

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land at Whitfield
Dover, Kent**

**NGR: 631340 145260
(TR 31340 45260)**

Planning Ref: DOV/10/01010

**ASE Project No: 7592
Site Code: WH15**

**ASE Report No: 2015468
OASIS id: archaeol6-234361**



By Greg Priestley-Bell

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East on land at Whitfield, near Dover, Kent. The work was commissioned by CgMs in advance of redevelopment. The evaluation comprised 43 test trenches, each measuring up to 30m x 2m. A limited quantity of archaeological remains was identified, dated from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods.

The only firmly dated prehistoric feature was a large ditch in that contained most of a single LBA-EIA pot that probably represented an instance of structured deposition. A possibly associated but undated small hearth or pit was recorded nearby. Small quantities of LBA-MIA pottery were recovered from the colluvium but no associated features were identified. A small hearth or pit produced a significant quantity of fire-cracked flint and a piece of M/LIA pot; a second probably prehistoric, hearth or pit was very similar in character and was perhaps of a similar date. A large ditch produced M/LIA-Early Roman pottery.

Four probably post-medieval ditches formed a small coaxial system enclosing fields measuring c.60m x 20m, possibly reflecting the field pattern prior to enclosure.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the redevelopment of land at Whitfield, near Dover, Kent, centred National Grid Reference (NGR) 631340 145260; Figure 1.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The British Geological Survey map the underlying geology of the site as Cretaceous chalk overlain by head deposits in the north of the site (BGS 1977).
- 1.2.2 The site lies between Whitfield to the west and Pineham to the north-east. The site is currently used for pasture and is bounded on all sides by farmland. The A256 runs through the east of the site with access via an underpass (Figure 2). The site extends over four fields, occupying the northern slopes and base of a SW-NE aligned dry valley, and sloping from c.109m AOD in the north-west to c. 97m AOD in the south-east.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning permission for this phase of the development was granted (planning ref. DOV/10/01010) subject to conditions. Condition 44 states:

'No development of any phase or sub-phase shall take place until the applicant, their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of any mitigation measures identified within the Environmental Statement for that phase or sub-phase including:

- i) Archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has first been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The archaeological field evaluation works are to be completed and reported on prior to the layout and detailed design of the development being finalised; and*
- ii) Following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservations in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

Reason: To ensure appropriate assessment of the archaeological implications of any development proposals and the subsequent mitigation through preservation in situ or by record.'

- 1.3.2 The site is part of a larger housing development which surrounds Whitfield on three sides, this part of the project is designated Phase 1. A desk-based assessment was produced by CgMs Consulting Ltd for the site as a whole; it concluded that archaeological potential for prehistoric and Roman remains is moderate. The potential for Saxon and medieval remains is high due to the site's proximity to Church Whitfield. The potential for post-medieval remains is defined as limited to evidence of land division (CgMs 2009).

- 1.6 In 2013 ASE undertook an evaluation on Phase 1A of the site (west of the current site; ASE 2013). The work comprised the excavation of 24 trenches. No archaeological remains were recorded. Colluvial deposits underlay the ploughsoil in the north-west of the site.
- 1.7 Following consultation between ASE and CgMs, a Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2015) for the archaeological evaluation of the site was prepared. The document was prepared in accordance with relevant Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a, 2014b and 2014c). It included the statement that all work would be reported upon in line with guidelines set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE; Historic England 2015). The WSI was submitted to all parties for approval prior to the commencement of work at the site.
- 1.8 All work was carried out in accordance with the Kent County Council Manual of Specifications for Evaluation (HCGKCC 2008), which outlined the methodology to be used in the field, and in reporting and archiving of the results.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out on the site between the 23rd November and 4th December 2015, and has been prepared in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2015). The work was carried out by Greg Priestley-Bell (Senior Archaeologist), Nathalie Gonzalez (Archaeological Surveyor) and Sophie Austin and Gemma Ward (Archaeologists). The fieldwork was managed by Paul Mason and the post-excavation work by Jim Stevenson.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following information is drawn from a Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2009). For a more detailed background please refer to that document.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 Evidence for human activity in Kent in the Palaeolithic is extensive, but was until recently largely confined to poorly provenanced flint handaxes recovered during gravel extraction in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Of these, the vast majority of handaxes are in rolled condition indicating they have been moved downstream from their original context.

2.2.2 From around 4000 BC the mobile hunter gatherer economy of the Mesolithic gradually gave way to a more settled agriculture-based subsistence. The period saw episodes of forest clearance, initially probably 'slash and burn' to create rapid clearance (which resulted in erosion and a greater volume of silt load within rivers), succeeded by a phase of more gradual seasonal expansion of existing clearings.

2.2.3 Evaluation trenching at the north-eastern boundary of the site on the Whitfield-Eastry Bypass, south of Pineham, recorded a pit containing an assemblage of finds comprising calcined flint, a Lower Palaeolithic – Late Neolithic struck flint, and possible Neolithic pottery (HER TR 34 NW 245, TR 3139 4549).

2.2.4 The White Caps Barrow comprising a ring ditch and burial mound dating between the late Neolithic and late Bronze Age was excavated ahead of the construction of the A256 Bypass north-west of the site (HER TR 34 NW 187, TR 3003 4766). The excavation exposed a sub-circular earthwork consisting of a primary segmented ring-ditch and two later continuous concentrically arranged ring-ditches. The earthwork appeared to have developed in four distinct phases and contained a minimum of eleven human burials including six in situ crouched inhumations and three cremations, one of which was urned. The barrow was cut by a Late Iron Age straight flat bottomed ditch on a north-east to south-west alignment.

2.2.5 By the later prehistoric period much of the land around the site would have lain in an agricultural landscape, with the land divided between arable, pasture and woodland and interspersed with enclosed settlements and enclosures. By the late Iron Age, the landscape would have been largely cleared of any woodland cover and extensively farmed.

2.2.6 An early to mid-Iron Age settlement site is recorded c. 350m north of the site as features first identified from aerial photographs in 1987. Later evaluation work for the A256 recorded a number of features, including pits, ditches and postholes, some of which are of unknown date, though others produced pottery dated c.550-300 B.C. (HER TR 34 NW 224, TR 3146 4590). Additional excavation work in 1995 uncovered evidence that the Iron Age features found previously belonged to two separate sites, one dating to the early - mid Iron Age (TR 34 NW 224) and the mid - late Iron Age. The site consists of a rectangular enclosure bound by a large ditch, with two pits and three post-holes. Heavy ploughing would have removed any evidence of associated internal buildings.

2.2.7 A mid to late Iron Age settlement site was recorded during evaluation work for the A256 c. 400m north-west of the site. A number of features were recorded to the east

of the church at Church Whitfield, including a mid- late Iron Age enclosure with a small number of internal features. A possible ritual deposit of a human skull was found in the ditch of the enclosure and an inhumation burial to the south-east which could have been part of a larger cemetery. The site dates to c. 150 - 50 BC (HER TR 34 NW 222, TR 3123 4596)

- 2.2.8 A single inhumation burial was found outside the main enclosure, just to the south-east, it was aligned north-east to south-west parallel with the enclosure ditch. The burial is believed to be of Iron Age date (HER TR 34 NW 222, TR 3123 4596).

2.3 Roman

- 2.3.1 The Roman road from Dover to Richborough runs north to south and follows the line of the High Street, c. 200m east of the site. Several undated cropmarks are recorded on the Upper Chalk geology north of Cane Wood, including a ring ditch (HER TR 24 NW 126 TR 3145 4698), a double ditched trackway (HER TR 24 NW 127 TR 3135 4682), a small ring ditch (HER TR 24 NW 131 TR 3084 4656), an oval enclosure (HER TR 34 NW 135 TR 3049 4603) and undefined features (HER TR 24 NW 127 TR 3135 4682). The roadside ditches are recorded as cropmarks on aerial photographs c. 900m north-east of the site (HER TR 34 NW 140 TR 3152 4630).
- 2.3.2 Cropmarks close to the site include a large ring ditch with a protrusion on the south-west, to the west of the site at Parsonage Farm (HER TR 34 NW 139 TR 3071 4553). During excavations at a house on Church Field Way, c.800m north-west of the site, a quantity of Roman pottery, some iron objects and 2 Roman coins were found in 1952 (HER Ref. MKE3876 at TR 0514 4695). In addition, a large quantity of Roman brick and tile was recovered during the cutting of a service trench along the front of 70-72 Church Fields Way (HER Ref. MKE18169 at TR 0514 4687).
- 2.3.3 The Roman road Watling Street, from Dover to London, runs north-west to south-east c. 1.5km south-west of the site in the valley of the River Dour (HER TR 24 SE 54 TR 2875 4412).
- 2.3.4 A Roman burial and sepulchral deposit was found in 1918 c. 100m east of the Dover-Richborough Roman road, north of Pineham. The burial consisted of three pots each inside the other, the innermost containing the bones of a human hand and a bronze key ring. A bronze bracelet was also found but its relation to the burial is not known (HER TR 34 NW 4, TR 3159 4601).
- 2.3.5 A further Roman inhumation burial was recorded by workmen excavating a sewer-pipe trench, north of the junction of house numbers 5 and 7 Nursery Lane, Whitfield in 1976 (HER TR 34 NW 162, TR 3005 4552).

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 2.4.1 The original settlement of Whitfield is of Anglo-Saxon origin and lies c. 500m north-east of present day Whitfield at Church Whitfield, north of the site. The Church of St Peter, Church Whitfield is thought to have originated in the early medieval period, as the nave and chancel date to the 8th century (HER TR 34 NW 3 - MKE26489, TR 3096 4591). The fabric of the early nave and chancel at Whitfield is almost wholly of flint, stone being used only in the west window and in a few other isolated places such as the large blocks in the south-west quoin. Two of the original Saxon windows have survived. The church was enlarged in the second or third decade of the 12th century but this Norman aisle was destroyed in the early 13th century.

- 2.4.2 An early medieval farmstead or hamlet site was recorded during work on the Whitfield-Eastry Bypass, at the crossroads of Church Whitfield road and Archer's Court Road close to the northern boundary of the site. The remains of an early medieval settlement were found overlaying two earlier Iron Age sites (TR 34 NW 222 & 224). The site comprised a number of structures, two timber halls and a number of sunken huts. Pottery from the site was dated to c.575 - 700 AD (HER TR 34 NW 246, TR 31362 45832).
- 2.4.3 The site lies at least 1km to the north of the medieval town and cinque port of Dover, and c. 1.25km north-west of the medieval Dover Castle.
- 2.4.4 During the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods the site lay within fields adjacent to the early medieval village of Church Whitfield and east of the later medieval settlement of Lower Whitfield.
- 2.4.5 A Preceptory of the Knights Templar was established sometime before 1185 in Temple Ewell, west of the site close to Singledge Farm (HER TR 24 NW 18, TR 2856 4567). The HER records a medieval building excavated by an archaeological society 'at Temple Farm' to the west of the site (HER TR 24 NW 36, TR 284 455). However the precise location of this excavation is not clear from the grid reference.

2.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 2.5.1 The Andrews and Drury map of 1769 shows the site within fields between Pineham and Napchester Chapel in the northeast, Temple Farm is shown to the southwest of the site.
- 2.5.2 The Historic Landscape Characterisation of Kent records the fields to the south of the site as 'Small Regular' and 'Medium Regular' with an area of 'Pre1801 Scattered settlement' north-west of Church Whitfield, 'Regular Ladder fields' are shown in the north of the site.
- 2.5.3 The Whitfield Tithe Map of 1842 shows the settlement of Church Whitfield to the north of the site and Pineham to the north-east. The site lay within arable fields, the site is shown divided into small fields which remained intact into the latter 20th century when they were amalgamated into larger fields.

2.6 Project Aims and Objectives

2.6.1 The broad aims of the evaluation, in keeping with previous similar projects were:

- To assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of any such remains and deposits
- To assess how they might be affected by the development of the site
- To establish the extent to which previous groundworks and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site
- To assess what options should be considered for mitigation

2.6.2 The project sought to inform on the following areas of research in line with the South-Eastern Research Framework (SERF):

- Determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity on the site. If present the work should seek to clarify the form, character and extent where possible
- Determine the presence or absence of Roman activity
- Investigate the potential for Saxon and medieval remains associated with the settlement at Church Whitfield

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The trial trench evaluation comprised the excavation of 43 trenches, each measuring 30m x 2m. The precise locations (Figure 2) and/or dimensions of nine trenches were amended due to various on-site constraints, including the presence of buried services, fences and a public footpath.
- 3.1.2 Health and Safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices overrode archaeological considerations at all times. All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, and the Management of Health a Safety Regulations 1992, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation regulations and codes of practice in force at the time. A Risk Assessment was produced prior to the commencement of the work.
- 3.1.3 Before excavation began the client provided information regarding the presence of any below/above ground services. The site was walked over and inspected to visually identify, where possible, the location of above and below ground services. The locations of all the trenches were checked with a CAT scanner prior to the commencement of excavation. The trenches were accurately located using a Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).
- 3.1.4 Only undifferentiated topsoil, subsoil and blankets of underlying colluvium were removed by machine and were kept separately. The excavation was taken down, in spits of no more than 0.10m, to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the underlying geology, whichever was uppermost. In the event that trenches exceeded a safe working depth (generally c. 1.2m) suitable precautions (i.e. stepping of trench edges) was implemented; the indicative depth of 1.2m was reduced where the trench sides appeared to be particularly unstable. All machining was undertaken under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experience archaeologist.
- 3.1.5 On conclusion of the excavation, the subsoil and colluvium only was backfilled by machine, spread evenly and compacted. The excavated topsoil was left heaped on the ground surface beside the part-backfilled trenches.

3.2 Recording and Analysis

- 3.2.1 All recording and analysis was/will be undertaken in accordance with this document and the *KCC Manual of Specification for Archaeological evaluation (Part B; HCGKCC 2008)* unless otherwise agreed in writing by the County Archaeological Officer.
- 3.2.2 The spoil from the excavations was inspected by the ASE archaeologist to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest. A metal detector was used at regular intervals to scan spoil derived from the excavations and at regular intervals during the excavation of archaeological deposits and features.
- 3.2.3 The KCC Archaeological Officer was kept informed of progress and given the opportunity to attend site once all the trenches have been opened.
- 3.2.4 All archaeological features were recorded according to standard ASE practice.

Where practicable, all features were planned at 1:20 and section drawings were at 1:10. Drawings were on plastic drafting film. Features and deposits were described on standard pro-forma recording sheets used by ASE. All remains were levelled with respect to Ordnance Survey datum. A photographic record was made.

3.3 Archive

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at a local museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	149
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	3
Bulk Samples	6
Photographs	233 digital
Bulk finds	2 boxes
Registered finds	nil
Environmental flots/residue	6

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Trenches 1, 2, 4-6, 8, 13-17, 19, 21, 22, 27, 28, 30-32, 37, 39-41 and 43 (See Appendix 1 for list of recorded contexts.)

4.1.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [003] consisting of mid yellowish brown silty clay; colluvium [002] consisting of dark brown very silty clay/clayey silt with occasional flints and varying in depth between 0.20m and 1.5m; topsoil [001] consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt and varying in depth between 0.16m and 0.25m.

4.1.2 With the exception of a small quantity of Late Bronze Age-Middle Iron Age (LBA-MIA) pottery from the colluvium [27/002] in Trench 27, no archaeological remains were identified or recovered.

4.2 Trenches 12, 24 and 25 (See Appendix 1 for list of recorded contexts.)

4.2.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [003] consisting of dark reddish brown silty clay with frequent flint fragments and nodules; colluvium [002] consisting of dark brown very silty clay/clayey silt with occasional flints and varying in depth between 0.70m and 1.1m; topsoil [001] consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt and varying in depth between 0.16m and 0.25m.

4.2.2 No archaeological remains were identified or recovered.

4.3 Trench 3 (Figure 3)

4.3.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [3/003] consisting of mid yellowish brown silty clay; colluvium [3/002] consisting of dark brown very silty clay/clayey silt with occasional flints; topsoil [3/001] consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt.

4.3.2 A ditch [3/004], measuring at least 2.7m long, 0.45m wide and 0.18m deep, contained a fill [3/005] of mid brown silty clay. No finds were recovered.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average*)
T3	3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22	98.82-99.04
T3	3/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.45	98.37-98.82
T3	3/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	98.37
T3	3/004	Cut	Ditch	2.7	0.45		98.70
T3	3/005	Fill	Of 3/004	2.7	0.45	0.18	98.52-98.70

Table: 2 Trench 3 list of recorded contexts; *precise heights in bold type

4.4 Trench 7 (Figure 4)

4.4.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [7/003] consisting of mid yellowish brown silty clay; colluvium/subsoil [7/002] consisting of dark brown clayey silt with occasional flints; topsoil [7/001] consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt.

4.4.2 A ditch [7/004], measuring at least 2.7m long, 2.8m wide and 1.1m deep, contained a lower fill [7/005] of dark brown silty clay with occasional flints and an upper fill [7/006] of mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk pellets and flecks. No finds were recovered.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average*)
T7	7/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	103.15-103.40
T7	7/002	Deposit	Colluvium/subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	102.85-103.15
T7	7/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	102.85
T7	7/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.8	2.8		102.20
T7	7/005	Fill	Lower fill of 7/004	>2.8	2.6	0.80	101.10-101.90
T7	7/006	Fill	Upper fill of 7/004	>2.8	2.8	0.30	101.90-102.20

Table: 3 Trench 7 list of recorded contexts ***precise heights in bold type**

4.5 Trench 9 (Figure 5)

4.5.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [9/003] consisting of mid yellowish brown silty clay; colluvium [9/002] consisting of dark brown clayey silt with occasional flints; topsoil [9/001] consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt.

4.5.2 A ditch [9/004], measuring at least 2.8m long, 1m wide and 0.60m deep, contained a fill [9/005] of mid yellowish brown very silty clay with occasional rooting. An almost complete LBA –MIA pot was recovered from the fill.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average*)
T9	9/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	98.91-99.16
T9	9/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.70	98.21-98.91
T9	9/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	98.21
T9	9/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.8	>1		97.22
T9	9/005	Fill	Of 9/004	>2.8	>1	>0.60	96.62-97.22

Table: 4 Trench 9 list of recorded contexts; ***precise heights in bold type**

4.6 Trench 10 (Figure 6)

4.6.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [10/005] consisting of mid yellowish brown silty clay; colluvium [10/002] consisting of dark brown clayey silt with occasional flints; topsoil [10/001] consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt.

4.6.2 A hearth/pit [10/003], measuring at 0.64m long, 0.36m wide and 0.08m deep, contained a fill [10/004] of mid greyish brown sandy silt. A retouched flake was recovered from [10/004].

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average*)
T10	10/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22	97.29-97.51
T10	10/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.55	96.74-97.29
T10	10/003	Cut	Hearth/pit	0.64	0.36		96.74
T10	10/004	Fill	Of 10/003	0.64	0.36	0.08	96.66-96.74
T10	10/005	Deposit	Natural			Na	96.74

Table: 5 Trench 10 list of recorded contexts; *precise heights in bold type

4.7 Trench 11 (Figure 7)

4.7.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [11/005] consisting of dark reddish brown silty clay with frequent flint fragments and nodules; colluvium [11/002] consisting of dark brown very silty clay/clayey silt with occasional flints and nodules; topsoil [11/001] consisting of dark greyish brown clayey silt.

4.7.2 A ditch [11/003], measuring at least 2.7m long, 0.60m wide and 0.17m deep, contained a fill [11/004] of mid/dark yellowish brown very silty clay with occasional rooting. No finds were recovered.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average*)
T11	11/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	98.30-98.50
T11	11/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.80	97.50-98.30
T11	11/003	Cut	Ditch	>2.7	0.60		97.80
T11	11/004	Fill	Of 11/003	>2.7	0.60	0.17	97.63-97.80
T11	11/005	Deposit	Natural			Na	97.50

Table: 6 Trench 11 list of recorded contexts; *precise heights in bold type

4.8 Trench 18 (Figure 8)

4.8.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [18/005] consisting of mid yellowish brown silty clay; colluvium/subsoil [18/002] consisting of mid brown silty clay; topsoil [18/001] consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt.

4.8.2 A gully [18/003], measuring at least 2.5m long, 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep, contained a fill [18/004] of mid/dark yellowish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal. No finds were recovered.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average*)
T18	18/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	109.04-109.29
T18	18/002	Deposit	Colluvium/subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	108.74-109.04
T18	18/003	Cut	Gully	>2.5	0.70		109.33
T18	18/004	Fill	Of 18/003	>2.5	0.70	0.30	109.03-109.33
T18	18/005	Deposit	Natural			Na	108.74

Table: 7 Trench 18 list of recorded contexts; *precise heights in bold type

4.9 Trench 20 (Figure 9)

4.9.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [20/005] consisting of mid yellowish brown silty clay; colluvium/subsoil [20/002] consisting of mid brown silty clay; topsoil [20/001] consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt.

4.9.2 A gully [20/003], measuring at least 2.3m long, 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep, contained a fill [20/004] of mid/dark yellowish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal. Clay tobacco pipe and glass were recovered from [20/004].

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average*)
T20	20/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.24	105.06-105.30
T20	20/002	Deposit	Colluvium/subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	104.76-105.06
T20	20/003	Cut	Gully	>2.3	1		105.64
T20	20/004	Fill	Of 20/003	>2.3	1	0.17	105.47-105.64
T20	20/005	Deposit	Natural			Na	104.76

Table: 8 Trench 20 list of recorded contexts; *precise heights in bold type

4.10 Trench 23 (Figure 10)

4.10.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [23/003] consisting of mid yellowish brown silty clay; colluvium [23/002] consisting of mid brown silty clay; topsoil [23/001] consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt.

4.10.2 A depression [23/004], measuring 3m long, 0.80m wide and 0.18m deep, contained a fill [23/005] of mid yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal and fire-cracked flint.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average*)
T23	23/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	99.19-99.49
T23	23/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.64	98.55-99.19
T23	23/003	Cut	Depression	3	0.80		98.24
T23	23/004	Fill	Of 23/003	3	0.80	0.18	98.06-98.24
T23	23/005	Deposit	Natural			Na	98.55

Table: 9 Trench 23 list of recorded contexts; *precise heights in bold type

4.11 Trench 26 (Figure 11)

4.11.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [26/003] consisting of mid yellowish brown silty clay; colluvium [26/002] consisting of mid brown silty clay; topsoil [26/001] consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt.

4.11.2 A ditch [26/004], measuring 2.3m long, 1.05m wide and 0.20m deep, contained a fill [26/005] of mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and worked flint flakes of a probable pre- Middle Bronze Age date.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average*)
T26	26/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.27	100.03-100.30
T26	26/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.78	99.25-100.03
T26	26/003	Deposit	Natural			Na	99.25
T26	26/004	Cut	Ditch	2.3	1.05		99.21
T26	26/005	Fill	Of 26/004	2.3	1.05	0.20	99.01-99.21

Table: 10 Trench 26 list of recorded contexts; *precise heights in bold type

4.12 Trench 29 (Figure 12)

4.12.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [29/005] consisting of mid yellowish brown silty clay; colluvium/subsoil [29/002] consisting of mid brown silty clay; topsoil [29/001] consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt.

4.12.2 A ditch [29/003], measuring 2.2m long, 0.90m wide and 0.35m deep, contained a fill [29/004] of light reddish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and a small quantity of LBA-MIA pottery, and a possibly pre-MBA flint end scraper.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average*)
T29	29/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26	106.19-106.45
T29	29/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	105.99-106.19
T29	29/003	Cut	Ditch	>2.2	0.90		105.89
T29	29/004	Fill	Of 29/003	>2.2	0.90	0.35	105.54-105.89
T29	29/005	Deposit	Natural			Na	105.99

Table: 11 Trench 29 list of recorded contexts; *precise heights in bold type

4.13 Trench 33 (Figure 13)

4.13.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [33/003] consisting of mid yellowish brown silty clay; colluvium [33/002] consisting of mid brown silty clay; topsoil [33/001] consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt. A small quantity of MIA or M/LIA (Middle Iron Age or Middle/Late Iron Age) pottery was recovered from the surface of the natural [33/003].

4.13.2 A ditch [33/004], measuring 2.7m long, 0.74m wide and 0.29m deep, contained a fill [33/005] of mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and a small quantity of LBA-MIA pottery.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average*)
T33	33/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32	103.18-103.50
T33	33/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	102.97-103.18
T33	33/003	Deposit	Natural			Na	102.97
T33	33/004	Cut		<2.7	0.74		102.85
T33	33/005	Fill	Of 33/004	<2.7	0.74	0.29	102.56-102.85

Table: 12 Trench 33 list of recorded contexts; *precise heights in bold type

4.14 Trench 34 (Figure 14)

4.14.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [34/003] consisting of mid yellowish brown silty clay; colluvium [34/002] consisting of mid brown silty clay; topsoil [34/001] consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt.

4.14.2 A ditch [34/004], measuring 2.26m long, 0.93m wide and 0.35m deep, contained a fill [34/005] of mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk and occasional burnt clay flecks and undiagnostic worked flint.

4.14.3 A ditch [34/006], measuring 2.5m long, 0.72m wide and 0.22m deep, contained a fill [34/007] of mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and occasional burnt clay flecks. No finds were recovered.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average*)
T34	34/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.28	101.25-101.53
T34	34/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.63	100.62-101.25
T34	34/003	Deposit	Natural			Na	100.62
T34	34/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.26	0.93		100.57
T34	34/005	Fill	Of 34/004	>2.26	0.93	0.35	100.22-100.57
T34	34/006	Cut	Ditch	>2.5	0.72		100.73
T34	34/007	Fill	Of 34/006	>2.5	0.72	0.22	100.51-100.73

Table: 13 Trench 34 list of recorded contexts; *precise heights in bold type

4.15 Trench 35 (Figure 15)

4.15.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [35/003] consisting of mid yellowish brown silty clay; colluvium [35/002] consisting of mid brown silty clay; topsoil [35/001] consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt.

4.15.2 A hearth/pit [35/004], measuring 0.98m long, 0.55m wide and 0.18m deep, contained a fill [35/005] of mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent fire-cracked flint, occasional charcoal, possible pre- MBA worked flint and a small quantity of MIA – LIA pottery.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average*)
T35	35/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	99.89-100.19
T35	35/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.70	99.19-99.89
T35	35/003	Deposit	Natural			Na	99.19
T35	35/004	Cut	Hearth/pit	>0.98	0.55		98.92
T35	35/005	Fill	Of 35/004	>0.98	0.55	0.18	98.74-98.92

Table: 14 Trench 35 list of recorded contexts; *precise heights in bold type

4.16 Trench 36 (Figure 16)

4.16.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [36/003] consisting of dark reddish brown silty clay with frequent flint fragments and nodules; colluvium [36/002] consisting of dark brown very silty clay/clayey silt with frequent broken flint nodules; topsoil [36/001] consisting of dark greyish brown clayey silt.

4.16.2 A ditch [36/004], measuring at least 2.6m long, 0.76m wide and 0.18m deep, contained a fill [36/005] of mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flints and chalk flecks. No finds were recovered.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average*)
T36	36/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	99.54-99.84
T36	36/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.75	98.79-99.54
T36	36/003	Deposit	Natural			Na	98.79
T36	36/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.6	0.76		98.98
T36	36/005	Fill	Of 36/004	>2.6	0.76	0.18	98.80-98.98

Table: 15 Trench 36 list of recorded contexts; ***precise heights in bold type**

4.17 Trench 38 (Figure 17)

4.17.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [38/003] consisting of mid yellowish brown silty clay; colluvium [38/002] consisting of mid brown silty clay; topsoil [38/001] consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt.

4.17.2 A hearth/pit [38/004], measuring 0.30m in diameter and 0.10m deep, contained a fill [38/005] of dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent fire-cracked flint.

4.17.3 A ditch [38/006], measuring at least 2.2m long, 1.10m wide and 0.29m deep, contained a fill [38/007] of mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flints. Undiagnostic worked flint and fire-cracked flint were recovered.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average*)
T38	38/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	102.35-102.60
T38	38/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.55	101.80-102.35
T38	38/003	Deposit	Natural			Na	101.80
T38	38/004	Cut	Hearth/pit	0.42	0.30		101.67
T38	38/005	Fill	Of 38/004	0.42	0.30	0.10	101.57-101.67
T38	38/006	Cut	Ditch	>2.2	1.10		101.78
T38	38/007	Fill	Of 38/006	>2.2	1.10	0.29	101.49-101.78

Table: 16 Trench 38 list of recorded contexts; ***precise heights in bold type**

4.18 Trench 42 (Figure 18)

4.18.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [42/005] consisting of very light yellowish white chalk; colluvium [42/002] consisting of mid brown clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks and occasional flints; topsoil [42/001] consisting of dark greyish brown very silty clay.

4.18.2 A ditch [42/003], measuring at least 3m long, 3m wide and 0.80m deep, contained an upper fill [42/004] of dark greyish brown silty clay, and a lower fill [42/006] of light brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and pellets. A small quantity of M/LIA – early Roman pottery was recovered from fill [42/004]. Due to the scale of the feature, the section was cut by machine but not bottomed.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height * m AOD (average)
T42	42/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	98.67-98.92
T42	42/002	Deposit	Colluvium/ subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.45	98.22-98.67
T42	42/003	Cut	Ditch	>3	>3		97.20
T42	42/004	Fill	Upper fill of 42/003	>3	>3	0.80	96.40-97.20
T42	42/005	Deposit	Natural			Na	98.22
T42	42/006	Fill	Lower fill of 42/003	>3	>1.7	0.20	96.20-96.40

Table: 17 Trench 42 list of recorded contexts; *precise heights in bold type

4.19 Trench 43 (Figure 2)

4.19.1 The recorded sequence of deposits was: natural [43/003] consisting of very light yellowish white chalk; subsoil [43/002] consisting of light brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments and flints; topsoil [43/001] consisting of dark greyish brown very silty clay.

4.19.2 A possible linear feature was investigated and found to be geology. A small quantity of LBA – MIA pottery was recovered from the subsoil [43/002]. No other archaeological remains were encountered.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T43	43/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	101.54-101.74
T43	43/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	101.44-101.54
T43	43/003	Natural				Na	101.44

Table: 18 Trench 43 list of recorded contexts

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Worked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

5.1.1 The evaluation on Land at Whitfield, Dover produced 48 pieces of struck flint weighing 292g (Table 19). They were hand-collected or subsequently sorted from environmental samples. The worked flints were thinly spread across the site, coming from 16 contexts in 14 trenches. A further 1851g of unworked burnt flint were recovered from seven contexts. The material was quantified by piece count and weight and was catalogued directly into an Excel spreadsheet.

Category	Flakes	Blades, Blade-like flakes	Irregular waste	Chip	Retouched forms
No	18	3	2	23	2

Table 19: The flintwork

- 5.1.2 The assemblage comprises 46 pieces of unretouched débitage. With the exception of chips, flakes are the dominant type. This suggests a late prehistoric date (Mid Neolithic to Late Bronze Age date) (Ford 1987).
- 5.1.3 Technologically the blades are not products of a blade-based industry. This suggests that they are unlikely to be Mesolithic / Early Neolithic.
- 5.1.4 Although the majority of the flakes can't be precisely dated, examples from [26/005], [29/004], [35/005] and [43/004] display thin flake scar removals on the dorsal surface, platform preparation or winged platforms. Some of these flakes could pre-date the Middle Bronze Age. Two modified pieces were found: a retouched flake [10/004] and an end scraper [29/004]. The retouched flake is chronologically undiagnostic, but the scraper could predate the Middle Bronze Age.
- 5.1.5 The condition of the flint varies. While some pieces display only slight edge damage, a large proportion is in poor condition. A total of 14 pieces are broken, and 40 are recorticated to varying degrees. No diagnostic tools were recovered. Based on technological traits, the flints suggest a flake-based industry, suggesting a late Prehistoric date for the majority of the assemblage. A few pieces (less than five) could be Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date.

5.2 The Prehistoric Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 5.2.1 A small assemblage of prehistoric pottery totalling 99 sherds, weighing 783g was recovered during the evaluation. At this stage the pottery has been examined for spot-dating purposes but not fully recorded according to a fabric/form type-series. It is recommended that the pottery should be retained and integrated into any future assessment/analysis programme in the event of further stages of archaeological work. Pottery from the residues of environmental sampling was briefly scanned but found to comprise only very small sherds from the same vessels noted in the hand-collected finds assemblage.
- 5.2.2 The majority of the sherds come from a single vessel found lying on its side in a partially-complete state in context [9/005], probably having been deliberately deposited. The vessel is a thin-walled, weakly-shouldered jar with a simple everted to slightly flaring rim. The fabric is a medium coarse non-sandy flint-tempered fabric with sparse ill-sorted inclusions ranging from 1-3mm. The combination of fabric and form is probably most suggestive of a Late Bronze Age date (c.1150-800BC) although the slightly flaring nature of the rim profile could allow for a later date (into the Early Iron Age). The vessel features fairly thick sooted residues on both interior and exterior surfaces, probably indicating use in cooking processes. The former would probably be suitable for future radiocarbon dating, if further analysis is undertaken in the event of additional archaeological work at the site.
- 5.2.3 Most of the other pottery from the site is also flint-tempered but the range of fabrics is relatively finer and better-sorted than the vessel from [9/005], with sherds typically containing sparse, moderate or common flint around 0.5-1.5/2mm set within well-fired silty matrixes. Only one of these contexts, [33/003], contained a small/moderate-sized group of pottery and some diagnostic feature sherds. It is dominated by fairly fine flint-tempered fabrics, including a small partial rim probably from an S-profile necked jar and a pedestal base fragment.
- 5.2.4 Taken as a group most of these sherds would be in keeping with a Middle Iron Age date; however, the group also contained two sherds in non-flint-tempered sandy wares containing sparse grog-tempering. Evidence from the Highspeed 1 (CTRL) project suggests that grog-tempered wares did occur very occasionally in Kentish Middle Iron Age assemblages, often in contexts where special depositional practices were evident; however, more generally, these fabrics tend to be a feature of transitional Middle/Late Iron Age groups (Morris 2006 67-77). Sherds in grog-tempered and flint-tempered wares also co-occur in context [35/005], something which may also suggest a Middle/Late Iron Age date. Two conjoining grog-tempered sherds were also noted in context [42/004] and these could range from Middle/Late Iron Age to early Roman in date.
- 5.2.5 The remainder of the contexts containing pottery are undiagnostic. Deposits [27/002], [29/004], [33/005], [43/004] each contain one or two bodysherds in fine or medium fine flint-tempered wares. These could be of any later prehistoric (Late Bronze Age to Middle/Late Iron Age) date although they are broadly similar to those described in [33/003] and could well be contemporary.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Angela Vitolo

(see Appendix 3)

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 During archaeological investigation at the site, 6 bulk soil samples were taken to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. The samples were taken from the fills of hearths and ditches. Sample <3> came from a deposit spot-dated to the Middle Iron Age/Early Roman period and samples <4> and <5> from a deposit spot dated to the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age. The following report summarises the contents of the samples and discusses the information that the environmental remains can provide in regards to the local vegetation environment, fuel use and selection and the agricultural economy or other plant use.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 Samples were processed by flotation in their entirety. The flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The dried residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains. Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded. Identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004), and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.2.2 Charcoal fragments were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004, Schweingruber 1990). Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.3 Results

6.3.1 Samples <1> [38/005], <2> [36/005], <3> [42/004], <4> [9/005], <5> [9/005], <6> [10/004]

All the flots contained a large amount of uncharred vegetative matter, such as rootlets and seeds of goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*). This material is indicative of low level disturbance across the site and is likely to have infiltrated the deposits through root activity. Charred plant macrofossils were limited to a single caryopsis of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and a cereal sized grass fragment (Poaceae), from hearth [35/004].

6.3.2 Charcoal identifications were attempted on >4mm fragments from samples <2> and <6>. These two samples contained high enough an amount of charcoal to be deemed able to provide information on fuel selection and use. Further, they both came from hearths. Ditches tend to fill slowly over time and therefore no identification work was carried out on charcoal fragments from this kind of deposits. Sample <2> from hearth [35/004] contained mostly oak (*Quercus* sp.), one fragment of possible oak, one of willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus* sp.) and two indeterminate fragments. Sample <6>, from fill [10/004] contained unidentified fragments of branch and knot wood.

6.3.3 Finds from the residues included flint, fire cracked flint and pot. Land snail shells were recorded in high amounts from sample <3> and the <2mm fraction of the heavy residue was retained, in case further work on the land snail shells is carried out.

6.4 Discussion

6.4.1 The samples from Whitfield did not provide a great amount of information on diet and agrarian economy at the site. The charred wheat from hearth [35/004] might represent a background scatter of domestic waste. This same deposit also yielded oak and willow/poplar charcoal. Oak is known to make an excellent fuel wood and it can also be used as timber (Taylor 1981). It is possible that this taxon was widely available in the woodland near the site and that it was preferentially selected because of its characteristics.

6.4.2 Although these samples were not particularly rich, there is potential for other features in the vicinity to preserve charred plant remains and charcoal and every future work at the site should continue to include sampling, targeting primary deposits.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Stratigraphic Summary

Trench 1-6 and 8

7.1.1 Trenches 1-6 and 8 were located on the upper slope of the northern side of the dry valley, in the north-east of the site; the area sloped from c.101.8 AOD in the north-west to c. 97.5 AOD in the south-east. Natural was generally mid yellowish brown silty clay (brickearth), and was overlain by colluvium up to 0.60m in depth.

7.1.2 Only a single feature was identified in these seven trenches: an undated ditch [3/004] ran NW-SE across the northern end of Trench 3 at 98.70m AOD.

Trenches 9 and 10

7.1.3 Trenches 9 and 10 were located immediately to the south-east of Trenches 1-6 and 8, at between c. 97.5m AOD and c.100m AOD. Natural was generally mid yellowish brown silty clay (brickearth), and was overlain by colluvium up to 0.70m in depth.

7.1.4 A large NE-SW aligned ditch [9/004] was recorded at 97.22m AOD in the eastern end of Trench 9. The feature contained an almost complete pot dating to between LBA – MIA that may be part of a structured deposition.

7.1.5 A small hearth/pit [10/003] was recorded at 96.74m AOD in the northern end of Trench 10. Although undated, the feature contained a significant quantity of fire-cracked flint indicating a probable prehistoric origin.

Trenches 11-13

7.1.6 Trenches 11, 12 and 13 were located immediately to the south of Trenches 9 and 10, near the base of the dry valley at between c.97.8m AOD and c.98.9m AOD. Natural consisted of dark reddish brown silty clay with frequent flint fragments and broken nodules, and was overlain by colluvium up to 0.80m in depth.

7.1.7 Only a single feature was identified in these three trenches: an undated ditch [11/003] ran ENE-WSW across the southern end of Trench 11 at 97.80m AOD.

Trenches 17, 18, 19a and 30

7.1.8 Trenches 17, 18, 19a and 30 were located on the highest part of the site, on the upper slope of the northern side of the dry valley, at between 104.5m AOD and 109.9m AOD. Natural consisted of mid yellowish brown silty clay (brickearth), and was generally overlain by 0.30m of colluvium/subsoil.

7.1.9 Only a single feature was identified in these three trenches: an undated gully [18/003] ran NE-SW across the western end of Trench 18 at 109.33m AOD. The feature probably represented a footing trench for a fence with spaced posts.

Trenches 7, 14-16, 19b, 20-22, 27-29, 31-33 and 39

7.1.10 The above fifteen trenches were located along the middle section of the northern slope of the dry valley at between c. 99.7m AOD and c.107.5m AOD. Natural

consisted of mid yellowish brown silty clay (brickearth), and was overlain by colluvium up to 0.70m in depth.

- 7.1.11 A large NW-SE aligned ditch [7/004] ran through the eastern end of Trench 7 at 102.20m AOD. Although undated, the upper fill contained frequent chalk flecks and pellets suggesting that it had probably developed no earlier than the post-medieval period when marling was widely practised; chalk inclusions from earlier periods were likely to have been absorbed into the soil matrix. However the lower fill contained no visible chalk, perhaps suggesting an earlier origin. Ditch [7/004] was broadly parallel with the existing field boundary immediately to the east.
- 7.1.12 A NW-SE aligned gully or ditch [20/003] ran through the northern end of Trench 20 at 105.64m AOD. The feature ran parallel to and 1.5m to the south of an existing fenceline, and perhaps represented the edge of a post-medieval field boundary ditch that lay below the fence.
- 7.1.13 A NW-SE aligned ditch [29/003]/[33/004] ran through Trenches 29 and 33 at 105.89m AOD and 102.85m AOD respectively. Although ditch sections in each trench both produced small quantities of LBA/MIA pottery, a single post-medieval find was also recovered from each.

Trenches 23-26, 34-38, 40 and 41

- 7.1.14 The above eleven trenches were located on the south-facing lower slopes and base of the dry valley at between c. 98.5m AOD and c. 103m AOD. For all trenches except 36, natural consisted of mid yellowish brown silty clay (brickearth); natural in Trench 36 consisted of dark reddish brown silty clay with frequent flint fragments and broken nodules. Natural was overlain by colluvium up to a maximum of 1.13m in depth (Trench 24).
- 7.1.15 An irregular depression [23/003] in Trench 23 lay at 98.24m AOD. The morphology of the feature suggested that it perhaps represented a tree throw or animal burrow. Although undated, a significant quantity of fire-cracked flint within the fill probably derived from a disturbed prehistoric land surface.
- 7.1.16 A NE-SW aligned ditch [26/004]/[34/006]/[38/006] ran through Trenches 26, 34 and 38 at 99.21m AOD, 100.73m AOD and 101.78m AOD respectively. Undiagnostic worked flint was recovered; however, chalk flecking was noted within each intervention, suggesting that a post-medieval origin for the ditch is probable. This interpretation is supported by the alignment of ditch [26/004]/[34/006]/[38/006] which is parallel with the existing field boundary to the north-west and very similar to the boundary to the south-east.
- 7.1.17 A NW-SE aligned ditch [34/004] ran through Trench 34 at 100.57m AOD. Although undiagnostic worked flint was recovered, again chalk flecking was noted suggesting a probable post-medieval origin for the ditch.
- 7.1.18 A small hearth/pit [35/004] was recorded at 98.92m AOD in the eastern part of Trench 35. The feature produced a small quantity of M/LIA pottery and charred wheat and a significant quantity of fire-cracked flint.
- 7.1.19 A NW-SE aligned ditch [36/004] ran through the northern end of Trench 36 at 98.98m AOD. Although undated, the feature ran parallel to the existing field boundary immediately to the south-east.

7.1.20 A small hearth/pit [38/004] was recorded at 101.67m AOD in the southern part of Trench 38. Although undated, the feature contained a significant quantity of fire-cracked flint indicating a probable prehistoric origin.

Trenches 42 and 43

7.1.21 Trenches 42 and 43 were located in the eastern field immediately east of the A256. Natural consisted of very light yellowish white weathered chalk with 0.10m of subsoil overlying in Trench 43 and up to 0.45m co colluvium in Trench 42.

7.1.22 A large probable ditch [42/003] in excess of 3m wide and at least 1m deep was recorded at the northern end of Trench 42. The ditch was apparently aligned broadly E-W and lay at 97.20m AOD. A small quantity of M/LIA-early Roman pottery was recovered from c. 1.6m below ground surface. The feature was not bottomed, although the cut of the proposed ditch through chalk bedrock was exposed on the southern side.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

7.2.1 Although there was some evidence for shallow ploughing in the form of the occasional plough scar, it is clear that the site has not been subject to modern deep ploughing or subsoiling. The land surface on the highest part of the site, in the vicinity of Trenches 17, 18 19a and 30, was likely to have been subject to soil erosion. However, most of the remainder of the site was blanketed by colluvium which had protected the prehistoric features from truncation by later agricultural activity.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological results

Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age

7.3.1 The only firmly dated prehistoric feature was a large ditch in Trench 9 that contained most of a single probably LBA, but possibly EIA, pot that very likely represented an instance of structured deposition. A possibly associated but undated small hearth or pit was recorded in nearby Trench 10.

Late Bronze Age-Middle Iron Age

7.3.2 Remains from this broad period were recorded in Trenches 27, 29, 33 and 43. Small quantities of LBA-MIA pottery were recovered from the colluvium in Trenches 27 and 43 but no associated features were identified. Although small quantities of LBA-MIA pottery were recovered from two sections through a single ditch that ran through Trenches 29 and 33, a single piece of post-medieval material was also recovered from each section. On balance, given the ditch alignment, it is more likely that this prehistoric material is residual rather than the post-medieval finds intrusive.

Middle/Late Iron Age-Early Roman

7.3.3 A small quantity of M/LIA pottery was recovered from the surface of the natural in Trench 33, but no associated features were identified. A small hearth or pit in Trench 35 produced a significant quantity of fire-cracked flint and a piece of M/LIA pot, together with charred wheat, oak charcoal and willow/poplar charcoal. An undated, probably prehistoric, hearth or pit recorded in Trench 38 was very similar in character to the one in Trench 35 and was perhaps of a similar date. A large probable ditch in

Trench 42 produced M/LIA-Early Roman pottery. This ditch was a substantial feature apparently running broadly E-W and might be expected to have been identified during the archaeological works on the A256 had it continued in that direction.

Post-medieval

- 7.3.4 Firm dating evidence for features under this period heading was scarce. A piece of clay pipe and a fragment of coal were recovered from two sections across a NW-SE ditch recorded in Trenches 29 and 33, together with two pieces of probably residual prehistoric pottery. The dating of a second NW-SE ditch seen in Trench 34 and two NE-SW ditches recorded in Trenches 26, 34 and 38, and Trench 36 was based upon the character of the fills and their alignments. Assuming all four ditches were post-medieval in origin, their overall arrangement would form a coaxial system (broadly aligned with existing boundaries) enclosing fields measuring perhaps c.60m x 20m, possibly reflecting the field pattern prior to enclosure.

7.5 Consideration of research aims

- 7.5.1 The first broad aim of the evaluation was met in so far as the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of identified remains and deposits were defined as far as possible.
- 7.5.2 The significant prehistoric remains were for the most part deeply buried beneath colluvium and would probably be relatively unaffected by general site traffic. Piling, drainage and deep footings could however impact on these remains.
- 7.5.3 The extent to which previous groundworks and/or other processes had affected archaeological deposits at the site is considered to be minimal.
- 7.5.4 Options for mitigation perhaps include limited further investigation in the south-eastern half of the site where the preponderance of prehistoric material (worked flint, fire-cracked flint and pottery) was recovered. In particular, the area surrounding the two perhaps most significant prehistoric features: the LBA-EIA ditch containing the structured deposition in Trench 9 and the large M/LIA-Early Roman feature in Trench 42 should be further investigated.
- 7.5.5 The project sought to inform on three areas of research in line with the South-Eastern Research Framework (SERF): prehistoric, Roman and Saxon/medieval. Limited, though perhaps significant prehistoric and possibly early Roman remains were recorded. No Saxon or medieval remains associated with the settlement at Church Whitfield were identified.

Appendix 1: Table: 22 Trenches 1, 2, 4-6, 8, 12-17, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30-32, 37, 39-41 and 43 list of recorded contexts

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T1	1/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	99.31-99.51
T1	1/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.35	98.96-99.31
T1	1/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	98.96
T2	2/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.27	99.72-99.99
T2	2/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.54	99.18-99.72
T2	2/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	99.18
T4	4/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	97.77-98.02
T4	4/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.60	97.17-97.77
T4	4/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	97.17
T5	5/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26	99.64-99.90
T5	5/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.50	99.14-99.64
T5	5/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	99.14
T6	6/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.28	100.62-100.90
T6	6/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.33	100.29-100.62
T6	6/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	100.29
T8	8/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	101.28-101.53
T8	8/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.54	100.74-101.28
T8	8/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	100.74
T12	12/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22	98.02-98.24
T12	12/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.80	97.22-98.02
T12	12/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	97.22
T13	13/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.23	98.41-98.64
T13	13/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.70	97.71-98.41
T13	13/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	97.71
T14	14/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	100.25-100.50
T14	14/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.50	99.75-100.25
T14	14/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	99.75
T15	15/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	102.35-102.65
T15	15/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.45	101.90-102.35
T15	15/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	101.90
T16	16/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	104.28-104.53
T16	16/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	104.08-104.28
T16	16/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	104.08
T17	17/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.27	106.19-106.46
T17	17/002	Deposit	colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	105.89-106.19
T17	17/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	105.89
T19	19/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	106.87-

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
							107.17
T19	19/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	106.57-106.87
T19	19/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	106.57
T21	21/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	103.08-103.33
T21	21/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.35	102.73-103.08
T21	21/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	102.73
T22	22/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26	100.97-101.23
T22	22/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.47	100.50-100.97
T22	22/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	100.50
T24	24/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.33	98.27-98.60
T24	24/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	1.13	97.14-98.27
T24	24/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	97.14
T25	25/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	98.96-99.26
T25	25/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.97	97.99-98.96
T25	25/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	97.99
T27	27/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32	101.65-101.97
T27	27/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.70	100.95-101.65
T27	27/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	100.95
T28	28/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	104.14-104.44
T28	28/002	Deposit	colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	103.84-104.14
T28	28/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	103.84
T30	30/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	108.79-109.09
T30	30/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	108.49-108.79
T30	30/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	108.49
T31	31/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.27	106.54-106.81
T31	31/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.24	106.30-106.54
T31	31/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	106.30
T32	32/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	105.14-105.39
T32	32/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	104.84-105.14
T32	32/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	104.84
T37	37/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	101.01-101.31
T37	37/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.87	100.14-101.01
T37	37/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	100.14
T39	39/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26	103.90-104.16
T39	39/002	Deposit	colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	103.65-103.90

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T39	39/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	103.65
T41	41/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.28	101.84-102.12
T41	41/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.70	101.14-101.84
T41	41/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	101.14
T43	43/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	101.55-101.75
T43	43/002	Deposit	Subsoil/ Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	101.40-101.55
T43	43/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	101.40

Appendix 2: Finds Quantification Table

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Pebbles	Wt (g)	Coal	Wt (g)	F. clay	Wt (g)	Ind. Waste	Wt (g)
9/005	15	80																		
10/004					2	25														
16/001	2	7																		
20/004					4	93			1	1	1	1								
23/005							16	270												
26/005					4	55							2	38						
27/001	2	5																		
27/002	1	4																		
28/001			1	11							1	29								
29/004	1	3			10	242			1	<2			1	6						
33/003	17	76																		
33/005	1	<2			3	28									1	7			3	3
34/005					3	23														
35/005	2	12			3	24	5	108												
36/001					1	4														
38/007					8	57	1	3												
39/002					2	59														
41/002					1	5	1	20												
42/004	2	8																		
43/002					1	4											1	4		
43/004	2	15			2	10														
Total	45	210	1	11	44	629	23	401	2	1	2	30	3	44	1	7	1	4	3	3

Appendix 3: Environmental data

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)	Notes
1	38/005	Hearth	15	15			*	<1			*	<1	FCF ***/2720g Flint */1g Coal */<1g	
2	36/005	Hearth	40	40	**	3	***	2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 9, cf <i>Quercus</i> sp. 1, <i>Salix/Populus</i> sp. 1, Indet. Distorted 1, Indet knot wood 1				FCF ***/5067g Flint */5g Coal */1g	
3	42/004	Ditch	40	40							****	10	FCF */29g Flint **/80g Pot */3g	<2 mm residue kept for further land snails
4	9/005	Pot content+ditch	10	10			**	1					Pot **/22g Coal */<1g Flint */1g FCF */2g	
5	9/005	Ditch	40	40	**	4	**	1					Coal */<1g Pot */<1g Flint */4g	
6	10/004	Hearth	20	20	***	7	****	10	10 indeterminate knot wood, 3 indeterminate branch wood				FCF ***/2962g Coal */<1g	

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HER Summary

HER enquiry no.	Na				
Site code	WHI15				
Project code	7592				
Planning reference	DOV/10/01010				
Site address	Church Whitfield, Dover, Kent				
District/Borough	Dover				
NGR (12 Figures)	631340 145260				
Geology	Cretaceous Chalk overlain by head deposits				
Fieldwork type	Eval				
Date of fieldwork	23 rd November and 4 th December 2015				
Sponsor/client	CgMs				
Project manager	Paul Mason				
Project supervisor	Greg Priestley-Bell				
Period summary				Bronze Age	Iron Age
	Roman			Post-Medieval	
Project summary (100 word max)	<p><i>This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East on land at Whitfield, near Dover, Kent. The work was commissioned by CgMs in advance of redevelopment. The evaluation comprised 43 test trenches, each measuring up to 30m x 2m. A limited quantity of archaeological remains was identified, dated from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods.</i></p> <p><i>The only firmly dated prehistoric feature was a large ditch in that contained most of a single LBA-EIA pot that probably represented an instance of structured deposition. A possibly associated but undated small hearth or pit was recorded nearby. Small quantities of LBA-MIA pottery were recovered from the colluvium but no associated features were identified. A small hearth or pit produced a significant quantity of fire-cracked flint and a piece of M/LIA pot; a second probably prehistoric, hearth or pit was very similar in character and was perhaps of a similar date. A large ditch produced M/LIA-Early Roman pottery.</i></p> <p><i>Four probably post-medieval ditches formed a small coaxial system enclosing fields measuring c.60m x 20m, possibly reflecting the field pattern prior to enclosure.</i></p>				

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-234361

Project details

Project name An archaeological evaluation at land at Whitfield near Dover, Kent

Short description of the project This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East on land at Whitfield, near Dover, Kent. The work was commissioned by CgMs in advance of redevelopment. The evaluation comprised 43 test trenches, each measuring up to 30m x 2m. A limited quantity of archaeological remains was identified, dated from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods. The only firmly dated prehistoric feature was a large ditch in that contained most of a single LBA-EIA pot that probably represented an instance of structured deposition. A possibly associated but undated small hearth or pit was recorded nearby. Small quantities of LBA-MIA pottery were recovered from the colluvium but no associated features were identified. A small hearth or pit produced a significant quantity of fire-cracked flint and a piece of M/LIA pot; a second probably prehistoric, hearth or pit was very similar in character and was perhaps of a similar date. A large ditch produced M/LIA-Early Roman pottery. Four probably post-medieval ditches formed a small coaxial system enclosing fields measuring c.60m x 20m, possibly reflecting the field pattern prior to enclosure.

Project dates Start: 23-11-2015 End: 04-12-2015

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes 7592 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes WHI15 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Grassland Heathland 4 - Regularly improved

Monument type DITCH Late Iron Age

Monument type DITCH Late Bronze Age

Significant Finds POT Late Bronze Age

Significant Finds POT Late Iron Age

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"

Development type Housing estate

Prompt Planning condition

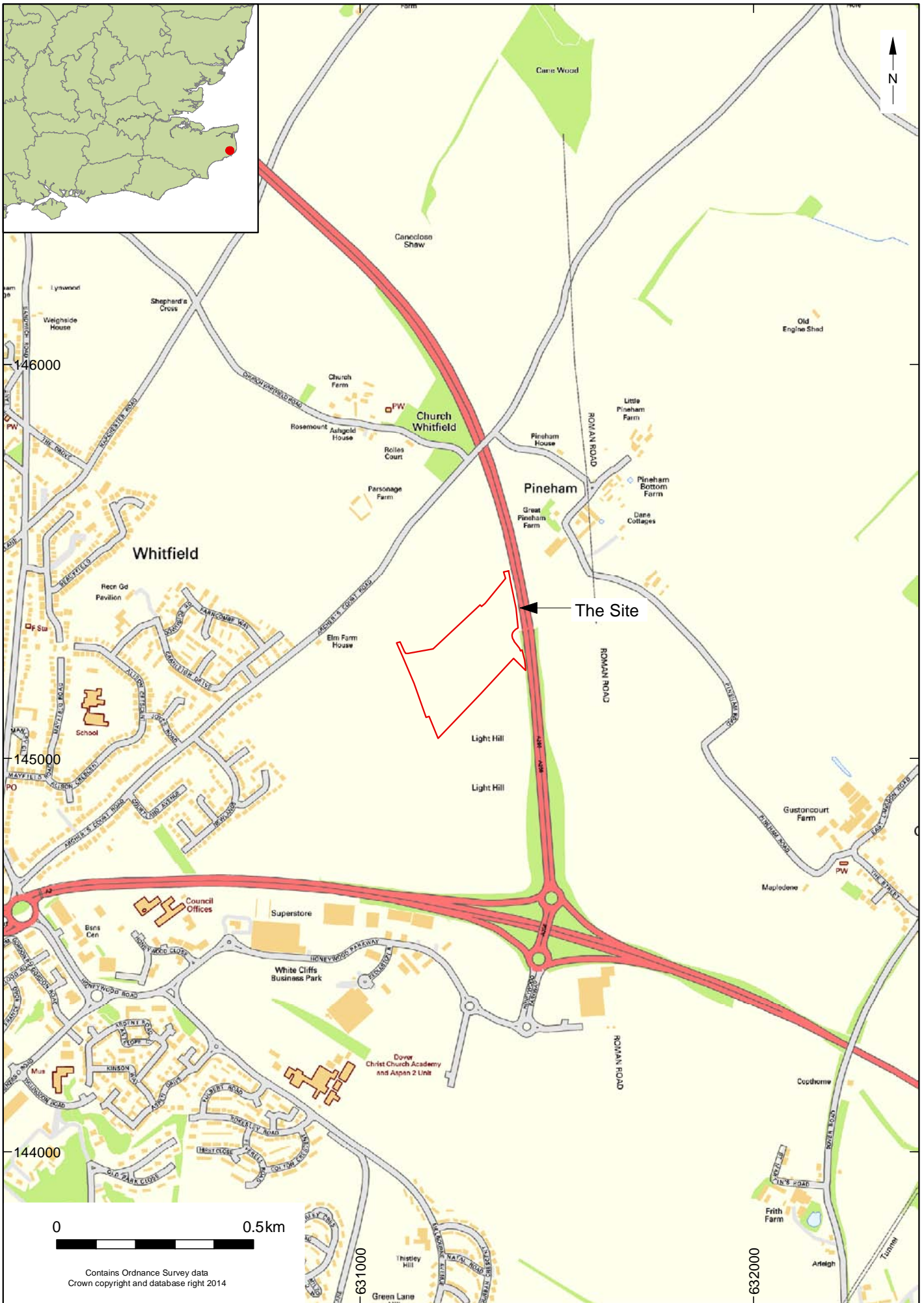
Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location KENT DOVER WHITFIELD Land at Whitfield (off Archers Court Road), Dover, Kent

Postcode	CT15 5HA
Site coordinates	TR 31340 45260 51.159074902829 1.308916279052 51 09 32 N 001 18 32 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 97m Max: 109m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	ASE/CgMs
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Greg Priestley-Bell
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Section","Survey "
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An archaeological evaluation at land at Whitfield, Dover, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Priestley-Bell, G.
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	Booklet
Entered by	Greg Priestley-Bell (gregpbell@btinternet.com)
Entered on	14 December 2015



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Whitfield, Dover	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7592	December 2015	Site location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: LG		

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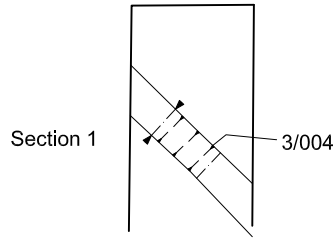
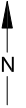


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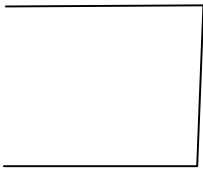
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© Archaeology South-East		Land at Whitfield, Dover		Fig.2
Project Ref: 7592	Dec 2015	Trench Location		
Report Ref:	Drawn by: LG			



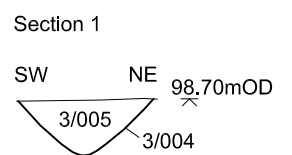
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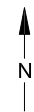
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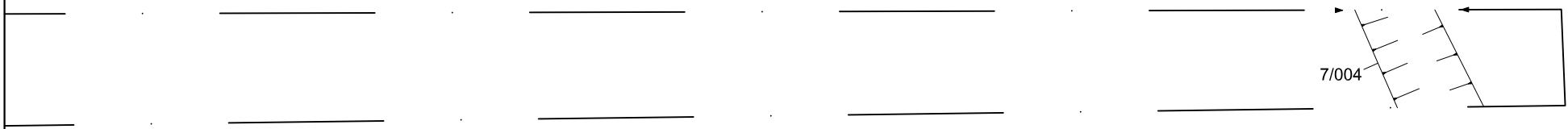
3/004 looking north-west



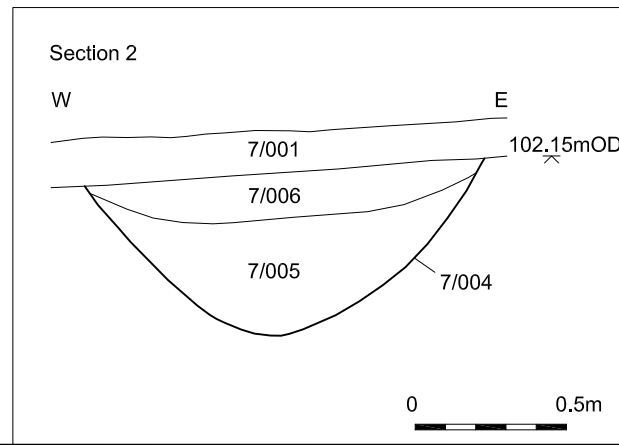
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Whitfield, Dover	Fig.3
Project Ref: 7592	Dec 2015	Trench 3 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: LG		



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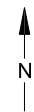


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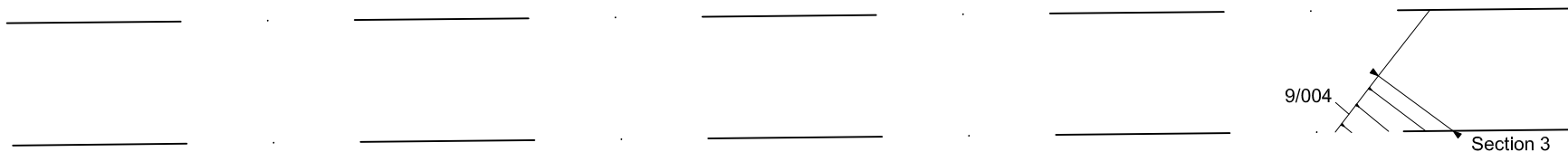


7/004 looking south-west

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Whitfield, Dover	Fig.4
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Report Ref:	Drawn by: LG		



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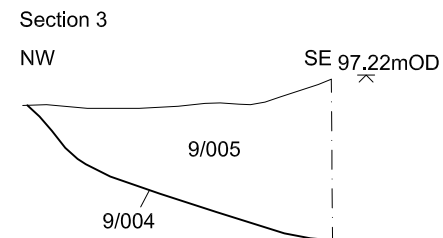
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In situ pot within fill of ditch 9/004



9/004 looking north-east



0 0.5m

0 2m

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Land at Whitfield, Dover

Project Ref: 7592

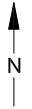
Dec 2015

Report Ref:

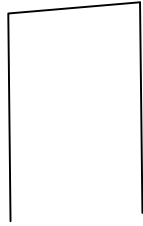
Drawn by: LG

Trench 9 plan, section and photographs

Fig.5



+ 631374, 145344



10/003



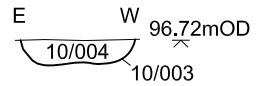
Section 4

+ 631386, 145337



10/003 looking south

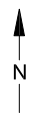
Section 4



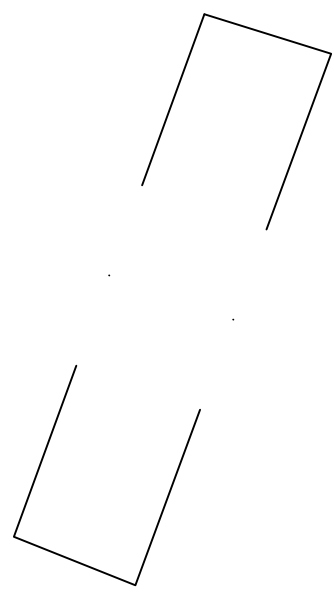
0 2m

0 0.5m

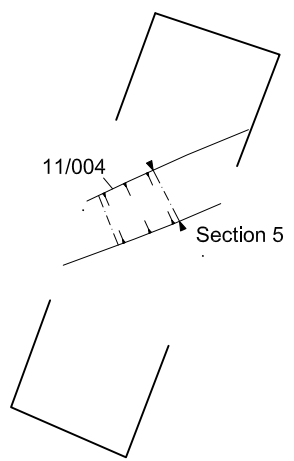
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Whitfield, Dover	Fig.6
Project Ref: 7592	Dec 2015	Trench 10 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: LG		



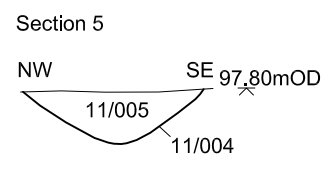
+ 631394, 145281



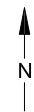
+ 631404, 145271



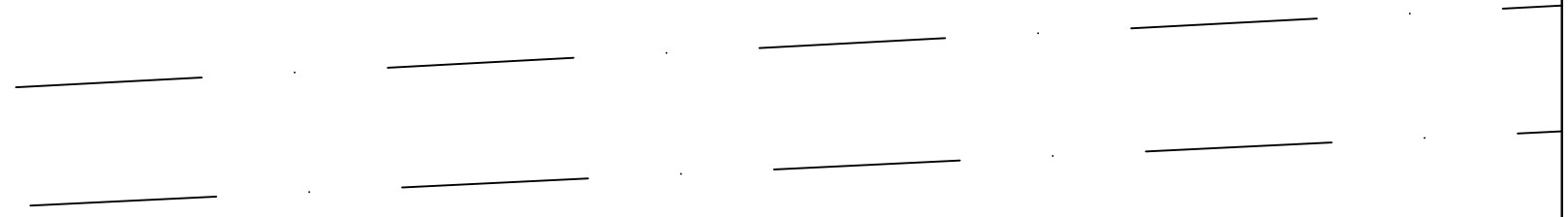
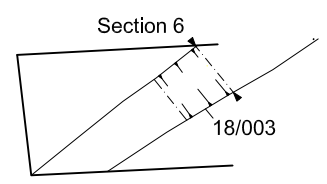
11/004 looking north-west



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Whitfield, Dover	Fig.7
Project Ref: 7592	Dec 2015	Trench 11 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: LG		



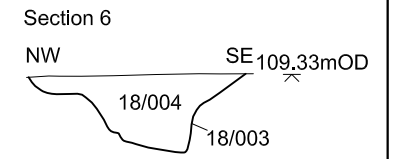
+ 631142, 145266



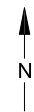
+ 631128, 145257



18/003 looking north-east

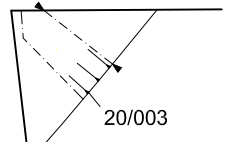


© Archaeology South-East		Land at Whitfield, Dover	Fig.8
Project Ref: 7592	Dec 2015	Trench 18 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: LG		



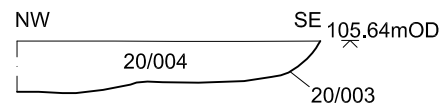
+ 631208, 145266

Section 7



+ 631194, 145257

Section 7



20/003 looking north-east



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Land at Whitfield, Dover

Project Ref: 7592

Dec 2015

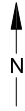
Report Ref:

Drawn by: LG

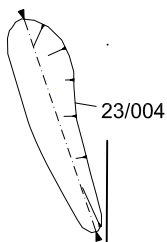
Trench 20 plan, section and photograph

Fig.9

+ 631306, 145267



Section 8



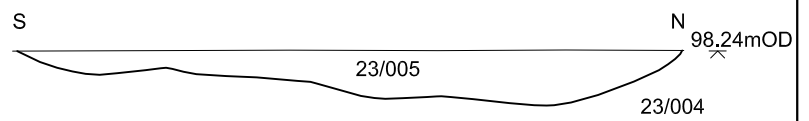
+ 631317, 145255



23/004 looking south-west

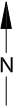
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Section 8

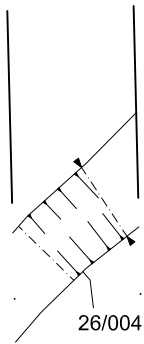
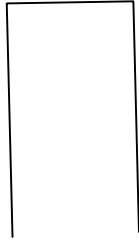


0 0,5m

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Whitfield, Dover	Fig.10
Project Ref: 7592	Dec 2015	Trench 23 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: LG		



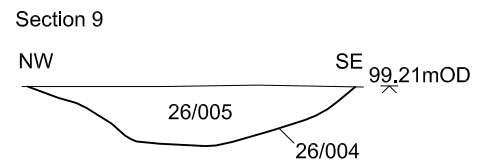
+ 631270, 145241



+ 631281, 145234

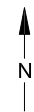


26/004 looking north-east

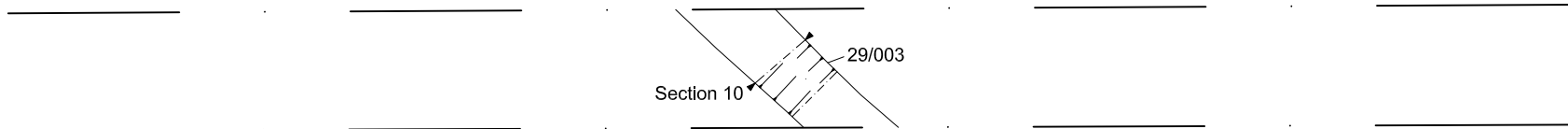


0 2m

0 0.5m



+ 631179, 145225

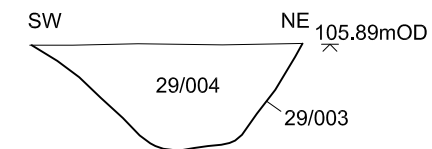


+ 631165, 145216



29/003 looking north-west

Section 10



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Land at Whitfield, Dover

Project Ref: 7592

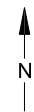
Dec 2015

Report Ref:

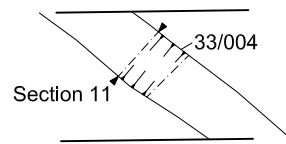
Drawn by: LG

Trench 29 plan, section and photograph

Fig.12



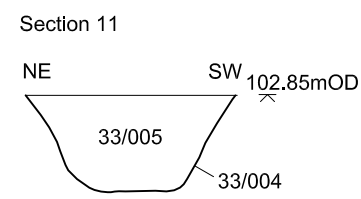
+ 631213, 145197



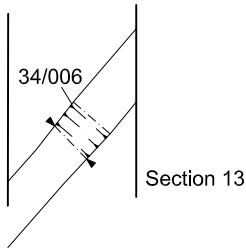
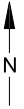
+ 631200, 145189



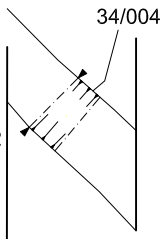
33/004 looking north-west



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Project Ref: 7592	Dec 2015	Trench 33 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: LG		



+ 631247, 145200

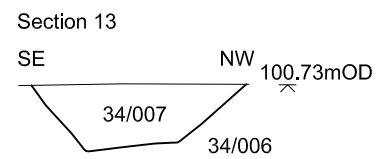
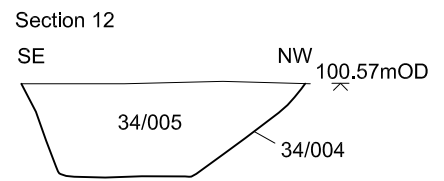
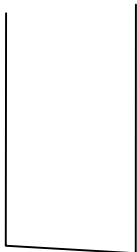


34/004 looking north-west



34/006 looking south-west

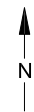
+ 631237, 145185



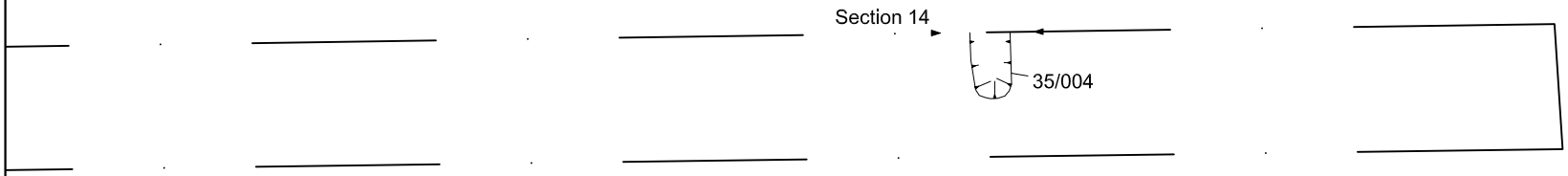
0 2m

0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Whitfield, Dover	Fig.14
Project Ref: 7592	Dec 2015	Trench 34 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: LG		



+ 631286, 145198

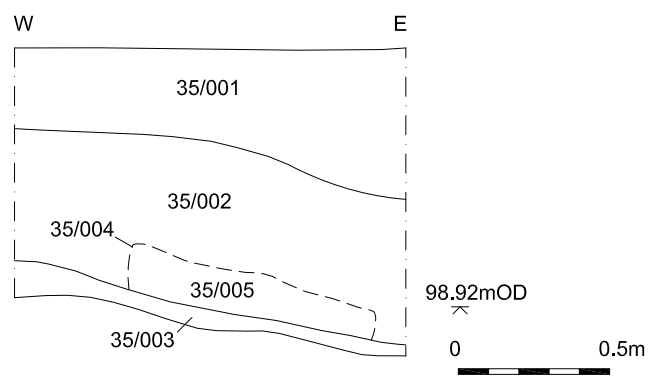


+ 631272, 145188

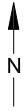


35/004 looking north

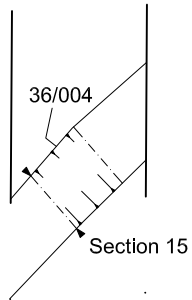
Section 14



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Project Ref: 7592	Dec 2015	Trench 35 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: LG		



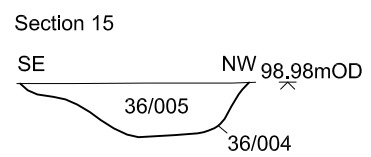
+ 631319, 145200



+ 631308, 145187



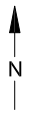
36/004 looking south-west



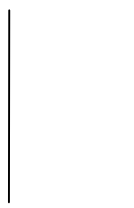
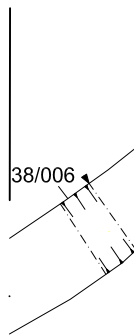
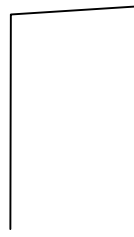
0 2m

0 0.5m

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Project Ref: 7592	Dec 2015	Trench 36 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: LG		



+ 631213, 145176



+ 631202, 145164

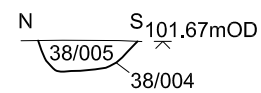


38/004 looking east

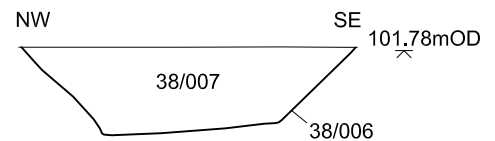


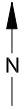
38/006 looking north-east

Section 16



Section 17





Section 18

+ 631467, 145316

42/003

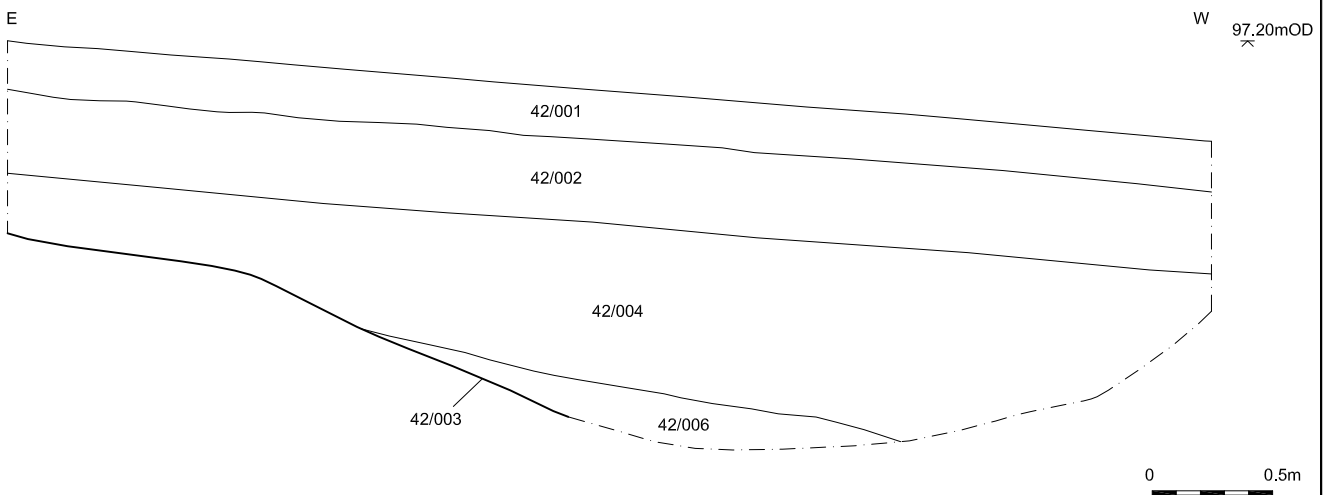
+ 631457, 145306



42/003 looking south-west

0 2m

Section 18



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