

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

**NGR: 63030 14620
(TR 3030 4620)**

**ASE Project No: 5919
Site Code: LWD13**

**ASE Report No: 2013037
OASIS ID: archaeol6-144746**

By Giles Dawkes BA MIFA

Illustrations by Antonio Reis

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development at Whitfield, Dover, Kent.

A simple sequence of natural geology overlain by ploughsoil was recorded in the majority of trenches. In the valley bottom, natural geology was not reached and a thick deposit of colluvium was overlain by the ploughsoil. With the exception of a modern ditch, no archaeological features, deposits or finds were recovered.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of a housing development at Whitfield, Dover, Kent. The site is centred on National Grid Reference TR 3030 4620 and its location is shown on Figure 1.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site is a shallow dry valley and the underlying geology is Upper Chalk (BGS Sheet 290, Dover, 1977). The chalk is overlain by clay with flints across the southwest and southeast of the site, which extends in a northwest to southeast line along the top of the valley of the River Dour, marking the watershed between the Dour to the southwest and the Lydden Valley to the northeast.
- 1.2.2 The site is an open field bounded by residential buildings to the south and west, and open fields elsewhere.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 In advance of the proposals to develop this site for residential use, the Archaeological Officer for Dover District Council recommended that the site should be subject to a programme of archaeological work in order to clarify the historical and archaeological elements within the site.
- 1.3.2 An Archaeological Desk-Based assessment (DBA) of the site was undertaken by CgMs (2010), and a subsequent *Specification for Archaeological Evaluation* was produced by the Heritage Conservation Group Kent County Council (HCGKCC 2012). Further to this document, a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) for archaeological evaluation was produced by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2013), and approved by CgMs and HCGKCC.
- 1.3.3 All work was carried out in accordance with the *Specification* and the WSI, as well as with the *Standards and Guidance: Archaeological Excavations* of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2009).

1.4 Research Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The general aims of the archaeological investigation were:

- To ascertain whether archaeological remains are present on the site and, if so, to assess the date, survival and condition of said remains
- To investigate the character date and quality of ancient remains and deposits
- To ascertain how they might be affected by the development of the site
- To clarify which options should be considered for mitigation
- To make public the results of the archaeological evaluation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions

1.4.2 The specific research objectives of the investigation were:

- To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity on the site and, if present to clarify their form, character and extent
- To determine the presence or absence of Roman activity
- To investigate the potential for medieval remains on the site, specifically those associated with the nearby Knights Templar Preceptory

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out between 13th and 18th February 2013. The work was carried out by Giles Dawkes (Senior Archaeologist), and managed by Andy Leonard (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 This summary of the archaeological background is taken from the DBA and is reproduced with due acknowledgement (CgMs 2010).

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 Fieldwalking in the south-west of the site yielded a flint scatter comprising 281 struck flints and 12 Acheulian handaxes on the clay-with-flints geology (HER TR 24 NE 68, TR 2945 4504).
- 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 to Late Neolithic struck flint, and possible Neolithic pottery (HER TR 34 NW 245, TR 3139 4549).
- 2.2.4 Prehistoric struck flints (likely to date from the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods) and a broken Mesolithic adze were collected during an evaluation and topsoil stripping in 2000 at the Honeywood Parkway site c. 100m south of the site (HER TR 34 SW 613, TR 3103 4458). A large pit of possible prehistoric date was found during a watching brief in 1999 during widening of Honeywood Road to the south of the site (HER TR 34 SW 614, TR 3029 4440). Evaluation trenching for a proposed new industrial building at the Honeywood Parkway site in 2001 produced a scatter of Neolithic-Bronze Age struck flints in the plough soil (HER TR 34 SW 625, TR 31063 44429).
- 2.2.5 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 c.750m north of the site (HER TR 34 NW 187, TR 30034766). 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.
- 2.2.6 Cropmarks have been recorded within the study area observed from aerial photographs. A probable Bronze Age ring ditch was observed on an aerial survey of 1973 south-west of Guston Village, c. 500m east of the site (HER TR 34 SW 252, TR 320 446).
- 2.2.7 An Early to Middle Iron Age settlement site is recorded c. 200m north-east of the site as features first identified from aerial photographs in 1987 (See Appendix 3). 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 - Middle Iron Age (TR 34 NW 224) and the Middle - 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.

2.2.8 A Middle to Late Iron Age settlement site was recorded during evaluation work for the A256 c. 200m north of the site. A number of features were recorded to the east of the church at Church Whitfield, including a Middle-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. An inhumation burial to the south-east could have been part of a larger cemetery. The site dates to c. 150 - 50 BC (HER TR 34 NW 222, TR 3123 4596).

2.2.9 Undated cropmarks within the study area are recorded as prehistoric or Roman and include (HER TR 34 NW 143 TR 3188 4670), a rectilinear enclosure and linear features apparently cut by the Roman road north of Pineham (HER TR 34 NW 145 TR 315 460), and a ring ditch (HER TR 34 NW 149 TR 3200 4524). A cropmark of a ring ditch is recorded c. 700m east of the site (HER TR 34 NW 149, TR 3200 4524). A cropmark of a possible Prehistoric or Roman circular enclosure with pits visible inside, is recorded c. 400m north-west of the site (HER TR 34 NW 139, TR 3071 4553). A rectilinear enclosure is visible as a cropmark and is cut by the Roman road, c. 400m north-east of the site (HER TR 34 NW 145, TR 315 460).

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 The Roman road from Dover to Richborough runs north-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 on the site itself include a large ring ditch with a protrusion on the south-west, to the east of the site at Parsonage Farm (HER TR 34 NW 139 TR 3071 4553). During excavations at a house on Church Field Way, c.400m north 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. 1km 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. The Church of St Peter, Church Whitfield, c. 200m north-west of the site, 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).
- 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 eastern 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 A Preceptory of the Knights Templar was established sometime before 1185 in Temple Ewell, c. 75m west of the site boundary 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' in the western corner 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.
- 2.4.4 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. Evidence of the early medieval farmstead recorded just to the east of the site may extend into the site's eastern boundary. Peripheral activity associated with the Knights Templar Preceptory to the west of the site may extend into the west of the site.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Archaeological Methodology

- 3.1.1 Twenty-four trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m were excavated as laid out in Figure 2.
- 3.1.2 The trenches were located using a Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).
- 3.1.3 The trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision by a JCB machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.
- 3.1.4 The excavation was taken down in spits to the top of the underlying geology to identify archaeological features. The sections of the trenches were cleaned to observe and record stratigraphy.
- 3.1.5 All removed spoil was scanned for the presence of stray, unstratified artefacts.
- 3.1.6 All encountered features and deposits were recorded and sampled according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the *Specification* (HCGKCC 2012) using pro-forma ASE recording sheets. A photographic record of the work was also kept

3.2 Site Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade. Dover Museum is not currently accepting archaeological archives. ASE will continue to keep the archive and will offer it to a suitable local museum or archive repository at the end of the project.

Number of Contexts	50
No. of files/paper record	70
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	52
Bulk finds	0
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

4.1.1 The evaluation trenches generally exhibited a simple stratigraphic sequence of ploughsoil overlying natural chalk and clay with flints. A deposit of colluvium was identified in the five trenches at the bottom of the valley (18, 25-28). A single feature, a modern roadside ditch, cut into the natural substrate and sealed by the ploughsoil, was identified in Trench 19.

4.1.2 There was no finds or environmental samples from the site.

4.2 Trench 1

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
1/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.33m
1/002	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 2: Trench 1 recorded contexts

4.2.1 The natural chalk and clay with flints, [1/002], was encountered at c. 99.68m AOD. This was overlain by ploughsoil [1/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.3 Trench 2

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
2/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m
2/002	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 3: Trench 2 recorded context

4.3.1 The natural chalk and clay with flints, [2/002], was encountered at c. 101.60m AOD. This was overlain by ploughsoil [2/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.4 Trench 3

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
3/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32m
3/002	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 4: Trench 3 recorded contexts

4.4.1 The natural chalk and clay with flints, [3/002], was encountered at c. 100.08m AOD. This was overlain by ploughsoil [3/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.5 Trench 4

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
4/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35m
4/002	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 5: Trench 4 recorded contexts

- 4.5.1 The natural chalk and clay with flints, [4/002], was encountered at c. 101.67m AOD. This was overlain by ploughsoil [4/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.6 Trench 5

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
5/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.29m
5/002	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 6: Trench 5 recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 The natural chalk and clay with flints, [5/002], was encountered at c. 102.36m AOD. This was overlain by ploughsoil [5/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.7 Trench 6

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
6/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.36m
6/002	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 7: Trench 6 recorded contexts

- 4.7.1 The natural chalk and clay with flints, [6/002], was encountered at c. 103.16m AOD. This was overlain by ploughsoil [6/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.8 Trench 7

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
7/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.28m
7/002	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 8: Trench 7 recorded contexts

- 4.8.1 The natural chalk and clay with flints, [7/002], was encountered at c. 102.97m AOD. This was overlain by ploughsoil [7/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.9 Trench 8

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
8/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m
8/002	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 9: Trench 8 recorded contexts

- 4.9.1 The natural chalk and clay with flints, [8/002], was encountered at c. 103.56m AOD. This was overlain by ploughsoil [8/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.10 Trench 9

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
9/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.38m
9/002	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 10: Trench 9 recorded contexts

- 4.10.1 The natural chalk and clay with flints, [9/002], was encountered at c. 103.43m AOD. This was overlain by ploughsoil [9/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.11 Trench 10

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
10/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.29m
10/002	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 11: Trench 10 recorded contexts

- 4.11.1 The natural chalk and clay with flints, [10/002], was encountered at c. 103.82m AOD. This was overlain by ploughsoil [10/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.12 Trench 11

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
11/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.31m
11/002	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 12: Trench 11 recorded contexts

- 4.12.1 The natural chalk and clay with flints, [11/002], was encountered at c. 102.98m AOD. This was overlain by ploughsoil [11/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.13 Trench 12

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
12/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32m
12/002	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 13: Trench 12 recorded contexts

- 4.13.1 The natural chalk and clay with flints, [12/002], was encountered at c. 102.29m AOD. This was overlain by ploughsoil [12/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.14 Trench 13

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
13/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.33m
13/002	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 14: Trench 13 recorded contexts

- 4.14.1 The natural chalk and clay with flints, [13/002], was encountered at c. 104.57m AOD. This was overlain by ploughsoil [13/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.15 Trench 14

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
14/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m
14/002	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 15: Trench 14 recorded contexts

- 4.15.1 The natural chalk and clay with flints, [14/002], was encountered at c. 104.60m AOD. This was overlain by ploughsoil [14/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.16 Trench 15

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
15/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m
15/002	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 16: Trench 15 recorded contexts

- 4.16.1 The natural chalk and clay with flints, [15/002], was encountered at c. 103.59m AOD. This was overlain by ploughsoil [15/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.17 Trench 16

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
16/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32m
16/002	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 17: Trench 16 recorded contexts

- 4.17.1 The natural chalk and clay with flints, [16/002], was encountered at c. 102.71m AOD. This was overlain by ploughsoil [16/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.18 Trench 17

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
17/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35m
17/002	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 18: Trench 17 recorded contexts

- 4.18.1 The natural chalk and clay with flints, [17/002], was encountered at c. 100.97m AOD. This was overlain by ploughsoil [17/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.19 Trench 18

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
18/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35m
18/002	Layer	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.85m
18/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 19: Trench 18 recorded contexts

- 4.19.1 The natural chalk and clay with flints, [18/003], was encountered at c. 98.80m AOD. Overlying the natural geology was brown gravel silt colluvium, [18/002] and ploughsoil, [18/001] (Fig 3). No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.20 Trench 19

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
19/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32m
19/002	Fill	Ditch fill	Tr.	1.5m	0.3m
19/003	Cut	Modern ditch	Tr.	1.5m	0.3m
19/004	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 20: Trench 19 recorded contexts

- 4.20.1 The natural chalk and clay with flints, [19/004], was encountered at c. 101.56m AOD.

4.20.2 Cut into the natural geology was ditch [19/003], aligned north-south parallel to the adjacent Sandwich Road (Fig 2 and 3). The ditch was at least 0.3m deep with concave sides and a flat base and was filled by dark brown silt, [19/002]. The fill contained inclusions of modern brick and metalwork, which were not retained as finds. The ditch was overlain by ploughsoil [19/001].

4.21 Trench 20

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
20/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.37m
20/002	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 21: Trench 20 recorded contexts

4.21.1 The natural chalk and clay with flints [20/002] was encountered at c. 103.17m AOD. This was overlain by ploughsoil [20/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.22 Trench 21

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
21/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32m
21/002	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 22: Trench 21 recorded contexts

4.22.1 The natural chalk and clay with flints, [21/002], was encountered at c. 103.64m AOD. This was overlain by ploughsoil [21/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.23 Trench 22

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
22/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.33m
22/002	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 23: Trench 22 recorded contexts

The natural chalk and clay with flints, [22/002], was encountered at c. 105.12m AOD. This was overlain by ploughsoil [22/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.24 Trench 23

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
23/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.34m
23/002	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 24: Trench 23 recorded contexts

- 4.24.1 The natural chalk and clay with flints [23/002] was encountered at c. 105.03m AOD. This was overlain by ploughsoil [23/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.25 Trench 24

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
24/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26m
24/002	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 25: Trench 24 recorded contexts

- 4.25.1 The natural chalk and clay with flints [24/002] was encountered at c. 105.96m AOD. This was overlain by ploughsoil [24/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.26 Trench 25

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
24/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26m
24/002	Layer	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	+1.2m

Table 26: Trench 25 recorded contexts

- 4.26.1 The natural geology was not exposed in Trench 25. The upper surface of colluvium deposit, [25/002], was encountered at c. 96.24m AOD and extended to the base of a 1.2m sondage excavated by machine at one end of the trench. This was overlain by ploughsoil [25/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.27 Trench 26

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
24/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.28m
24/002	Layer	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 27: Trench 26 recorded contexts

- 4.27.1 The natural geology was not exposed in Trench 26. The upper surface of colluvium deposit, [26/002], was encountered at c. 96.18m AOD and was overlain by ploughsoil [26/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.28 Trench 27

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
24/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32m
24/002	Layer	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 28: Trench 27 recorded contexts

4.28.1 The natural geology was not exposed in Trench 27. The upper surface of colluvium deposit, [27/002], was encountered at c. 96.47m AOD and was overlain by ploughsoil [27/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

4.29 Trench 28

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
24/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.33m
24/002	Layer	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 29: Trench 28 recorded contexts

4.29.1 The natural geology was not exposed in Trench 28. The upper surface of colluvium deposit, [28/002], was encountered at c. 97.36.47m AOD and was overlain by ploughsoil [28/001]. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified in the trench.

5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 There was no evidence of disturbance or truncation to the site. The whole development area was sealed by a relatively thick layer of ploughsoil. A deposit of colluvium encountered in the valley bottom was c.0.85m thick in Trench 18 and was over 1.2m in depth in the trenches located to the north-west of the site.
- 5.2 The results of the evaluation suggest an absence of prehistoric, Roman, medieval or post-medieval remains. The only feature recorded was ditch containing material of modern date which is possibly associated with the adjacent modern road.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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HER Summary Form

Site Code	LWD 13					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Whitfield, Dover					
County, District &/or Borough	Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 0507 4643					
Geology	Upper Chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5919					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green✓ Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. Feb13	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Giles Dawkes					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		
<p>Summary</p> <p>Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development at Whitfield, Dover, Kent.</p> <p>A simple sequence of natural geology overlain by ploughsoil was recorded in the majority of trenches. In the valley bottom, natural geology was not reached and a thick deposit of colluvium was overlain by the ploughsoil. With the exception of a modern ditch, no archaeological features, deposits or finds were recovered.</p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-144746

Project details

Project name	An archaeological evaluation on land at Whitfield, Dover
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development at Whitfield, Dover, Kent. A simple sequence of natural geology overlain by ploughsoil was recorded in the majority of trenches. In the valley bottom, natural geology was not reached and a thick deposit of colluvium was overlain by the ploughsoil. With the exception of a modern ditch, no archaeological features, deposits or finds were recovered.
Project dates	Start: 13-02-2013 End: 18-02-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LWD13 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	5919 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT DOVER DOVER Whitfield, Dover
Postcode	CT16 3JX
Study area	200.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TR 3030 4620 51 1 51 10 04 N 001 17 40 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 96.00m Max: 106.00m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design	Archaeology South-East

originator

Project director/manager Andy Leonard

Project supervisor Giles Dawkes

Type of sponsor/funding body Consultant

Name of sponsor/funding body CgMs Consulting Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Unknown

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient Unknown

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Photograph"

Project bibliography
1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An archaeological evaluation report, land at Whitfield, Dover, Kent

Author(s)/Editor(s) Giles Dawkes

Other bibliographic details ASE report 2013037

Date 2013

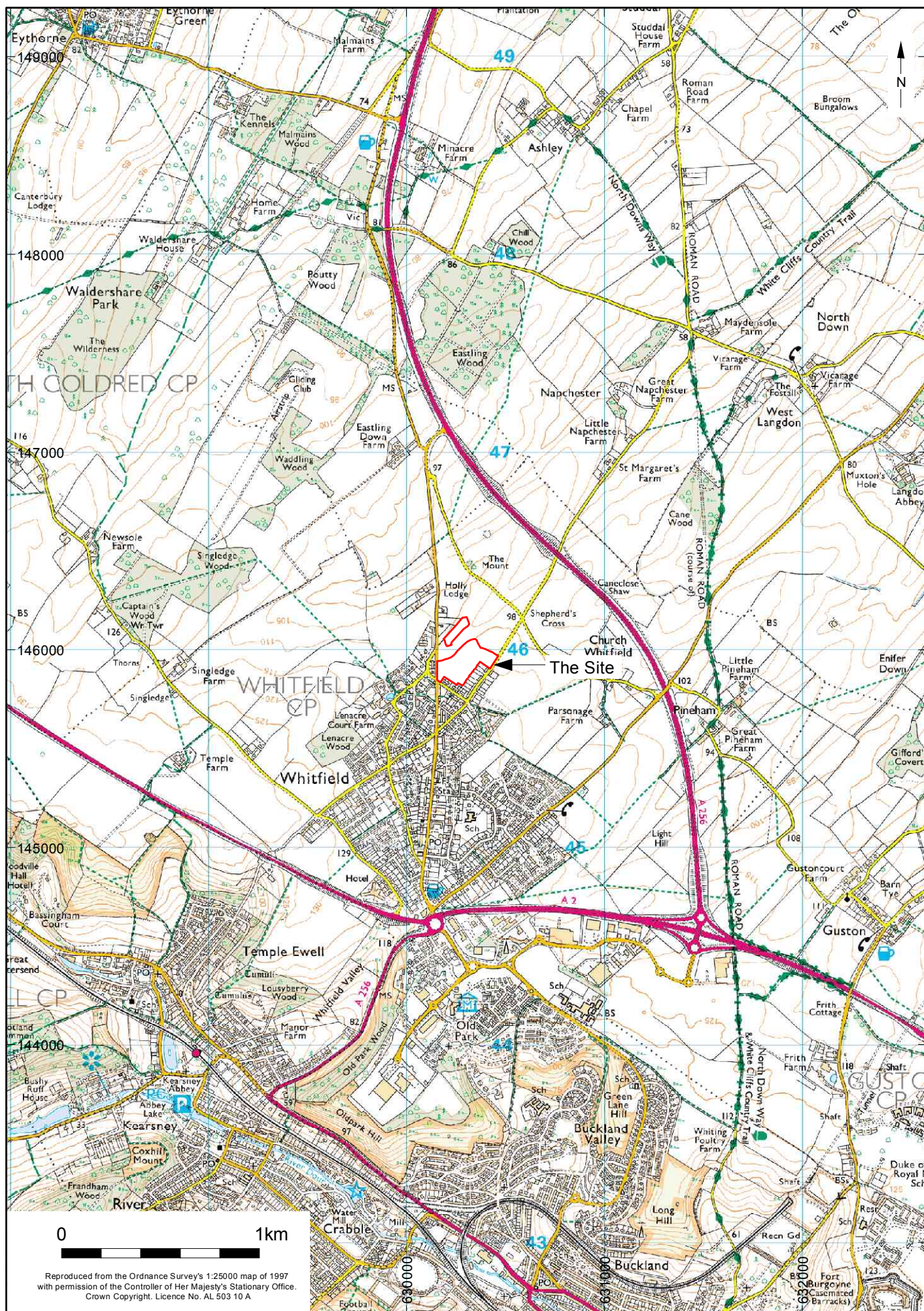
Issuer or publisher Archaeology South-East

Place of issue or publication Portslade

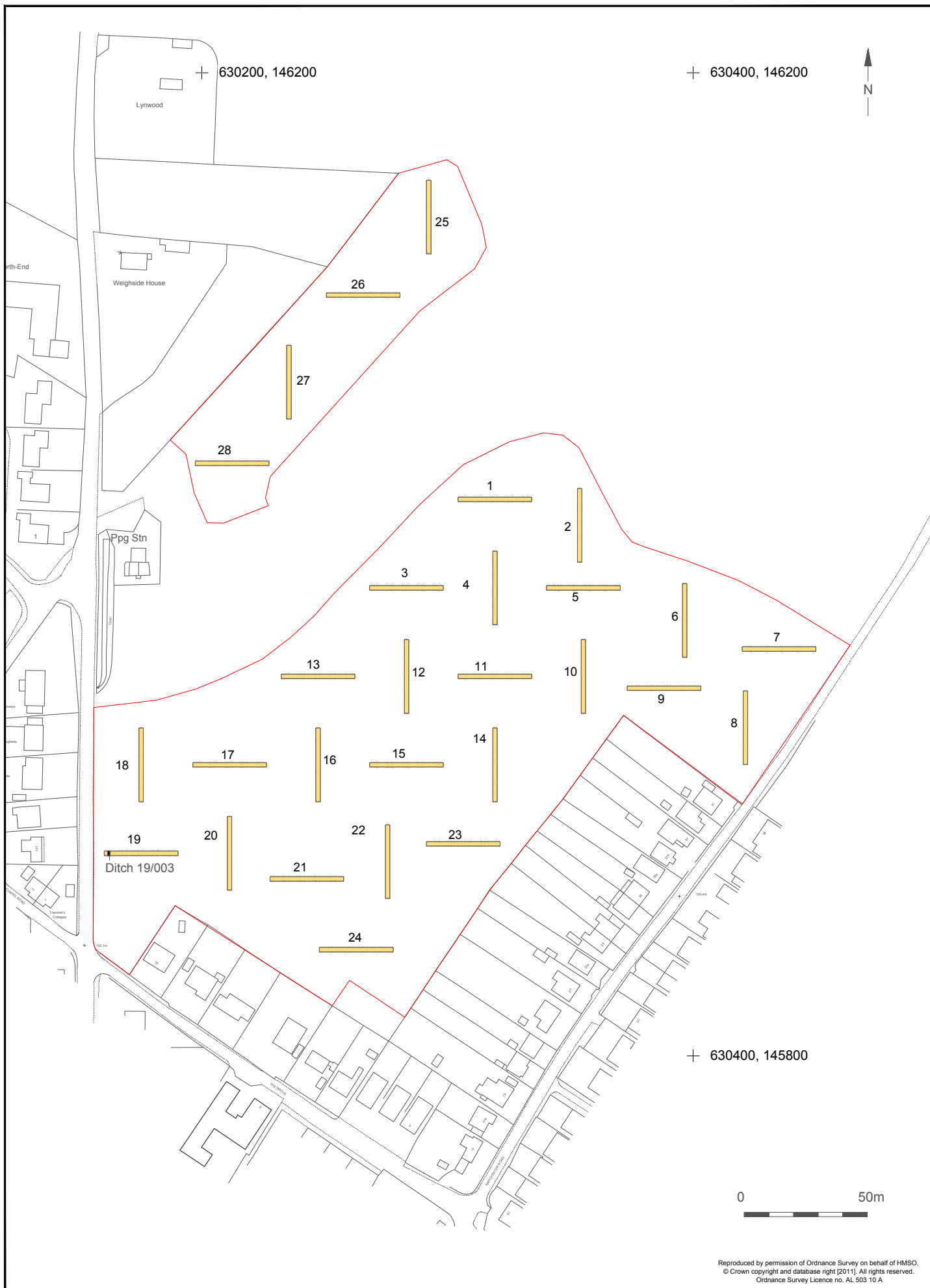
Description Grey literature report with figures

Entered by Anna Doherty (anna.doherty@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 28 February 2013



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Whitefield, Dover	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5919	Feb 2013	Site location	
Report Ref: 2013037	Drawn by: AR		





Colluvium 18/002 facing east



Modern ditch 19/003 facing south-west

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Whitfield, Dover	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 5919	Feb 2013	Photographs	
Report Ref: 2013037	Drawn by: JLR		

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