Archaeology South-East

ASE

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT LAND AT HONEYWOOD PARKWAY WHITE CLIFFS BUSINESS PARK, DOVER KENT, CT16 3FH

NGR: 630822 144437
(TR 30822 44437)

Planning Reference: DOV/15/00815
ASE Project No: 160082
Site Code: WBD 16
ASE Report No: 2016176
OASIS ID: archaeol6-253831

By Gary Webster

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT

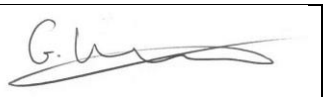
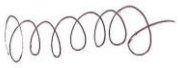
LAND AT HONEYWOOD PARKWAY WHITE CLIFFS BUSINESS PARK, DOVER KENT, CT16 3FH

NGR: 630822 144437 (TR 30822 44437)

Planning Reference: DOV/15/00815

ASE Project No: 160082
Site Code: WBD 16

ASE Report No: 2016176
OASIS ID: archaeol6-253831

Prepared by:	Gary Webster	Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Dan Swift	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	June 2016		
Revision:	1		

Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR
Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Abstract

This report presents the results of the archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Land at Honeywood Parkway, White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, Kent between February and March, 2016. The fieldwork was managed by RPS Consulting and was commissioned by Trade Marq Ltd in advance of the creation of trade units and warehouses.

The excavations have revealed some Mesolithic to Early Neolithic evidence including elongated pits which may have held posts in the north, as well as series of three post holes in the south. There is also Middle and Late Iron Age activity including ditches denoting potential agricultural activity. A single pit contained sparse Roman pottery. Several other undated features including pits and a segment of rounded ditch were also recorded.

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

6.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

Bibliography
Acknowledgements

Appendix 1: Context Register
Appendix 2: Residue Quantification
Appendix 3: Flot Quantification

HER Summary
OASIS Form

TABLES

Table 1: Archaeological Periods represented on site
Table 2: Finds quantification
Table 3: Quantification of the flintwork
Table 4: Quantification of prehistoric and Roman pottery fabrics
Table 5: Resource for publication and further work
Table 6: Site archive quantification table

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location
Figure 2: Areas of excavation showing all recorded features
Figure 3: Phase 1 plan
Figure 4: Phase 1 sections and photos
Figure 5: Phase 2 plan, sections and photos
Figure 6: Phase 3 plan, section and photo

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The site consists of a parcel of land to the south-east of White Cliffs Business Park, Whitfield, Dover, Kent (NGR: TR 30822 44437; Figure 1). It is bounded to the north and east by Honeywood Parkway, and to the south by agricultural land, which is on vacant plots of the business park.

1.1.2 The northern part of the site was formally occupied by a compound used during the construction of White Cliffs Business Park. Prior to this it was in use as agricultural land.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site lies at an elevation of between 120 and 125m AOD. It is on an area above the Dour Valley known as the '400 foot plateau,' above the North Downs dip-slope, associated with a dry chalkland valley running on a north-east - south-west alignment (KCC 2015).

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey website (BGS 2016), the underlying bedrock geology is the Margate Chalk Member, a chalk bedrock formed 71 to 86 million years ago. The superficial deposit is listed as being a Clay-with-flints Formation, a mix of clay, silt, sand and gravel formed 5 million years ago.

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 Planning permission for the construction of several trade units, with trade counters and storage areas for a variety of industries with associated access, car-parking and services was granted consent by the Local Planning Authority (ref: DOV/15/00815) (KCC 2015). The Senior Archaeological Officer of Kent County Council's Heritage Conservation team determined that due to the archaeological potential of the area, highlighted by the previous archaeological evaluation (CAT), a programme of archaeological work be undertaken prior to the commencement of any intrusive groundworks.

1.3.2 The Heritage Conservation team at Kent County Council produced a specification for archaeological investigations of the site (ibid), which detailed the archaeological background and the methodology to adhered to during excavations.

1.3.3 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Trade Marq Ltd to conduct the excavation which was undertaken between February and March 2016. The site was staffed by ASE archaeologists, managed by Jon Sygrave and directed by Gary Webster. The overall project was managed by Rob Masefield on behalf of Trade Marq.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

1.4.1 Evaluation commissioned by Barwicks Construction:
Canterbury Archaeological Trust: February 2007 – March 2007

Strip, Map and Sample commissioned by RPS Consulting:
ASE: February 2016 – March 2016

1.5 Archaeological methodology

1.5.1 There were 2 distinct areas of for the strip, map and sample excavation, determined by the results of the previous phase of archaeological evaluation (Figure 2).

Area A was situated to the south of the site and had an area of 1931m²
Area B was situated to the north of the site and had an area of 399m²

Excavation Strategy

1.5.2 Both excavation areas were machine stripped using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator. All mechanical excavation was undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of experienced archaeologists. Where topsoil was present it was stockpiled separately. Machine excavation was then carried out to the surface of natural geology whereupon archaeological features were exposed. Care was taken not to machine off seemingly homogenous layers that might have been the upper parts of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning. This was made available to the project manager, the supervisor and the KCC team immediately, or at the latest the day after the recording had taken place.

1.5.3 This pre-excavation plan was made available in Autocad and PDF format and printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use. The plan was updated by regular visits to site by Archaeology South-East surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the supervisor.

1.5.4 All excavation work was carried out in line with the standard specification document (KCC 2007) and the site specific requirements document (KCC 2015).

1.5.5 After the cleaning and planning of the excavation areas the following sampling strategy was employed:

- ditches and gullies had all relationships defined, investigated and recorded. All terminals were excavated. Sufficient of the feature lengths were excavated to determine the character of the feature over its entire course; the possibility of recuts of parts, and not the whole, of the feature were considered

- large ditches were initially excavated to safe depths (generally 1.2m) and fully recorded. Samples of pits were subsequently mechanically excavated to facilitate further collection of artefacts

- post and stake holes were fully excavated if samples were taken

- for layers a decision on-site was made as to the extent that they were excavated. The factors governing the judgement included the possibility that they masked earlier remains, the need to understand function and depositional processes, and the necessity to recover sufficient artefacts to date the deposit and to meet the project aims.

1.5.6 The site was walked-over each day to see if any new features had weathered out.

1.5.7 All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards using the standard context record sheets used by ASE.

1.5.8 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. This illustrates the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.

1.5.9 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.

1.5.10 The excavation spoil was metal detected for artefact recovery.

1.5.11 It was agreed that the features would be backfilled and edges of the excavation would be sloped for safety reasons. No reinstatement of the site took place, and the excavation was left open, as agreed with the client.

Environmental Sampling Strategy

1.5.12 Samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, which dating evidence and judged to contain significant environmental remains.

1.5.13 A standard bulk sample size of 40litres (or 100% of small features) was taken from dated/datable sealed contexts to recover environmental remains such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

1.6.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).

1.6.2 The report seeks to place the results from the site (hitherto referred to together as ‘the site’) within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria; and to lay out what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.

1.6.3 Where possible the results from the previous evaluation, carried out by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) in 2007 have been integrated and assessed with the results from the main excavation, however we were unable to procure the archive from the evaluation for further analysis.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

2.1 A variety of pre-historic activity has been identified over the course of several excavations that have taken place in the business park, and surrounding area. This was summarised in the evaluation report (CAT 2007).

2.2 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic flints were recovered from the natural subsoil, c. 800m away.

2.3 A Neolithic flint scatter was identified in an evaluation by CAT, c. 600m away from the site. There were no associated Neolithic features. A Bronze Age pit was also identified, as well as some 'pot boilers.'

2.4 Another evaluation to the west of the site identified several a cooking pit and several ditches. A small assemblage flints dating from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age were recovered from the plough soil.

2.5 Further to the west more boundary ditches were identified in a separate investigation, as well as scatters of flint work.

2.6 A possible late prehistoric field system, with two associated small pits, was identified to the east of the site during an evaluation by CAT. A scatter of burnt and struck flints was identified within the topsoil.

2.7 An evaluation carried out by L-P archaeology to the west of the site identified ditches and a pit dating from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age.

2.8 Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery was identified by CAT during an evaluation to the west of the site, recovered from several pits and ditches.

Romano-British

2.9 A Roman road runs from Dover to Richborough Roman Fort, which runs past the east of the site. A north-south aligned ditch possibly associated with the road was identified during an evaluation. Early Roman pottery was recovered from what was interpreted as an Iron Age ditch.

2.10 A small Roman farmstead, dating from the mid first century AD was identified to the west of the site, consisting of a hearth and evidence of a timber building, including beams slots and post holes. Some evidence of metal working was identified from the environmental samples.

2.11 During an investigation 370m to the south-west of the site 6 sherds of Roman pottery was discovered. Further work nearby identified three Roman pits, a possible cremation burial and a large assemblage of 260 sherds dating from the 1st and 2nd Centuries.

Medieval

2.12 A single piece of medieval pottery was located at the Roman Farmstead dating from AD 550 – 700. There were no associated medieval features.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 The Specification (KCC 2015) stated aims and objectives that the strip, map and sample of the site should address. These were based on the general historic background of the area, as well as the previous archaeological work, both on this site and in the vicinity. General objectives and the more specific questions, as they appear in the specification, are listed below.

3.1.1 The Strip, Map and Sample Excavation will seek to:

- OR 1 - Establish a broad phased plan of the archaeology revealed following the stripping of the site
- OR 2 - Provide a refined chronology of the archaeological phasing
- OR 3 - Investigate the function of structural remains and the activities taking place within and close to the site

3.1.2 The specific aims are:

- OR 4 - to clarify the character and extent of the archaeological remains identified during the earlier evaluation
- OR 5 - to understand the character, form, function and date of any archaeological activities present on the site
- OR 6 - to include analysis of the spatial organisation of such activities on the site through examination of the distribution of artefactual and environmental assemblages
- OR 7 - to consider the site's geology and topography in terms of the activity encountered
- OR 8 - to understand the nature of any Prehistoric occupation at the site
- OR 9 - to understand the nature of any Romano-British occupation of the site and to relate this to the emerging picture of Roman farmsteads in the area
- OR 10 - to place any remains exposed in their wider setting and contribute to our understanding of the history of Dover
- OR 11 - to contributing to the environmental and landscape history of the area
- OR 12 - to contribute to the objectives of the South East Regional Research Framework

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

(Figure 3)

4.0.1 Individual contexts are referred to thus [***] not (***), have been sub-grouped and grouped together during post-excavation analysis and features are generally referred to by their sub-group (SG**) or group label (GP **). In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may have numerous individual slots and context numbers, are discussed as single entities, and other cut features such as ring-gullies, pits and postholes are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <**>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7).

4.1 Summary

4.1.1 The archaeology is discussed under provisional date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic and spacial relationships exist.

4.1.2 There is a 'background' of earlier prehistoric residual finds of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date which suggests that occupation of the area, albeit transient, occurred across these distant periods.

4.1.3 A series of pits dating from the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic, including some possible postholes in elongated pits and possible tree root removal may indicate that there could be clearance for agriculture and occupation in the vicinity during this period.

4.1.4 Elements of a Middle to Late Iron Age ditch system indicate that there were phases of agriculture on the site. There is also evidence of Iron Age disturbance in the Mesolithic and Neolithic features, indicating there was some ground preparation.

4.1.5 A single feature contained Roman pottery, but there does not appear to be occupation in the close vicinity of the site during that period, despite the proximity of the Roman road.

Phase	Period	Date Range
1	Mesolithic and Early Neolithic	10 000 – 3000 BC
2	Middle to Late Iron Age	500 BC – AD 43
3	Roman Period	AD 43 – AD 410

Table 1: Archaeological Periods represented by site

4.2 Natural Deposits

4.2.1 Excavations in Area A of the site revealed a typical stratigraphic sequence of 0.20m - 0.40m of top and subsoil overlying the natural clay with flints formation. In Area B, there was a 0.20m – 0.30m of subsoil overlying the natural. This is a highly variable deposit ranging from an orangey-brown to a mid-grey colour, and consists of areas of clay, to areas of silty-clay, and gravel which contains frequent inclusions of flint, ironstone and possibly manganese.

4.2.2 Towards the south of Area B there was a layer of possibly colluvial material overlying the natural clay with flints.

4.2.3 No archaeological features were visible in the top or subsoils during the machining.

4.3 Residual Prehistoric Material

Neolithic and Early Bronze Age

4.3.1 Several residual flint flakes and chips dating from the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date were recovered from within the Middle to Late Iron Age ditch [GR5] identified in the south-east of the site. As mentioned above (2.1) prehistoric flint scatters are relatively common in the vicinity, having been identified in plough and subsoils during various excavations.

4.4 Phase 1: Mesolithic and Early Neolithic

(Figures 3 and 4)

Area A

4.4.1 Three shallow postholes [GR11] were identified in the centre of Area A. The southernmost posthole was 0.47m deep, with almost vertical sides. This post hole contained one potentially Neolithic worked flint blade, one flake and one retouched form. The postholes could represent the remains of a fence on a north-south alignment.

Area B

4.4.2 The largest concentration of fresh Mesolithic and Neolithic material was recovered from pits [GR1] identified in the north of the site. Two of the pits, which intercut, were recorded as a ditch during the evaluation carried out by CAT, as they are elongated and steep sided. Another pit, more circular and shallower than the other two lay to the west. All produced a modest assemblage of fresh Mesolithic or Neolithic flakes, blades and chips. The two intercutting pits were probably disturbed in the Middle and Late Iron Age, as pottery probably from this period was also identified. It is possible that these elongated pits were structural, to house a series of posts.

4.4.3 Two more features identified to the north-east of [GR1] constitute [GR2]. These both had quite irregular profiles and contained unworked pieces of flint, possibly used as post-packing. One pit or tree hole has an irregular base, but

although it is possible that this was the result of a post at an irregular angle a natural origin for the feature is also possible. No dating evidence was recovered from either.

4.5 Phase 2: Middle and Late Iron Age

(Figure 5)

Area A

4.5.1 The c.2m wide, c.1.2m deep ditch [GR5] was both identified in the evaluation and excavation at the south-east of the site, on and north-east – south-west alignment. Two separate slots were excavated, with several fills identified. There were 20 sherds of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery recovered, alongside 22, presumably residual, pieces of worked flint.

4.5.2 Another ditch [GR7] on a north-west – south-east alignment was identified to the north-west of Area A, perpendicular to ditch [GR5]. Though the perpendicular alignment could indicate a relationship as part of an organised landscape, the profile of ditch [GR7] is very different from [GR5], being only c.0.3m deep and having a concave base. Some fire cracked flint was recovered from fill.

Area B

4.5.3 Several pieces of abraded pottery were identified within the upper fills of [GR1]. Although there is the possibility that this pottery is Early Neolithic it is considered more likely that it is Iron Age and that this is most likely represents evidence of some Middle of Late Iron Age disturbance of the features, or the levelling of uneven ground at that time.

4.6 Phase 3: Roman

(Figure 6)

Area A

4.6.1 A single piece of Roman pottery was recovered from one of three pits [GR6] identified in the south-west of site. Two were very shallow, perhaps just the bottom of features truncated, but one, from which the pottery was recovered, was c.0.5m deep.

4.7 Unphased and undated features

(Figure 10)

4.7.1 The majority of features on site did not contain any datable material, and some of these held no potential for phasing from further works derived from the archive, or a significant special relationship in plan.

Area A

4.7.2 A series of three pits [GR8] were identified in the north-east of Area A. They were all between 0.2m and 0.3m, though were all slightly different in profile. These pits are potentially natural features, or areas of weathered soils. There was no dating evidence recovered from any of the pits.

4.7.3 A single pit [GR9] was identified between [GR5] and [GR11]. It was c.0.25m deep and contained a single piece of fire cracked flint.

Area B

4.7.4 A curved linear, gully-like feature [GR3] was identified in the east of the area, running on a roughly north-west – south-east alignment. It is possibly the rooted remains of a hedgerow that was uprooted as it slightly irregular in shape. This fill contained occasional charcoal flecks. There is also a possible recut, or some disturbance, halfway through the feature.

4.7.5 A single elongated pit [GR4] was identified in the south-west of Area B. It contained pebbles and unworked flint, but no dating material was recovered.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

5.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the excavation and were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 2). All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014). No further conservation is required.

Context	Pot	Weight (g)	Flint	Weight (g)	FCF	Weight (g)
001	6	16	9	42		
001			8	39		
004			2	2		
005	13	18	14	90		
005			6	18		
006			4	32		
008			4	19		
029	3	4				
030	4	12	2	67		
031	12	81	10	110		
038	1	8				
043					1	148
051					3	14
059			8	147		
Total	**39**	**139**	**67**	**566**	**4**	**162**

Table 2: Finds quantification

5.2 **Worked Flint** by Karine Le Hegarat

5.2.1 In total, 161 pieces of struck flint weighing 670g were recovered during the strip, map and sample excavation. This total includes 63 chips that represent 39.13% of the total assemblage. A further 1842g of burnt unworked flint were also recovered. The flintwork was hand collected and subsequently retrieved from sample residues. The evaluation work produced 18 pieces of struck flint (CAT 2007). They were unavailable for this assessment but are briefly considered below.

Methodology

5.2.2 The pieces of struck flint were individually examined and classified using a standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005, Ford 1987 and Inizan *et al.* 1999). Technological details were noted in order to aid characterising the material and further information was recorded regarding the condition of the artefacts (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge-damage). Dating was attempted when possible. Burnt unworked flints were quantified by piece and by weight. The assemblage was directly catalogued onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. It is summarised by feature in Table 3.

Category	Flakes*	Bladelets, Blades, Blade-like flakes	Irregular waste	Chips	Retouched forms	Total	%
Pit [002]	11	23	2	43	-	**79**	49.07%
Pit [003]	17	11	-	6	1	**35**	21.74%
Pit [007]	3	1	-	-	-	**4**	2.48%
Pit [039]	1	-	-	6	-	**7**	4.35%
Ditch [026]	10	1	-	-	1	**12**	7.45%
Ditch [058]	12	-	-	8	1	**21**	13.04%
Posthole [048]	1	1	-	-	1	**3**	1.86%
No	**55**	**37**	**2**	**63**	**4**	**161**	**100.00%**
%	**34.16%**	**22.98%**	**1.24%**	**39.13%**	**2.48%**	**100.00%**	

Table 3: Quantification of the flintwork (*: includes a core face/edge rejuvenation flake)

Provenance

5.2.3 The flintwork came from both Areas A and B. In total, 79.50% (n=128) of the total assemblage of struck flint came from Area B; more precisely from pits [002], [003] and [007]. The remaining pieces from Area A came from a pit (pit [039]), ditches ([GR5] and a posthole ([048]). Although no chronological pieces were found, based on technological grounds, it seems that the material from Area B is generally earlier than the material from Area A. The photographed flintwork recovered during the evaluation, from the upper fill [22/001] of linear feature [22/03] (Cat 2007), appeared to be coherent with the earlier material found in Area B.

Condition and raw material

5.2.4 The large majority of the flints exhibited minimal signs of weathering suggesting that a large proportion of the material has undergone negligible post-depositional edge disturbance or that it was not exposed for long periods of time before burial. A total of 122 pieces were recorded as broken. The raw material selected for the manufacture of the struck flints is mostly light to dark grey, with an outer surface that is principally thin, stained and abraded. The material would have been available from superficial deposits. Inclusions were uncommon and the material appears to be of very good flaking quality. Bullhead flint was also used. Bullhead flint, characterised by a dark olive green surface with an underlying orange band can be procured from the base of the Thanet formation. It is also present in East Sussex, for example around Seaford.

Results

5.2.5 The flint assemblage is dominated by pieces of flint débitage (97.52% of the total assemblage, n=157). Four pieces are modified, but they aren't chronologically diagnostic. The assemblage derives from different industries. The material from Area B is fresh and seems very coherent. The flintwork comprises 31 flakes, 35 bladelets, blades and blade-like flakes, two pieces of

irregular waste and a modified blade. This material is directly related to the blade-based industry, and it is likely to be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. The broken blade with minimal retouch could represent a notch used in the micro-burin technique, although this can't be confirmed.

5.2.6 The material from Area A is slightly more mixed. The assemblage consists of 24 flakes, a blade, a blade-like flake, 14 chips and three retouched pieces. This material was more crudely worked than the material from Area B. Flakes clearly dominate the assemblage from Area A. A mixed hammer mode was used to remove them, but overall they display wide plain platforms. Incipient cones of percussion and pronounced bulb of percussion were also occasionally noted. These artefacts derive mainly from a flake-based industry, and they are likely to be mostly later in date (Neolithic / Early Bronze Age or even later). Only three retouched pieces were present in Area A; a notched piece, a retouched flake and a possible serrated piece. The later displays some partial serrations, but is otherwise utilised. It is likely to be Neolithic.

Significance

5.2.7 The assemblage of struck flints meets one of the objectives set for this investigation in that it provides further evidence for a prehistoric presence in the landscape. More particularly the assemblage provides evidence for Mesolithic / Early Neolithic presence in Area B (corresponding to Trench 22 in the previous evaluation). The assemblage recovered from Area A is less coherent, but it clearly contains pieces of a later date (Neolithic / Early Bronze Age and even maybe later). It is difficult to determine precisely the extent of the prehistoric material found in Trench 22 during the previous work, but using the evidence from this current phase of work, it seems to be confined to a small area (only three pits containing flints were found in area covering 400 square metres).

5.2.8 Overall the assemblage contained very few retouched pieces. Although chips were present, no cores and no hammerstones were recovered. The artefacts are fresh, suggesting that they may be contemporary with the three pits. The level of activity doesn't seem to have been intense, but this interpretation might be biased because of the small area excavated. Previous work across the wider business park has already indicated dispersed prehistoric flint-based activities ranging the Mesolithic to the Iron Age (CAT 2007).

5.3 **Prehistoric and Roman Pottery** by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A small assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered from the excavation phase of archaeological work on the site, amounting to 40 sherds, weighing 148g. A tiny quantity of pottery was also retrieved from the residues of environmental samples (see Appendix 2; this was briefly scanned but found to consist of very small bodysherds likely from the same vessels already recorded in the hand-collected finds assemblages from the same contexts. A further 29 sherds of prehistoric pottery, weighing 98g were reported in the evaluation phase (CAT 2007); these were not subject specialist reporting at the time and were not available for inclusion in the current assessment.

Methodology

5.3.2 The pottery was recorded according to a site-specific fabric type-series in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010) and fabric definitions are provided below. It was quantified by sherd count, weight and Estimated Vessel Number (ENV) on *pro forma* records and in an Excel spreadsheet.

5.3.3 Site specific fabric type-series:

FLIN1 Moderate very well-sorted flint of 0.2-0.5mm (or rarely up to 1mm) in a very silty to fine sandy matrix (with quartz grains just visible at x20 magnification),

FLIN2 Sparse/moderate, moderately- to well-sorted flint of 0.2-1mm (or rarely up to 2mm) in a very silty to fine sandy matrix (with quartz grains just visible at x20 magnification),

FLIN3 Moderate/common, moderately-sorted flint of 0.2-2.5mm in a very silty to fine sandy matrix (with quartz grains just visible at x20 magnification),

GROG1 Common rounded grog of 1-2mm in a dense matrix,

QUAR1 Moderate rounded quartz of 0.3-0.4mm with very rare flint of <1mm and rare/sparse calcareous argillaceous inclusions which cause some voids of 1-2mm on surfaces.

Overview of the assemblage

5.3.4 Prehistoric fabrics, quantified in Table 4, are largely made up by a similar range of well-fired, fairly fine, well-sorted flint-tempered wares (**FLIN1**, **FLIN2** and **FLIN3**) with silty to fine sandy matrixes (found in contexts [001], [005], [029], [030], [031] and [059). Aside from a tiny undiagnostic rim fragment weighing 3g, found in context [001], this material was all made up by featureless bodysherds, though the fabric types encountered are fairly typical of the Middle and Late Iron Age (c.400BC-AD10) in south-east Kent. This broad date range is supported by the presence of a typically Middle Iron Age non-flint-tempered sandy fabric (**QUAR1**) in context [005] and large sherds in a Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware from context [031]. A single partial rim sherd from a Roman everted rim jar or beaker in Canterbury oxidised ware (CTOX) was also noted in context [038], unaccompanied by prehistoric pottery.

5.3.5 It was noted that the prehistoric pottery occurred in direct association with large fresh assemblages of Mesolithic/Neolithic flintwork in contexts [001] and [005] and with Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint in contexts [030], [031] and [059]. Given the fairly undiagnostic nature of the pottery assemblage, some consideration was given to whether the ceramics and flintwork could in fact be contemporary. The only overlapping period in which undecorated flint-tempered fabrics would be likely to appear is the Early Neolithic; however, it seems unlikely that the pottery is of the same date as the flint assemblages because, although fine and well-sorted flint-tempered wares can occasionally occur in Early Neolithic assemblages, they are, without exception,

outnumbered by much coarser, more ill-sorted fabric types in well-dated 4th millennium BC groups. Furthermore, the non-flint-tempered sandy ware (**QUAR1**) and grog-tempered fabric (**GROG1**), found in contexts [005] and [031] respectively, can be attributed unambiguously to the later prehistoric period.

5.3.6 In each of the cases where probable later prehistoric pottery occurs with earlier prehistoric flintwork, the pottery is in a notably fragmented and abraded condition whilst the flintwork has extremely fresh edges. This suggests that the two material types have undergone very different depositional processes and it is possible that the pottery could be intrusive in some cases.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
CTOX	1	8	1
FLIN1	3	5	2
FLIN2	22	49	11
FLIN3	4	11	3
GROG1	6	71	1
QUAR1	4	4	1
Total	**40**	**148**	**19**

Table 4: Quantification of prehistoric and Roman pottery fabrics

5.4 Environmental Samples by Mariangela Vitolo

5.4.1 During excavation work at the site, 8 environmental samples were taken to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and molluscs as well as to assist finds recovery. Sampled features included ditches, a shallow feature and an oval pit and range in date from the Meso/Neolithic to the Roman period. The following report assesses the contents of the excavation samples and the potential of the environmental remains to provide information regarding the local vegetation environment, fuel use and selection and the agricultural economy or other plant use.

Methodology

5.4.2 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 residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 2). 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 (Appendix 3). Identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al*. 2006, NIAB 2004), and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

5.4.3 Charcoal fragments were fractured by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000, Hather 2000, Leney and Casteel 1975). 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 in Appendix 2, and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

Results

5.4.4 Samples <1> [001], <2> [005], <3> [024], <4> [032], <5> [038], <6> [047], <7> [057] and <8> [059]- All the samples produced rather small flots, most of which were dominated by uncharred vegetative material, such as rootlets, twigs and seeds of knotgrasses (*Polygonum* sp.). Charred plant remains consisted of a small amount of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments. No crop remains were recorded.

5.4.5 Scatters of charcoal were present in most features and high enough amounts of large fragments were recorded only in [048]. Ten fragments were randomly selected from the >4mm fraction of the sample from this feature to undergo identification. Nearly all of the fragments were identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.); these included two fragments of knot wood. In addition, one fragment was identified as cherry/blackthorn *(Prunus* sp.).

5.4.6 The oak fragments displayed signs of vitrification, which occurs when the wood anatomy fuses, becoming glassy. Post-depositional sediment encrustations and radial cracks were also recorded. The residues yielded no other environmental remains, apart from a tiny amount of bone from ditch [002]. Finds included flint, pottery, fire cracked flint, pebbles and magnetic material.

Conclusion

5.4.7 These samples have not yielded charred plant macrofossils other than fragments of hazelnut shells. These fragments could either be remains of food or could have become accidentally charred with other plant material from the nearby shrubby vegetation. The absence of crop seeds does not allow for a discussion on agrarian economy and diet in the Prehistory and Roman period at the site. Therefore, these samples have no potential for analysis.

5.4.8 Charcoal was retrieved in large amounts only from feature [048]. There was not a wide array of identified taxa and although the assemblage is too small to draw any conclusions on fuel selection strategy, the presence of oak and cherry/blackthorn suggests that both deciduous woodland and hedgerows/shrubs were present in the local vegetation and exploited for fuel. The predominance of oak is not surprising. Although this might simply suggest that this tree was widely available, oak is known to be an excellent

fuel wood and can be successfully used for timber and joinery (Taylor 1981). It is therefore possible that its wood was particularly sought after because of its characteristics. The presence of sediment encrustation and percolation on the oak fragments could be due to fluctuations in the ground water level, which might have caused repeated cycles of wetting and drying. Further, the oak fragments displayed signs of vitrification. Although a secure cause is not known yet, vitrification is known to be associated with high temperatures (Mc Parland *et al* 2010). However, experimental evidence (Mc Parland *et al*. 2010) has shown that high temperatures alone are not sufficient for charcoal to become vitrified. It is likely that other conditions, such as prolonged burning, presence of resin or external material leaking into the wood might concur with high temperatures to cause this phenomenon. The radial cracks noted on the oak fragments are associated with the presence of moisture in the wood and could therefore be due to the use of live wood (Fiorentino and D'Oronzo 2010).

6.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

6.1.1 In this section the relevant original research aims (OR), detailed in section (3.1.1), are considered.

OR1 and OR2:

- Establish a broad phased plan of the archaeology revealed following the stripping of the site
- Provide a refined chronology of the archaeological phasing

6.1.2 A phased plan of the site has been created, based on both the dating evidence from the features and the spatial relationships between them.

OR3:

- Investigate the function of structural remains and the activities taking place within and close to the site

6.1.3 The limited possible structural remains, seen in both post holes and the possible elongated post 'pits' do not appear to be directly related with a particular activity, possibly due to poor survivability of the archaeology or an alternative derivation for these features such as root removal.

OR4:

- To clarify the character and extent of the archaeological remains identified during the earlier evaluation

6.1.4 The features that were identified during the evaluation were re-exposed during the excavation phase and in some cases they were re-characterised. A 'ditch' found within evaluation trench 22 was during the SMS found to be an elongated pit.

OR4:

- To understand the character, form, function and date of any archaeological activities present on the site

6.1.5 The limited amount of archaeology, and the relatively small subset of that archaeology with firm dates, means that characterizing a definite narrative of land use on the site is difficult. The features that could help make this more definite are actually quite poorly represented on site, with one ditch only seen in the very corner of the site for a relatively short stretch, and another, undated, becoming too ephemeral to excavate after only 7 metres.

OR5:

- To include analysis of the spatial organisation of such activities on the site through examination of the distribution of artefactual and environmental assemblages

6.1.6 The artefactual distribution on the site is not straightforward, with all of the features containing Middle and Late Iron Age Pottery also containing fresh Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age Flints. The 'background noise' of worked flints, also identified in other deposits and features during excavations in the vicinity, does not lend itself to analysis of the spatial organisation.

OR6:

- To consider the site's geology and topography in terms of the activity encountered.

6.1.7 The geology of the site, topsoil directly over natural in the north, with a small amount of subsoil cover in the south of the site, may be responsible for the fairly limited number of features that were identified. Some features investigated were extremely shallow, possibly having been truncated away by relatively recent ploughing activity. The evaluation also cites the tearing of the natural clay as potentially being detrimental to the survivability of the archaeology (CAT, *ibid*).

OR7:

- To understand the nature of any prehistoric occupation at the site.

6.1.8 The prehistoric activity on site can be broadly split into two categories, with a small amount of archaeological evidence for both. There is some evidence for structural remains in Area B, consisting of elongated pits, possibly containing posts. Area A contains some ditches, part of a field system that was in use during the Middle and Late Iron Age.

OR8:

- To understand the nature of any Romano-British occupation of the site and to relate this to the emerging picture of Roman farmsteads in the area.

6.1.9 The Romano-British occupation of the area is restricted to single pit in the south-west of the site, and is poorly dated by a single sherd of Roman pottery. It is possible there was a hiatus of activity during this period, and more Roman material and features would have been expected due to the proximity of the Roman Road.

OR9:

- To place any remains exposed in their wider setting and contribute to our understanding of the history of Dover.

6.1.10 The results of the excavation are similar to those of the surrounding archaeological works. The prehistoric archaeology does not tell us anything about Dover, apart from reinforcing that there was a potentially lengthy period of activity here dating from the Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic period through, though perhaps intermittently, to the Early Bronze Age nearby, and then a resurgence of activity in the Middle to Late Iron Age.

OR10:

- To contributing to the environmental and landscape history of the area.

6.1.11 The results of the excavation do not inform the environmental and landscape history of the area. No significant environmental deposits were encountered during the excavation.

Original Aim:

- To contribute to the objectives of the South East Regional Research Framework.

6.1.12 Apart from contributing slightly to the understanding of the Neolithic and the Middle to late Iron Age, there is not a significant amount of data that can be applied to the South East Regional Research Framework.

6.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

Stratigraphic *- Mesolithic and Early Neolithic*

6.2.1 Though Neolithic activity has been recorded in the area, including cooking pits and field systems, there have not been any remains with a structural interpretation. The quantity of residual flints in the surrounding subsoils and in the Middle and Late Iron Age features would suggest that there was a centre of activity/occupation nearby. The survivability of the archaeology is brought into question when considering these structures. Though there are some fairly well-defined postholes in Area A, though these only form a rough line; not a clear enclosed structure, there is not the substantial amount of dated features that would normally be expected around areas of occupation.

Middle to Late Iron Age

6.2.2 The presence of the Middle to late Iron Age field system is notable, however it is not ‘new’ to the area, with similar, more fully formed, examples seen in nearby excavations. The fact that it was relatively incomplete, with one well dated and substantial ditch, and one much shallower perpendicular ditch without firm dating evidence may indicate that they were not actually in concurrent use, despite the logical alignment relationship.

Roman

6.2.3 Despite significant Roman activity nearby, both with the fairly well preserved remains of a Roman Farmstead and Roman Road, the activity from this period was very poorly represented during the excavation. The Roman pit is dated by a single piece of Roman pottery, and does not represent a significant occupation of the area.

Hand Collected Finds *- Worked Flint*

6.2.4 The assemblage is too small to contribute to our better understanding of the early prehistoric presence in the area. It has no potential for further analysis and no further work from the assemblage that was recovered on site is recommended.

Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

6.2.5 The assemblage is of very small size with little diagnostic material and may, in some cases, be intrusive. It is therefore of very limited significance. No further work is required.

Environmental Samples

6.2.6 These samples have yielded a very small amount of charred plant remains and badly preserved charcoal and as such are of low significance. Given the narrow array of woody taxa present and poor preservation state which could hinder secure identification of the charcoal fragments these samples hold little potential for full analysis.

7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

7.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

7.1.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research aims (OR's) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRA's) posed as questions below.

7.1.2 RRA 1 (OR1, OR2): Can the phasing of the site be further refined through the synthesis of the of the evaluation archive? Could C14 dating where applicable aid the separate phasing of the Mesolithic and Neolithic?

7.1.3 RRA2 (OR8): Do the Middle and Late Iron Age field systems in the vicinity indicate a coherent network of farming activity over a long period, or do areas obviously fall in and out of use?

7.1.4 RRA3: Why is there not a continuity of occupation on the site? Is there an environmental reason why the area was unsuitable for continued occupation?

7.1.5 RRA4 (OR9): What is the wider context of Roman activity in the area? Would more activity generally be expected along this Roman Road?

7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

7.2.1 The results of the excavation are locally significant. It is therefore suggested that a short article, or note, be written summarising the results for publication as an online article for the Kent Archaeological Society.

7.3 Publication project

Worked Flint, Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

7.3.1 The flint, prehistoric and Roman pottery assemblages found during the evaluation (CAT 2007) were not made available for analysis at the time of writing this report. These results could be incorporated with the results from the excavation if access to the archive is achieved.

Environmental Samples

7.3.3 Due to the ambiguous dating of the features on site, as a result of the intrusive/residual nature of flints and pottery, C14 dating has been considered as a possible way to cross check and refine the dating. The only feature that contained material that would be suited was posthole [48]. This also contained potentially Neolithic pottery, and as such could inform whether the flints were in situ or residual.

Stratigraphic Tasks	
Incorporate extra specialist data, potentially re-phasing some features based on the results.	1 day
Research local sites	1 day
Publication text	2 day
Post-edit comments	1 day
Specialist Analysis	
Worked Flint	1 day
Prehistoric and Roman pottery	1 day
C-14 dating	Fee
Illustration	
Phase plans	1 day
Artefact drawing as necessary	1 day
Edit	1 day
Project management	1 day
Publication grant	Fee

Table 5: Resource for publication and further work

7.4 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

7.4.1 The site archive, quantified below in table is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including any publication work, the site archive will be deposited with Dover Museum.

Type	Description	Quantity
Context sheets	Individual context sheets	60
Section sheets	A1 Multi-context permatrace sheets 1:10	2
Plans	Multi-context DWG plans A1 permatrace sheets 1:20 or 1: 50	0
Photos	Digital images	69
Environmental sample sheets	Individual sample sheets	8
Context register	Context register sheets	2
Environmental sample register	Environmental sample register sheets	1
Photographic register	Photograph register sheets	2
Drawing register	Section register sheets	2
Small finds register	Small finds register sheets	0

Table 6: Site archive quantification table

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Butler, C, 2005 *Prehistoric Flintwork*, Stroud

Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 2007, *An archaeological evaluation of the proposed Barwicks development on the Whitecliffs Industrial Estate, Whitfield, Dover*, CAT project 2443. CAT report 2007/13

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker, R.M. and Jans, J.E.A. 2006. *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands.* Groningen Archaeological Series 4. Netherlands: Barkhuis.

CAT 2007, *An archaeological evaluation of the proposed Barwicks development on the Whitecliffs Industrial Estate, Whitfield, Dover*, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, unpublished report 2007/13

Fiorentino, G., and D'Oronzo, C., 2010. Archaeobotanical and experimental approach to identify 245 fire succession in hearth structures of Apollo sanctuary at Hierapolis (Turkey), in Théry-Parisot, I., Chabal, L., & Costamagno, S., (eds.), *Taphononomie des résidus organiques brûlés et des structures de combustion en milieu archéologique, Actes de la table ronde, Valbonne, 27-29 mai 2008. P@lethnologie*, 2, pp. 59-68.

Ford, S, 1987 Chronological and functional aspects of flint assemblages, in *Lithic analysis and Later British Prehistory* (eds A Brown and M Edmonds), BAR Brit Ser, 162, 67-81, Oxford

Gale, R. & Cutler, D. 2000. *Plants in Archaeology*. Otley/London: Westbury/Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Hather, J. G. 2000. *The Identification of the Northern European Woods: A Guide for archaeologists and conservators*. London: Archetype Publications Ltd.

Inizan, M-L, Reduron-Ballinger, M, Roche, H, & Tixier, J, 1999 *Technology and Terminology of Knapped Stone: Tome 5*, Cercle de Recherches et d'Etudes Préhistoriques (CREP), Nanterre

Kent County Council 2007. *Standard Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief/evaluation/excavation.*

Kent County Council 2015. *Site Specific Requirements: Specification for archaeological investigations of Land at Honeywood Parkway, White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, Kent, CT16 3FH.*

Leney, L., and Casteel, R.W., 1975. Simplified procedure for examining charcoal specimens for identification. *Journal of archaeological science*, 2, pp. 153-159.

McParland, L.C., Collinson, M.E., Scott, A.C., Campbell, G., and Veal R., 2010. Is vitrification in charcoal a result of high temperature burning of wood? *Journal of archaeological science*, 37 (10), pp. 2679–2687.

MoLAS 1994. *Site Manual for Archaeological Fieldwork*

NIAB 2004. *Seed Identification Handbook*: Agriculture, Horticulture and Weeds. 2nd ed. NIAB, Cambridge.

PCRG, 2010, *The study of later prehistoric pottery: general policies and guidelines for analysis and publication.* Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group Occasional Papers 1&2, 3rd edition

Schoch, W., Heller, I., Schweingruber, F. H., & Kienast, F. 2004. *Wood anatomy of central European Species*. Online version: www.woodanatomy.ch

Schweingruber, F.H. 1990. *Microscopic Wood Anatomy*. 3rd edition Birmensdorf: Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research

Stace, C. 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles.* Cambridge: University Press.

Taylor, M. 1981. *Wood in Archaeology*. Aylesbury: Shire Publications.

Watkinson, D E & Neal V, 2001, First Aid for Finds, RESCUE/UKIC Archaeology Section

Websites

http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html accessed on 15/05/2016

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Alan Gibbons of Trade Marq Ltd for commissioning the work, Rob Masefield of RPS for managing the project (on behalf of Trade Marq Ltd) and for his assistance throughout the project, and Simon Mason of the Heritage Conservation team at Kent County Council for his guidance and monitoring. The excavation was directed by Gary Webster. The author would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations. Antonio Reis produced the figures for this report, Jon Sygrave managed the excavations and Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift the post-excavation process.

Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Area	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Subgroup	Group
1	B	Fill	Fill	1.44	0.84	0.35	1	1
2	B	Cut	Pit	1.44	0.84	0.35	1	1
3	B	Cut	Pit	3	0.67	0.58	2	1
4	B	Fill	Fill, basal	3	0.15	0.11	2	1
5	B	Fill	Fill, upper	3	0.67	0.47	2	1
6	B	Fill	Fill	0.94	0.47	0.15	1	1
7	B	Cut	Pit	1.31	1.17	0.27	3	1
8	B	Fill	Fill	0.98	0.53	0.17	3	1
9	B	Fill	Fill	1.31	1.17	0.27	3	1
10	B	Cut	Pit	0.81	0.76	0.35	4	2
11	B	Fill	Fill, single	0.81	0.76	0.35	4	2
12	B	Fill	Fill	1.37	0.7	0.20-0.25	5	2
13	B	Cut	Pit	1.37	0.7	0.20-0.25	5	2
14	B	Cut	Pit	3	0.42	0.22	6	4
15	B	Fill	Fill	3	0.42	0.22	6	4
16	B	Fill	Fill	0.64	0.75	0.2	7	3
17	B	Cut	Gully	0.64	0.75	0.2	7	3
18	B	Fill	Fill	0.56	0.6	0.2	7	3
19	B	Cut	Ditch terminus	0.56	0.75	0.2	7	3
20	B	Fill	Fill	0.66	0.59	0.22	7	3
21	B	Cut	Fill	0.66	0.59	0.22	7	3
22	B	Fill	Fill	0.8	0.65	0.25	8	3
23	B	Cut	Ditch	1.7	0.65	0.25	8	3
24	A	Fill	Fill	1	0.88	0.03-0.05	20	6
25	A	Cut	Pit	1	0.88	0.03-0.05	20	6
26	A	Cut	Ditch	30	3.31	1.26	10	5
27	A	Fill	Fill	30	0.43	0.11	10	5
28	A	Fill	Fill	30	1.02	0.29	10	5
29	A	Fill	Fill	30	2.47	0.61	10	5
30	A	Fill	Fill	30	3.01	0.31	10	5
31	A	Fill	Fill	30	3.31	0.22	10	5
32	A	Fill	Fill	0.97	0.75	0.05	19	6
33	A	Cut	Pit	0.97	0.75	0.05	19	6
34	A	Fill	Fill	0.8	0.55	0.24	13	8
35	A	Cut	Pit	0.8	0.55	0.24	13	8
36	A	Cut	Pit	1.64	1.43	0.3	12	8
37	A	Fill	Fill	1.64	1.43	0.3	12	8
38	A	Fill	Fill	0.9	0.85	0.15-0.44	18	6
39	A	Cut	Pit	0.9	0.85	0.44	18	6
40	A	Deposit	Colluvium	3	2	0.34		

Context	Area	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Subgroup	Group
41	A	Cut	Posthole	0.34	0.23	0.18	16	11
42	A	Fill	Fill	0.34	0.23	0.18	16	11
43	A	Fill	Fill	2	1.23	0.26	14	9
44	A	Cut	Pit	2	1.23	0.26	14	9
45	A	Cut	Ditch		1.39	0.33	9	7
46	A	Fill	Fill		1.39	0.33	9	7
47	A	Fill	Fill	0.32	0.3	0.6	15	11
48	A	Cut	Posthole	0.32	0.3	0.6	15	11
49	A	Fill	Fill		0.62	0.25	11	8
50	A	Cut	Pit		0.62	0.25	11	8
51	A	Fill	Fill	1	1.52	0.35	9	7
52	A	Fill	Fill	1	0.27	0.35	9	7
53	A	Cut	Ditch	1	1.9	0.35	9	7
54	A	Fill	Fill	0.39	0.29	0.18	17	11
55	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	A	Cut	Posthole	0.39	0.4	0.18	17	11
57	A	Fill	Fill	2	2.06	1.25	10	5
58	A	Cut	Ditch	2	2.06	0.18	10	5
59	A	Fill	Fill	2	2.06	0.18	10	5
60	A	Fill	Fill				10	5
61		Layer	Topsoil					
62		Layer	Subsoil					
63		Layer	Natural					

Appendix 2: Residue Quantification

Use " * " rating for enviro remains quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250), give w															Estimate quant. & weight (eg. Pot star rating *****/5g)
Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	001	002	Ditch	40	40	**	1	***	3				*	<1	FCF **/90g, Flint **/90g, Pottery */4g, Magnetic material ****/4g
2	005		Ditch terminus	40	40	**	1	****	4						FCF */18g, Flint */36g, Pebbles */17g, Pottery */1g, Magnetic Material ****/5g
3	024	025	Shallow feature	12	12			*	<1						FCF */5g, Magnetic material ***/1g
4	032	033	Shallow feature	10	10	*	<1	**	<1						FCF **/27g, Flint */1g, Magnetic material **/1g
5	038	039	Shallow feature/Oval pit?	20	20			*	<1		* *Corylus avellana*	<1			Magnetic Material **/<1g
6	047	048	Possible fill	40	40	****	28	****	100	*Quercus* sp. 9(vitrified, very brittle, post depositional minerals, radial cracks, 2*knotwood); *Prunus* sp. 1	* *Corylus avellana*	1			FCF **/389g, Flint */17g, Magnetic material ****/5g
7	057	058	Ditch	40	40			*	<1						FCF */971g, Flint */6g, Magnetic material **/1g
8	59	058	Ditch	40	40	*	<1	*	<1						FCF **/180g, Flint */30g, Pottery */10g, Magnetic material ***/4g

Appendix 3: Flot Quantification

Sample Number	Context	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal <2mm	notes
1	001		5	35	35	70	10		**	root dominated
2	005		2	35	35	70	10	* *Polygonum* sp.	**	root dominated
3	024		1	10	10	80	10		*	root dominated
4	032		<0.5	<10	<10	60	40			very small, root dominated flot
5	038		1	25	25	70	20		*	root dominated
6	047		20	100	100	20	10		****	charcoal dominated
7	057		10	20	20	20	70		**	sediment dominated
8	59		11	90	90	70	20		*	root dominated

HER Summary

Site Code	WBD 16					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Honeywood Parkway, White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, Kent, CT16 3FH					
County, District &/or Borough	Whitfield, Dover, Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	TR 30822 44437					
Geology	Margate Chalk member and the Clay with Flints formation.					
Arch. South-East Project Number	2016176					
Type of Fieldwork		Excav.				
Type of Site	Green Field					
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. March 2007	Excav. Feb to March 2016				
Sponsor/Client	RPS Consulting on behalf of Trade Marq Ltd					
Project Manager	Jon Sygrave					
Project Supervisor	Gary Webster					
Period Summary		Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB

Summary

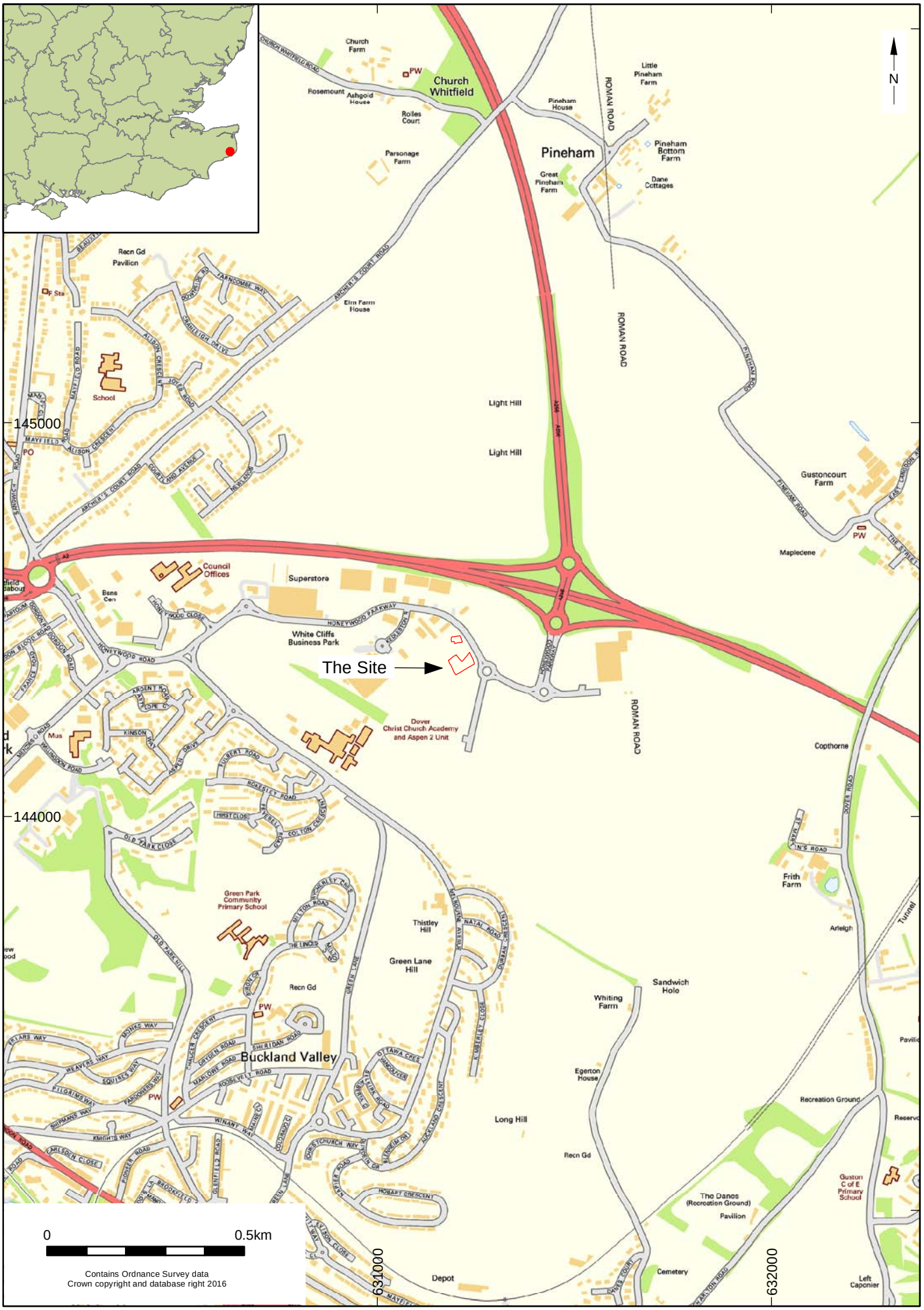
The excavations have revealed some Mesolithic to Early Neolithic evidence including elongated pits which may have held posts in the north, as well as series of three post holes in the south. There is also Middle and Late Iron Age activity including ditches denoting potential agricultural activity. A single pit contained sparse Roman pottery. Several other undated features including pits and a segment of rounded ditch were also recorded.

OASIS Form

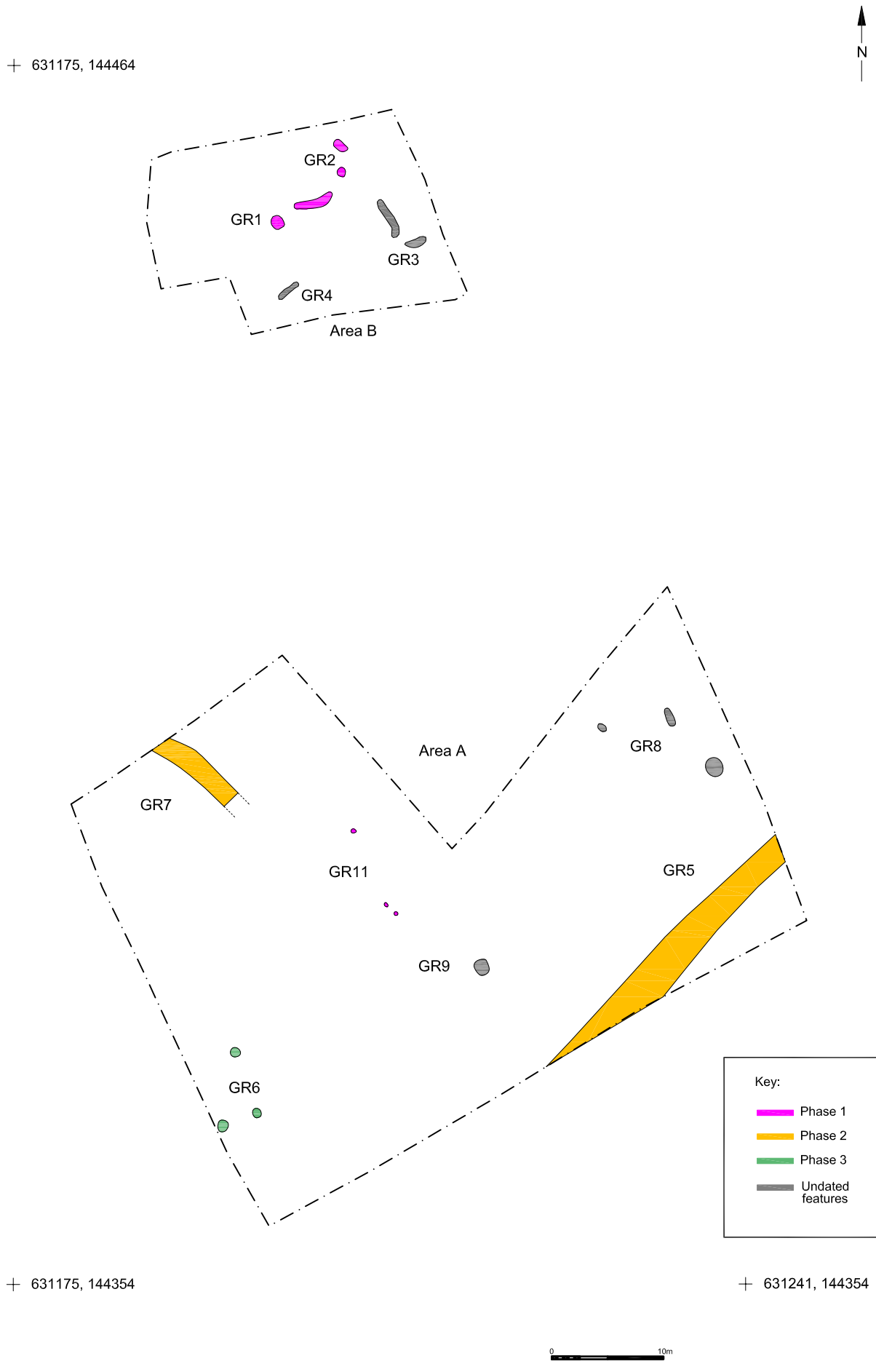
OASIS ID: archaeol6-253831

Project details	
Project name	An archaeological Strip, Map and Sample at Land at Honeywood Parkway, White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, Kent
Short description of the project	The excavations have revealed some Mesolithic to Early Neolithic evidence including elongated pits which may have held posts in the north, as well as series of three post holes in the south. There is also Middle and Late Iron Age activity including ditches denoting potential agricultural activity. A single pit contained sparse Roman pottery. Several other undated features including pits and a segment of rounded ditch were also recorded.
Project dates	Start: 23-02-2016 End: 09-03-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WBD16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT DOVER WHITFIELD Honeywood Parkway, White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, Kent
Postcode	CT16 3FH
Study area	2430 Square metres
Site coordinates	TR 30822 44437 51.15189650574 1.300992506549 51 09 06 N 001 18 03 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 120m Max: 125m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	JON SYGRAVE
Project supervisor	Gary Webster
Project archives	

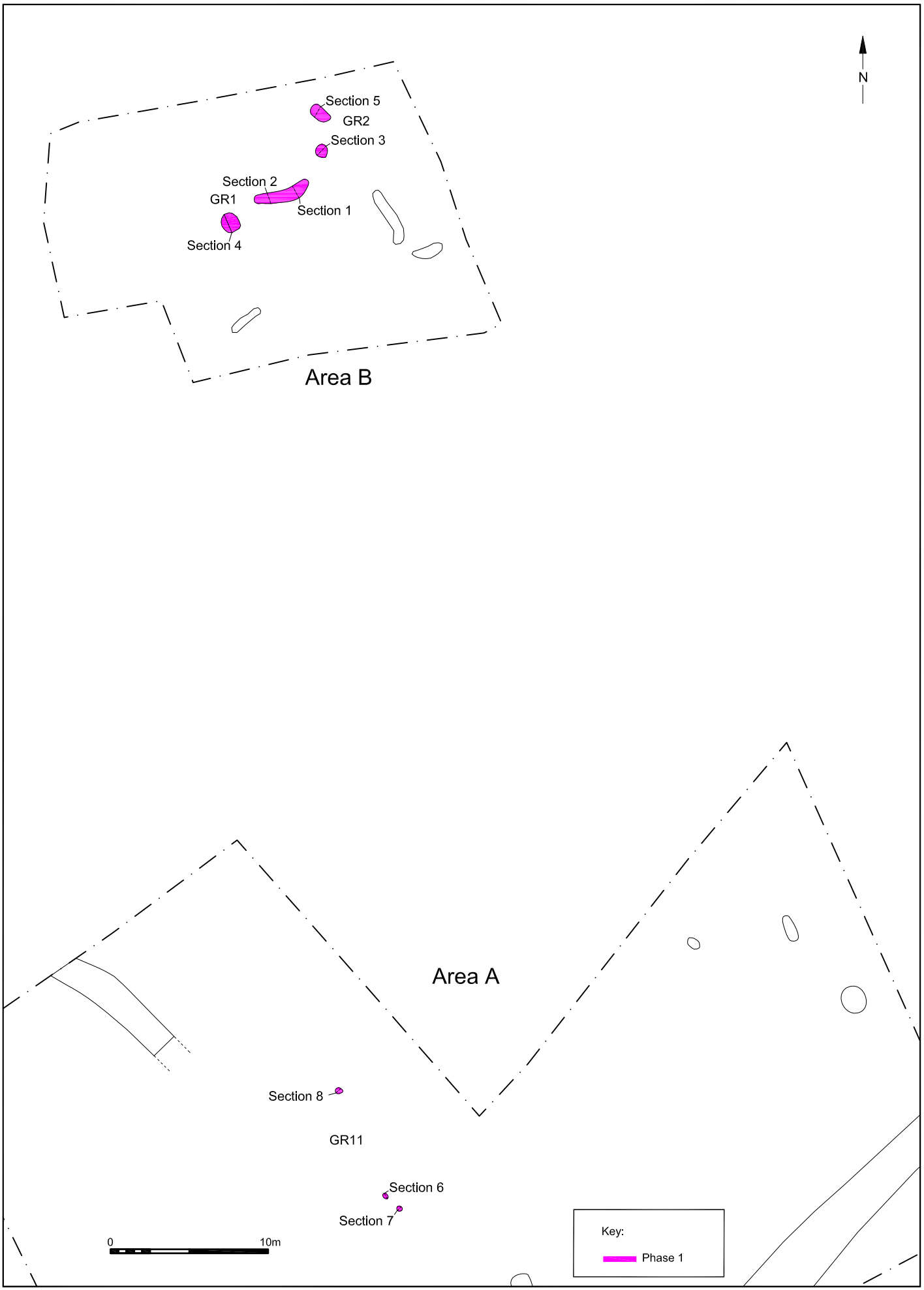
Physical Archive recipient	Dover
Digital Archive recipient	Dover
Paper Archive recipient	Dover



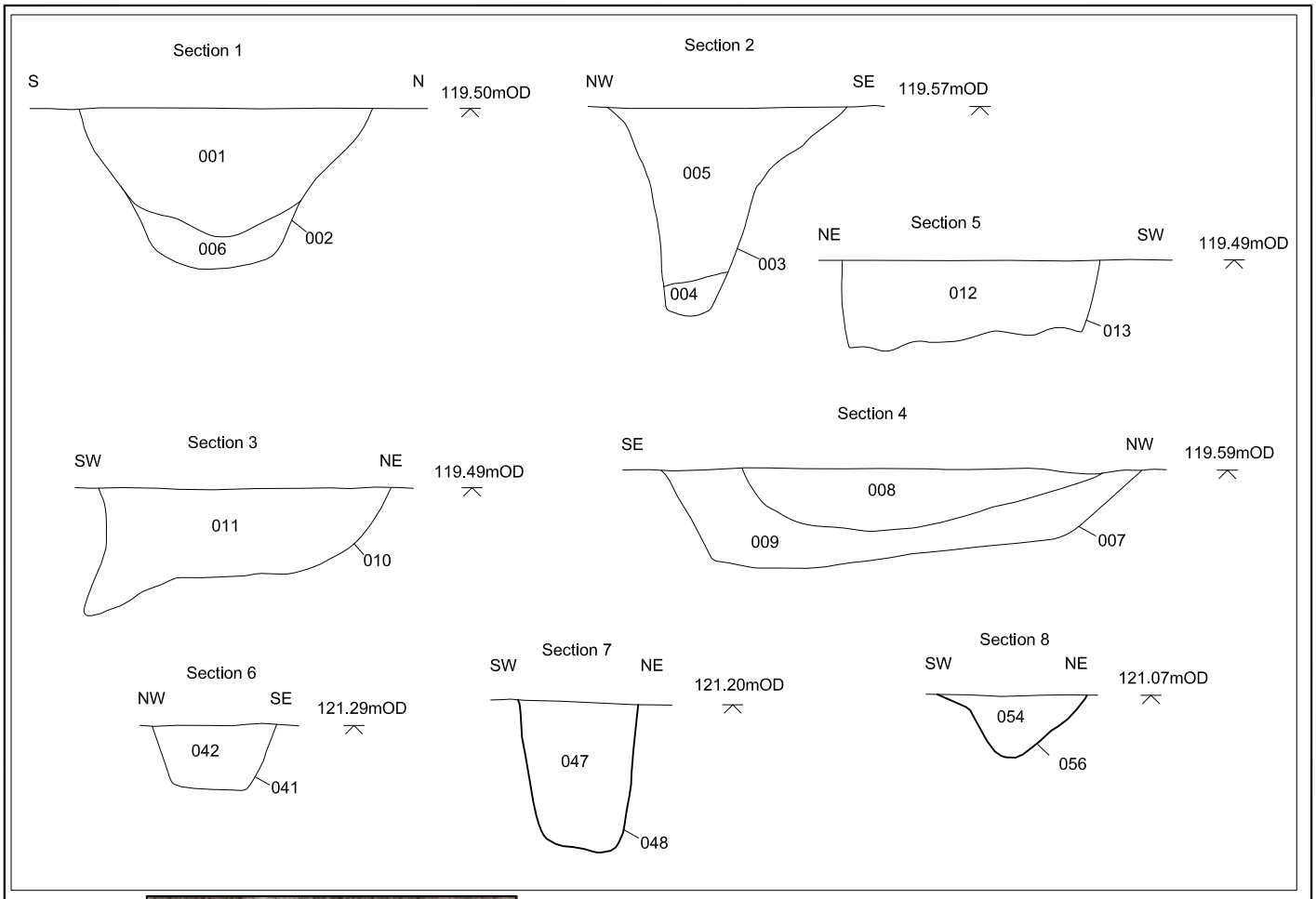
© Archaeology South-East		Barwick, Honeywood Parkway	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160082	June 2016	Site location	
Report Ref: 2016176	Drawn by: AR		



© Archaeology South-East		Barwicks, Honeywood Parkway	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 160082	June 2016	Areas of excavation and recorded features	
Report Ref: 2016176	Drawn by: AR		



© Archaeology South-East		Barwicks, Honeywood Parkway	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 160082	June 2016	Phase 1, plan	
Report Ref: 2016176	Drawn by: AR		



Cut 02, looking East

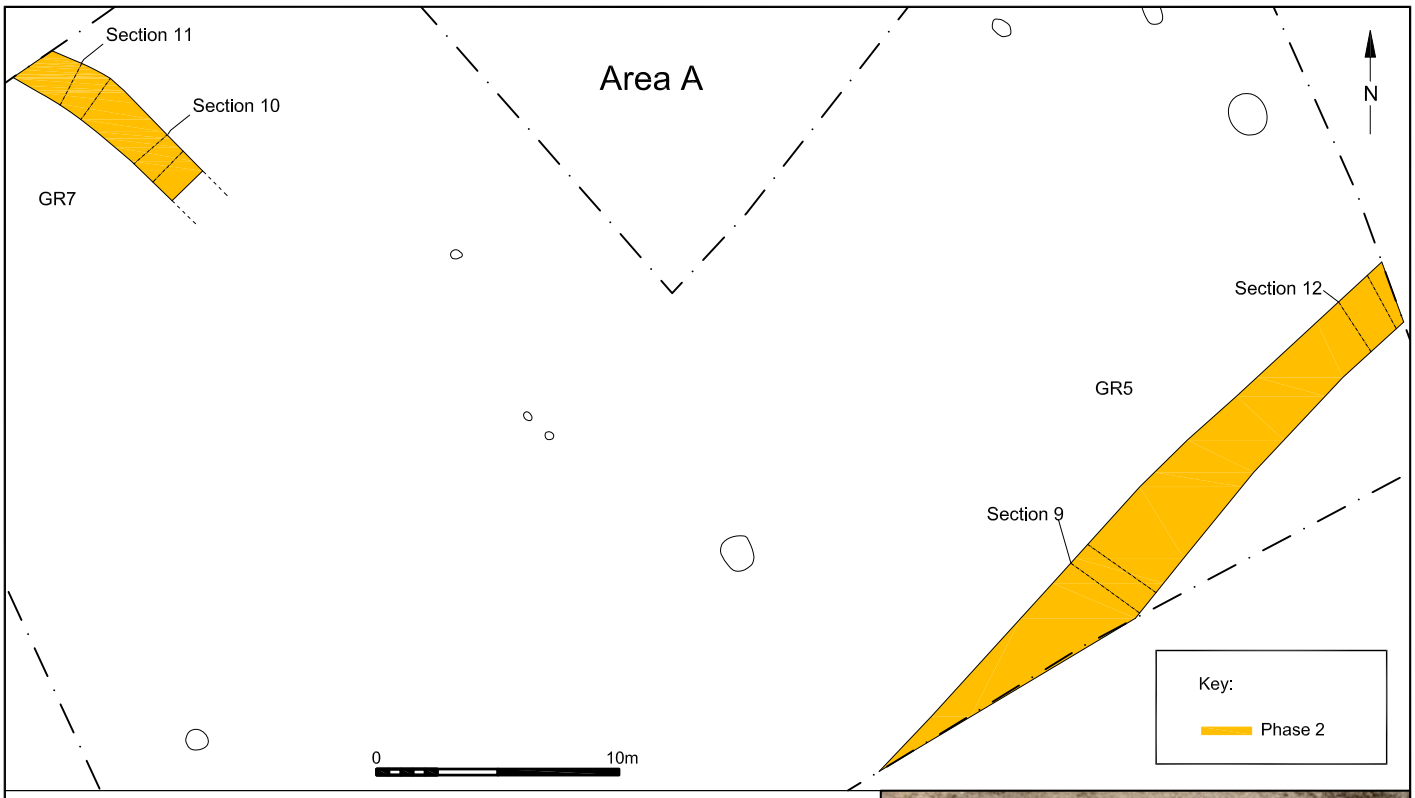
0 0.5m

Cut 03, looking North East

Cut 010, looking North West

Cut 048, looking east

© Archaeology South-East		Barwicks, Honeywood Parkway	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 160082	June 2016	Phase 1, Sections and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2016176	Drawn by: AR		



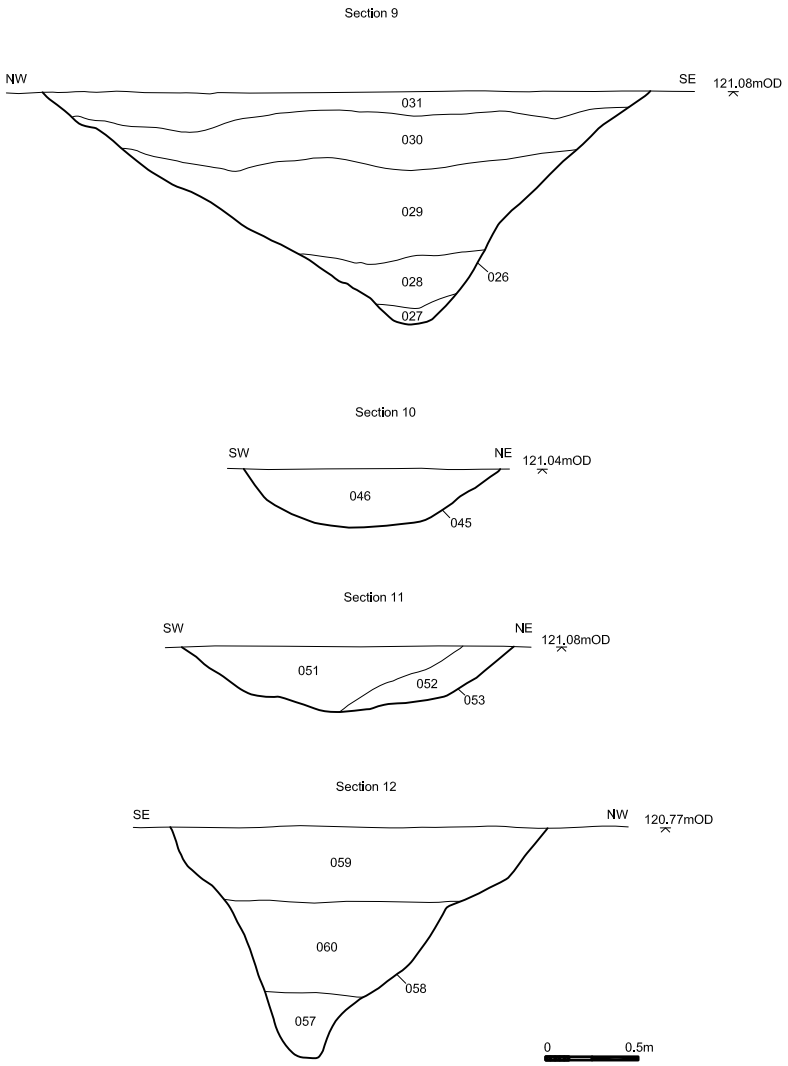
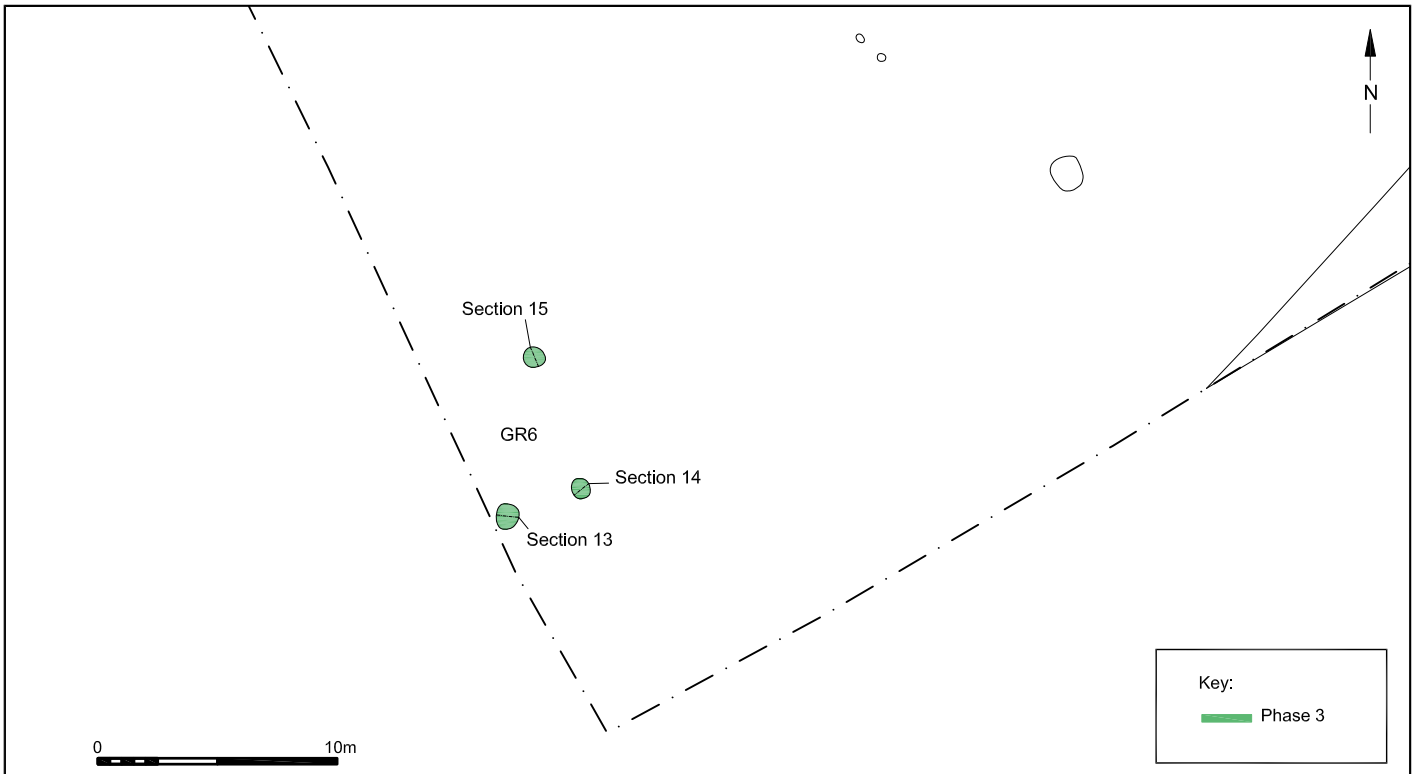


Fig.

Fig.

Fig.

© Archaeology South-East		Barwicks, Honeywood Parkway	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 160082	June 2016	Phase 2, Plan, Sections and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2016176	Drawn by: AR		

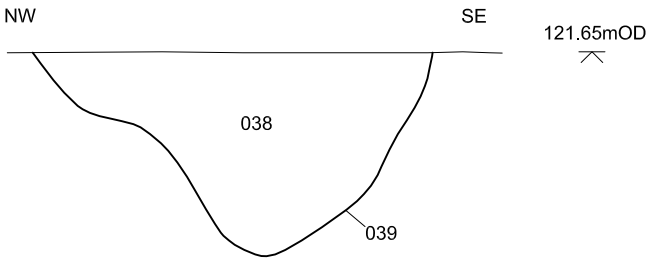


Cut 39, looking NE

Section 13

Section 14

Section 15



© Archaeology South-East		Barwicks, Honeywood Parkway	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 160082	June 2016	Phase 3, Plan, Sections and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2016176	Drawn by: AR		

Sussex Office
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office
27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa