prehistoric and medieval remains on the site. This potential further was supported by the cropmark study, which showed the remains of enclosures, trackways and field systems probably associated with Salmestone Grange. The geophysical survey revealed curvilinear anomalies, a possible large pit or pond and a number of other features described as possible archaeology. These features appeared to be of a type that may be representative of remains of the Prehistoric or Romano-British period.

6.2.2 The site exhibits complex geology, with periglacial features and deposits present within the study area. After number of these `features' m were investigated (for example 3900 in Trench 39 Fig. 00), they were found to be geological in nature. These geological bands may thus account for some of the linear anomalies located by the geophysical survey.

6.2.3 The evaluation has shown a concentration of archaeological features in the area of Trench 54 (south- west of Zone B). Here a complex of possible prehistoric linear features (5406), (5408), and (5425) and a medieval curvilinear feature (5404) were discovered, possibly indicating some form of domestic occupation during these periods. A large pit (5414) was clearly associated with ditch 5404 was also revealed in the extension to Trench 54. The pit fill (5415) contained patches of mortar, which may appear to give evidence of the demolition of some medieval structural features in this general area.

6.2.4 The large pit or pond feature identified by the geophysical survey to the south of the site was found in one of the excavated trenches. At the east end of Trench 39, feature 3905 was revealed to be at least 6.5 m in diameter and over 1.2 m deep. Another very similar feature in Trench 15 (1503), which was seen on a plan of the cropmarks, was machine excavated to a depth of 2.5 m to the features' base at which point animal bones and one sherd of medieval tile were discovered. The similar nature of these features allows a comparable interpretation as probable medieval chalk quarries possibly associated with the construction of Salmestone Grange.

6.2.5 Other medieval features include a probable trackway ditch (4203) located by cropmarks and seen at the south-east end of Trench 42. A probable rubbish pit in the south end of Trench 35 produced ten sherds of medieval pottery and a large quantity of marine shell.

6.2.6 A post-medieval date is given to ditch 7506, cut from just below the ploughsoil in Trench 75. This correlates well with the rectilinear cropmark to the north of the site, and although it could not be seen in the sections of neighbouring Trench 57, it is possible it has turned to the west before this point

6.2.7 The evaluation also revealed a number of undated features. An isolated gully was revealed in Trench 30 had no association with other features and its function is unknown. A shallow pit in Trench 74 produced some burnt flint, but remains undated. The linear feature (3703) in Trench 37 and its probable terminus (3403) in Trench 37 yielded no datable finds but did contain animal bone. A possible field boundary (7303) containing oyster shell appeared at the east end of Trench 73. Gully (2603) and ditch (6804) both produced finds of iron nails and a medieval or post-medieval date could tentatively be assigned to these.

6.2.8 The evaluation did not reveal any more burials in Zone A. This would possibly imply that the group of three burials found in the 2000 Evaluation are not part of an extensive graveyard, but more likely a ?family grouping restricted to the area of Trench 22 of The Trust for Thanet Archaeology's 2000 evaluation.

6.2.9 The flint artefacts that were recovered during the course of the evaluation suggest some low-level activity in the study area in the prehistoric periods. The most likely area for this activity is around Trench 54 to the south west of Zone B.

6.2.10 It is suggested therefore that during the medieval period the site mainly consisted of fields outlying Salmestone Grange, with some quarrying of chalk to the south of the site.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*No./ wt*	*Date*
001								
	100	Layer		0.3	Modern ploughsoil			
	101	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	102	Layer			Natural			
002								
	200	Layer		0.31	Modern ploughsoil			
	201	Layer		0.07	Subsoil			
	202	Layer			Natural			
003								
	300	Layer		0.32	Modern ploughsoil			
	301	Layer		0.08	Subsoil			
	302	Layer			Natural			
004								
	400	Layer		0.28	Modern ploughsoil			
	401	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	402	Layer			Natural			
005								
	500	Layer		0.25	Modern ploughsoil			
	501	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	502	Layer			Natural			
006								
	600	Layer		0.31	Modern ploughsoil			
	601	Layer		0.09	Subsoil			
	602	Layer			Natural			
007								
	700	Layer		0.3	Modern ploughsoil			
	701	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	702	Layer			Natural			
008								
	800	Layer		0.4	Modern ploughsoil			

	801	Layer		0.02	Subsoil			
	802	Layer			Natural			
009								
	900	Layer		0.4	Modern ploughsoil			
	901	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	902	Layer			Natural			
010								
	1001	Layer		0.3	Modern ploughsoil			
	1002	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	1003	Layer			Natural			
	1004	Fill		0.38	Fill of 1005			
	1005	Cut	0.91	0.38	Periglacial feature			
011								
	1100	Layer		0.38	Modern ploughsoil			
	1101	Layer		0	Subsoil (not present)			
	1102	Layer			Natural			
012								
	1200	Layer		0.3	Modern ploughsoil			
	1201	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	1202	Layer			Natural			
013								
	1300	Layer		0.3	Modern ploughsoil			
	1301	Layer		0.12	Subsoil			
	1302	Layer			Natural			
014								
	1400	Layer		0.3	Modern ploughsoil			
	1401	Layer		0.03	Subsoil			
	1402	Layer			Natural			
015								
	1500	Layer		0.25	Modern ploughsoil			
	1501	Layer		0.4	Subsoil			
	1502	Fill		2.4	Fill of 1503			
	1503	Cut	18.0	2.4	Chalk quarry			
	1504	Layer			Natural			
016								

	1600	Layer		0.4	Modern ploughsoil			
	1601	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	1602	Layer			Natural			
017								
	1700	Layer		0.24	Modern ploughsoil			
	1701	Layer		0.38	Subsoil			
	1702	Fill		0.3	Fill of 1703			
	1703	Cut	0.64	0.3	Ditch			
	1704	Layer			Natural			
018								
	1800	Layer		0.3	Modern ploughsoil			
	1801	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	1802	Layer			Natural			
019								
	1900	Layer		0.31	Modern ploughsoil			
	1901	Layer		0.11	Subsoil			
	1902	Layer			Natural			
020								
	2000	Layer		0.28	Modern ploughsoil			
	2001	Layer		0.11	Subsoil			
	2002	Layer			Natural			
021								
	2100	Layer		0.3	Modern ploughsoil			
	2101	Layer		0.18	Subsoil			
	2102	Layer			Natural			
022								
	2200	Layer		0.28	Modern ploughsoil			
	2201	Layer		0.11	Subsoil			
	2202	Layer			Natural			
023								
	2300	Layer		0.35	Modern ploughsoil			
	2301	Layer		0.25	Subsoil			
	2302	Layer			Natural			
024								
	2400	Layer		0.25	Modern ploughsoil			

	2401	Layer		0.27	Subsoil			
	2402	Layer			Natural			
025								
	2500	Layer		0.27	Modern ploughsoil			
	2501	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	2502	Layer			Natural			
026								
	2600	Layer		0.4	Modern ploughsoil			
	2601	Layer		0.3	Subsoil			
	2602	Fill		0.2	Fill of 2603	Fe. nails		
	2603	Cut	0.4	0.2	Gully			
	2604	Layer			Natural			
027								
	2700	Layer		0.3	Modern ploughsoil			
	2701	Layer		0.28	Subsoil			
	2702	Layer			Natural			
028								
	2800	Layer		0.38	Modern ploughsoil			
	2801	Layer		0.18	Subsoil			
	2802	Layer			Natural			
029								
	2900	Layer		0.3	Modern ploughsoil			
	2901	Layer		0.25	Subsoil			
	2902	Layer			Natural			
030								
	3000	Layer		0.25	Modern ploughsoil			
	3001	Layer		0.25	Subsoil			
	3002	Cut	0.5	0.15	Gully			
	3003	Fill		0.15	fill of 3002			
	3004	Layer			Natural			
	3005	Cut	0.3	0.07	Gully			
	3006	Fill		0.07	fill of 3005	Pot, flint, burnt stone		
031								
	3`00	Layer		0.32	Modern ploughsoil			

	3101	Layer		0.26	Subsoil			
	3102	Layer			Natural			
032								
	3200	Layer		0.28	Modern ploughsoil			
	3201	Layer		0.25	Subsoil			
	3202	Layer			Natural			
033								
	3300	Layer		0.3	Modern ploughsoil			
	3301	Layer		0.16	Subsoil			
	3302	Layer			Natural			
034								
	3400	Layer		0.28	Modern ploughsoil			
	3401	Layer		0.28	Subsoil			
	3402	Fill		0.2	Fill of 3403	Flint, bone, shell		
	3403	Cut	1.8	0.2	Ditch terminus			
	3404	Layer			Natural			
035								
	3500	Layer		0.38	Modern ploughsoil			
	3501	Layer		0.25	Subsoil			
	3502	Fill		0.3	Fill of 3503	Pot, bone, shell		12-14C.
	3503	Cut	1.2	0.3	Pit/Ditch			
	3502	Layer			Natural			
036								
	3600	Layer		0.4	Modern ploughsoil			
	3601	Layer		0.16	Subsoil			
	3602	Layer		0.15	Colluvium			
	3603	Layer			Natural			
037								
	3700	Layer		0.38	Modern ploughsoil			
	3701	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	3702	Fill		0.35	Fill of 3703			
	3703	Cut	1.6	0.35	Ditch	Bone		
	3704	Layer			Natural			

038								
	3800	Layer		0.3	Modern ploughsoil			
	3801	Layer		0.4	Subsoil			
	3802	Layer			Natural			
039								
	3900	Cut	3.4	0.72	Geological feature			
	3901	Fill		0.72	Fill of 3900			
	3902	Layer		0.35	Modern ploughsoil			
	3903	Layer		0.4	Subsoil			
	3904	Layer			Natural			
	3905	Cut	>6.5	1.2	Chalk quarry			
	3906	Fill		1.2	Fill of 3905			
040								
	4000	Layer		0.2	Modern ploughsoil			
	4001	Layer		0.4	Subsoil			
	4002	Layer			Natural			
041								
	4100	Layer		0.32	Modern ploughsoil			
	4101	Layer		0.18	Subsoil			
	4102	Layer		0.2	Colluvium			
	4103	Layer			Natural			
042								
	4200	Layer		0.35	Modern ploughsoil			
	4201	Layer		0.35	Subsoil	Pot		
	4202	Fill		0.3	Fill of 4203	CBM		
	4203	Cut	1.4	0.3	Ditch			
	4204	Fill		0.2	Fill of 4204			
	4205	Cut	0.4	0.2	Gully			
	4206	Layer			Natural			
043								
	4300	Layer		0.3	Modern ploughsoil			
	4301	Layer		0.18	Subsoil			
	4302	Layer			Natural			
044								
	4400	Layer		0.3	Modern ploughsoil			

	4401	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	4402	Layer		0.18	Colluvium			
	4403	Layer			Natural			
045								
	4500	Layer		0.3	Modern ploughsoil			
	4501	Layer		0.16	Subsoil			
	4502	Layer			Natural			
046								
	4600	Layer		0.28	Modern ploughsoil			
	4601	Layer		0.26	Subsoil			
	4602	Layer			Natural			
047								
	4700	Layer		0.4	Modern ploughsoil			
	4701	Layer		0.25	Subsoil			
	4702	Layer			Natural			
048								
	4800	Layer		0.4	Modern ploughsoil			
	4801	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	4802	Layer			Natural			
049								
	4900	Layer		0.3	Modern ploughsoil			
	4901	Layer		0.25	Subsoil			
	4902	Layer			Natural			
050								
	5000	Layer		0.35	Modern ploughsoil			
	5001	Layer		0.35	Subsoil			
	5002	Layer			Natural			
	5003	Fill		0.6	Fill of 5004	Pot, flint		
	5004	Cut	1.9	0.6	Pit			
	5005	Fill		0.12	Fill of 5006			
	5006	Cut	1.35	0.12	Tree throw hole			
051								
	5100	Layer		0.3	Modern ploughsoil			
	5101	Layer		0.17	Subsoil			
	5102	Layer			Natural			

	5103	Layer		0.21	Colluvium			
052								
	5200	Layer		0.4	Modern ploughsoil			
	5201	Layer		0.35	Subsoil			
	5202	Layer			Natural			
053								
	5300	Layer		0.4	Modern ploughsoil			
	5301	Layer		0.12	Subsoil			
	5302	Layer		0.5	Colluvium			
	5303	Layer			Natural			
054								
	5400	Layer		0.5	Modern ploughsoil			
	5401	Layer		0.2	Subsoil	Fe. object		
	5402	Layer		0.4	Colluvium			
	5403	Layer			Natural			
	5404	Cut	0.45	0.2	Ditch			
	5405	Fill		0.2	Fill of 5405	Pot, bone burnt stone, cbm		
	5406	Cut	0.5	0.1	Gully			
	5407	Fill		0.1	Fill of 5406	Flint		
	5408	Cut	0.75	0.3	Ditch			
	5409	Fill		0.3	Fill of 5408	Stone, burnt stone, shell		
	5410	Cut	0.26	0.1	Ditch			
	5411	Fill		0.1	Fill of 5410	Shell		
	5412	Cut		0.45	Pit (poss. Same as 5414)			
	5413	Void						
	5414	Cut	4.5	0.5	Pit			
	5415	Fill		0.46	Fill of 5414	Burnt stone, mortar		
	5416	Cut	0.12	0.1	Inset to 5414			
	5417	Fill		0.1	Fill of 5416			
	5418	Group						

	5419	Fill		0.02	Fill of 5404 5413 5415			
	5420	Cut	0.7	0.15	Ditch			
	5421	Fill		0.15	Fill of 5420			
	5422	Cut	0.8	0.12	Ditch			
	5423	Fill		0.12	Fill of 5422			
	5424	Fill		0.21	Fill of 5425	flint		
	5425	Cut	1.0	0.21	Ditch			
055								
	5500	Layer		0.4	Modern ploughsoil			
	5501	Layer		0.18	Subsoil			
	5502	Layer		0.3	Colluvium			
	5503	Layer			Natural			
056								
	5600	Layer		0.3	Modern ploughsoil			
	5601	Layer		0.18	Subsoil			
	5602	Layer		0.5	Colluvium			
	5603	Layer			Natural			
057								
	5700	Layer		0.38	Modern ploughsoil			
	5701	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	5702	Layer		0.53	Colluvium			
	5703	Layer			Natural			
058								
	5800	Layer		0.36	Modern ploughsoil			
	5801	Layer		0.17	Subsoil			
	5802	Layer		0.67	colluvium			
	5803	Layer			Natural			
059								
	5900	Layer		0.29	Modern ploughsoil			
	5901	Layer		0.24	Subsoil			
	5902	Layer		0.45	Colluvium			
	5903	Layer			Natural			
060								
	6000	Layer		0.3	Modern ploughsoil			
	6001	Layer		0.21	Subsoil			

	6002	Layer		0.55	Colluvium			
	6003	Layer		0.1	Natural			
	6004	Layer			Natural			
061								
	6101	Layer		0.34	Modern ploughsoil			
	6102	Layer		0.25	Subsoil			
	6103	Layer		0.17-0.55	Colluvium			
	6104	Layer			Natural			
062								
	6200	Layer		0.36	Modern ploughsoil			
	6201	Layer		0.24	Subsoil			
	6202	Layer		0.34	Colluvium			
	6202	Layer			Natural			
063								
	6300	Layer		0.38	Modern ploughsoil			
	6301	Layer		0.22	Subsoil			
	6302	Layer		0.2	Colluvium			
	6304	Layer			Natural			
064								
	6400	Layer		0.26	Modern ploughsoil			
	6401	Layer		0.18	Subsoil			
	6402	Layer			Natural			
065								
	6501	Layer		0.3	Modern ploughsoil			
	6502	Layer		0.25	Subsoil			
	6503	Layer		0.12	Colluvium			
	6504	Layer			Natural			
066								
	6600	Layer		0.3	Modern ploughsoil			
	6601	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	6602	Layer		0.25	Colluvium			
	6603	Layer			Natural			
067								
	6700	Layer		0.32	Modern ploughsoil			

	6701	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	6702	Layer			Natural			
068								
	6800	Layer		0.32	Modern ploughsoil			
	6801	Layer		0.25	Subsoil			
	6802	Layer			Natural			
	6803	Fill		0.23	Fill of 6804	Fe. Nails, flint		
	6804	Cut	0.7	0,23	Ditch			
069								
	6900	Layer			Modern ploughsoil			
	6901	Layer			Subsoil			
	6902	Layer			Natural			
	6903	Cut	1.4	0.38	Gully			
	6904	Fill		0.38	Fill of 6903			
	6905	Layer		0.1	Colluvium			
070								
	7000	Layer		0.26	Modern ploughsoil			
	7001	Layer			Natural			
071								
	7100	Layer		0.32	Modern ploughsoil			
	7101	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	7102	Layer			Natural			
072								
	7200	Layer		0.3	Modern ploughsoil			
	7201	Layer		0.25	Subsoil			
	7202	Layer			Natural			
073								
	7300	Layer		0.4	Modern ploughsoil			
	7301	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	7302	Layer			Natural			
	7303	Cut	1.03	0.25	Ditch			
	7304	Fill		0.25	Fill of 7303	shell		
074								
	7400	Layer		0.38	Modern ploughsoil			

	7401	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	7402	Layer			Natural			
	7403	Cut	0.7	0.07	Pit			
	7404	Fill		0.07	Fill of 7404	Burnt stone		
075								
	7500	Layer		0.28	Modern ploughsoil			
	7501	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	7502	Layer		0.2	Colluvium	Pot, flint		16-19C.
	7503	Fill		0.3	Fill of 7506			
	7504	Fill		0.44	Fill of 7506			
	7505	Fill		0.26	Fill of 7506	Bone		
	7506	Cut	1.2	0.6	Ditch			
	7507	Layer			Natural			
	7508	Cut			Natural Hollow			

APPENDIX 2 POTTERY ASSESSMENT/ SPOT DATING

By Paul Booth, OA

A very small assemblage of ceramic material, comprising 16 sherds (253 g) of pottery and 26 tiny fragments (31 g) of fired clay was recovered. The material was scanned very rapidly.

Table 1: Quantification of ceramic material by context

Context	**Pottery**		**Fired clay**		**Date**	**Comment**
	No.sh.	Wt. (g.)	No. frags	Wt. (g.)		
1501	1	20			Post-medieval (17-18C)	Tin-glazed earthenware
3003			8	6		
3502	10	201	1	12	Medieval (12-14C)	Coarse sandy fabric, 5 jars/ cooking pots represented by rims
4201	1	2			Uncertain	Sandy fabric, not certainly pottery
5003			16	8		
5405	1	14			?Late medieval	Hard sandy reduced ware
5405	1	1			?Medieval	Fabric cf 3502
7502	2	15	1	5	Late medieval/ post-medieval (16-19C)	Glazed red earthenware, brown glazed hard sandy reduced ware
Total	16	253	26	31		

The earliest datable pottery was assigned to the medieval period. This was represented by a group of quite large sherds from context 3502, all in a coarse sandy reduced fabric and including six rim sherds from five different vessels, all probably jars or cooking pots. Several of these sherds, including a sagging base angle sherd, had soot on their exterior surface. A tiny fragment from context 5405 was in a very similar fabric.

There were two sherds (5405, 7502) in a fairly similar but very hard fired sandy fabric might have been of late medieval or early post-medieval date although in terms of basic fabric they are quite similar to Roman Thameside ware (Canterbury fabric R73). The sherd from 7502, with small spots of brown glaze, was associated with a sherd of glazed red earthenware. This could have been as early as the 16th century, though a rather later date is also possible. The only certain post-medieval fabric was a battered base sherd of tin-glazed earthenware.

The fired clay fragments are too small for comment. One of two fragments from context 7502 might have been of ceramic building material. The possible pottery fragment from 4201 may have been fired clay.

APPENDIX 3 WORKED FLINT

By Rebecca Devaney, OA

A total of 31 pieces of worked flint were recovered from the evaluation (*Table 2*). The material was spread between 12 contexts, with each context containing less than ten pieces. A further ten fragments (305 g) of burnt unworked flint were retrieved from five contexts (*Table 3*). The flint can be broadly dated to the later prehistoric period on technological grounds.

Table 2: Summary of worked flint by context

Context	**3003**	**3402**	**3502**	**5003**	**5405**	**5407**	**5409**	**5411**	**5414**	**5424**	**6803**	**7502**	**Total**
Flake	2	3		1	1	2	4	1		2	2	5	**23**
Blade										1	1		**2**
Blade-like flake				1									**1**
Irregular waste						1	1						**2**
Multi-platform flake core									1				**1**
Unclassifiable core												1	**1**
Retouched flake			1										**1**
Total	**2**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**6**	**31**

Methodology

The flint was catalogued according to a broad debitage, core or tool type. Information about burning and breaks was recorded and where identifiable raw material and technological characteristics were also noted. Cores and burnt unworked flint were weighed. The data was entered into an MS Access database.

Raw material

Where identifiable, most of the raw material is gravel flint. The cortex is generally thin and abraded and the flint appears to be of a reasonable knapping quality. Few thermal flaws were noted. It is likely that the material is locally derived, perhaps coming from river gravel deposits or beach cobbles. There are a few pieces of Bullhead flint. This is found in the Bullhead Bed at the base of the Reading Beds (Dewey & Bromehead 1915:18-19) and is identified by a green cortex with an underlying orange coloured band. In north Kent, the Bullhead Bed overlies the chalk beneath the Thanet sands (Dewey & Bromehead 1921:18; Shepherd 1972:114) and can be found fairly close to the site. A few pieces of chalk flint were also noted, again possible sources being locally available.

Condition

The condition of the flint is varied. A total of 7 pieces are in a fresh condition, 13 pieces exhibit slight post-depositional damage, 10 pieces exhibit moderate post-depositional damage and just one piece is heavily damaged. The damage is most frequently seen on vulnerable unretouched edges and implies the occurrence of post-depositional disturbance. No patterns can be seen between context and the level of damage. The amount of surface alteration is also varied with four, four and three pieces showing light, moderate and heavy cortication respectively. The remaining 20 pieces show no signs of cortication. A total of nine pieces are broken and two flakes, from different contexts, are burnt.

Technology and dating

Unretouched debitage dominates the assemblage and is technologically consistent with a Later Prehistoric industry. Many pieces have pronounced ripples on the ventral surface (or in negative form on the dorsal surface) which is associated with hard hammer percussion. There is no evidence of platform preparation and many pieces have large, plain butts. In general the removals are quite small, however one piece, a blade-like flake from context 5003, stands out as being significantly larger. Possible utilisation was noted on a couple of pieces and two of the flakes recovered from context 3402 form a knapping refit.

The multi-platform flake core utilises a nodule of Bullhead flint. It is irregularly worked with at least three platforms and at 92 g is quite small. The unclassifiable core is also quite small, weighing just 38 g and has had a couple of removals taken from it. The only tool is a retouched flake. It has inverse retouch along both lateral edges. Both the cores and the retouched flake are chronologically undiagnostic, but are consistent with a Later Prehistoric date.

Discussion and potential

The flint from Margate can be broadly dated to the Later Prehistoric period. The small assemblage size and the lack of chronologically diagnostic pieces prevent a more precise date being assigned to the material. The lack of formal tools may indicate the predominant use of unretouched debitage for most tasks.

The flint should be re-examined alongside any material recovered from future excavations.

Table 3. Summary of burnt unworked flint by context

Context	Count	Weight (g)
3003	2	56
3502	1	1
5405	2	42
5409	4	198
5414	1	8

APPENDIX 4 BONE ASSESSMENT

By Jennifer Kitch, OA

A total of 93 (831g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from Margate evaluation assessment MASG 04. The assemblage was highly fragmentary most of the fragments could be refitted reducing the total count to 60. The bone was generally in poor condition with few exceptions, scoring on the Lyman (1996) criteria an average of grade 5. The outer surface of the bones have been destroyed by chemical etching from rootlet growth, removing any evidence of butchery, pathology or gnawing evidence.

Table 4: Total Number of Fragments Identified to Taxon

Taxon	Total Number of Fragments
Cattle	8
Horse	7
Sheep/Goat	1
Large Mammal	8
Medium Mammal	10
Unidentified	26
Total	60

The assemblage contained mainly cattle and horse with a single fragment of sheep/goat bone, as can be seen outlined in Table 1. The remaining assemblage was unable to be identified further. The identifiable bone is limited to large mammals, which is most likely a result of preservational biases towards the more robust larger bones. Two teeth from a horse aged 9-14 years were recovered from context (1502). Little further information can be gained save the presence of the species. Any further excavation is liable to yield more bone of relatively poor condition, which will provide limited further information of the animal utilisation and husbandry on site.

APPENDIX 5 OTHER FINDS

By Leigh Allen, OA

Ceramic building material
A total of 6 fragments (181g) was recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage comprises 5 fragments of roof tile and an abraded fragment of brick. The roof tile includes a fragment of peg tile with a circular perforation through it for the nail. The material is late medieval/post-medieval in date.

Context	No. frags	Weight	Type
1502	1	45	Peg tile
3502	2	37	Roof tile
4202	1	11	Roof tile
5405	2	88	Abraded brick

Shell
A total of 55 fragments of shell (179g) were recovered from the evaluation, he majority of the assemblage comprises fragments of marine shell; oyster, whelk and mussel shell. But there are also fragments of terrestrial snail shell.

Context	No.frags	Weight	Type
3402	2	13	Oyster
3502	17	90	Oyster, Whelk and mussel
4202	1	27	Oyster
5405	2	1	Snail
5409	2	1	Snail
5411	26	22	Oyster and mussel
5414	3	2	Snail
7304	1	14	Oyster
7505	1	9	Oyster

Iron

A total of 3 iron objects were recovered from the evaluation they are all nails. Contexts from which nails were recovered: (2602) and (6803).

APPENDIX 6 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 7 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Salmestone Grange, Margate, Kent
Site code: MASG 04
Grid reference: TR 353 693
Type of evaluation: Seventy five trenches of varying length totalling 1,602 m.
Date and duration of project: 24/08/04-10/09/04, 14 days
Area of site: 7.5 *ha*
Summary of results: The evaluation revealed mainly linear features of a medieval date, and two probable medieval chalk quarries. An area of more extensive archaeological activity ranging from a possibly prehistoric curvilinear feature to probable medieval features was found in and around Trench 54. Evidence of prehistoric activity in the form of flints was also recovered.
Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with an appropriate Museum in due course.

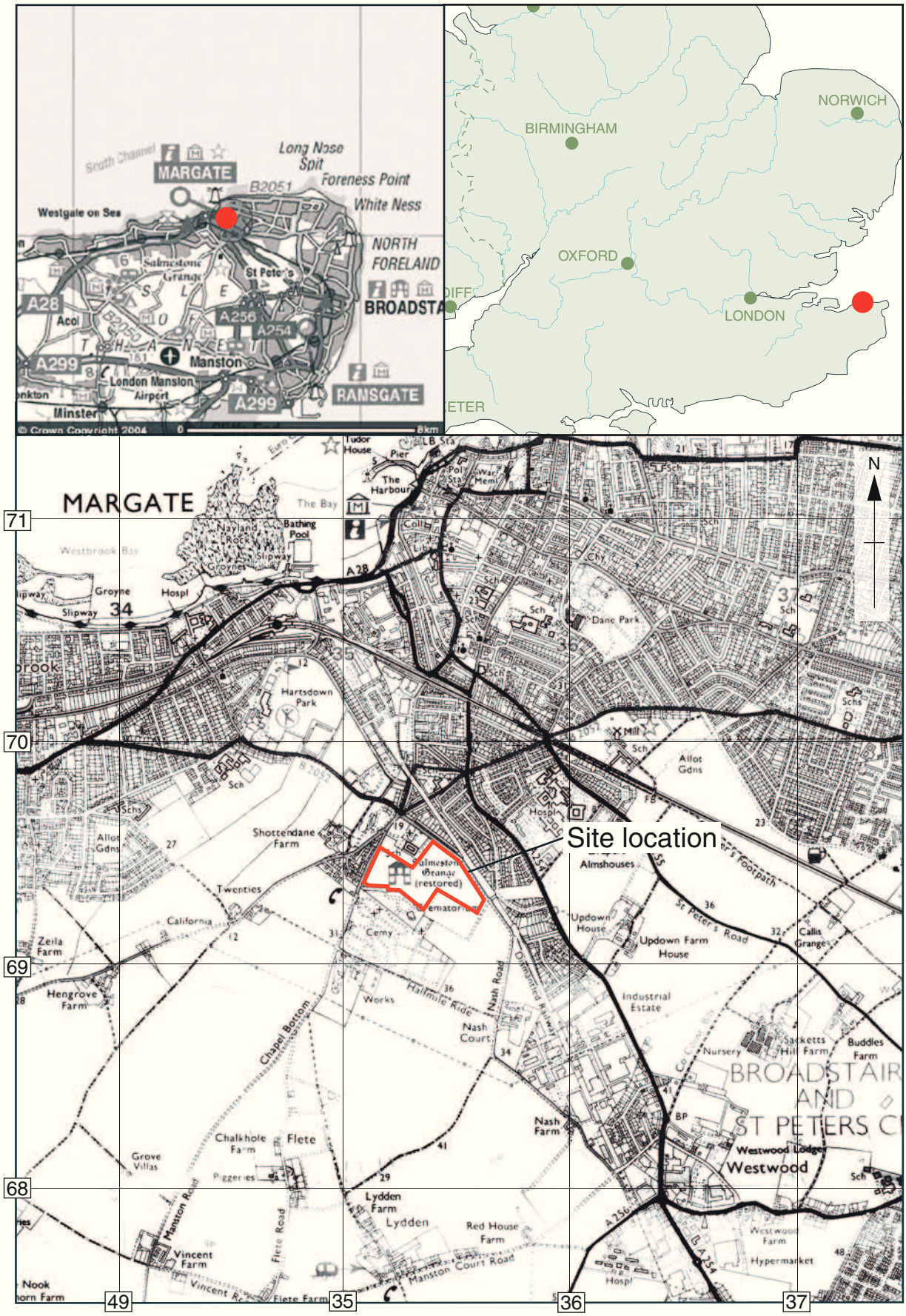


Figure 1: Site location

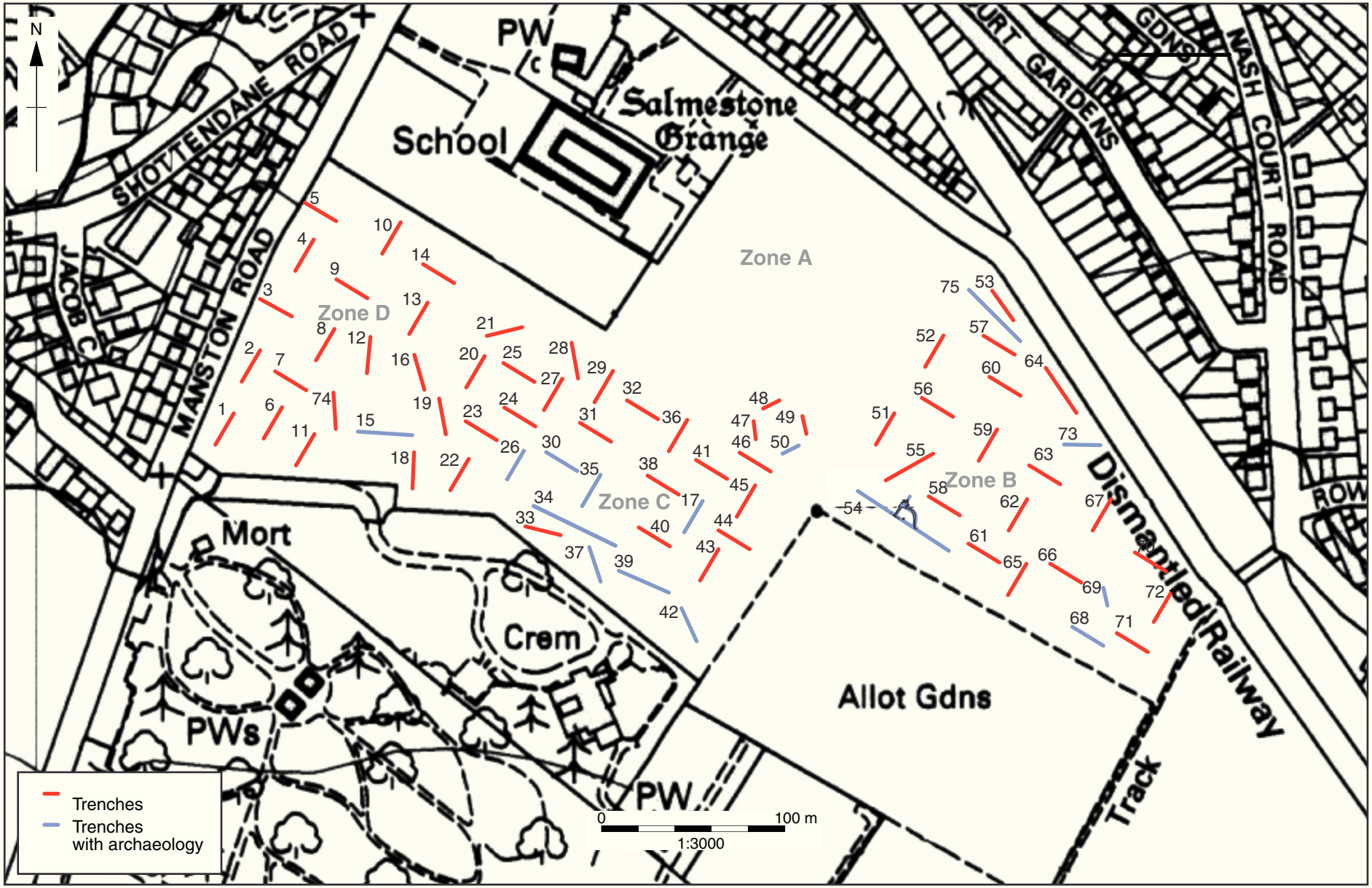
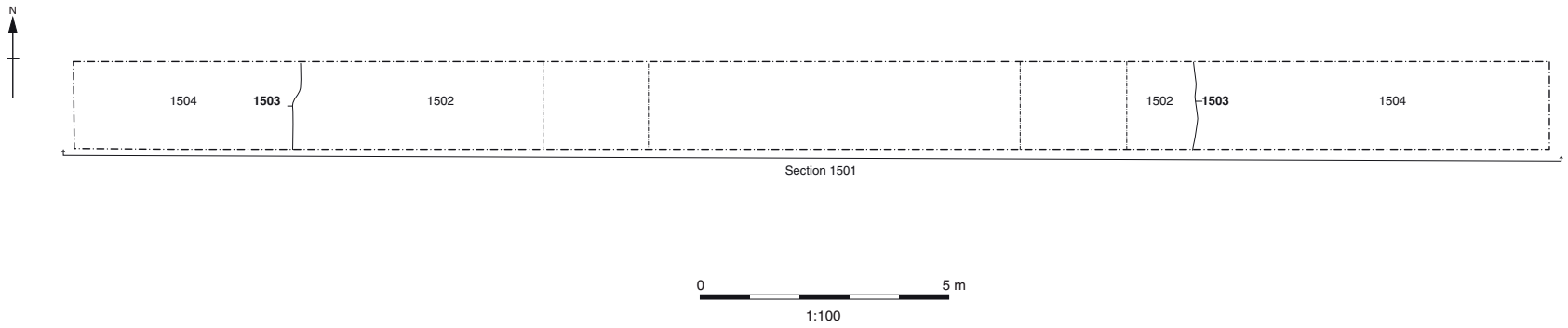


Figure 2: Trench location



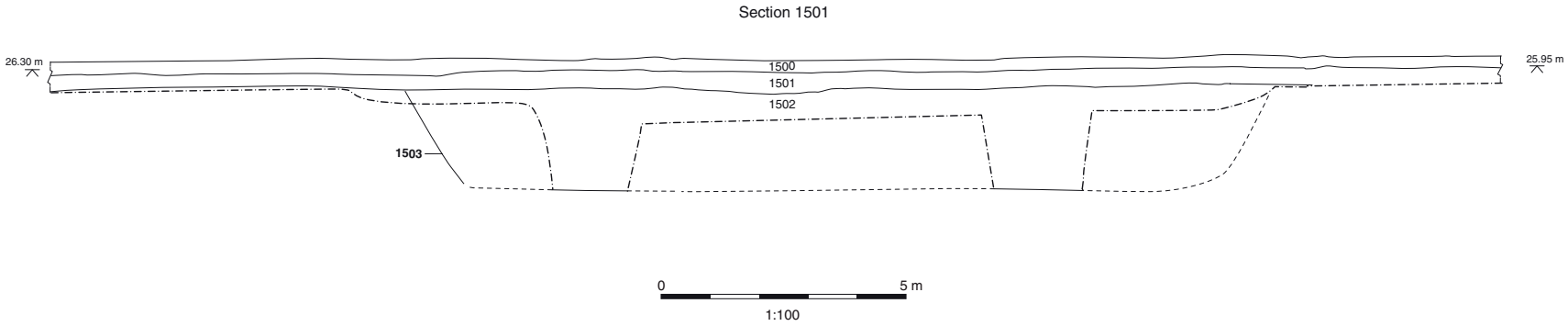


Figure 3: Trench 15, plan and sections

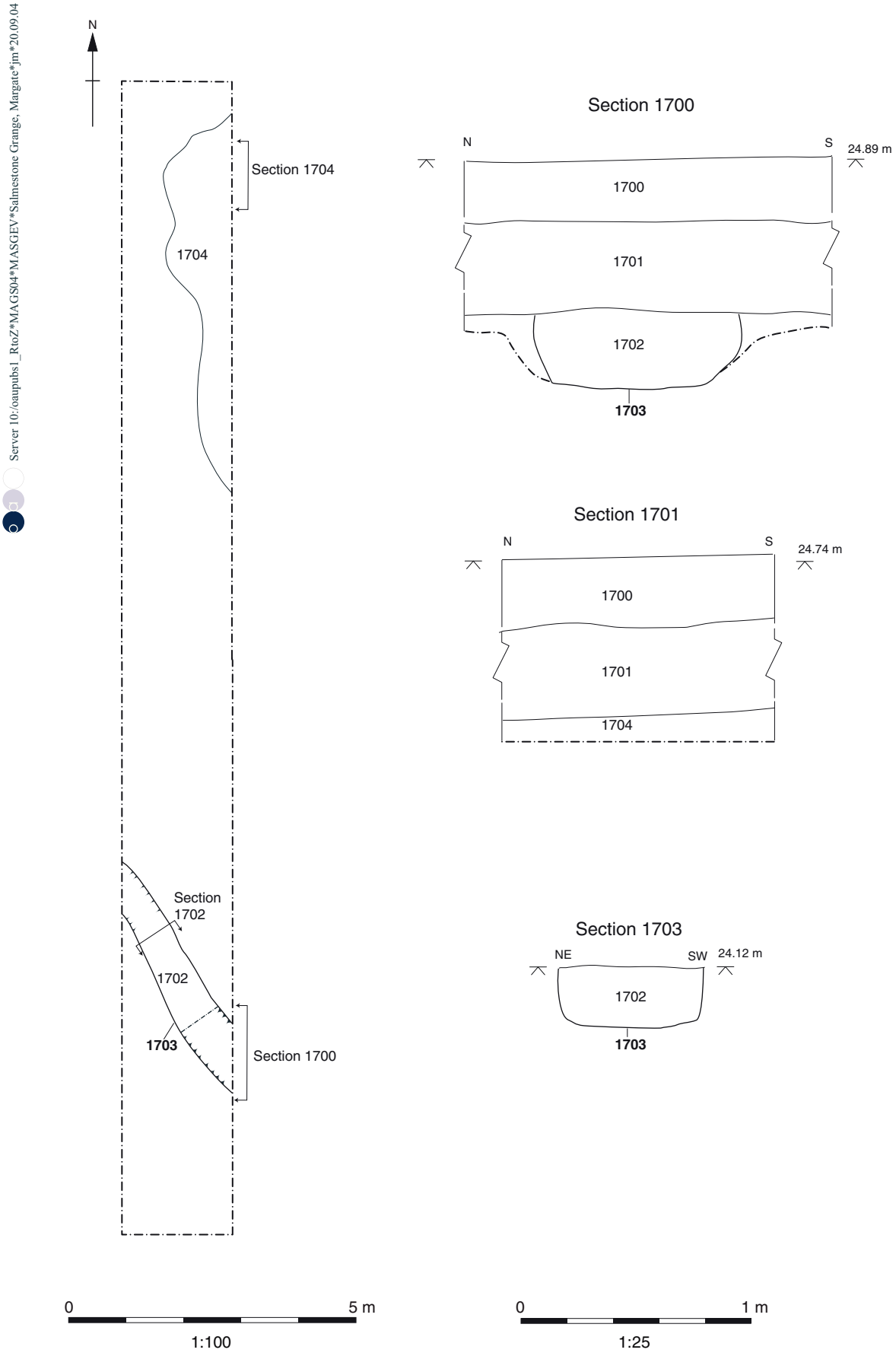
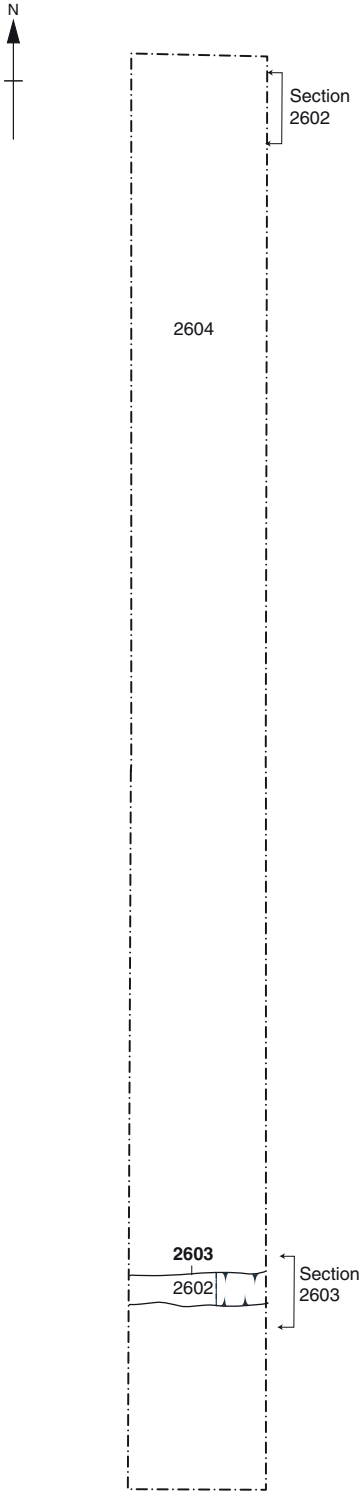
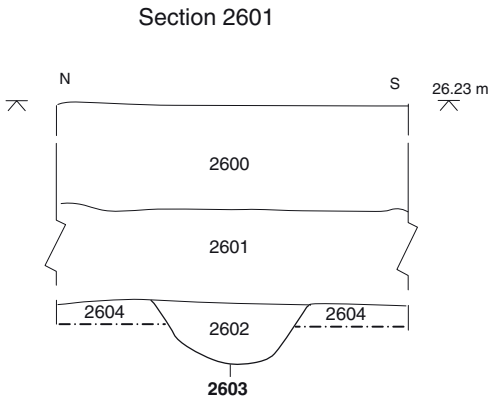


Figure 4: Trench 17, plan and section





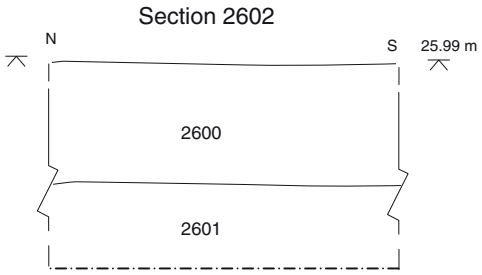
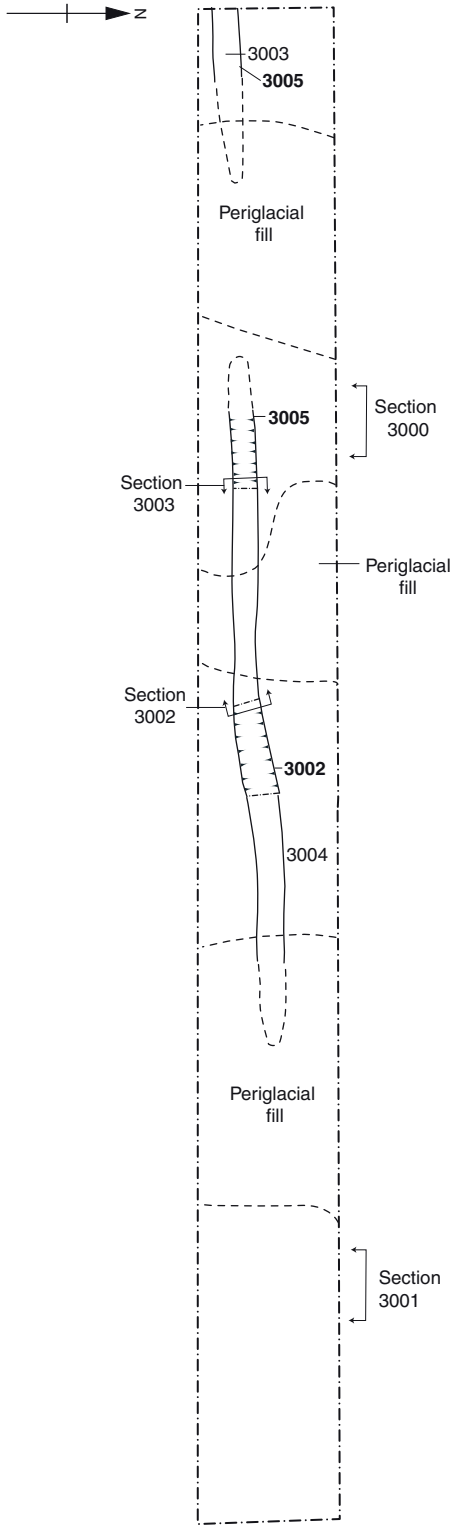
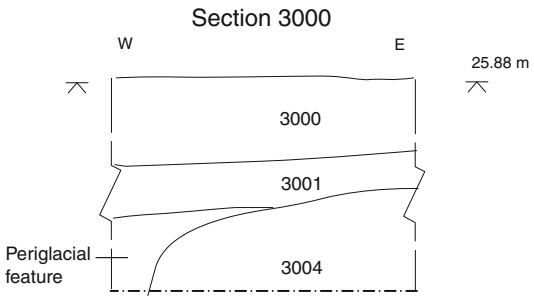
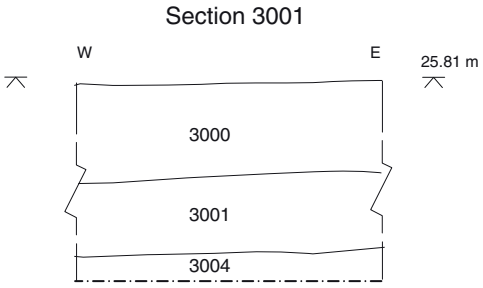
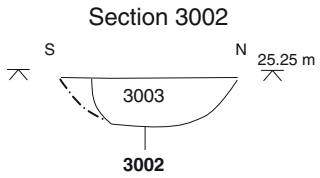


Figure 5: Trench 26, plan and sections









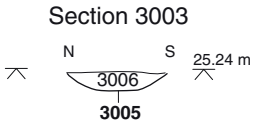
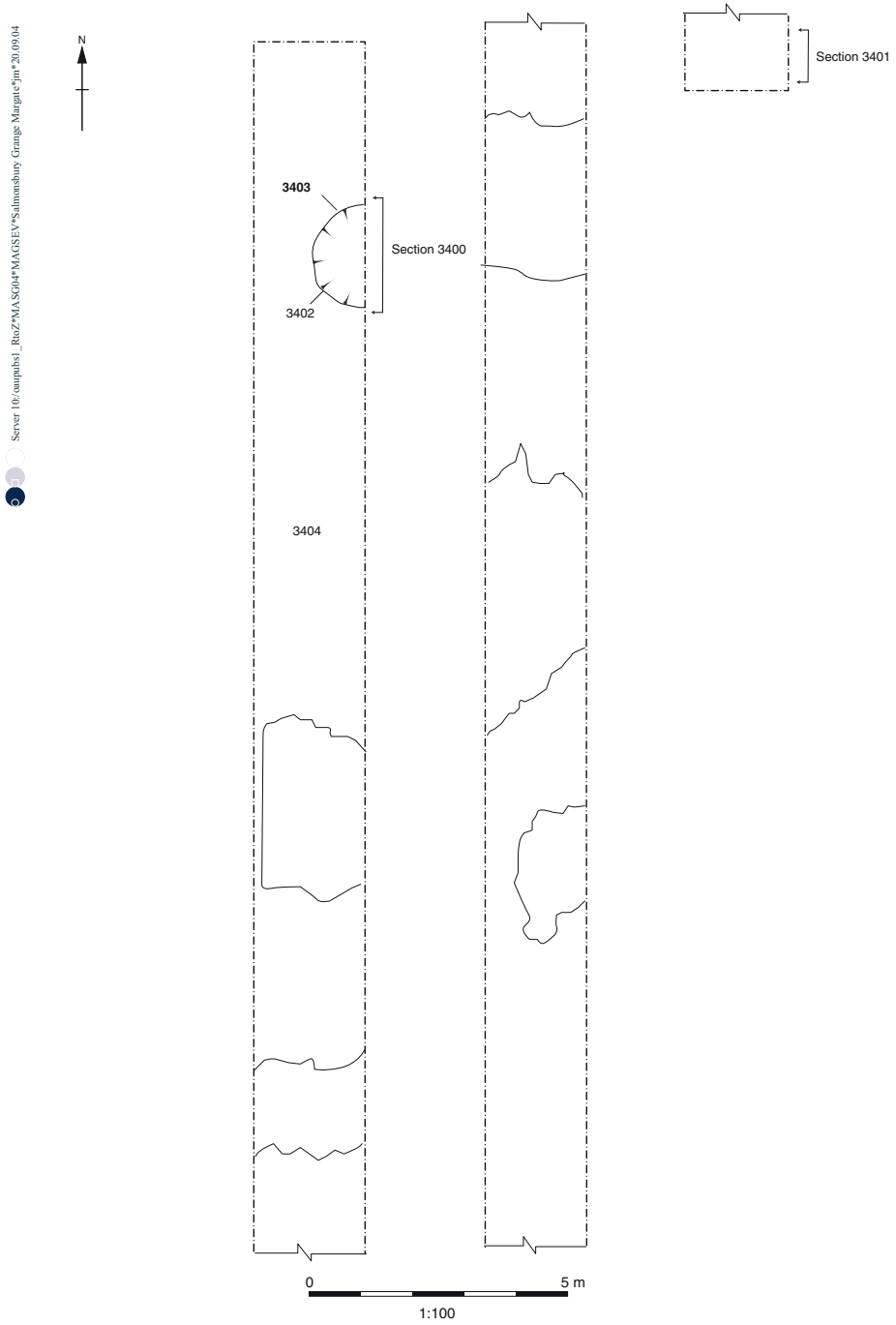
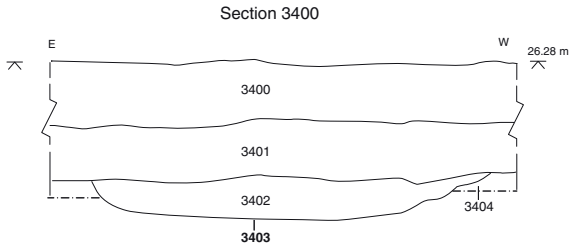
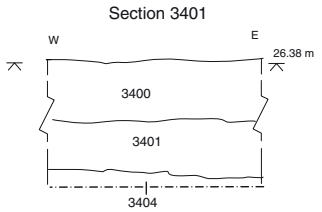


Figure 6: Trench 30, plan and sections







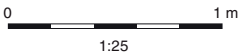


Figure 7: Trench 34, plan and sections

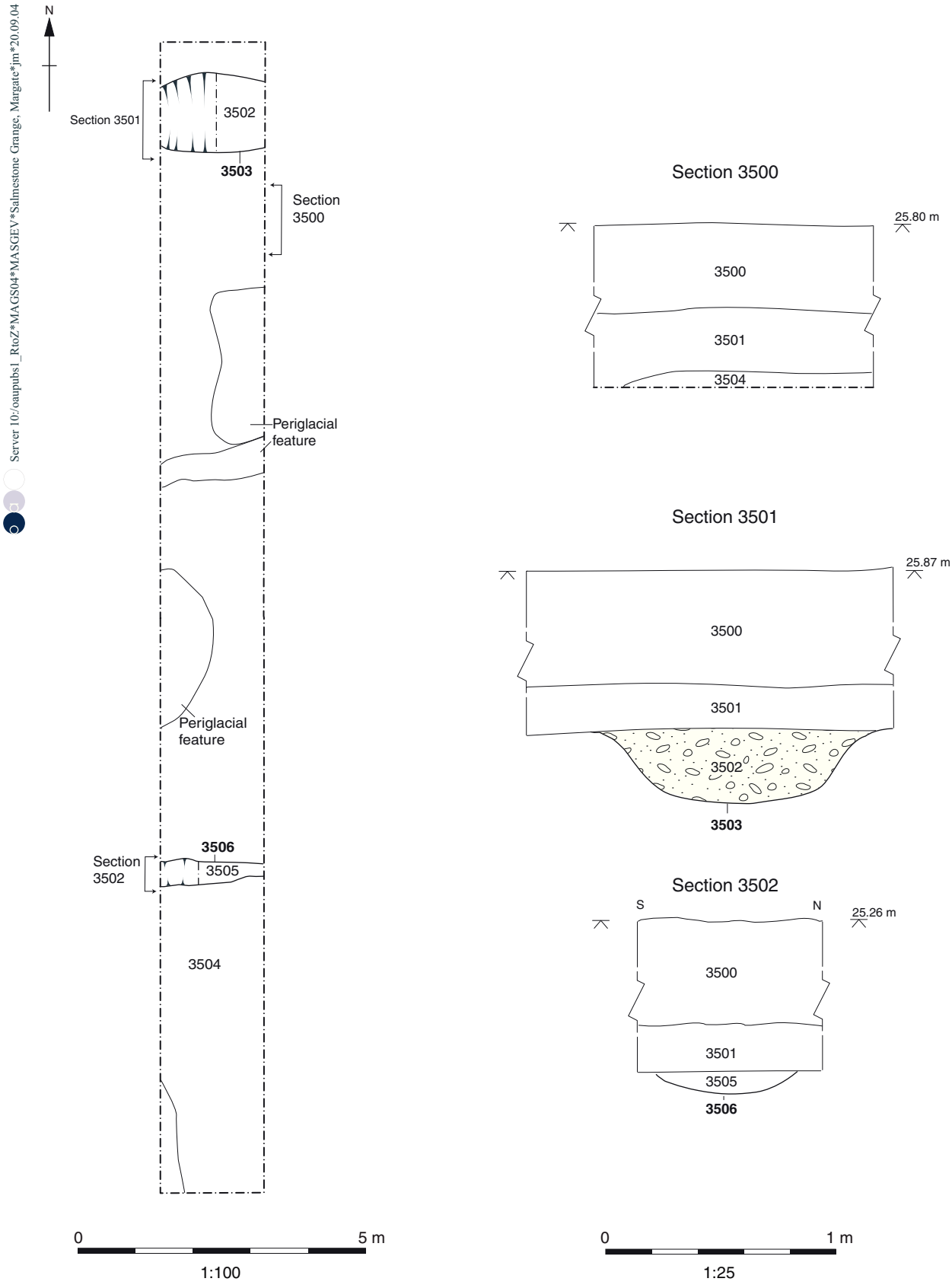
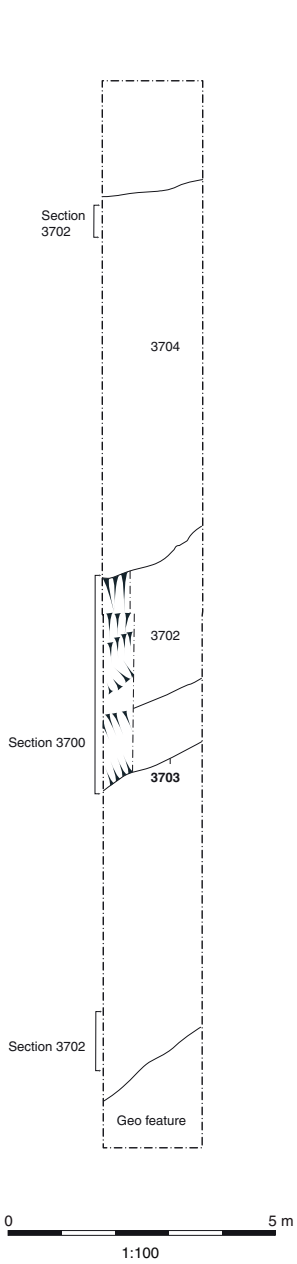


Figure 8: Trench 35, plan and section



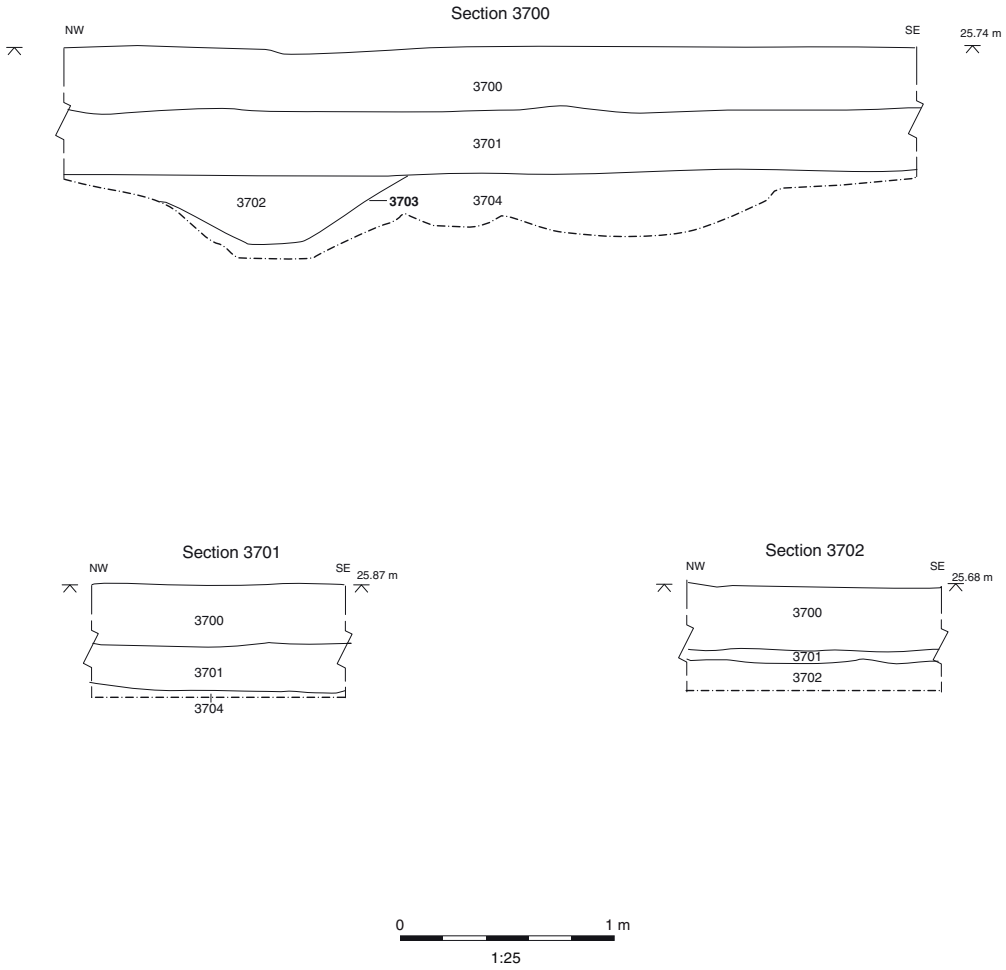


Figure 9: Trench 37, plans and sections

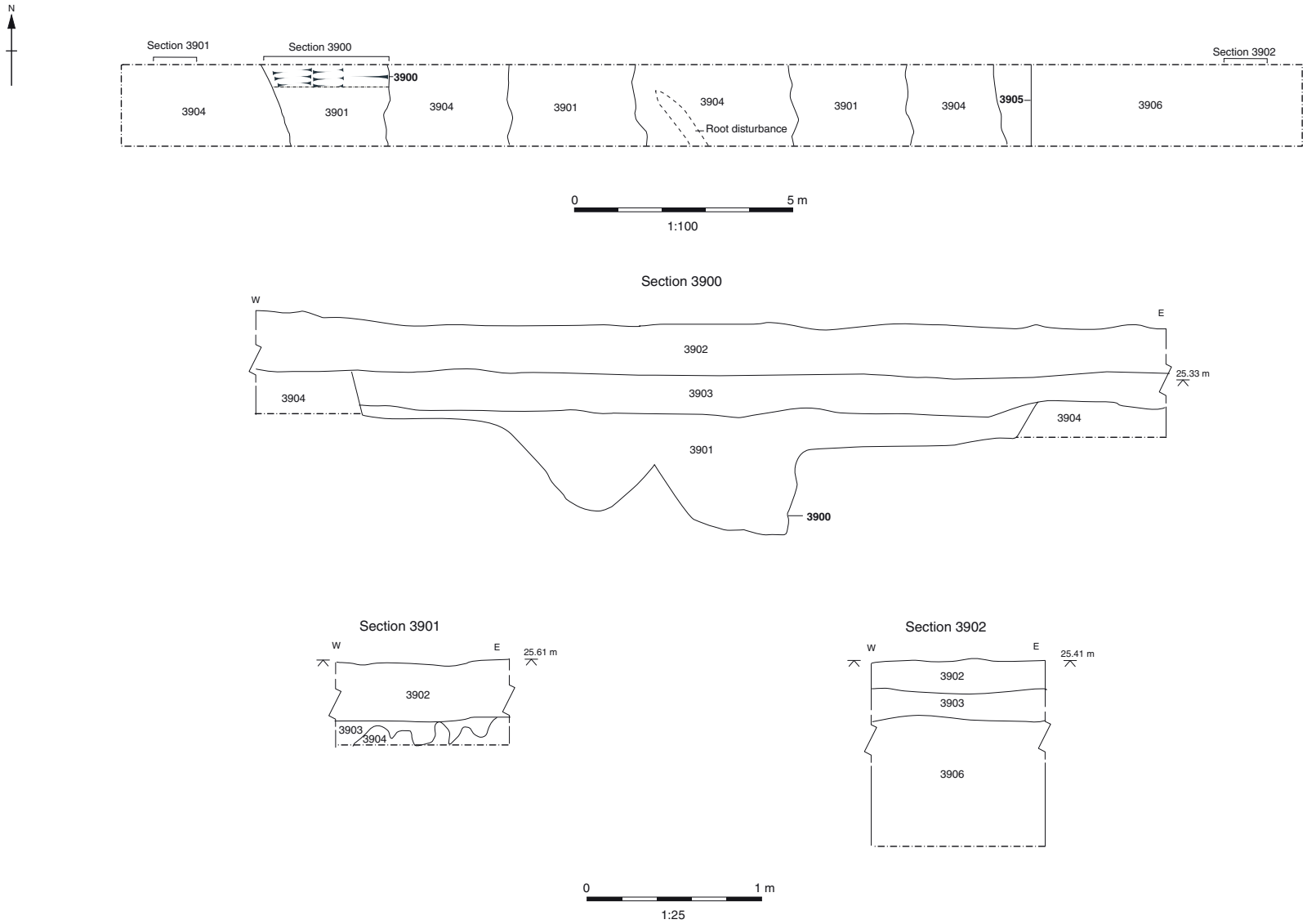


Figure 10: Trench 39, plan and sections

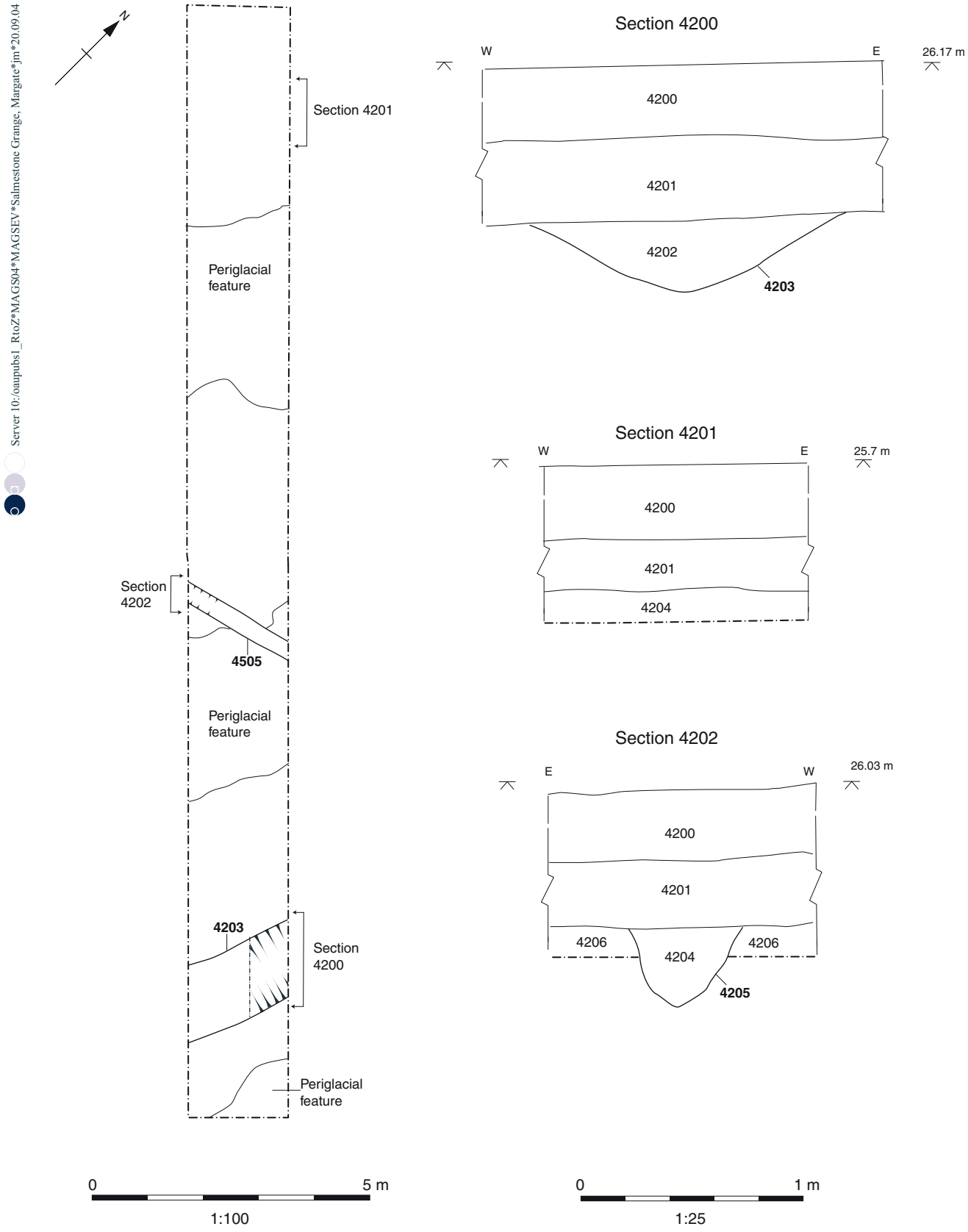


Figure 11: Trench 42, plan and sections

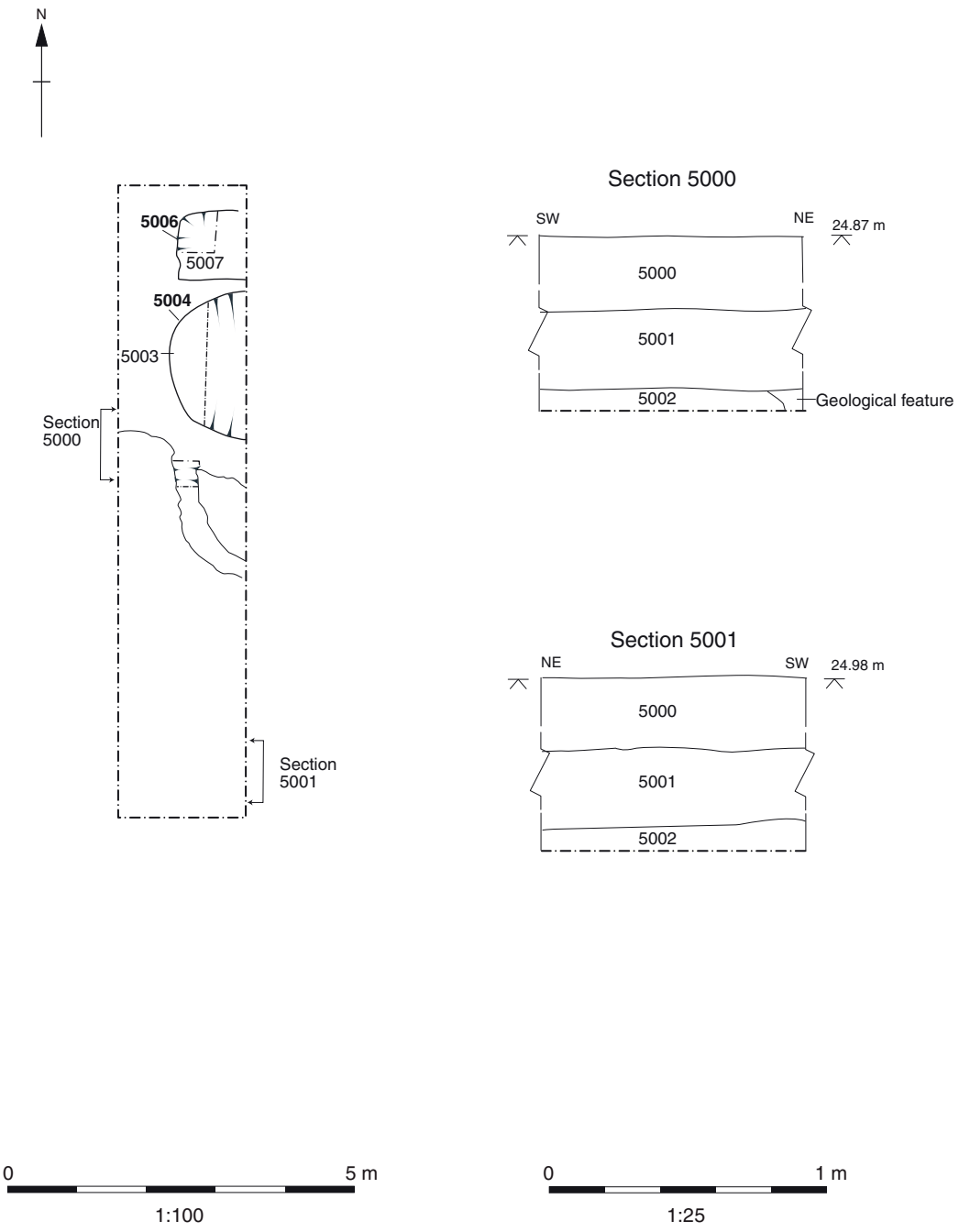


Figure 12: Trench 50, plan and sections

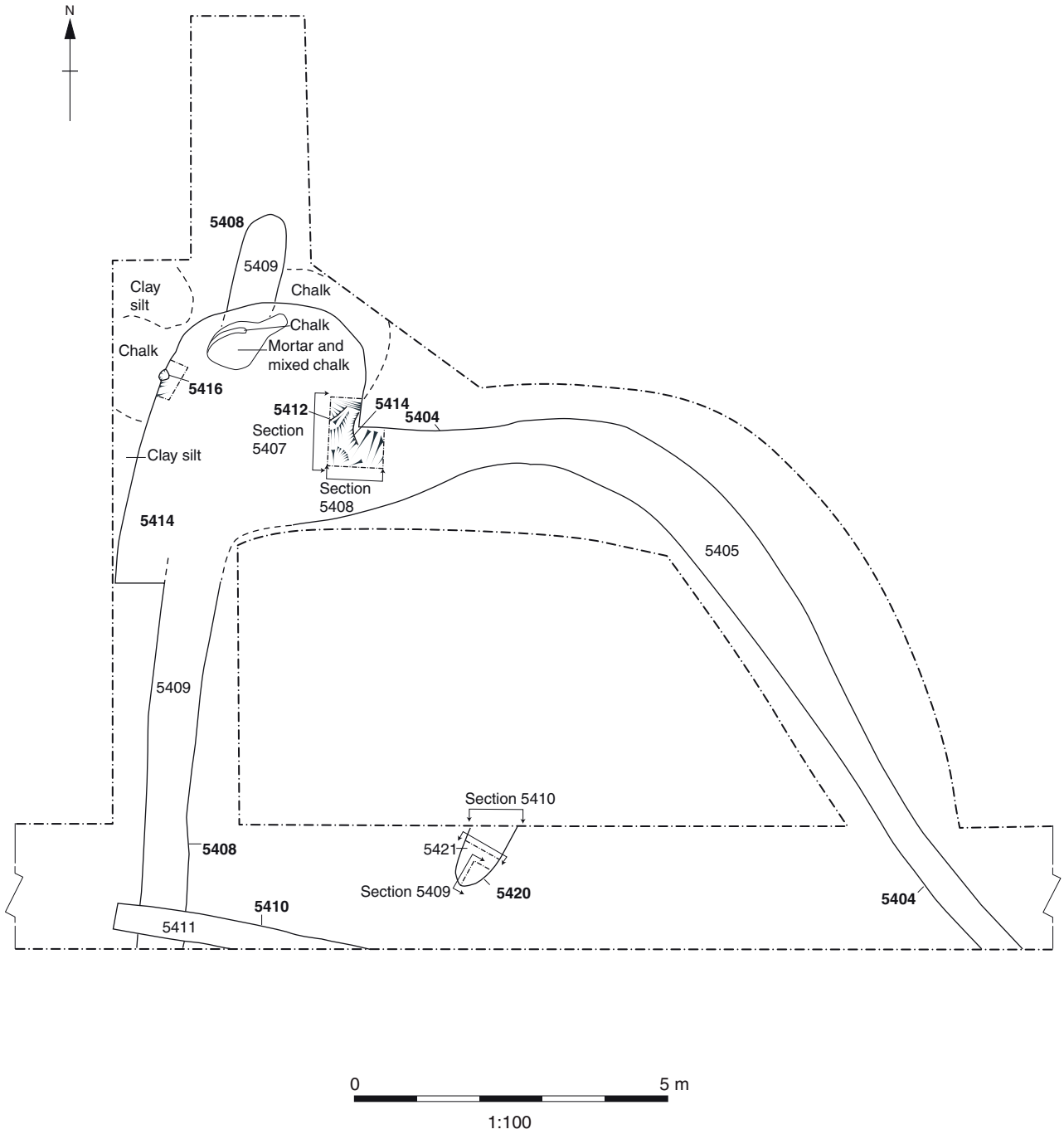
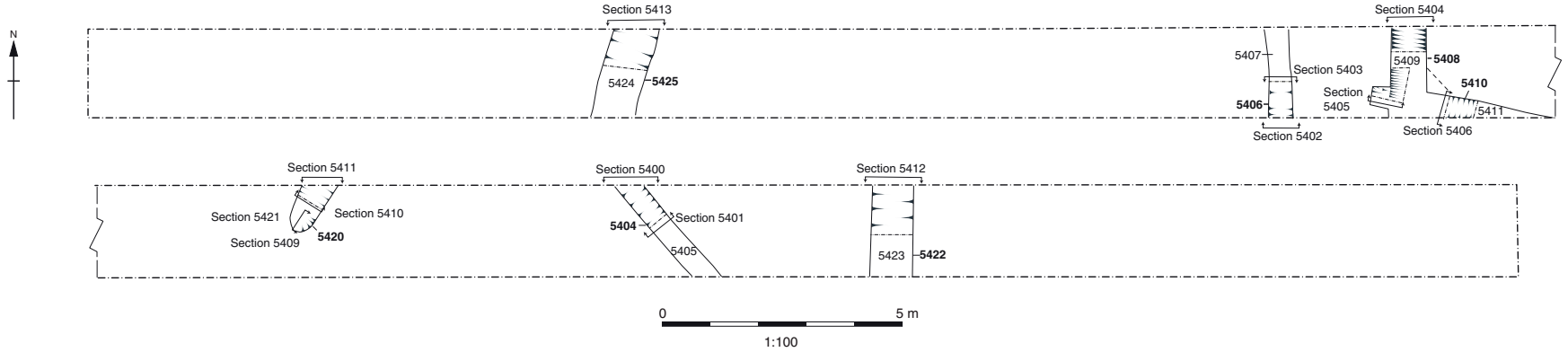
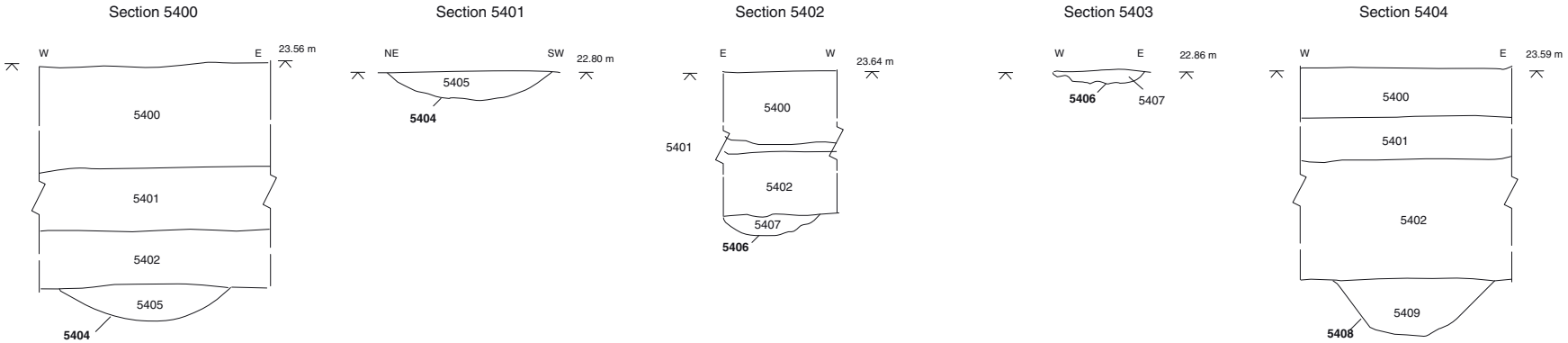
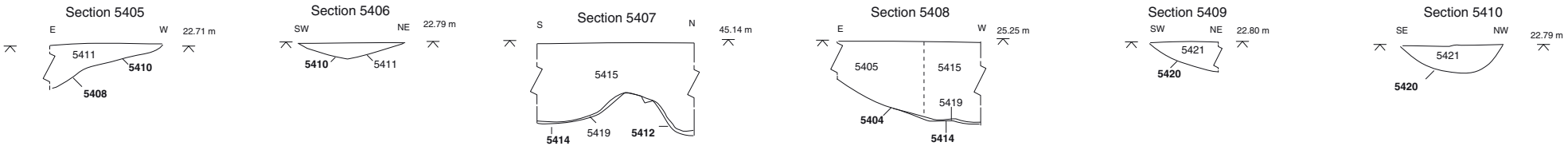


Figure 13: Northern extension to Trench 54







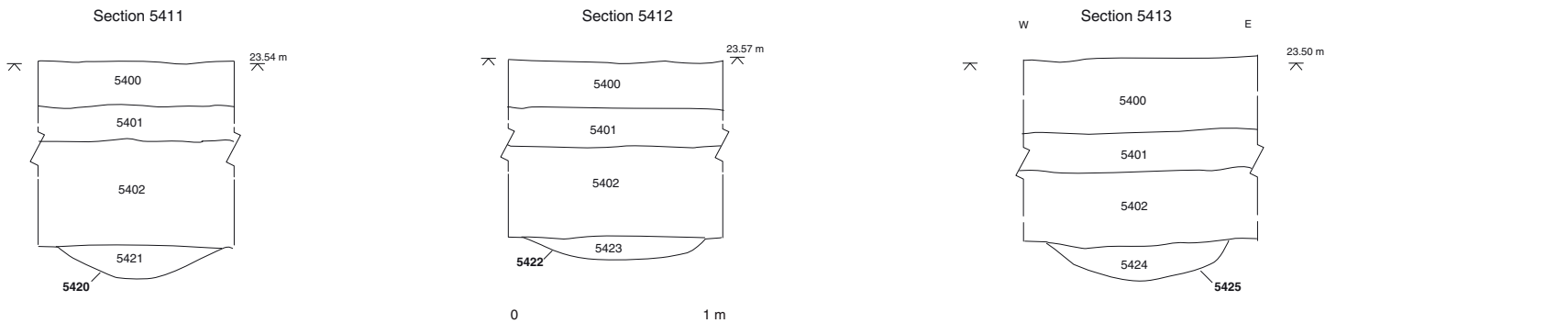


Figure 14: Trench 54, plan and sections

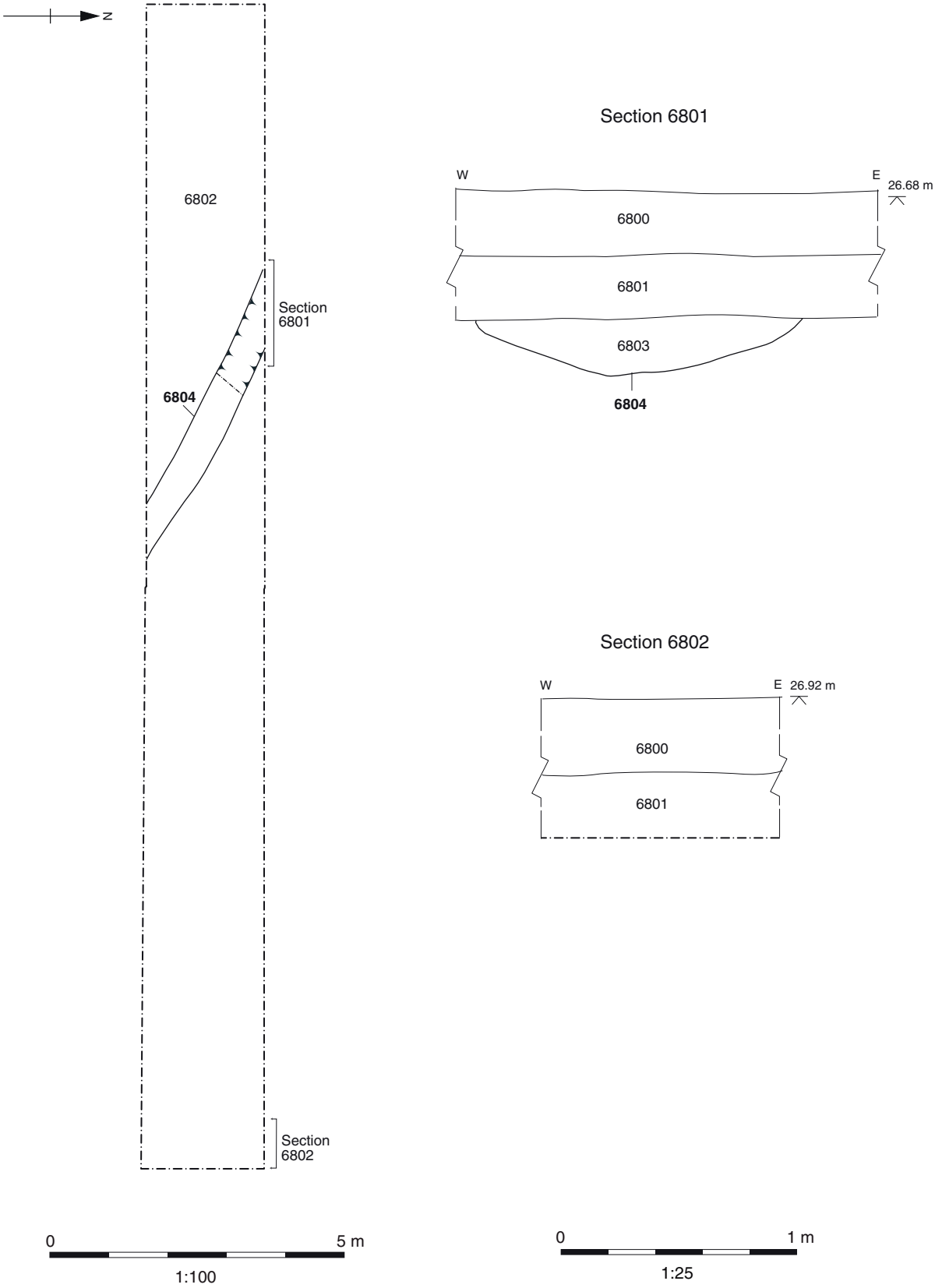


Figure 15: Trench 68, plan and sections

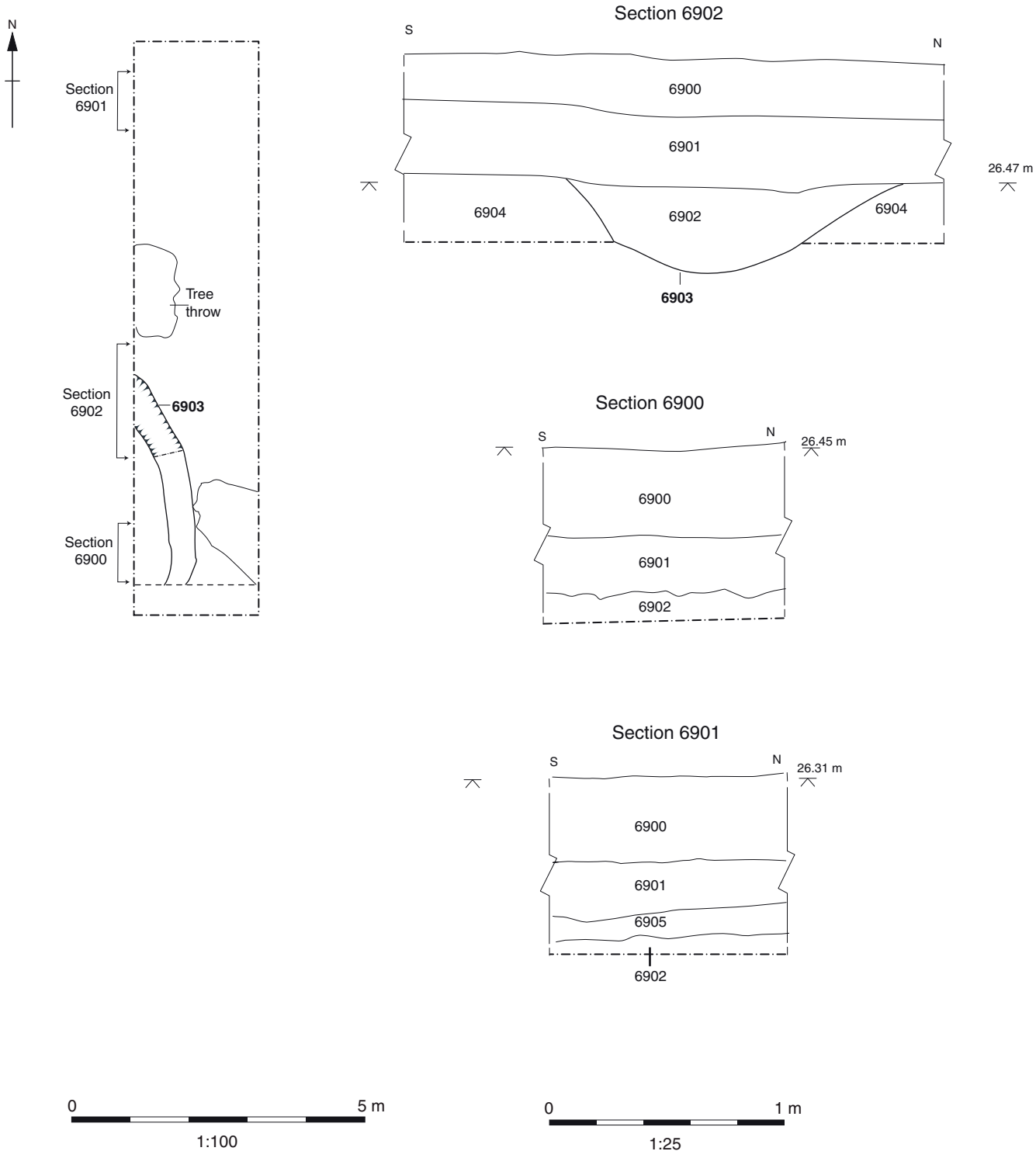
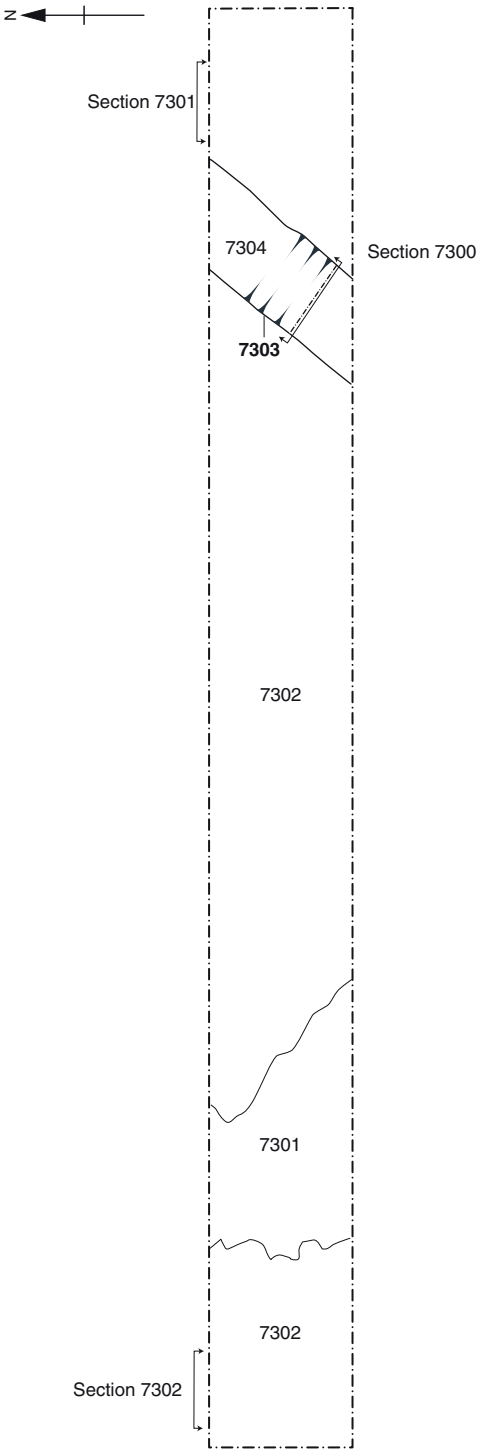
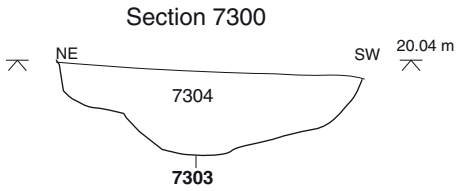


Figure 16: Trench 69, plan and section





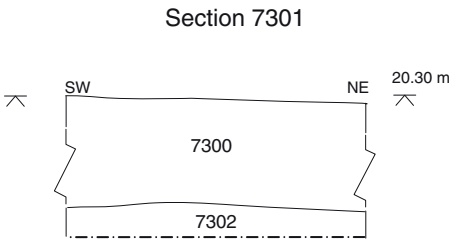
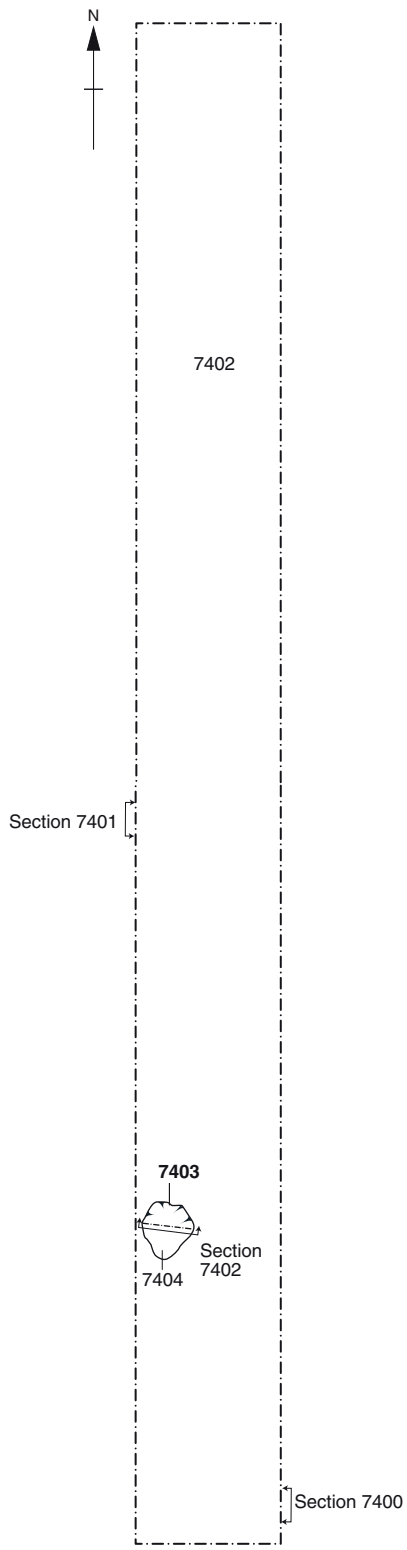
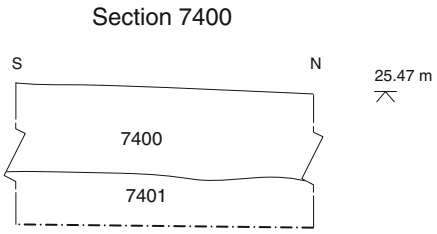
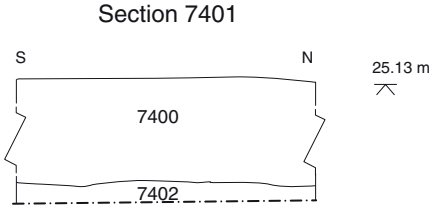
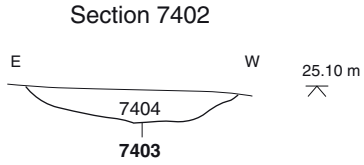


Figure 17: Trench 73, plan and sections









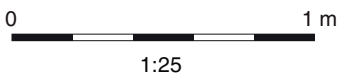


Figure 18: Trench 74, plan and sections

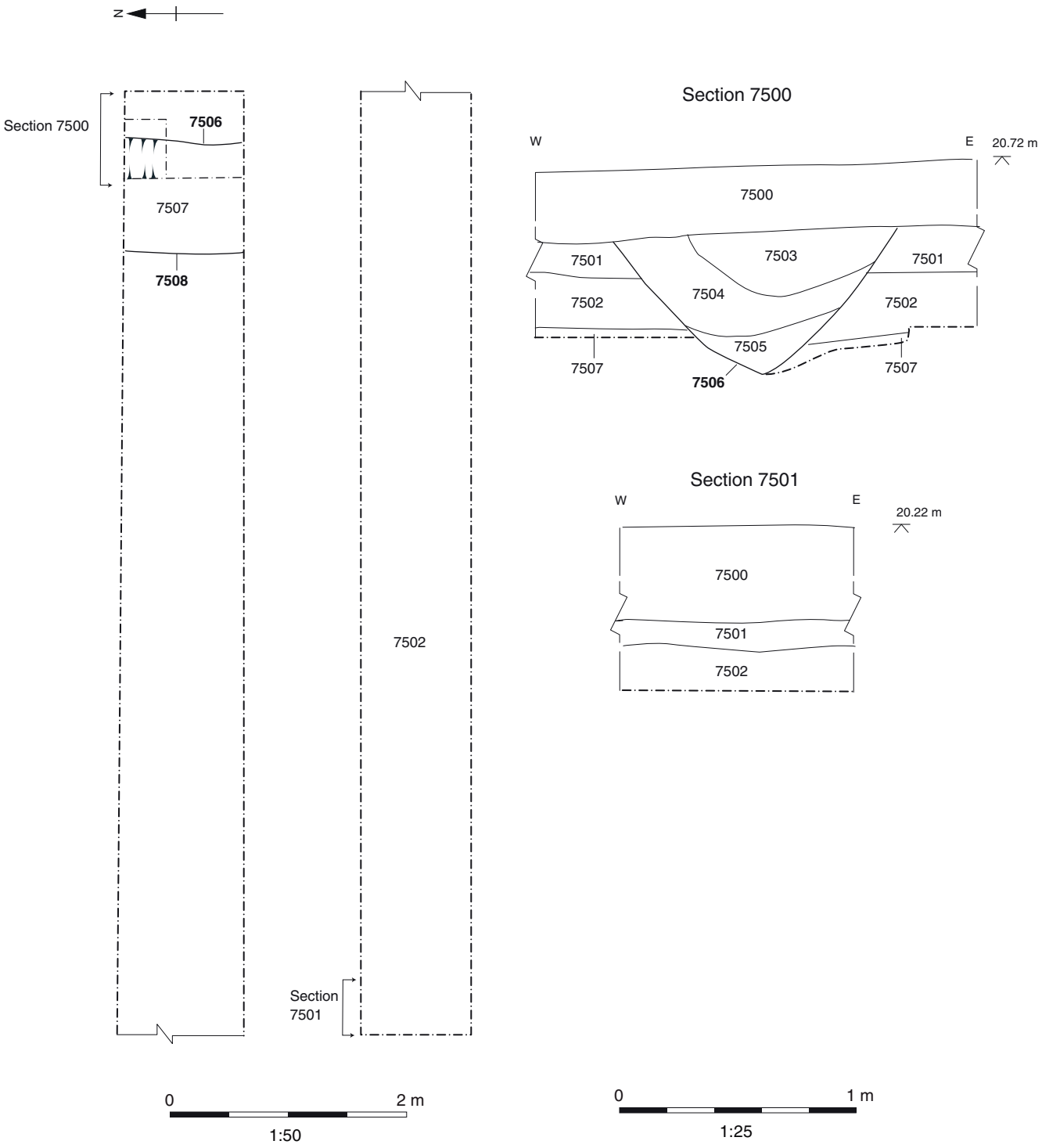


Figure 19: Trench 75, plan and sections

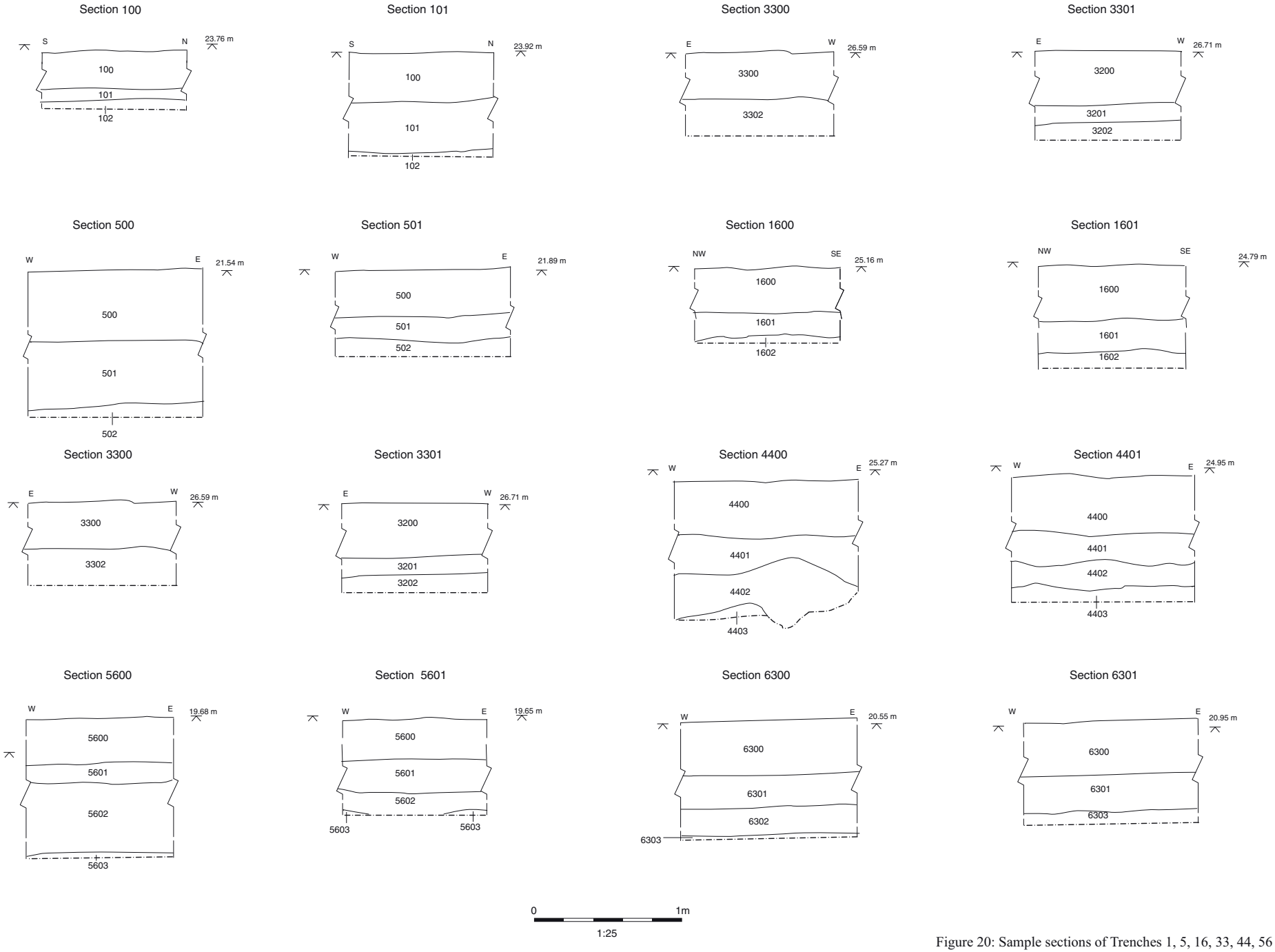


Figure 20: Sample sections of Trenches 1, 5, 16, 33, 44, 56 and 63

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com