Archaeology South-East

ASE

A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT

LAND AT WHITFIELD, DOVER
KENT
NGR: 63134 14526
(TR 3134 4526)

Planning Reference: DOV/10/01010

ASE Project No: 160083
Site Code: WHI15

ASE Report No: 2017349
OASIS ID: archaeol6-297613

By Gary Webster

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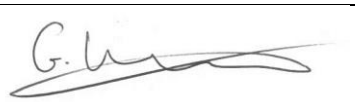
Prepared by:	Gary Webster	Archaeologist	
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Abstract

This report presents the results of the archaeological excavation and watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East on at Land at Whitfield, Dover, Kent between March and October 2016. The fieldwork was managed by CgMs Consulting in advance of the construction of houses.

The excavations revealed a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age enclosure that contained several field clearance pits and four post holes. Several burnt deposits were identified on the line of the silted enclosure ditch. A Late Iron Age/Early Roman chalk quarry pit or solution hollow and a boundary ditch or quarry were identified during the watching brief.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The site consists of three parcels of land on either side of, the A256 running on a north-south alignment. The site lies to the east of Whitfield, and to the south of Pineham (NGR: TR 3134 4526; Figure 1).

1.1.2 The site was previously used for agriculture; it is bound to on all sides by farmland. The Richborough to Dover Roman road runs on a north-south alignment to the east of the site.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.2 The British Geological Survey map the underlying geology of the site as Seaford Chalk Formation, formed 84 to 89 million years ago, overlain by head deposits, formed of clay, silt, sand and gravel, formed up to 3 million years ago (BGS 2017).

1.3 Scope of the Project

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

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

> *'No development of any phase or sub-phase shall take place until the applicant, their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of any mitigation measures identified within the Environmental Statement for that phase or sub-phase including:*
>
> *i) Archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has first been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The archaeological field evaluation works are to be completed and reported on prior to the layout and detailed design of the development being finalised; and*
>
> *ii) Following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservations in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*
>
> *Reason: To ensure appropriate assessment of the archaeological implications of any development proposals and the subsequent mitigation through preservation in situ or by record.'*

1.3.3 An evaluation of the site was undertaken by Archaeology South-East in November-December 2015 (ASE 2015). The evaluation comprised 43 test trenches, each measuring up to 30m x 2m. A limited quantity of archaeological remains was identified, dated from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods.

1.3.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; ASE 2016a) for an archaeological watching brief was prepared in accordance with relevant Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b). All work will be reported upon in line with guidelines set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE; Historic England 2015). It was submitted to all parties for approval prior to the commencement of work at the site.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

1.4.1 DBA produced by CgMs and commissioned by Philip Jeans Homes Ltd: October 2009

Evaluation commissioned by CgMs and completed by ASE:
23rd November - 4th December 2015

Strip, Map and Sample and Watching Brief commissioned by CgMS and completed by ASE:
25th March - 11th October 2016

1.5 Archaeological methodology

1.5.1 Two separate areas were placed under archaeological watching brief condition. This was the excavation for a septic tank for the compound in the north of the site measuring 3m by 3.5m, and the area of the wing wall towards the south, measuring 1330m². The latter area is based on the results of the archaeological evaluation. The machine was supplied with a toothless bucket which was of a practical width for the work being carried out.

1.5.2 Where archaeology was encountered sufficient time was given for the archaeologist to fully investigate and record the archaeology identified.

1.5.3 A strip, map and sample was carried out on an area c.60m to the west of the 'wing wall' area. This was 1210m².

Excavation Strategy

1.5.4 The SMS area was 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.

1.5.5 All work was carried out in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2016a) and the standard specification document (KCC 2007).

1.5.6 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were collected, sampled and recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East recording forms.

1.5.7 The south-eastern half of the designated watching brief area received imported materials to heighten the existing ground level. Groundworks did not impact on the archaeological and geological horizon within this area.

1.5.8 Where excavation was deemed too deep by the groundwork contractor, they were appropriately stepped.

Environmental Sampling Strategy

1.5.9 Samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, which was judged to contain significant environmental remains.

1.5.10 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 Relevant results from the previous evaluation have been integrated and assessed with the results from the main excavation.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following information is paraphrased from the Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2009) supplemented with the results of the recent evaluation (ASE 2015), as it appears in the WSI (ASE 2016a). For a more detailed historical background please refer to these documents.

Prehistoric

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

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

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

2.5 A Bronze Age socketed 'celt' was recovered from the Roman road located c. 125m to the east of the site (HER TR 34 NW 2).

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

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

2.8 An early to mid-Iron Age settlement is recorded c. 350m north of the site as features first identified from aerial photographs in 1987. Later evaluation work for the A256 recorded a number of features, including pits, ditches and postholes, some of which were of unknown date, though others produced pottery dated c.550-300 B.C. (HER TR 34 NW 224, TR 3146 4590). Additional excavation work in 1995 uncovered evidence that the Iron Age features found

previously belonged to two separate sites, one dating to the early - mid Iron Age (TR 34 NW 224) and the mid - late Iron Age. The site consists of a rectangular enclosure bound by a large ditch, with two pits and three post-holes. Heavy ploughing would have removed any evidence of associated internal buildings.

2.9 A mid to late Iron Age settlement site was recorded during evaluation work for the A256 c. 400m north-west of the site. A number of features were recorded to the east of the church at Church Whitfield, including a mid- late Iron Age enclosure with a small number of internal features. A possible ritual deposit of a human skull was found in the ditch of the enclosure and an inhumation burial to the south-east which could have been part of a larger cemetery. The site dates to c. 150 - 50 BC (HER TR 34 NW 222, TR 3123 4596)

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

Roman

2.11 The Roman road from Dover to Richborough runs north to south and follows the line of the High Street, c. 200m east of the site. Several undated cropmarks are recorded on the Upper Chalk geology north of Cane Wood, including a ring ditch (HER TR 24 NW 126 TR 3145 4698), a double ditched trackway (HER TR 24 NW 127 TR 3135 4682), a small ring ditch (HER TR 24 NW 131 TR 3084 4656), an oval enclosure (HER TR 34 NW 135 TR 3049 4603) and undefined features (HER TR 24 NW 127 TR 3135 4682). The roadside ditches are recorded as cropmarks on aerial photographs c. 900m north-east of the site (HER TR 34 NW 140 TR 3152 4630).

2.12 Cropmarks close to the site include a large ring ditch with a protrusion on the south-west, to the west of the site at Parsonage Farm (HER TR 34 NW 139 TR 3071 4553). During excavations at a house on Church Field Way, c.800m north-west of the site, a quantity of Roman pottery, some iron objects and 2 Roman coins were found in 1952 (HER Ref. MKE3876 at TR 0514 4695). In addition, a large quantity of Roman brick and tile was recovered during the cutting of a service trench along the front of 70-72 Church Fields Way (HER Ref. MKE18169 at TR 0514 4687).

2.13 The Roman road Watling Street, from Dover to London, runs north-west to south-east c. 1.5km south-west of the site in the valley of the River Dour (HER TR 24 SE 54 TR 2875 4412).

2.14 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).

2.15 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).

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

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

2.17 An early medieval farmstead or hamlet site was recorded during work on the Whitfield-Eastry Bypass, at the crossroads of Church Whitfield road and Archer's Court Road close to the northern boundary of the site. The remains of an early medieval settlement were found overlaying two earlier Iron Age sites (TR 34 NW 222 & 224). The site comprised a number of structures, two timber halls and a number of sunken huts. Pottery from the site was dated to c.575 - 700 AD (HER TR 34 NW 246, TR 31362 45832).

2.18 The site lies at least 1km to the north of the medieval town and cinque port of Dover, and c. 1.25km north-west of the medieval Dover Castle.

2.19 During the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods the site lay within fields adjacent to the early medieval village of Church Whitfield and east of the later medieval settlement of Lower Whitfield.

2.20 A Preceptory of the Knights Templar was established sometime before 1185 in Temple Ewell, west of the site close to Singledge Farm (HER TR 24 NW 18, TR 2856 4567). The HER records a medieval building excavated by an archaeological society 'at Temple Farm' to the west of the site (HER TR 24 NW 36, TR 284 455). However the precise location of this excavation is not clear from the grid reference.

Post-Medieval and Modern

2.21 The Andrews and Drury map of 1769 shows the site within fields between Pineham and Napchester Chapel in the northeast, Temple Farm is shown to the southwest of the site.

2.22 The Historic Landscape Characterisation of Kent records the fields to the south of the site as 'Small Regular' and 'Medium Regular' with an area of 'Pre1801 Scattered settlement' north-west of Church Whitfield, 'Regular Ladder fields' are shown in the north of the site.

2.23 The Whitfield Tithe Map of 1842 shows the settlement of Church Whitfield to the north of the site and Pineham to the north-east. The site lay within arable fields, the site is shown divided into small fields which remained intact into the latter 20th century when they were amalgamated into larger fields.

Recent Evaluation

2.24 Forty-three trenches were excavated by ASE in November-December 2015. The only firmly dated prehistoric feature was a large ditch in Trench 9 that contained most of a single LBA-EIA pot that probably represented an instance of structured deposition. A possibly associated but undated small hearth or pit was recorded nearby in Trench 10. Small quantities of LBA-MIA pottery were recovered from the colluvium but no associated features were identified. A small hearth or pit produced a significant quantity of fire-cracked flint and a piece of M/LIA pot; a second probably prehistoric, hearth or pit was very similar in character and was perhaps of a similar date (Trenches 35 & 38). A large ditch in Trench 42 produced M/LIA-Early Roman pottery.

2.25 Four probably post-medieval ditches (seen in Trenches 26, 34, 36 & 38) formed a small coaxial system enclosing fields measuring c.60m x 20m, possibly reflecting the field pattern prior to enclosure.

Recent Excavation

2.26 An excavation c.900m to the south was carried out in February and March 2016 by ASE. The excavation revealed some Mesolithic to Early Neolithic evidence including elongated pits which may have held posts, as well as series of three post holes in the south. There was 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 (ASE 2016b).

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 The broad aims of the mitigation, as stated in the WSI, were:

- To excavate and record all archaeological remains and deposits exposed in the stripped areas or during the watching brief with a view to understanding their character, extent, preservation, significance and date before their loss through development impacts.
- To understand to what extent the features exposed during the evaluation can be explained through excavation/observation of the wider area.
- To refine the dating, character and function of the features at this site.

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

- To clarify the form, character and extent of prehistoric archaeology on the site.
- To clarify the form, character and extent of Roman archaeology on the site.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

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 spatial relationships exist.

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

4.1.3 A Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age enclosure ditch, with an entrance, encircled a series a relatively sterile pits and post holes, which could represent tree clearance and the remains of small structure. Once the ditch had fallen into disuse, a series of fires or potentially hearths were placed along the remains of the ditch.

4.1.4 A large quarry pit or solution hollow possibly incorporating Late Iron Age/Early Roman period material was identified. It was cut by what could be a large boundary ditch, or a further phase of quarrying activity. It is possible these features relate to the nearby Roman road.

Phase	Period	Date Range
1	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	1150 – 400BC
2	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	(AD10 – 150)

Table 1: Archaeological Phases represented on site

4.2 Natural Deposits

4.2.1 Excavations in the northernmost watching brief area, for the septic tank, revealed that the natural Cretaceous chalk [104] was overlain with a 0.30m of dark orangey brown clayey silt [103], which could either represent a subsoil or head deposit. This was overlain by 0.30m of modern made ground [102] capped with Type 1 [101].

4.2.2 In the strip map and sample area the natural geology was formed of a natural clay, part of the head deposit [003]. It was encountered at a depth of between 96.19m and 97.23m AOD. This was overlain by a 1.14m thick layer of subsoil [002], a firm brownish orange clay. This sequence was capped with a 0.17m layer of topsoil [001].

4.2.3 The watching brief that took place towards the east of the site saw the natural chalk [052] overlain with silty head deposit, or possibly colluvial material [053], and capped with 0.10m of topsoil [054].

4.3 Residual Earlier Prehistoric Material

4.3.1 Two small flint flakes, or either Mesolithic or Neolithic date were recovered as residual finds in the fill of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Ditch (G1).

4.3.2 One Mesolithic or Neolithic flake, and one Mesolithic to Early Bronze flake were recovered residually within the remains of fires (G8) over a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Ditch.

4.3.3 An Early to Middle Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead was identified within the subsoil, alongside 16 other Mesolithic to Middle-Neolithic unstratified flints.

4.4 Phase 1: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (1150 – 400BC) (Figure 3)

4.4.1 Most of the features described below have been attributed to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age periods based purely on spatial relationship with the Bronze Age Ditch, and their location within the enclosure. No features were identified outside of this enclosure during the strip map and sample phase of the excavation.

4.4.2 A wide, curving Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Ditch (G1) was identified, forming part of an enclosure. The ditch was on a northeast-southwest alignment with a southeast return, before terminating. There was an entrance gap of 1.20m before the ditch restarted, and continued on a northwest-southeast alignment. Several interventions were excavated and they all showed a similar profile. The ditch was cut into the natural geology, with a moderate slope onto a concave base. The feature was found to contain 69 sherds from a single vessel (dating c.1150-800BC), probably the result of deliberate deposition. Also recovered were more fragmentary sherds in the same fabric type, as well as residual Mesolithic and Neolithic flints.

4.4.3 A series of four potential pits constitute (G2; [010], [012], [016], [022]). They were on a very rough east-west alignment through part of the enclosure. They were all relatively sterile, and similar in shape, being oval in profile and sharply cut into the natural, with a flat base. They could possibly represent tree clearance within the enclosure.

4.4.4 Three postholes (G3; [014], [018], [020]) were located crossing the alignment of (G2). They were sharply cut into the natural geology, with a tapered base. These perhaps represent the remains of a fence line, or small structure within the enclosure.

4.4.5 Two other postholes (G5; [006], [008]) were located to the southwest of (G3), but possibly form part of a perpendicular fence line or structure. They were both sharply cut into the natural, with concave bases.

4.4.6 A single, irregular small pit or tree-throw (G4; [033]) was located between (G2) and the enclosure ditch (G1). It was moderately cut into the natural, with steeply sloping sides leading to a concave base. This may represent tree clearance.

4.4.7 A single pit or tree-throw (G6; [004]) was located in the southwest of the site, close to the most southerly exposed part of (G1). It was sharply cut into the natural, with steep sides leading to a slightly concave base. This could represent further tree clearance.

4.4.8 Another isolated pit (G7; [029]) was located at the southeast of the excavation area. It was circular in plan, sharply cut into the natural, with steep sides leading to a flat base. This could represent tree clearance.

4.4.9 After the enclosure ditch fell into disuse a series of fires left burnt deposits (G8; [026], [031], [035], [037], [048]) on the top of the silted enclosure ditch (G1). Charcoal was identified within the fills, as well as quantities of Fire-Cracked-Flint (FCF) and earlier residual flint. [043] a deposit within (G1) is probably part of the same sequence of activity, and represent the use of a fire or hearth along the disused ditch, and it not deliberate backfilling of the ditch.

4.5 Middle/Late Iron Age material from the evaluation

4.5.1 A small/moderate-sized group of Middle Iron Age pottery was encountered pressed into the surface of the natural within Trench 33 (Context [33/003]). A hearth/pit [35/004], measuring 0.98m long, 0.55m wide and 0.18m deep, contained a fill [35/005] of mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent fire-cracked flint, occasional charcoal, worked flint and a small quantity of Middle Iron Age/Late Iron Age pottery. The feature shows similarities to the burnt deposits (G8) encountered within the earlier Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age enclosure ditch (G1) described above. It is possible that the G8 features may therefore date to the Middle/Late Iron Age period and may be re-phased at the analysis stage.

4.6 Phase 2: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (AD10 – 150) (Figure 4)

4.6.1 A very large linear feature (G9) was identified during the watching brief phase. This was orientated on an east-west alignment and was cut into the natural chalk c. 67m to the east of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age enclosure (G1). It was c.12m wide and c.2m in depth. It had gradually sloping sides. In its upper fill it contained several sherds of a single storage jar, which can be dated to the Late Iron Age or Early Roman period. In addition, a few other grog-tempered bodysherds were found during the evaluation in the ditch's upper fill [42/004]. As it was not identified within surrounding trenches during the evaluation phase and it was not seen in the vicinity of the Late Bronze Age enclosure, it unlikely that it comprised a holloway, unless it turned significantly. It is possible that it relates to Late Iron Age or Early Roman quarrying activity. It could also be a solution hollow, filled with a natural deposit. The pottery identified could derived from a feature that was cut into this natural hollow, but not identified during the excavation. Alternatively, the pottery could have been introduced by G10 (see below). Smaller hollows were located on the other side of Whitfield in excavations at Green Lane. These were interpreted as possible clay extraction of Late Iron Age date (Parfitt, 2002).

4.6.2 Another linear feature (G10; [049]) was identified on a rough northeast/southwest alignment. The relationship with (G9; [055]) was not entirely clear, though it is likely that G10 cut the quarry pit or hollow. It had concave sides which lead to a concave, irregular base. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature. This could represent a large boundary ditch, possibly associated with the Roman road on a north-south alignment 100m to the east, or perhaps another, smaller phase of quarrying. This has been attributed to Phase 2 based on the spatial relationship, though it could feasibly be of later date.

4.6.3 If the two features described above (G9 and G10) relate to quarrying they could form pits excavated for the extraction of material used in road make-up for the nearby Dover to Richborough Roman road.

5.0 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL: ASSESSMENT

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the archaeological work at Light Hill, Whitfield. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context. All hand-collected finds from the mitigation/watching brief are quantified in Table 2 and all material collected from environmental samples is quantified in Appendix 2. Some unstratified late post-medieval artefacts were previously reported on in the evaluation report (ASE 2015). This material has been omitted but prehistoric and Roman finds have been included in the table and integrated into the assessments below. All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014c).

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)
2	14	47	5	16		
25			8	27		
27	1	<1			7	33
32	1	7			47	1796
38	5	198			40	9366
40	2	95				
42	1	12				
45	2	37				
47	3	<1				
57			1	129		
9/005			81	675		
10/004	2	25				
23/005					16	270
26/005	4	54				
27/002			1	4		
28/001						
29/004	2	8	1	4		
33/003	1	22	15	73		
33/005	1	12	1	<1		
34/005	1	16				
35/005	3	24	2	12	5	108
36/007	1	4				
38/007					1	3
39/002	2	61				
41/002	1	5			1	20
42/004			2	12		
43/002	1	5				
43/004	2	13	2	15		
Total	50	645	120	966	117	11596

Table 2: Hand-collected bulk finds

5.2 **The Flintwork** Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 A total of 78 pieces of struck flint weighing 688g were recovered during the evaluation and the subsequent excavation (Table 3). A moderate quantity of burnt unworked flint (just under 24kg) was also recovered (Table 4). The material was hand collected and retrieved from bulk soil samples. This report characterises the nature of the flint assemblage and assesses its potential for further detailed analysis.

Methodology

5.2.2 The pieces of struck flint were quantified by piece count and weight. They were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005, Ford 1987 and Inizan *et al.* 1999). Basic technological details as well as further information regarding the condition of the artefacts were recorded. Dating was attempted when possible. All data have been entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, and it is summarized in Table 3.

Category	Flakes	Blades, blade-like flakes	Irregular waste	Chip	Core	Retouched forms	Total
Evaluation	18	3	2	23	-	2	48
WB and excavation	21	6	-	-	1	2	30
Total	39	9	2	23	1	4	78

Table 3: The flintwork

The assemblage

5.2.3 Considering the presence of 23 chips (<1cm^2), the flint assemblage is relatively small. It is thinly spread across the site with no contexts producing more than five pieces. Except for four modified tools (Table 3), the assemblage consists entirely of unretouched débitage of which flakes are the dominant type (39 pieces). It is difficult to date the flakes with confidence, but a large amount display thin flake scar removals on the dorsal face, platform preparation or winged platforms. Some of these flakes are likely to pre-date the Middle Bronze Age. True blades were uncommon, but thin blade scars were observed on several blade-like flakes. These pieces were also carefully worked. A single platform flake core (86g) was recovered from ditch [40], fill [39] (G1). It is minimally used.

5.2.4 The assemblage contained four modified pieces; a retouched flake [10/004], an end scraper [29/004], a possible unfinished arrowhead from the subsoil [002]

and a serrated piece [47] (G1). The serrated piece is broken. It is made on a blade and displays serrations on both sides. The possible leaf arrowhead is crudely made and appears unfinished. Both these pieces are likely to be Neolithic. The end scraper is likely to pre-date the Middle Bronze Age, but the retouched flake is chronologically undiagnostic.

5.2.5 The condition of the flint varies. While some pieces display only slight edge damage, a large proportion is in less fresh and even poor condition. A total of 29 pieces are broken, and 47 are re-corticated to varying degrees.

5.2.6 Burnt unworked flint totalling 11.5kg was hand-collected during the evaluation and excavations. And just over 12kg was retrieved from bulk soil samples (Table 4). The fills of three pits/hearths ([10/004], [36/005] and [38/005]; G8) dug within Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditch G1 produced 45.1% of the total assemblage of FCF. The single fill [38] of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit [37], (G8) produced 9366g (39.3% of the total FCF). All the fragments were calcined to a mid to dark grey colour. But the pieces from pit [37] differ from the other pieces regarding their size and appearance. The burnt pieces from this feature are large (up to 150mm), and they consist mainly of irregular and slightly broken nodules with a thick (up to 12mm) and often unabraded cortex. No evidence of testing or preparation was noticed on the burnt pieces.

Context	Hand-collected pieces		From bulk soil samples	Total weight (g)
	Piece	Weight (g)	Weight (g)	
10/004			2962	2962
23/005	16	270	-	270
35/005	5	108	-	108
36/005			5067	5067
38/005			2720	2720
38/007	1	3	-	3
41/002	1	20	-	20
38	40	9366	-	9366
27	7	33	80	113
32	47	1796	686	2482
48	-	-	695	695
Total weight (g)				23806

Table 4: Quantification of burnt unworked flint

5.3 **The Prehistoric Pottery** by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A small assemblage of prehistoric to early Roman pottery was recovered from evaluation and mitigation work at the site, totalling 120 sherds, weighing 966g. Most of the sherds originate from one fragmented vessel of probable Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. A small amount of material of possible Middle/Late Iron Age date was recovered from evaluation trenches in areas which were not further mitigated. Finally, a very small quantity of Late Iron Age/early Roman material was recorded

5.3.2 The pottery was examined using a x 20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel number on *pro forma* records and in an Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were recorded according to a site-specific fabric type-series formulated in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010). The assemblage is quantified by fabric in Table 5.

Period	Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
1 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	FLIN1	89	702	2
2 Late Iron Age/early Roman	GROG1	4	140	3
Unphased	FLIN1	7	33	6
	FLIN2	4	19	2
	FLIN3	1	4	1
	FLIN4	13	60	4
	QUGR1	1	5	1
	GROG1	1	3	1
Total		120	966	20

Table 5: Quantification of prehistoric and Roman pottery

Site Specific fabric type-series

FLIN1 Sparse slightly ill-sorted flint mostly of 0.5-2mm, with occasional examples up to 3mm, in a silty matrix

FLIN2 Moderate, moderately-sorted flint of 0.5-3mm in a silty matrix

FLIN3 Moderate, moderately-sorted flint of 0.5-2mm in matrix with very common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm (just individually distinguishable at x20)

FLIN4 Common well-sorted flint of 0.5-1.5mm in silty matrix

GROG1 Common grog of 1-2mm

QUGR1 Moderate quartz of 0.3-0.5mm and sparse rounded argillaceous/grog inclusions of c.1mm

Period 1: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

5.3.3 The majority of the assemblage (69 sherds, weighing 654g) comes from a single vessel found lying on its side in a partially-complete state in fill [9/005] of ditch [9/004] (enclosure ditch G1), probably having been deliberately deposited. The vessel is a thin-walled, weakly-shouldered jar with a simple everted to slightly flaring rim. The fabric (**FLIN1**) is a medium coarse non-sandy flint-tempered fabric with sparse ill-sorted inclusions ranging from 1-2mm. The combination of fabric and form is probably most suggestive of a Late Bronze Age date (c.1150-800BC) although the slightly flaring nature of the rim profile could allow for a later date (into the Early Iron Age). The vessel features fairly thick sooted residues on both interior and exterior surfaces, probably indicating use in cooking processes. The former would be suitable for future radiocarbon dating.

5.3.4 More fragmentary sherds from a very similar necked jar in the same fabric type were noted in fill [025] of ditch [024] from the same enclosure, G1 and some other sherds in moderately coarse, ill-sorted fabrics **FLIN1** and **FLIN2** are probably also broadly contemporary though they were all unstratified or possibly residual in later deposits.

Middle/Late Iron Age material from the evaluation

5.3.5 Some other flint-tempered wares, all from evaluation trenches beyond the main mitigation area, were relatively finer and better sorted (fabrics **FLIN3** and **FLIN4**). One of these contexts, [33/003], contained a small/moderate-sized group of pottery and some diagnostic feature sherds. It is dominated by the fairly fine flint-tempered fabrics, including a small partial rim probably from an S-profile necked jar and a pedestal base fragment. Taken as a group most of these sherds would be in keeping with a Middle Iron Age date. The group also contained two sherds in non-flint-tempered sandy wares containing sparse grog-tempering (**QUGR1**). Evidence from the Highspeed 1 (CTRL) project suggests that grog-tempered fabrics tend to first appear in transitional Middle/Late Iron Age groups (Morris 2006 67-77). Sherds in grog-tempered and flint-tempered wares also co-occurred in context [35/005], something which may also suggest a Middle/Late Iron Age date.

Period 2: Late Iron Age/early Roman

5.3.6 All of the pottery assigned to Period 2 was grog tempered (fabric **GROG1**). It comprised a large rimsherd from bead rim storage jar recovered from fill [057] of feature [055] (G9) and a few other grog-tempered bodysherds found in fill [42/004] of equivalent ditch [42/003], recorded during the evaluation. This material is typical of the 1st century AD.

5.4 The Environmental Samples by Mariangela Vitolo

5.4.1 Three bulk soil samples were taken to retrieve environmental remains such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and molluscs, and to assist finds recovery. The samples originated form the fills of two pits and a ditch. The two pit fills have been phased to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. The present report summarises the contents of these samples, and assesses the significance and the potential of the environmental remains to contribute to discussions of diet, environment, economy and fuel acquisition strategies.

Methodology

5.4.2 Samples ranged form 5L to 20L in volume and were processed by flotation in their entirety. The flots and residues were retained on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively, and were air dried. The dried residues were passed through graded sieves of 8mm, 4mm 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).

Results

5.4.3 Flots were generally dominated by very small charcoal fragments. Evidence of rooting was down to a minimum, indicating little to no disturbance. Charred plant macrofossils were limited to a small number of indeterminate buds. Charcoal was recovered from all the samples, but was not in the size range or amount that would have warranted identification work. Finds from the residues included industrial and magnetic material, as well as fire cracked flint.

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), are considered.

OR1:

- To excavate and record all archaeological remains and deposits exposed in the stripped areas or during the watching brief with a view to understanding their character, extent, preservation, significance and date before their loss through development impacts

6.1.2 Every archaeological feature and deposit encountered during the archaeological watching brief and strip, map and sample area was investigated. Each feature has been phased, mainly due to spatial relationships, but based on direct dating evidence where possible, and characterised. The extent of features is understood to the boundaries of the excavated areas.

OR2:

- To understand to what extent the features exposed during the evaluation can be explained through excavation/observation of the wider area.

6.1.3 Where subsequent mitigation areas have revealed features exposed during the evaluation they have been characterised and interpreted. The linear feature that was identified in Trench 9 forms part of an enclosure ditch dating from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period with an entranceway on the north-eastern side. The large feature identified in Trench 42 is likely to be part of a large chalk quarry pit, dating from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, or possibly even a natural hollow. If a quarry pit it *may* be related to the extraction of make-up material utilised in the nearby Dover to Richborough Roman road.

6.1.4 The features exposed to the south-west, over the majority of the evaluation can be explained only in relation to the findings during the strip map and sample and watching brief as no further excavation was undertaken in these areas. Some of the ditches recorded are likely to be associated with the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity identified during the strip map and sample procedure. The evaluation also identified some Middle-Late Iron Age activity including a hearth like feature, possibly similar to those found cut into the silted Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age enclosure ditch.

OR3:

- To refine the dating, character and function of the features at this site

6.1.5 The dating of features has been refined as far as possible based both on dating evidence and spatial relationships. The character and function of the features can be broadly put into 6 categories; a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age enclosure ditch, field clearance within the enclosure, post holes within the

enclosure, hearth or fire pit deposits on the line of the enclosure ditch (possibly dating to the Middle/Late Iron Age), Late Iron Age/Early Roman chalk quarrying (or natural hollow) and a LIA/ER boundary ditch or quarry.

OR4:

- To clarify the form, character and extent of prehistoric archaeology on the site

6.1.6 The majority of the archaeology identified during the excavation was prehistoric, focussing on the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age enclosure. There was also a very strong background of earlier prehistoric activity, represented in the flints ranging from the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age.

OR5:

- To clarify the form, character and extent of Roman archaeology on the site

6.1.7 There was only a two features which can potentially be attributed to the Roman Period. These includes the chalk quarry pit and the possible boundary ditch, identified during the watching brief in the east of the site. If quarries these features may be related to extraction of material used in the construction of the nearby Dover-Richborough Roman road.

6.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

Stratigraphic *– Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age*

6.2.1 The Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age enclosure is fairly significant, as the period is relatively under-represented in the area. Only the enclosure ditch itself is able to be dated to this period on the basis of finds, with the contents of this enclosure also being attributed to the same date. The hearth/fire deposits located at the top of the enclosure ditch may represent deliberate re-use of the depression caused by the silted up ditch, or perhaps have more meaningful significance, as none of these deposits were noted outside, or inside, the enclosure within the limit of the strip map and sample. It is possible that the hearth-like features date to the Middle/Late Iron Age due to the presence of a similar dated example during the preceding evaluation (ASE 2015; feature [35/004]). The actual use of the enclosure is not clear, there are only very slight indications of structures within it and there is a lack of artefactual material from its associated features. It is possible that it represents a stock enclosure for animals pastured on the surrounding downland.

Late Iron Age/Early Roman

6.2.2 If the large feature identified during the watching brief is chalk quarrying then it is significant as it illustrates an industry not clearly represented in the vicinity. There is only one similarly dated quarrying event identified in the area (at Green Lane; Parfitt, 2002). It may be related to the extraction of material utilised in the construction of the nearby Roman road. If it is merely a natural hollow, with a later Roman intrusion that was not identified during the watching brief, then it is less significant.

Hand Collected Finds *- Worked Flint*

6.2.3 The archaeological work on the Land at Whitfield has revealed limited evidence for early prehistoric activities (Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age). A small later component may also be present. The assemblage of flints comprises a large percentage of knapping waste. The presence of a possible unfinished leaf arrowhead and a broken serrated piece indicate a Neolithic presence. Based on technological and morphological grounds, most of the remaining pieces are likely to be Mesolithic, Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date. The pieces of stuck flint come from 24 contexts including pits, ditches and overburden. None of the prehistoric features predate the Middle Bronze Age, and it is therefore likely that the flintwork represents re-deposited material.

6.2.4 Overall, the assemblage represents a background scatter suggesting only low-key and sporadic activity at the site. Although small, the current assemblage is likely to form part of a more extensive Early Prehistoric spread occurring in the area (see ASE 2016b).

6.2.5 The presence of burnt unworked flint in three hearths and a pit - all dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age – is interesting. However, it remains unclear whether they are products of accidental burning or whether they were selected for their quality once heated.

6.2.6 The assemblage is too limited and consists mainly of re-deposited pieces. It has no potential to further increase our understanding of the chronology of occupation of the site or in itself has any potential further analysis.

The Prehistoric Pottery

6.2.7 The assemblage is very small with relatively little diagnostic material. It is therefore assessed to be of limited local significance and there is no potential for further analysis; however, it is recommended that a very brief summary of the pottery should be included in any stratigraphic publication. The single partially-complete vessel from context [9/005] does appear to be securely *in situ* and features an internal residue that would be suitable for C14 dating. Although this is not considered necessary from the point of view of ceramic analysis, it would likely provide a narrower date range for the main enclosure.

The Environmental remains

6.2.8 Given the absence of identifiable plant remains and the low amount of charcoal, this assemblage is of low significance.

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: (OR 4) Is the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age enclosure a part of a larger settlement? Or is the enclosure merely part of some agricultural activity such as livestock pasturing?

7.1.3 RRA 2: (OR 4) What is the significance of the reuse of the line of the enclosure ditch with hearths or fires? Is there more examples of this activity in the wider area/region? Do these hearth-like features date to the Middle/Late Iron Age based on an analogous dated feature encountered during the evaluation?

7.1.4 RRA 3: (OR 5) Is chalk quarrying during the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period common in the area? Could the feature identified be part of a larger, connected industry with nearby associated settlements? Could the purported quarrying be associated with the construction of the nearby 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

Prehistoric Pottery

7.3.1 A single radiocarbon date on the carbonised residue found on the partially complete pottery vessel from [9/005] is considered likely to refine the chronology of the site. An illustration of this vessel could also be integrated into stratigraphic features showing the enclosure ditch.

7.3.2 A refined chronology could help put the enclosure into a definitive local context, and improve the overall interpretation of the features.

Stratigraphic Tasks	
Publication text	3 days
Post-edit comments	1 day
Specialist Analysis	
C-14 dating	Fee
Prepare short text for integration into stratigraphic narrative	0.25 day
Illustration	
One vessel for illustration, prepare caption	0.25 days
Stratigraphic figures and photographs	1 day
Edit	1 day
Project management	0.5 day
Publication grant	Fee

Table 6: Resource for completion of the period-driven narrative of the site sequence

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	61
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	232
Environmental sample sheets	Individual sample sheets	3
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 7: Site archive quantification table

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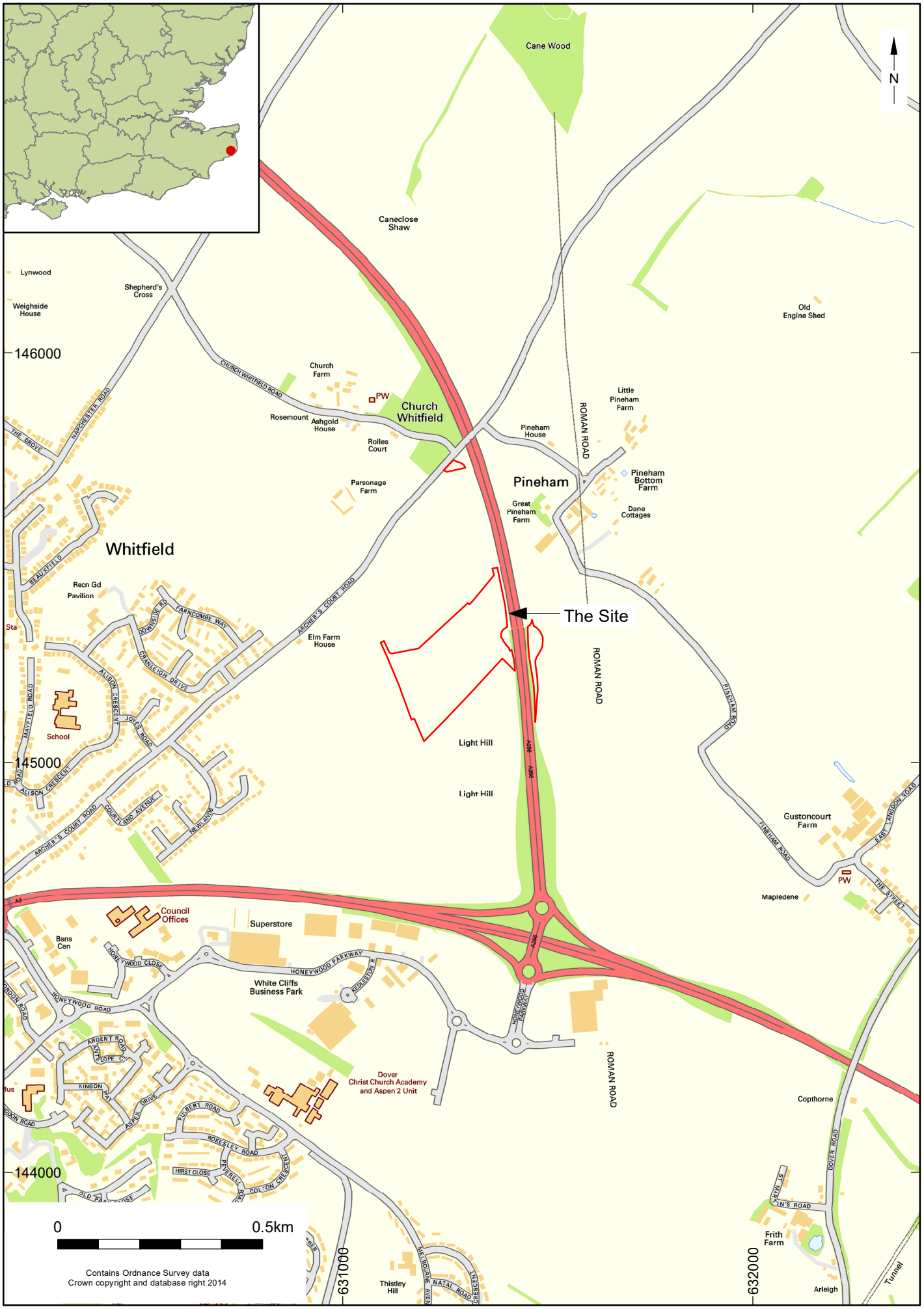
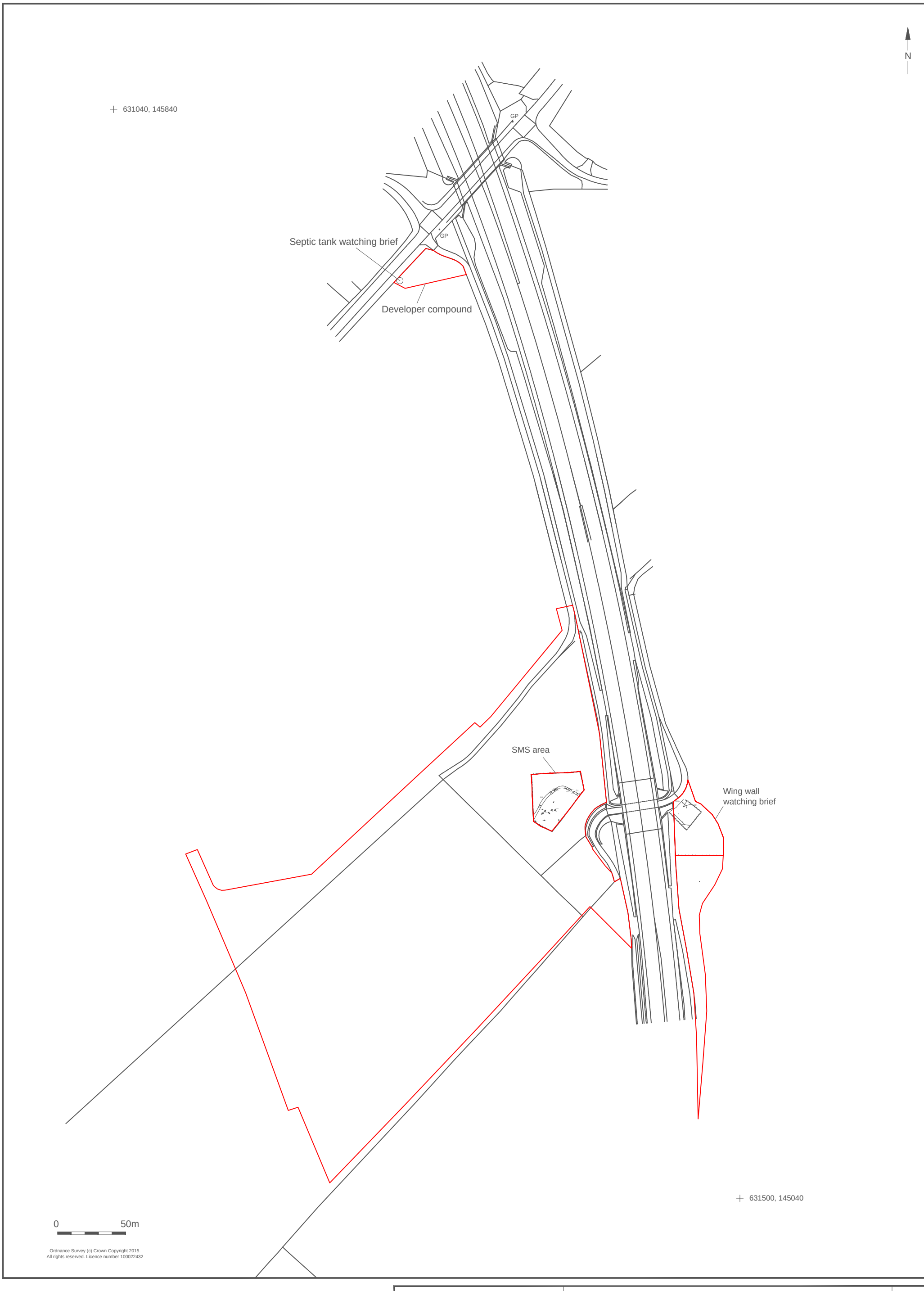
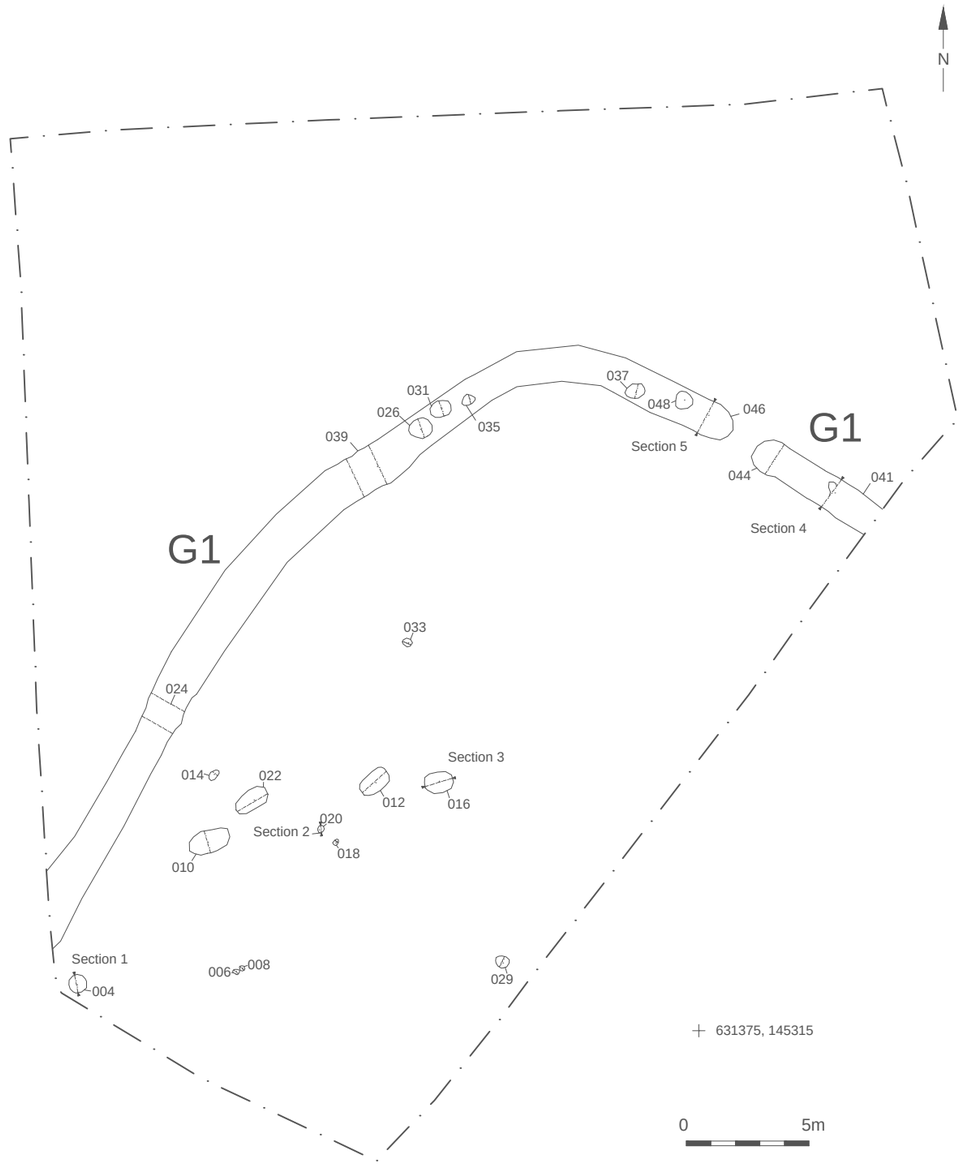


© Archaeology South-East		Whitfield, Light Hill	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160083	October 2017	Site location	
Report Ref: 2017349	Drawn by: AR		



© Archaeology South-East		Whitfield, Light Hill	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 160083	November 2017	Areas of excavation showing all recorded features	
Report Ref: 2017349	Drawn by: AR		



004, looking north east

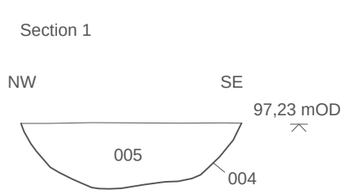
016, looking north west

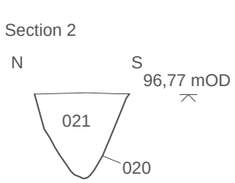
031, looking north east

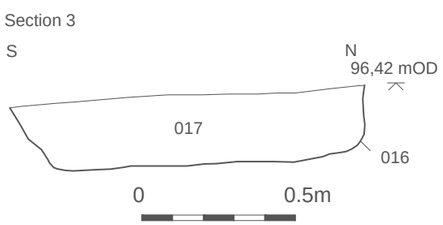
041, looking north west

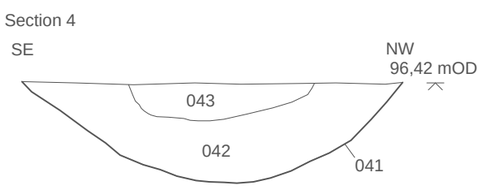
045, looking north west

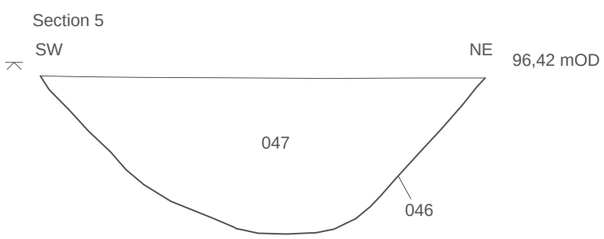
020, looking south west











© Archaeology South-East		Whitfield, Light Hill	Fig.3
Project Ref: 160083	Nov 2017	Phase 1- plan sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017349	Drawn by: AR		

631448, 145347

N

G10

049

G9

055

Section 6

Section 7

631449, 145290

049, looking north east

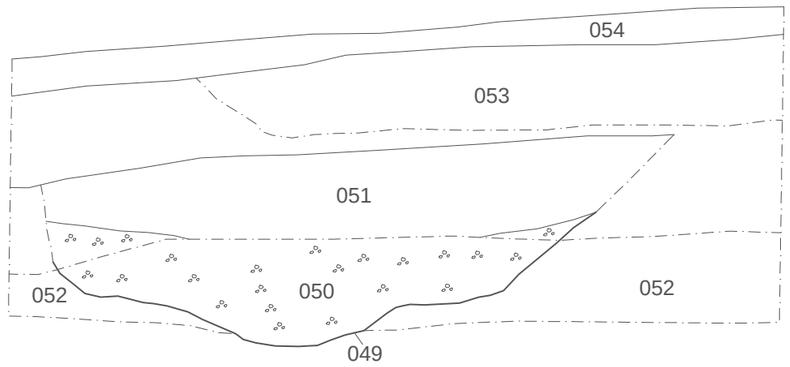
055, looking south west

Section 6

NW

SE

94,88mOD

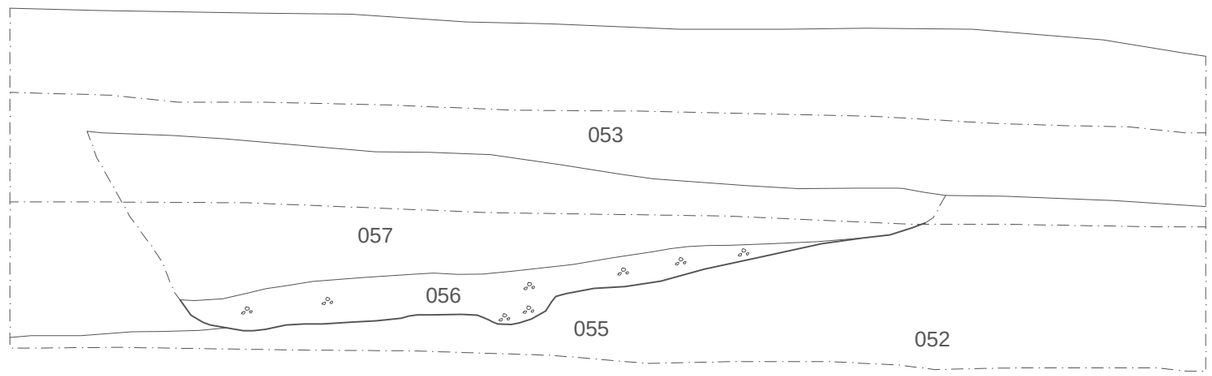


Section 7

SE

NW

95,42 mOD



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Project Ref: 160083	Nov 2017
Report Ref: 2017349	Drawn by: AR

Whitfield, Light Hill

Phase 2- plan sections and photographs

Fig.4

Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Group	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
1		Layer	Topsoil			0.17
2		Layer	Subsoil			1.14
3		Layer	Natural			0.3
4	**6**	Cut	Pit	0.72	0.65	0.17
5	**6**	Fill	Backfill	0.72	0.65	0.17
6	**5**	Cut	Posthole	0.27	0.24	0.15
7	**5**	Fill	Fill, single	0.27	0.24	0.15
8	**5**	Cut	Posthole	0.19	0.18	0.13
9	**5**	Fill	Fill, single	0.19	0.18	0.13
10	**2**	Cut	Pit	1.95	0.82	0.23
11	**2**	Fill	Fill, single	1.95	0.82	0.23
12	**2**	Cut	Pit	1.3	0.75	0.35
13	**2**	Fill	Fill	1.3	0.75	0.35
14	**3**	Cut	Pit	0.6	0.3	0.19
15	**3**	Fill	Fill	0.6	0.3	0.19
16	**2**	Cut	Pit	1.14	0.7	0.24
17	**2**	Fill	Fill	1.14	0.7	0.24
18	**3**	Cut	Posthole	0.27	0.2	0.15
19	**3**	Fill	Fill, single	0.27	0.2	0.15
20	**3**	Cut	Posthole	0.36	0.25	0.18
21	**3**	Fill	Fill, single	0.36	0.25	0.18
22	**2**	Cut	Pit	1.36	0.77	0.23
23	**2**	Fill	Fill, single	1.36	0.77	0.23
24	**1**	Cut	Ditch	1.62	1	0.5
25	**1**	Fill	Fill	1.62	1	0.5
26	**8**	Cut	Hearth	0.83	0.99	0.15
27	**8**	Fill	Fill, secondary	0.79	0.95	0.03
28	**8**	Fill	Fill, primary	0.83	0.99	0.15
29	**7**	Cut	Pit	0.53	0.37	0.28
30	**7**	Fill	Fill	0.53	0.37	0.28
31	**8**	Cut	Hearth	0.87	0.66	0.13
32	**8**	Fill	Fill	0.87	0.66	0.13
33	**4**	Cut	Posthole	0.41	0.36	0.22
34	**4**	Fill	Fill, single	0.41	0.36	0.22
35	**8**	Cut	Hearth	0.61	0.43	0.1
36	**8**	Fill	Fill, single	0.61	0.43	0.1
37	**8**	Cut	Hearth	0.83	0.53	0.17
38	**8**	Fill	Fill, single	0.83	0.53	0.17

Context	Group	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
39	**1**	Cut	Ditch	40	1.75	0.55
40	**1**	Fill	Fill, single	40	1.75	0.55
41	**1**	Cut	Ditch	5.2	1.23	0.33
42	**1**	Fill	Fill, single	5.2	1.23	0.33
43	**1**	Deposit	Hearth	0.6	0.6	0.12
44	**1**	Cut	Ditch terminus	5.4	1.35	0.31
45	**1**	Fill	Fill, single	5.2	1.35	0.31
46	**1**	Cut	Ditch terminus	40	1.44	0.5
47	**1**	Fill	Fill, single	40	1.44	0.5
48	**8**	Deposit	Hearth	0.73	0.69	
49	**10**	Cut	Ditch	1.7	3.33	1.32
50	**10**	Fill	Fill, basal	1.7	3.33	0.78
51	**10**	Fill	Fill, upper	1.7	4.24	0.69
52		Layer	Natural			
53		Deposit	Colluvium			
54		Layer	Topsoil			
55	**9**	Cut	Ditch	21	14.2	2.4
56	**9**	Fill	Fill, basal	21	14	0.4
57	**9**	Fill	Fill, Upper	21	14	1.9
101		Layer	Made ground	3.5	3	0.03-0.08
102		Layer	Made ground	3.5	3	0.10-0.30
103		Layer	Subsoil	3.5	3	0.3
104		Layer	Natural	3.5	3	2

Appendix 2 Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charred Botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
1	027	Pit	5	**	2	***	2	* indeterminate buds		Ind.Mat. (*/<1g) FCF (**/80g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (*/<1g)
2	032	Pit	20			**	1	* indeterminate bud	<1	Flint (*/1g) Ind.Mat. (*/<1g) FCF (***/686g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)
3	048	Ditch	10	*	2	**	1			Ind.Mat. (*/<1g) FCF (***/695g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (*/<1g)

Appendix 3 Flot and plant macros assessment data (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm
1	027	1.4	20	20	10	10		****
2	032	3.2	30	30	60	10		***
3	048	20	60	60	20	10	***	****

HER Summary

HER enquiry no.						
Site code	WHI15					
Project code	160083					
Planning reference	DOV/10/01010					
Site address	Land at Whitfield, Dover, Kent					
District/Borough	Whitfield, Dover					
NGR (12 figures)	631340 145260					
Geology	Cretaceous Chalk overlain by head deposits					
Fieldwork type		Excav	WB			
Date of fieldwork	25th March – 11th October 2016					
Sponsor/client	CgMs Consulting					
Project manager	Paul Mason					
Project supervisor	John Hirst					
				Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman					
Project summary **(100 word max)**	*This report presents the results of the archaeological excavation and watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East on at Land at Whitfield, Dover, Kent between March and October, 2016. The fieldwork was managed by CgMs Consulting in advance of the construction of houses.* *The excavations revealed a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age enclosure that contained several field clearance pits and four post holes. Several burnt deposits were identified on the line of the silted enclosure ditch. A Late Iron Age/Early Roman chalk quarry pit or solution hollow and a boundary ditch or quarry were identified during the watching brief.*					
Museum/Accession No.	TBC					

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Lithics	Flint	Meso-EBA	396g
Pottery	Ceramics	LBA/EIA	43g
Lithics	FCF	-	11195g

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-297613

Project details	
Project name	An archaeological WB and SMS at Whitfield, Dover, Kent
Short description of the project	An archaeological excavation and watching brief was carried out by Archaeology South-East at Land at Whitfield, Dover, Kent between March and October, 2016. The fieldwork was managed by CgMs Consulting in advance of the construction of houses. The excavations have revealed some a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age enclosure ditch. The enclosure contained several field clearance pits, and four post holes. Several burnt deposits were identified on the line of the enclosure ditch. A Late Iron Age/Early Roman chalk quarry pit and boundary ditch were identified during the watching brief.
Project dates	Start: 25-03-2016 End: 11-10-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WHI15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Investigation type	''Open-area excavation'',''Watching Brief''
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT DOVER WHITFIELD Land at Whitfield, Dover, Kent
Postcode	CT16 3FP
Study area	2531 Square metres
Site coordinates	TR 3134 4526 51.159074902829 1.308916279052 51 09 32 N 001 18 32 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 96.19m Max: 97.23m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	John Hirst
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMS

Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Dover Museum
Digital Archive recipient	Dover Museum
Paper Archive recipient	Dover Museum

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