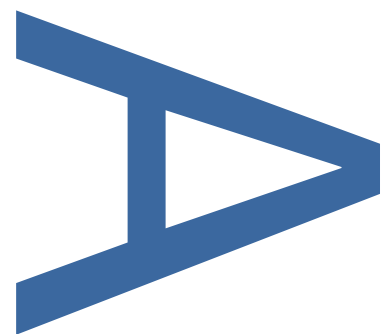
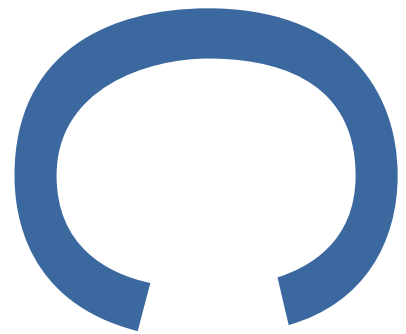


**LAND AT SINGLEGE LANE,  
WHITFIELD, DOVER, KENT CT16 3ER**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
IN TWO PHASES**



**SITE CODE: KSLW18**

**PCA REPORT NOI: R13410**

**SEPTEMBER 2018**

**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

**LAND AT SINGLEGE LANE, WHITFIELD, DOVER, KENT CT16 3ER**

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**LAND AT SINGLEGE LANE, WHITFIELD, DOVER, KENT CT16 3ER  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION IN TWO PHASES**

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**Site Code:** KSLW 18

**Central NGR:** TR 29172 45286

**Local Planning Authority:** Kent County Council

**Planning Reference:** DOV/16/00136

**Appeal Reference:** APP/X2220/W/17/3179235

**Commissioning Client:** CgMs Consulting

**On behalf of:** Abbey Developments Limited

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**September 2018**

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at Singledge Lane, Singledge, Whitfield, Kent, CT16 3ER. The site is located 4.00 miles (6.4km) north of Dover and is centred at TR 29172 45286.
- 1.2 An archaeological watching brief was conducted by PCA during enabling groundworks at the site between May and June 2018. A scheme of evaluation trenches was then agreed with the client's heritage consultants, CgMs Consulting, and designed within a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by PCA (Mayo, June 2018b). A site-wide evaluation was carried out in two phases: the first phase of eight evaluation trenches was carried out between 23<sup>rd</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> July and the second phase of 17 evaluation trenches was carried out between 28<sup>th</sup> August and 7<sup>th</sup> September 2018. All work was completed in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by Historic England.
- 1.3 Natural deposits consistent with the known geology of the area comprised of orange clay with flint gravels were located between 128.69m OD to the northwest of the site (Trench 1) , dropping to 126.47m OD to the southeast of the site (Trench 25).
- 1.4 The fieldwork identified natural horizons in all trenches; in the central and north-western areas these natural deposits were cut by both natural and deliberate cut features, consistent with ditches and pits as well as some undeterminable features. The linears are considered to illustrate a pattern of agricultural land-use discontinuously possibly from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. The features were all sealed by subsoil and then the present-day topsoil and turf. These later horizons yielded an assemblage of finds dating from multiple archaeological and historic periods.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief and two phases of archaeological evaluation were undertaken by PCA on land at Singledge Lane, Whitfield, Dover, Kent CT16 3ER (*Figure 1*). The archaeological watching brief was implemented after an archaeological condition (8) requiring the implementation of such work was attached to the original planning application. The watching brief was carried out between 8<sup>th</sup> May and 25<sup>th</sup> June 2018 during groundworks in advance of the construction of a new housing estate. Based on the findings of the watching brief, a revised approach was then implemented by which an evaluation would investigate the remainder of the site. The first phase of eight evaluation trenches took place between the 23<sup>rd</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> July 2018 and the second phase of seventeen trenches was carried out between 28<sup>th</sup> August and 7<sup>th</sup> September 2018. All the archaeological works were commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Abbey Developments Ltd.
- 2.2 The watching brief monitored the initial stripping of two roads with associated drainage, the first was a northeast-southwest aligned road (road 1), that enters the estate from Singledge Lane at the south-eastern end of the development with a second road (road 2) located centrally through the estate running northwest-southeast (*Figure 2*). Further monitoring was carried out on three areas outside the boundaries of the road layout and a small area near the northern corner of the current site boundary below low-level overhead power cables that transect the site on a northeast-southwest alignment.
- 2.3 The watching brief identified superficial geological deposits of orange clays with little flint in the south-eastern limits of the site, and heavy clays with medium to large flint nodules in the north-western limits of the south-eastern area. This indicated that the more southerly areas had potentially been impacted to a greater degree by ploughing.
- 2.4 The watching brief also identified a short section of gully with two associated postholes, a series of short intercutting gullies truncated by parallel intercutting ditches. These were observed to truncate the higher superficial geology (that containing the larger flint nodules in the north) and were prehistoric in date.
- 2.5 As a result of the watching brief, an archaeological evaluation was designed in order to clarify the nature of the features encountered and to assess the rest of the site for archaeological potential. A total of twenty-five 30m by 2m archaeological evaluation trenches were proposed across the remainder of the site (*Figure 3*) to determine the presence or absence of any surviving archaeology and to understand how the planned ground works will affect archaeological remains. Phase 1 of the work investigated the south-eastern field of the site, and comprised eight trenches. Phase 2 investigated the north-western field and comprised of 17 trenches. All trenches established the presence of a natural horizon. To the central and extreme north-western areas these natural deposits were truncated by natural and deliberate cut features consistent with weathering and undulation of the natural, as well as ditches, pits and (in some instances) undeterminable features.



- 2.6 The site comprised of a rectangular plot of land and was located to the northeast of the A2, some four miles (6.4km) north of Dover in the civil parish of Whitfield in the county of Kent. It was bound on the southwest side by Singledge Lane, Green Lane to the northwest and to the southeast by residential properties and grounds to a hotel. The site was centred at TR 29172 45286 (*Figures 1 and 2*).
- 2.7 Written Schemes of Investigation prepared by PCA detailed the methodology by which the watching brief (Mayo 2018a) and evaluation (Mayo 2018b) was to be undertaken. The WSI's followed the guidelines of Historic England (GLAAS 2015) and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (CIFA, 2014). The fieldwork was supervised by Bruce Ferguson and project managed by Chris Mayo for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The project was monitored by Ben Found, Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council.
- 2.8 The archaeological potential to the site had been researched in a desk-based assessment prepared by CgMs Consulting (2015) which supported the planning application.
- 2.9 The site was allocated a unique site-code by PCA, KSLW18. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with a local museum.

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

The planning background has been covered in full in the site-specific Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs Consulting 2015), the salient points from which have been laid out below.

#### **3.1 National Planning Policy Framework**

3.1.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaced existing national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5)).

3.1.2 Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment* provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

- Delivery of sustainable development.
- Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment.
- Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and
- Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our understanding of the past.

3.1.3 In summary, current national policy provides a framework which protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets and their settings, in appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions regarding the historic environment and provides for the investigation by intrusive or non-intrusive means of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.

#### **3.2 Local Planning Policy: Dover District Council Local Development Scheme**

3.2.1 The strategic development plan policy framework is provided by the Dover District Council (DDC) Core Strategy (February 2010) and by the 'saved' policies in the DDC Local Plan (adopted 2002). However, policies relating to the protection of archaeology and historic environments in the DDC Local Plan have been deleted.

3.2.2 The policies within the DDC Core Strategy are now operational for all planning applications. The DDC Core Strategy contains two Development Management Policies which relate to the preservation or enhancement of historic environments. They include the following Policy DM 16 which protects Landscape Character and Policy DM19 which protects Registered Parks Gardens.

#### **POLICY DM 16**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT THAT WOULD HARM THE CHARACTER OF THE LANDSCAPE, AS IDENTIFIED THROUGH THE PROCESS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT WILL ONLY BE PERMITTED IF:

- a. IT IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALLOCATIONS MADE IN DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENTS AND INCORPORATES ANY NECESSARY AVOIDANCE AND MITIGATION MEASURES; OR
- b. IT CAN BE SITED TO AVOID OR REDUCE THE HARM AND/OR INCORPORATE DESIGN MEASURES TO MITIGATE THE IMPACTS TO AN ACCEPTABLE LEVEL.

**POLICY DM 19**

HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS PERMISSION WILL NOT BE GIVEN FOR DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS THAT WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE CHARACTER, FABRIC, FEATURES, SETTING, OR VIEWS TO AND FROM THE DISTRICT'S HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS.

- 3.2.3 Where local plan policies have been deleted and have not been replaced by Development Management Policies in the DDC Core Strategy, the planning policy framework is provided by NPPF.

**3.3 Site Specific Planning Constraints**

- 3.3.1 The proposed development site does not lie within an Area of Archaeological Potential, nor does it contain any Listed or Designated Heritage Assets. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks or Gardens or Registered Battlefields on or particularly near the study site.

- 3.3.2 The proposed development to implement the construction of 133 new residential units has been granted planning consent (under appeal) Reference APP/X2220/W/17/3179235. The original planning application (DOV/16/00136) included the following archaeological condition stating that an archaeological watching brief should be implemented, as follows:

- 8) Prior to the commencement of the development the developer shall secure the implementation of an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken by an archaeologist so that the excavation is observed and items of interest and finds are recorded. The watching brief shall be in accordance with a written programme and specification, which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

- 3.3.3 The original watching brief was undertaken in response to the above planning condition, and was designed within a Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2018a).

- 3.3.4 Based on the findings of the watching brief, twenty-five evaluation trenches were proposed to be undertaken in two phases. These evaluation trenches were also carried out under the same planning conditions as the watching brief.

- 3.3.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation was produced by PCA (Mayo 2018b) and approved by Senior Archaeology Officer Ben Found of Kent County Council on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.
- 3.3.6 The original planning application had been supported by an archaeological desk-based assessment prepared by CgMs Consulting (2015). All the archaeological works were commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Abbey Developments Ltd.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The following is summarised from the desk-based assessment (CgMs Consulting 2015).

### **4.1 Geology**

4.1.1 The British Geological Survey (Survey Sheet 290 - Dover, 1977) indicates that the bedrock geology underlying the study site is Upper Chalk with the superficial geology described as Clay with Flints.

### **4.2 Topography**

4.2.1 The study site lies on a gradual slope on a ridge above the River Dour to the south-west. The site slopes down from c.129m OD in the north, northwest down to 126m OD in the south, southeast. The River Dour flows c. 1 mile (1.5km) south-west of the study site.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The following represents a summary of the archaeological potential, as presented in the desk-based assessment (CgMs Consulting 2015):

### **5.1 Palaeolithic – Mesolithic (450,000 – 4,000BC)**

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

5.1.2 Clay-with-flint deposits are thought to have potential for Lower and Middle Palaeolithic flint artefacts, though it is questionable whether these may be residual or in-situ (South-East Research Framework Public Seminar on the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic 2007). Scatters of prehistoric flintwork including the occasional Palaeoliths may be expected on the clay (K. Parfitt pers comm). Fieldwalking in the northwest of the site yielded a flint scatter comprising 281 struck flints and 12 Acheulian handaxes on the Clay-with-flints geology.

5.1.3 Two Palaeolithic hand-axes were found in the area of the A2, close to the south-western boundary of the study site, most likely on the Clay-with-flints geology. An archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to the Whitfield Roundabout and Honeywood Road revealed lithic material dating to the Lower Palaeolithic period.

5.1.4 Archaeological potential of the study site for the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods can probably be defined as moderate to high in the area of the scatter of residual flintwork within plough soil in the northwest of the study site, and the Palaeolithic handaxes found along the sites south-western boundary.

### **5.2 Neolithic and Bronze Age (4,000 – 600BC)**

5.2.1 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.

5.2.2 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. Prehistoric struck flints (likely to date from the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods) and a broken Mesolithic adze were collected during an evaluation and topsoil stripping in 2000 at the Honeywood Parkway site, southeast of the study site. A large pit of possible prehistoric date was found during a watching brief in 1999 during widening of Honeywood Road to the south of the study site. Evaluation trenching for a proposed new industrial building at the Honeywood Parkway site in 2001 produced a light scatter of Neolithic-Bronze Age struck flints in the

plough soil.

5.2.3 A scatter consisting of 52 prehistoric struck flints was found during a watching brief in 2000 during the construction of new service roads on the Old Park Estate, southeast of the study site. A watching brief at Plot 5, Menzies Road, Whitfield revealed many prehistoric flint flakes, as well as a possible prehistoric fire pit, south-east of the study site. During an archaeological evaluation at Whitfield and Aspen School, east of the study site, a prehistoric feature thought to be a large shallow hollow containing 11 sherds of prehistoric pottery and a number of burnt flints was recorded.

5.2.4 Overall the archaeological potential of the study site for the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods can probably be defined as moderate to low, as no crop marks have been recorded on the study site. However it is recognised that across much of the site, geological conditions are not conducive to potential archaeological remains being revealed in air photographs.

### 5.3 **Iron Age (600BC – AD 43)**

5.3.1 By the later prehistoric period much of the land around the study 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.

5.3.2 An archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to the Whitfield Roundabout and Honeywood Road revealed early to middle Iron Age pottery. Two features comprising a U-shaped ditch or gully and a shallow U-shaped ditch or pit were recorded in the face of an old chalk pit on Whitfield Recreation Ground, northeast of the study site, by the Dover Archaeological Group; pottery and pot-boilers (heated up flints used heat liquids), from the features may indicate an Iron Age date. A scatter of Iron Age surface finds are recorded from a walkover survey at Old Park Wood, south of the study site.

5.3.3 An evaluation undertaken in October 1998 at Honeywood Parkway, Whitecliffs Business Park, southeast of the study site, recorded one Late Iron Age/early Roman pit, the remaining features were believed to be natural anomalies or tree-holes. A further archaeological evaluation at Whitecliffs Business Park in 2006 recorded a possible Iron Age ditch. Earthworks in Lousyberry Wood, c. 600m southwest of the study site are recorded as strip lynchets possibly dating from the Iron Age.

5.3.4 In view of the number of late Iron Age settlement sites and Iron Age find spots to the east, south and west of the site, a moderate potential is identified for this period at the study site. Evidence of land division and agricultural activity may be represented across the study site.

### 5.4 **Roman (AD 43 – 410)**

5.4.1 Dover is mentioned as a Roman port by Antoninus in his itinerary *A Londonio ad Portum Durbris*. The Roman road from Dover to Richborough runs north-south c. 2km east of the study site. The Roman road Watling Street from Dover to London runs northwest to southeast

over 1km southwest of the study site in the valley of the River Dour.

5.4.2 A 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. Six sherds of Roman pottery were found in the gardens of Archer's Court secondary school, south of the study site. A Roman quern stone is recorded from Whitfield although no exact location is known. Roman activity was recorded during an evaluation in 1998 at Honeywood Road, c. 600m southwest of the study site, comprising several pits, ditches and postholes and a hearth dating to the late 1st century. An archaeological evaluation at Whitecliffs Business Park undertaken in 2006 recorded fragments of Samian ware.

5.4.3 In view of the above evidence, the archaeological potential of the east of the study site for this period can probably be defined as moderate. Evidence of agriculture and land division may be represented, although Roman occupation and burial activity is more likely to occur closer to the Roman road over 2km east of the study site.

## 5.5 **Anglo-Saxon and Mediaeval (AD 410 – 1485)**

5.5.1 The original settlement of Whitfield is of Anglo-Saxon origin and lays c. 500m northeast of present day Whitfield at Church Whitfield. The Church of St Peter, Church Whitfield, 1.5km northeast of the study site, is thought to have originated in the early Mediaeval period, as the nave and chancel date to the 8<sup>th</sup> century. A Preceptory of the Knights Templars was established sometime before 1185 in Temple Ewell, over 1km northwest of the study site, close to Singledge Farm.

5.5.2 The evaluation at Whitfield and Aspen School to the west of the study site revealed a possible mediaeval ditch with a single sherd of pottery dating to the late 11<sup>th</sup> or early 12<sup>th</sup> century. The study site lies at least 1km to the north of the medieval town and Cinque Port of Dover, and c. 1.25km northwest of the medieval Dover Castle. During the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods the study site lay within fields to the east of later Mediaeval settlement at Temple Ewell, and Lower Whitfield to the north.

5.5.3 Overall the archaeological potential of the study site for the Anglo-Saxon and Mediaeval periods can be defined as generally low.

## 5.6 **Post-Medieval and Modern (1486 – Present)**

5.6.1 The Andrews and Drury map of 1769 shows the study site within open fields between Whitfield in the northeast and Ewell in the southwest. The Ordnance Survey Drawing of 1797 shows the study site occupying two fields bounded by Singledge Lane to the northeast.

5.6.2 Temple Farmhouse lies to the northwest of the study site and is a Grade II Listed Building dated to the 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century. The name of the house is taken from the Knights Templar Preceptory in the adjacent field northwest of the study site boundary. The Ewell Tithe map and Award of 1841 record the northern half of the study site occupying arable fields named '1<sup>st</sup> shot horse close' and '2<sup>nd</sup> shot horse close', and the south of the study site occupying



pasture 'Hearsney Hill'.

- 5.6.3 No further changes occur at the study site between 1872 and 1937. By 1957 the field boundary in the southeast of the site was removed. No further changes occurred at the study site between 1981 and 2015.
- 5.6.4 Overall the archaeological potential of the study site for the Post-Mediaeval and Modern periods can be defined as limited, because the site has remained undeveloped within fields to the south of an isolated later Post-Mediaeval farmstead.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and the Institute for Archaeologists.
- 6.2 The watching brief during development groundworks aimed to identify any evidence of archaeological deposits and/or artefacts, and to determine the nature and extent of those remains within the limits of the construction groundworks. It also aimed to preserve 'by record' the extent and significance of any surviving archaeological features and deposits within the site (Mayo 2018a).
- 6.3 The evaluation aimed to address the following objectives (Mayo 2018b):
- The evaluation will aim to locate, evaluate, date and record all/any archaeological remains, from the Paleolithic to Post-Mediaeval periods so as to be able to inform an archaeological mitigation strategy.
  - The evaluation will aim to locate and define any truncation which may have wholly or partially removed any archaeological or geological deposits.
  - The evaluation will aim to define whether the features identified in the watching brief extend further, and further investigate their nature and date.
- 6.4 As a result of the initial watching brief, which monitored targeted ground reduction within the south-eastern half of the site (*Figure 2*), an archaeological evaluation of twenty-five trenches measuring 30m x 2.00m was designed and executed across the remainder of the site. The evaluation was to be carried out in two phases, within two fields separated by a public right of way.
- 6.5 The first phase comprised of eight trenches and investigated the south-eastern field with the aim of further investigating features identified in the watching brief, to confirm their nature and date, and to determine the presence/absence of archaeology in areas not yet monitored. The second phase of seventeen trenches concentrated on the north-western field with the intention to locate, evaluate, date and record any archaeological remains (*Figure 2*).
- 6.6 Machining was undertaken using a 360° type mechanical excavator fitted with a (2.00m wide) flat-bladed ditching bucket to remove non-archaeological soils down to the highest archaeological horizon or natural level. Spoil was mounded at least 1.00m from the edges of each trench.
- 6.7 Numerous on-site constraints required the proposed trench locations to be moved/re-located slightly (Trenches 10, 15, 18, 19 & 20), or shortened (Trenches 18 & 20); Trench 15 was also narrowed to 1.50m. *Figure 2* details the proposed trenches against their final locations (*Figures 3 & 4*).

- 6.8 Once the archaeological potential had been established all features were investigated and recorded.
- 6.9 All deposits, sections and surfaces were examined by archaeologists. All trenches were open for at least 48 hours to allow any features to weather out.
- 6.10 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were developed from the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, as presented within PCA's *Operations Manual* (Taylor with Brown, 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the county of Kent.
- 6.11 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation consisting of high-quality digital images.
- 6.12 The complete archive produced during the evaluation and watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with a local museum with site code KSLW 18.
- 6.13 The fieldwork was monitored by Ben Found of KCC Heritage Conservation.

## 7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS BY TRENCH

### 7.1 Trench 1

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit observed in Trench 1 was the silty clay and flint natural [97]. It fell from a height of 129.06m OD at the southern end of the trench to 128.69m OD at the northern end. Four features were recorded to the southern end of the trench and the northern half of the trench cutting in to [97].
- 7.1.2 The feature at the southern end of the trench was the terminus to a ditch [96]. It measured 1.30m NE-SW by 0.40m NW-SE with a depth of 0.15m. Linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a slightly concaved base, it had a maximum height of 129.07m OD and a minimum height of 128.93m OD (Plate 1). Its alignment matches that of context [59] in Trench 3. The primary fill of the ditch comprised firm greyish brown silty clay [95] with moderate small angular/rounded flints. It was 0.15m thick and contained no dating evidence or other inclusions where present within fill.



*Plate 1: Trench 1 Terminus of [96] looking southwest*



*Plate 2: Trench 1 Context [94] looking east*



Plate 3: Trench 1 Context [92] looking southwest



Plate 4: Terminus of [90] looking west

- 7.1.3 Towards the northern half of the trench a partially exposed sub-rectangular/oval feature [94] protruded from the eastern trench edge. Measuring 1.04m N-S by 0.40m E-W with moderate sides and a concaved base, the feature had a maximum height of 128.90m OD and a depth of 0.20m (Figure 5). It contained a single fill of compact mid-brown silty clay [93] with frequent rounded and angular flints (Plate 2).
- 7.1.4 To the north of [94] a possible sub-rectangular feature [92] with moderately sloping sides and slightly concaved base measured 4.00m NE-SW by 2.10m NW-SE and had a depth of 0.25m (Plate 3). It was recorded at an upper height of 128.82m. It contained a single fill [91], comprising compact mid-brown silt clay with frequent rounded and angular flints. No other inclusions or datable evidence were present within the fill.
- 7.1.5 At the northern end of the trench at a maximum height of 128.70m OD, sub-rectangular/oval feature [90] (Plate 4) protruded from the western edge. With a depth of 0.40m and measuring 1.70m N-S by 0.80m E-W, the feature had moderate sloping sides leading to a concaved base. The single fill of the feature consisted of compact greyish brown silt clay with frequent rounded and angular flints [89].
- 7.1.6 Sealing [96], [94], [92] and [90] was topsoil deposit [01], which had a thickness of 0.20m and a height of 129.37m OD.
- 7.2 **Trench 2**
- 7.2.1 Natural consisting of compact reddish-brown silt clay with frequent flints was recorded at a maximum height of 129.47m OD at the southern end and a minimum height of 129.09m OD at the northern end [100]. Cutting into the natural were four features.
- 7.2.2 A ditch measuring 2.81m NW-SE by 1.63m NE-SW [102] with a depth of 0.34m was recorded at the southern end of the trench, it had a maximum height of 129.38m OD and a minimum of 129.04m OD. Linear in plan, the ditch had steep sides leading to a concaved base. The ditch was filled with compacted greyish brown silty clay (Plate 5), with occasional rounded flints [101].
- 7.2.3 Protruding from the western trench edge was a partially exposed terminus to a linear ditch [104], measuring 1.04m NW-SE by 0.76m NE-SW. With a depth of 0.16m, the sides were steep leading to a concaved base from a maximum height of 129.34m OD (Plate 6). The fill contained moderate small rounded flints and consisted of compacted greyish brown silty clay

[103].

- 7.2.4 Directly to the north of [104] was a linear ditch with a maximum height of 129.30m OD which measured 2.56m NW-SE by 0.60m [108]. It was perfectly aligning with an investigated ditch in Trench 3 (context [57]). The fill of the feature consisted of firm greyish brown clay with moderate rounded/angular flints [107].
- 7.2.5 At the northern end of Trench 2 protruding from the eastern trench edge was another terminus to a linear ditch [106]. Measuring 1.68m NW-SE by 0.66m NE-SW, the sides of the feature dropped steeply to a slight concave base (Plate 8). Recorded at a maximum height of 129.09m OD, the feature had a depth of 0.25m. Filling [106] was a greyish brown clay with occasional medium rounded/angular flints [105].
- 7.2.6 The above deposits were sealed by topsoil deposit [01], which had a thickness of 0.20m and a height of 129.82m OD.



*Plate 5: Trench 2 Linear ditch [102] looking east*

*Plate 6: Trench 2 Terminus of [104] looking west*



*Plate 7: Terminus of [106] looking west*

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### 7.3 Trench 3

- 7.3.1 Natural in this trench consisted of compact reddish-brown silt clay with frequent flints. It had a maximum height of 129.52m OD at the western end and a minimum of 129.16m OD at the eastern end [55].
- 7.3.2 On a northwest-southeast alignment at the western end of the trench was a linear ditch, with moderately sloping sides leading to a concaved base [57]. It was recorded at a maximum height of 129.47m OD, and measured 3.77m NW-SE by 0.60m NE-SW and with a depth of 0.19m. It was filled with a compact mid brownish grey silty clay [56]. The alignment and position of this ditch corresponded with that of ditch [108] recorded in Trench 2.
- 7.3.3 At the eastern end of the trench, a further ditch was recorded measuring 2.00m NE-SW by 0.45m NE-SW with a depth of 0.22m [59]. At a maximum height of 129.18m OD, the ditch had steeply sloping concave sides leading to a concave base and is likely to be the continuation of context [96] seen in Trench 1. The fill consisted of compact mid brownish grey silty clay [58] with moderate angular/rounded flints.
- 7.3.4 Sealing the above deposits, features and natural was a topsoil deposit [01], which had a thickness of 0.20m and a height of 129.80m OD.



*Plate 8: Trench 3 Linear ditch [57] looking southeast*



*Plate 9: Trench 3 Linear Ditch [59] looking northeast*

### 7.4 Trench 4

- 7.4.1 The earliest deposit observed in this trench was the firm brownish orange clay with moderate angular/rounded flints [43]. It fell from a height of 129.01m OD at the southern end to 128.84m

OD at the northern end of the trench. No other archaeological deposits or features were present (Plates 10 & 11).

- 7.4.2 The natural was sealed by topsoil deposit [01], which had a thickness of 0.20m and a height of 129.27m OD.



*Plate 10: Trench 4 looking south*



*Plate 11: Trench 4 looking north*



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## 7.5 Trench 5

- 7.5.1 Natural in Trench 5 consisted of mottled brownish orange and greyish brown clay with frequent small to large angular flints, at a maximum height of 129.40m OD in the southern end and a minimum of 129.24m OD at the northern end [86].
- 7.5.2 In the centre of Trench 5, the terminus of a ditch [88] protruded from the eastern edge on a northwest-southeast alignment. The ditch had straight shallow sides leading to a flat base. It had a minimum height of 129.26m OD and a maximum height of 129.40m OD (Plate 12). Measuring 1.10m NW-SE by 0.80m NE-SW and with a depth of 0.14m, the ditch was filled with a soft mottled brown and brownish orange clay [87].
- 7.5.3 Towards the northern end of the trench was a possible sub-rectangular feature with moderate straight sides and flat base [99]. Measuring 4.00m N-S by 2.70m S-W it was 0.24m deep (Plate 13), from an upper height of 129.24m OD. It contained a single fill comprising of firm mottled brownish orange and brown clay with moderate small to medium rounded/angular flints [98]. The feature contained a single pottery sherd dating from the late Iron Age (Appendix 3).
- 7.5.4 Sealing the above features was a topsoil deposit [01], which had a thickness of 0.20m and a height of 129.60m OD.



*Plate 12: Trench 5 Terminus of ditch [88]  
looking southeast*



*Plate 13: Trench 5 Rectangular cut feature [99]  
looking southwest*

## 7.6 Trench 6

- 7.6.1 Natural in Trench 6 consisted of firm brownish orange clay with frequent medium to large
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angular/rounded flints [48], which fell from a height of 129.63m OD at the western end to 129.16m OD at the eastern end (Plates 14 & 15).

- 7.6.2 Natural was sealed by topsoil deposit [01], which had a thickness of 0.20m and a height of 129.94m OD.



*Plate 14: Trench 6 looking east*

*Plate 15: Trench 6 looking west*

- 7.6.3 Trench 7

7.6.4 The earliest deposit recorded was firm mottled orange and reddish brown clay (Figure 6) with frequent medium to large angular and rounded flints [63] (Plates 16 & 17). Recorded at 129.46m OD at the northern end to 129.36m OD at the southern end, a rectangular feature was observed in the central area of the trench. Though recorded it was deemed to be natural or geological in form.

- 7.6.5 Sealing the natural was a topsoil deposit [01], which had a thickness of 0.20m and a height of 129.94m OD.



*Plate 16: Trench 7 looking north*



*Plate 17: Trench 7 looking south*

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## 7.7 Trench 8

- 7.7.1 The basal deposit in Trench 8 was the superficial natural consisting of firm mottled greyish brown and brownish orange clay with occasional small fragments of chalk and moderate small to medium rounded/angular flints [78]. It was recorded at a maximum height of 129.20m OD at the western end and a minimum of 129.03m OD at the eastern end.
- 7.7.2 A wide feature was investigated towards the western end of the trench which concluded to be natural or geological in form.
- 7.7.3 Towards the eastern end extending from the southern edge of the trench extending to the northern trench edge was a narrow curving linear ditch [77] (Plate 18), measuring 2.75m NE-SW by 0.45m NW-SE and with a depth of 0.12m. The ditch terminated with straight shallow sides leading to a slightly concave base (Plate 19). Recorded at a maximum height of 129.00m OD and a minimum height of 128.88m OD, it was filled with firm mottled yellow and brown clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and moderate small to medium rounded/angular flints [76].
- 7.7.4 Sealing the above feature was topsoil deposit [01], which had a thickness of 0.20m and a height of 129.51m OD.



*Plate 18: Trench 8 Linear ditch [77] looking northeast*



*Plate 19: Trench 8 Profile of [77] looking southwest*

## 7.8 Trench 9

- 7.8.1 At the base of Trench 9 was the superficial natural [54] consisting of firm mottled greyish brown, grey and orange clay with occasional large and moderate small to medium
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rounded/angular flints. It had a maximum height of 128.91m OD at the northern end of the trench and a minimum of 128.63m OD at the southern end.

- 7.8.2 A wide linear ditch [53] was present towards the southern end of the Trench 9 (Plate 20). The ditch measured 2.25m NW-SE by 1.20m NE-SW with a depth of 0.23m. The excavated slot exposed a straight shallow southwestern side leading to a flat base (Plate 21). It was recorded at a maximum height of 128.66m OD and a minimum height of 128.39m OD, it was filled with firm brown clay with moderate small to medium angular flints [52]. It contained a struck flint dating to the Mesolithic - Bronze Age.
- 7.8.3 Sealing the above sequence was topsoil deposit [01], which had a thickness of 0.20m and a height of 129.23m OD.



*Plate 20: Trench 9 Linear ditch [53] looking east*



*Plate 21: Trench 9 Profile of [53] looking east*

## 7.9 Trench 10

- 7.9.1 Trench 10 was realigned northwest-southeast to avoid low overhead power lines. The earliest deposit observed was the brownish orange clay and flint superficial natural [85]. Falling from a height of 129.48m OD at the northwestern to 129.45m OD at the southeastern end, three linear features were recorded at the northwest end of the trench.
- 7.9.2 The earliest feature recorded was that of a shallow straight sided gully with a concave base protruding from the southwestern trench edge. The gully [84] terminated within the trench, and measured 0.95m NE-SW by 0.40m NW-SE with a depth of 0.10m. It was filled with soft mottled yellowish brown and mid-brown clay [83] and occasional large rounded and moderate

small rounded/angular flints, and was truncated to the northeastern edge by an identical gully [82] (Plate 22).

- 7.9.3 Gully [82] was on the same alignment and measured 1.18m NE-SW by 0.50m NW-SE with moderate straight sides and a concaved base, also with a terminus in the trench. It had a maximum height of 129.58m OD, a minimum of 129.48m OD and a depth of 0.13m. The single fill of the gully comprised soft brown clay [81] with moderate small to large angular/rounded flints, and occasional charcoal. It contained occasional burnt flint.
- 7.9.4 Towards the northwestern end of the trench a similar gully [80] was recorded at a maximum height of 129.61m OD and a minimum height of 129.39m OD (Plate 23), with moderately sloping sides and a slightly concaved base and a depth of 0.22m [80]. Filled with soft brown clay [79] with moderate small angular flints it also contained occasional burnt flint.
- 7.9.5 Sealing [84], [82] and [80] was topsoil deposit [01], which had a thickness of 0.25m and a height of 129.86m OD.



*Plate 22: Trench 10 Linear gullies [84] (Left) truncated by [82] (Right) looking southwest*



*Plate 23: Trench 10 Linear gully [80] looking southwest*

#### 7.10 Trench 11

- 7.10.1 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 11 was compact reddish-brown silty clay with frequent flints [63] (Plates 24 & 25); recorded at 129.81m OD at the northern it fell to 129.68m OD at the southern end. Three 'features' were observed spread across the trench; upon investigation however, all were deemed to be weathering of the natural.
- 7.10.2 Sealing the natural was a topsoil deposit [01], which had a thickness of 0.20m and a height of
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129.94m OD.



*Plate 24: Trench 11 looking north*



*Plate 25: Trench 11 looking south*

## 7.11 Trench 12

- 7.11.1 Natural in Trench 12 fell from a height of 129.55m OD at the western end to 129.21m OD at the eastern end (Plates 26 & 27), consisting of firm mottled brownish orange and mid-brown clay with frequent medium to large angular/rounded flints [47] (Figure 7). A potential feature investigated at the western end of the trench was deemed the result of weathering of the natural.
- 7.11.2 Natural was sealed by topsoil deposit [01], which had a thickness of 0.20m and a height of 129.87m OD.



*Plate 26: Trench 12 looking east*



*Plate 27: Trench 12 looking west*

## 7.12 Trench 13

- 7.12.1 Natural in Trench 13 consisted of firm mottled brown, grey and brownish orange clay [60] with frequent small to large rounded/angular flints and fell from a height of 129.06m OD at the north end to 128.89m OD at the eastern end (Plates 28 & 29).
- 7.12.2 Natural was sealed by topsoil deposit [01], with a thickness of 0.20m and a height of 129.31m OD.





*Plate 28: Trench 13 looking north*

*Plate 29: Trench 13 looking south*

7.13 **Trench 14**

- 7.13.1 The earliest deposit observed in this trench was the firm brownish orange clay natural [42], with frequent angular flints, occasional flecks and fragments of chalk. Recorded at a height of 128.62m OD at the western end to 128.36m OD at the eastern end, no other archaeological deposits or features were present (Plates 30 & 31).
- 7.13.2 Natural was sealed by a topsoil deposit [01], which had a thickness of 0.20m and a height of 128.97m OD.



*Plate 30: Trench 4 looking east*

*Plate 31: Trench 4 looking west*

**7.14 Trench 15**

- 7.14.1 Due to the proximity of low overhead power lines, Trench 15 was narrowed to 1.50m to allow full access for a smaller 360 excavator.
- 7.14.2 The lowest deposit in Trench 15 was that of the superficial natural consisting of compact mid-reddish brown gravelly silty clay [51]. Recorded at a maximum height of 129.85m OD at the western end and a minimum of 129.57m OD at the eastern end, a linear feature was present towards the western end.
- 7.14.3 The ditch [50] measured 1.77m N-S by 0.85m E-W with a depth of 0.44m. It had steeply sloping slightly concave sides leading to a concave base (Plate 32). Recorded at a maximum height of 129.85m OD and a minimum height of 129.41m OD, it was filled with compact mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint gravel [49].
- 7.14.4 Sealing the ditch and trench was topsoil deposit [01], which had a thickness of 0.20m and a height of 129.51m OD.



*Plate 32: Trench 15 Linear ditch [50] looking south*

**7.15 Trench 16**

- 7.15.1 The earliest deposit in Trench 16 consisted of compact mid-reddish brown silt clay [64] containing frequent flint gravel recorded at 129.42m OD at the northern end to 129.39m OD at the southern end. Two 'features' were present at the northern and southern ends of the trench; the feature at the southern end was investigated but deemed to be natural or geological.
- 7.15.2 At the northern end of the trench, a ditch [68] measured 3.00m NE-SW by 0.95m NE-SW, had moderate sloping slightly concave sides and a concave base (Plate 33). With a depth of 0.23m, a maximum height of 129.23m OD and a minimum height of 129.00m OD, the ditch was filled with very compact mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint gravel [67].
- 7.15.3 A topsoil deposit [01] which had a thickness of 0.20m and a height of 129.67m OD sealed the ditch and natural.



*Plate 33: Trench 16 Linear ditch [68] looking southwest*

**7.16 Trench 17**

- 7.16.1 The earliest deposit observed in Trench 17 was the very compact mid-brownish grey silty clay and flint natural [46]. It fell from a height of 128.83m OD at the eastern end of the trench to 128.55m OD at the western end.
- 7.16.2 Towards the eastern end of the trench was a linear ditch [45] (Figure 8) measuring 3.10m NE-SW by 2.36m NW-SE with a depth of 0.29m. It had shallow sloping slightly concaved sides which lead to a concaved base (Plate 34). With a maximum height of 128.64m OD and a minimum height of 128.35m OD, the feature was filled with compacted light-brownish grey silty clay [44], which included moderate flecks of coal/clinker and frequent small to large angular/rounded flints. Pottery and glass from the fill date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.16.3 Sealing [45] was topsoil deposit [01], which had a thickness of 0.20m and a height of 129.22m OD.



*Plate 34: Trench 17 Late Post-Medieval Linear ditch [68] looking northeast*

**7.17 Trench 18**

- 7.17.1 The location of Trench 18 had to be modified due to the presence of a substantial spoil heap combined with site access routes meant that the excavated trench formed a distinct dog-leg to the north of its proposed location.
- 7.17.2 The lowest deposit in Trench 18 was the natural geology, recorded at the uppermost elevation of 128.09m OD and consisting of compact mid-greyish brown clay [29] (Plate 35).
- 7.17.3 Sealing the natural was a topsoil deposit [01], which had a thickness of 0.20m and a height of 128.09m OD.



*Plate 35: Trench 18 looking southeast*

**7.18 Trench 19**

- 7.18.1 Trench 19 had to be locally adjusted to respect an exclusion zone around an overhead power line and a substantial spoil heap.
- 7.18.2 The superficial natural consisted of compact reddish-brown silty clay [41] with a maximum height of 127.81m OD at the northeastern end and a minimum of 127.71m OD at the southwestern end; it contained frequent medium to large flints [41]. Three potential cut features were observed in the central area of the trench.
- 7.18.3 A shallow curving linear [36] with shallow sides leading to a flat base was recorded at a maximum height of 127.71m OD and a minimum height of 127.49m OD. Measuring 2.10m NW-SE by 1.20m NE-SW by 0.24m deep, the ditch's primary fill consisted of compact light grey silty clay with frequent small rounded and angular flints [35]. This was sealed by secondary fill [34], a firm mid brown silty clay (Plate 36).
- 7.18.4 A narrow linear ditch [38] located immediately to the southwest of feature [36] had slightly concaved sides leading to a flat base. Measuring 2.10m NW-SE by 1.20m NE-SW, the ditch had a depth of 0.25m, a maximum height of 127.71m OD and a minimum height of 127.49m OD. It was filled by [37], a compact mid brownish grey silty clay (Plate 37).
- 7.18.5 The third feature was the terminus end of a narrow linear ditch protruding from the northwestern trench edge (Plate 38). It measured 2.50m E-W by 0.65m N-S with a depth of 0.20m, a maximum height of 127.72m OD and a minimum height of 127.52m OD. It was filled with firm mid brownish grey silty clay [39].
- 7.18.6 Sealing the features was topsoil deposit [01], which had a thickness of 0.20m and a height of 128.11m OD.



Plate 36: Trench 19 Curving linear ditch [36] looking northwest



Plate 37: Trench 19 Linear ditch [38] looking northwest



Plate 38: Terminus of ditch [40] looking west

#### 7.19 Trench 20

7.19.1 Also affected by the low overhead power line exclusion zone, Trench 20 was moved slightly east and shortened to 24m to avoid a spoil heap.

7.19.2 Natural in Trench 20 consisted of stiff brownish orange clay [33] falling from a height of 127.39m OD at the southwestern end to 127.22m OD at the northeastern end.

7.19.3 An potentially circular cut feature was identified in the central area of the trench on its southern side, with a maximum height of 127.25m OD and a minimum of 126.99m OD. Measuring 0.95m E-W by 0.34m N-S, the close proximity to the trench edge made it undeterminable whether this moderately straight sided cut feature [31] was either a natural feature or a deliberate cut (Plate 39). It was filled with moderately compact brown clay [30] with occasional flecks of charcoal, small fragments of chalk and small angular flints.

7.19.4 Sealing the feature and trench was topsoil deposit [01], which had a thickness of 0.25m and a height of 127.72m OD.



Plate 39: Trench 20 Profile of [31] looking south

## 7.20 Trench 21

- 7.20.1 This trench was realigned slightly to avoid an overhead power line. Natural in this trench consisted of compact reddish-brown silty clay with occasional angular flints [28], falling from 128.29m OD at the northwestern end to 128.00m OD at the southeastern end. Three potential features were identified towards the northwestern half of the trench.
- 7.20.2 Investigation of two small possible features and a possible northeast-southwest aligned narrow linear feature concluded them to be natural. All features were observed to truncate natural horizons from an uppermost elevation of 128.34m OD.
- 7.20.3 The above natural deposits were sealed by topsoil deposit [01], which had a thickness of 0.20m and a height of 128.65m OD.

## 7.21 Trench 22

- 7.21.1 Trench 22 was re-positioned to avoid the exclusion zone around the overhead power lines. Natural consisted of compact slightly reddish-brown silty clay [21] (Plate 41) with occasional rounded/angular flints falling from 128.29m OD from the northwestern end to 128.00m OD at the southeastern end.
- 7.21.2 The natural deposit was sealed by topsoil deposit [01], which had a thickness of 0.25m and a height of 127.21m OD.



Plate 40: Trench 21 Natural features looking southwest



Plate 41: Trench 22 looking west

## 7.22 Trench 23

- 7.22.1 Natural [32] consisted of moderately compact mottled brown and orange clay with frequent angular flints recorded from an uppermost elevation of 126.47m OD at the southern end of the trench dropping to 126.16m OD at the northern end (Plate 42).
- 7.22.2 Natural was sealed by topsoil deposit [01], which had a thickness of 0.20m and a height of 126.50m OD.





*Plate 42: Trench 23 looking north*

## 7.23 **Trench 24**

- 7.23.1 Trench 24 was moved northwards to allow full access for the mechanical excavator and to avoid the partially stripped road that had been excavated under the watching brief, northeast-southwest along the south-western side of the development. The natural horizon was recorded at a height of 126.99m OD to the south of the trench falling to 126.79m OD at the northern end [20].
- 7.23.2 Sealing the natural was the topsoil deposit [01], which had a thickness of 0.20m and a height of 127.36m OD (Plate 43).



*Plate 43: Trench 24 looking north*

## 7.24 Trench 25

- 7.24.1 Trench 25 was moved northwards to avoid ongoing site works and eastwards to avoid the partially stripped road along the south-western side of the development. Natural deposits consisting of compact reddish-brown silty clay [19] (Figure 9) were observed from 126.97m OD in the southwest end of the trench dropping to 126.47m OD in the northeast and represented the lowest elevation identified (Plate 44).
- 7.24.2 Topsoil deposit [01] was observed to lay directly over natural at a height of 127.35m OD.



Plate 44: Trench 25 looking west

## 7.25 Watching Brief

- 7.25.1 The initial watching brief monitored the stripping of two roads: the first (Road 1) was aligned northeast-southwest and enters the new estate from Singledge Lane at the southeastern end of the development; the second (Road 2) was located centrally through the centre of the estate running northwest-southeast (see Figure 2). Additional monitoring was carried out on three areas outside the boundaries of the road layout and a small area near the northern corner of the current site boundary below low-level overhead power cables that transect the site. This area was excavated to allow safe passage for site plant beneath the cables.
- 7.25.2 Preliminary stripping of Road 1 showed topsoil [1] over plough soil; deep modern plough marks were visible cutting directly into the natural leaving the furrows filled with topsoil. Where these plough marks were present they were running on a northeast-southwest alignment in tight parallel lines. The plough marks were also observed during stripping of a large area to the southeastern end of the site, to the northeast of the junction of Roads 1 and 2. The stripping of Road 2 also saw the continuation of these plough marks from the junction of Road 1 to midway along Road 2, where topsoil directly overlaid natural.
- 7.25.3 During the topsoil stripping of the north-western half of Road 2 and near the northern corner of the current site boundary several cut features were recorded cut into the natural at 128.11m

OD. The cut feature partially exposed near the northern corner of the current site boundary (below overhead power cables), was initially interpreted as a shallow linear gully with rounded ends. Full excavation of the 'feature' determined it was actually three separate features comprising of a shorter linear gully [05] flanked by two equally shallow post holes [16] and [18] (see Figure 3). Fill [17] from cut [18] yielded an undiagnostic prehistoric lithic.

- 7.25.4 Stripping of Road 2 at the north-western end exposed a series of four inter-cutting features cut into the natural at around 127.87m OD, the first of which was a linear feature [08] on a roughly east-west alignment measuring 2.50m in length with rounded ends and 0.2m deep; it was interpreted as some form field boundary of unknown date (Figure 3). This feature [08] truncated the northern edge of an identical feature [12] that lay on a roughly north-south alignment. Though shorter (1.90m), but deeper (0.28m) this feature produced no dating evidence; it was also interpreted as agricultural in origin (Figure 3).
- 7.25.5 The most prominent feature exposed whilst stripping Road 2 in this area was that of a wide linear on a roughly east-west alignment (see Figure 3). Due to the intervention of context [08], which clearly truncated the southern edge of the feature, it was unclear if the ditch was later or earlier than context [12]. Excavation of a sample slot through the ditch determined it was in fact two inter-cutting parallel ditches. The first [14], approximately 0.80m wide, had a gradual straight southern edge, while the northern edge was almost vertical; the base of the ditch was flat. Its fill [13] contained two decortication flakes. This ditch truncated the southern edge of an earlier ditch [10] which comprised of a gradual slightly stepped northern edge leading to a concave base. Interpreted as enclosure ditches, two very small and fragmentary pieces of daub/fired clay from fill [9] could only be said to pre-date the post-medieval period. Some prehistoric lithics and burnt flint was also recovered from fill [9].

## **8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS BY PHASE**

### **8.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits**

8.1.1 The natural deposits found on site fell from a height of 129.06m OD in Trench 1 in the northern end of the site to 126.47m OD in Trench 25 at the southern end of the site. A variation in the natural was observed: the natural at the southeastern half of the site was a clear brownish orange clay [3], while at the north-eastern half the natural comprised a heavy stiff dark brown orange clay mixed with medium to large flint nodules [various context numbers].

8.1.2 It was noteworthy that the archaeological features were focused upon the gravelly clay only, away from the southern end of the site.

### **8.2 Phase 2: Prehistoric / Undated**

8.2.1 This phase is represented by a few features from which worked flint was recovered in the watching brief area [18], and a linear feature in Trench 9 [53], which each contained a single prehistoric lithic, however this material from sealed contexts could only be broadly classified as 'prehistoric' (Appendix 4). Better dated lithic finds were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil deposits, see below. The earliest precisely datable human occupation of the site was represented by the retrieval of a single pottery sherd or late Iron Aged to possible Early Roman date, from a sub-rectangular cut feature [99] in Trench 5.

### **8.3 Phase 3: Post-Medieval**

8.3.1 Two northwest-southeast aligned inter-cutting ditches recorded during the stripping of Road 2 were potentially of late medieval to early post-medieval date. The earliest of the ditches, [10], was recorded at a height of 128.05m OD. Ditch [10] was cut or re-cut by similar ditch [14]. Two fragments of fired clay or daub were recovered from the fill of [10] and pre-date AD 1600, however no dating evidence was recovered from the fill of [14]. The earliest ditch possibly represented a field boundary, with the later ditch re-asserting or re-aligning the field boundary.

8.3.2 Ditch [45] located in Trench 17 in the central area of the study area ran on a northeast-southwest alignment, with a height of 128.64m OD. The feature contained glass and pottery from the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Cartographic evidence dating between 1769 – 1937 shows the site sub-divided into two or three smaller plots by hedgerows. The prominent central hedgerow aligns with the ditch in Trench 17; by 1957 the hedgerows had been removed. It is likely the ditch represents the hedgerow.

8.3.3 The entire site was covered by topsoil sealing a localised deposit of subsoil or ploughsoil, present in the southern area of the site only. The bulk of the lithic assemblage was retrieved from the topsoil deposit [01] and subsoil / ploughsoil [2]

## 9 RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

### 9.1 Research Objectives

9.1.1 The evaluation Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2018b) highlighted a set of specific objectives to be addressed by the investigation:

- The evaluation will aim to locate, evaluate, date and record all/any archaeological remains, from the Paleolithic to Post-Mediaeval periods so as to be able to inform an archaeological mitigation strategy.

9.1.2 The earliest datable finds from the site were worked flints dating from the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and Bronze Age, along with Late Bronze Age / Iron Age lithics; most of these finds, however, were from disturbed topsoil and subsoil / ploughsoil strata. On the whole, the worked flint assemblage indicates human activity in the area during prehistory, however there was little confirmed evidence of prehistoric activity on the site. The evaluation revealed cut features of possible prehistoric date, but a general dearth of sealed dating material makes their interpretation problematic.

9.1.3 The earliest datable feature recorded comprised the large cut [99] within Trench 5, which contained a single late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery sherd. It was perhaps a possible quarry pit.

9.1.4 The remaining cut features are considered likely to have been boundary and drainage ditches relating to the agricultural use of the site predominantly within the post-medieval period.

- The evaluation will aim to locate and define any truncation which may have wholly or partially removed any archaeological or geological deposits.

9.1.5 The evaluation identified natural horizons in all trenches. The natural deposits comprised a clear brownish orange clay in the southeastern half of the site becoming a heavy stiff dark brown orange clay mixed with medium to large flint nodules was in the north-eastern half. The natural fell from a height of 129.06m OD in Trench 1 in the northern end of the site to 126.47m OD in Trench 25 at the southern end.

9.1.6 Numerous features were investigated which were interpreted as natural depressions or staining or a result of changes within the geology. Within the south-eastern area what was initially thought to be subsoil was later best described as plough soil, and deep modern plough marks were observed cutting directly into the natural leaving the furrows filled with top-soil. Where these plough marks were present they showed to be running on a northeast-southwest alignment in wide parallel lines. These constituted the only substantive truncation on site.

- The evaluation will aim to define whether the features identified in the watching brief extend further, and further investigate their nature and date.

9.1.7 Trenches 18, 19 and 20 were to determine whether any additional archaeological features could be identified in this part of the site, comparable to those encountered in the earlier

watching brief. Furthermore, Trenches 17 and 19 aimed to establish if the ditches recorded in the watching brief continued.

- 9.1.8 Although a number of undated cut features were identified in Trenches 17 and 19, it could not be conclusively demonstrated that any of the ditches continued on reasonable conjectured alignments. It is therefore likely that either the features identified during the watching brief either terminated between this area and the evaluation trenches, or the ditches exhibited a turn towards the north, bypassing the trenches.

## 9.2 Conclusions

- 9.2.1 The earliest horizon encountered within the trenches was the superficial geology consistent with that defined by the British Geological Survey as clay with flint, forming the basal limit of each trench. The natural at the southeastern half of the site was a clear brownish orange clay, while at the north-eastern half the natural comprised a heavy stiff dark brown orange clay mixed with medium to large flint nodules.
- 9.2.2 Towards the south-eastern area evidence of ploughing comprised of deep modern plough marks cutting directly into the natural leaving the furrows filled with top-soil. Where these plough marks were present they showed to be running on a northeast-southwest alignment in wide parallel lines. The plough marks and natural geology was overlain by firm greyish brown clay that formed the grassed top soil, with an average thickness of between 0.25 – 0.30m.
- 9.2.3 The archaeological features generally comprised linears, either ditches or gullies, considered to be related to the agricultural use of the land predominantly within the post-medieval period.. Exceptions to this were some discreet isolated postholes and pits. Dating evidence from the features was not abundant, tending to be limited to lithic fragments and burnt flint. Of note was a single possibly late Iron Age or Early Roman pottery sherd from a possible quarry pit in Trench 5.
- 9.2.4 The supervised removal of topsoil and subsoil deposits from the evaluation trenches and the watching brief area produced numerous prehistoric lithics, which are of limited use other than to indicate activity on the site and in the wider area. They augment the existing picture, demonstrated by the Historic Environment Record, which records ‘a flint scatter comprising 281 struck flints and 12 Acheulian handaxes on the Clay-with-flints geology’ (CgMs Consulting 2015, 9).
- 9.2.5 Later ditches such as in Trench 17 and the watching brief area around Road 2 undoubtedly attest to land division up to and including the late post-medieval period.

## **10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Lorraine Mayo of CgMs Consulting Limited for commissioning the archaeological work on behalf of Abbey Developments Limited.
- 10.2 We also offer our thanks to Ben Found and Simon Mason of Kent County Council for monitoring the site.
- 10.3 The author would also like to thank: Chris Mayo for project managing and editing this report; Ray Murphy for the illustrations, Chris Jarrett for the pottery and glass assessments, and Ella Egberts for the lithics assessment. The author would also like to extend gratitude of thanks to Guy Seddon and Aidan Turner for their work on site, and to Shaun Bragg and the groundworkers at Cliffe Contractors for their co-operation and assistance during the archaeological works.

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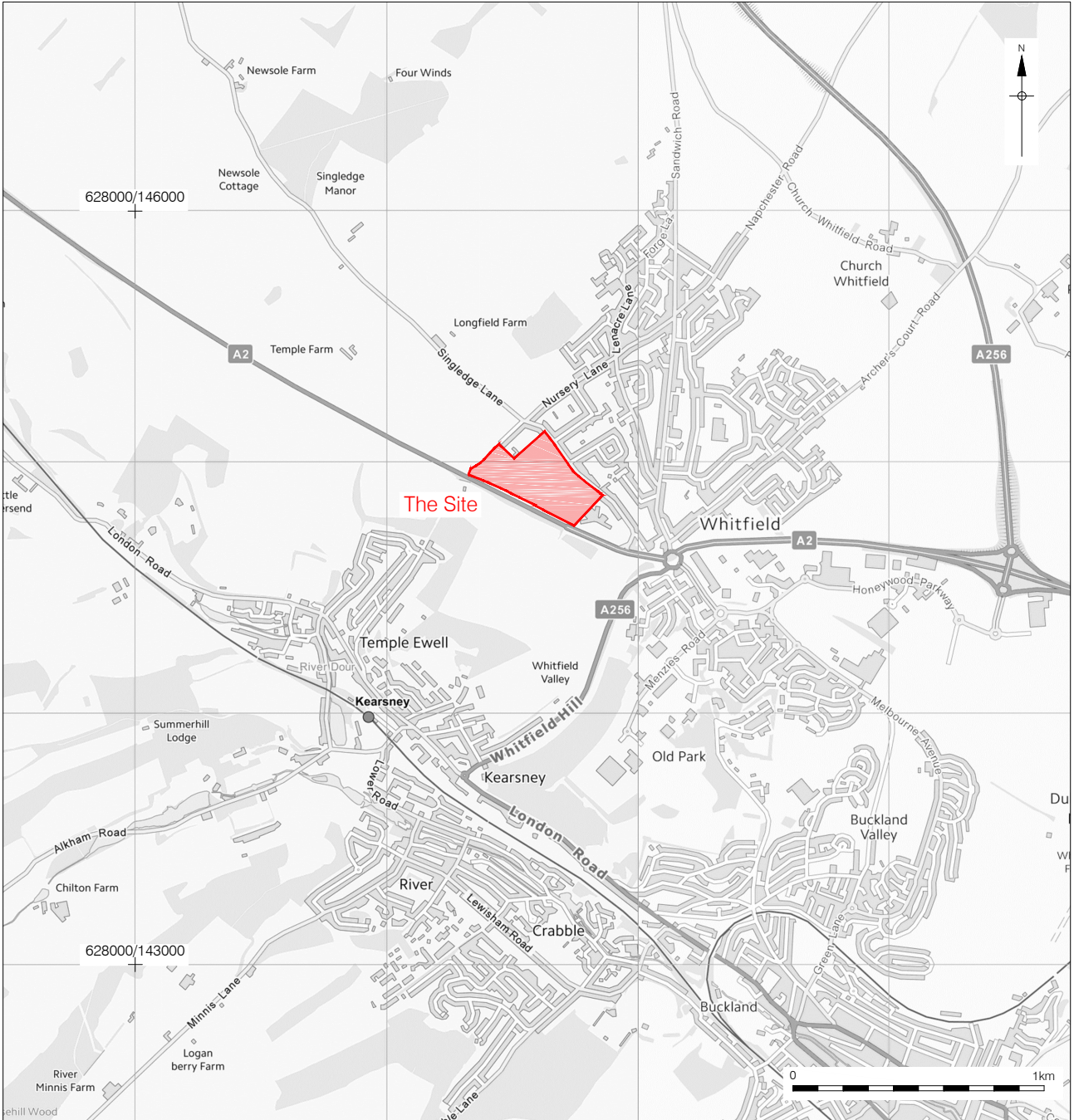
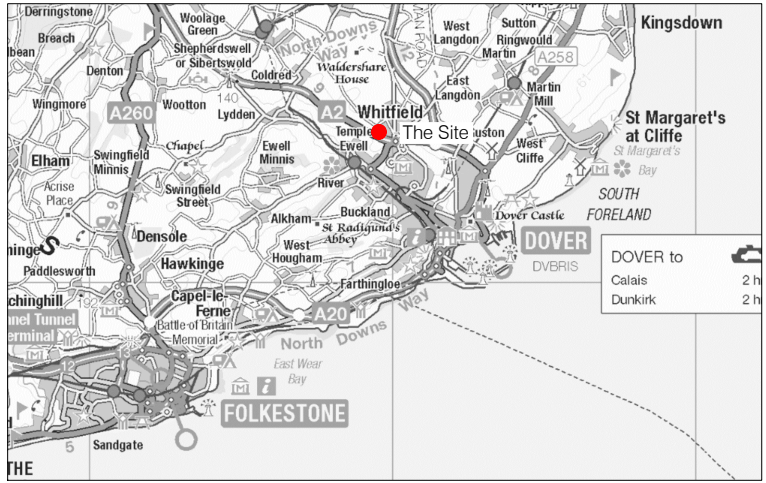
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Unknown Author, Heritage Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief Forming a Phase of Program of Archaeological Works. Kent County Council's (KCC).

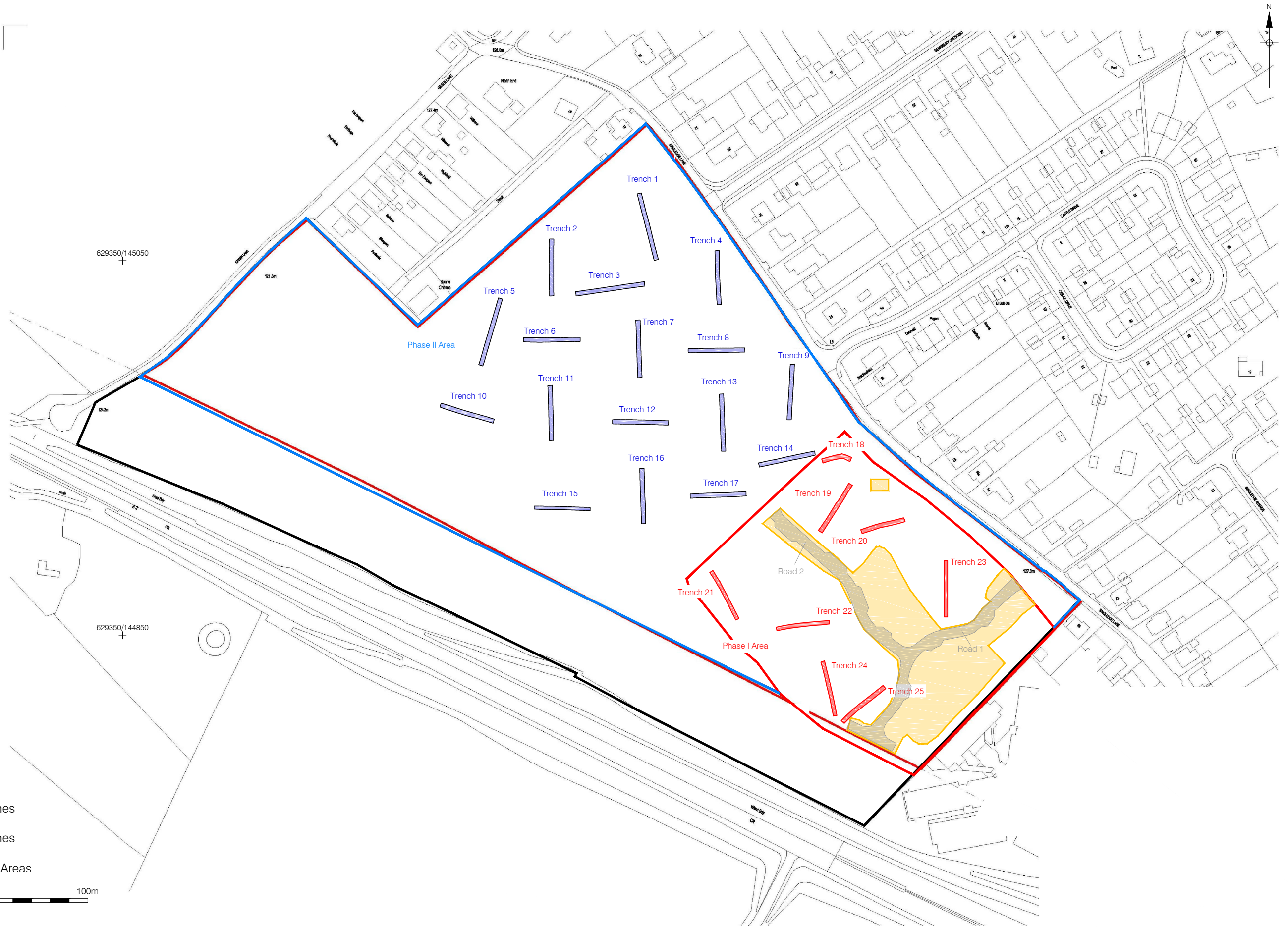
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 18/09/18 RM

Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:2,000,000; 1:250,000; 1:25,000 at A4





- Phase 1 Trenches
- Phase 2 Trenches
- Watching Brief Areas

0 100m

Figure 2  
 Detailed Site Location  
 1:2,000 at A3

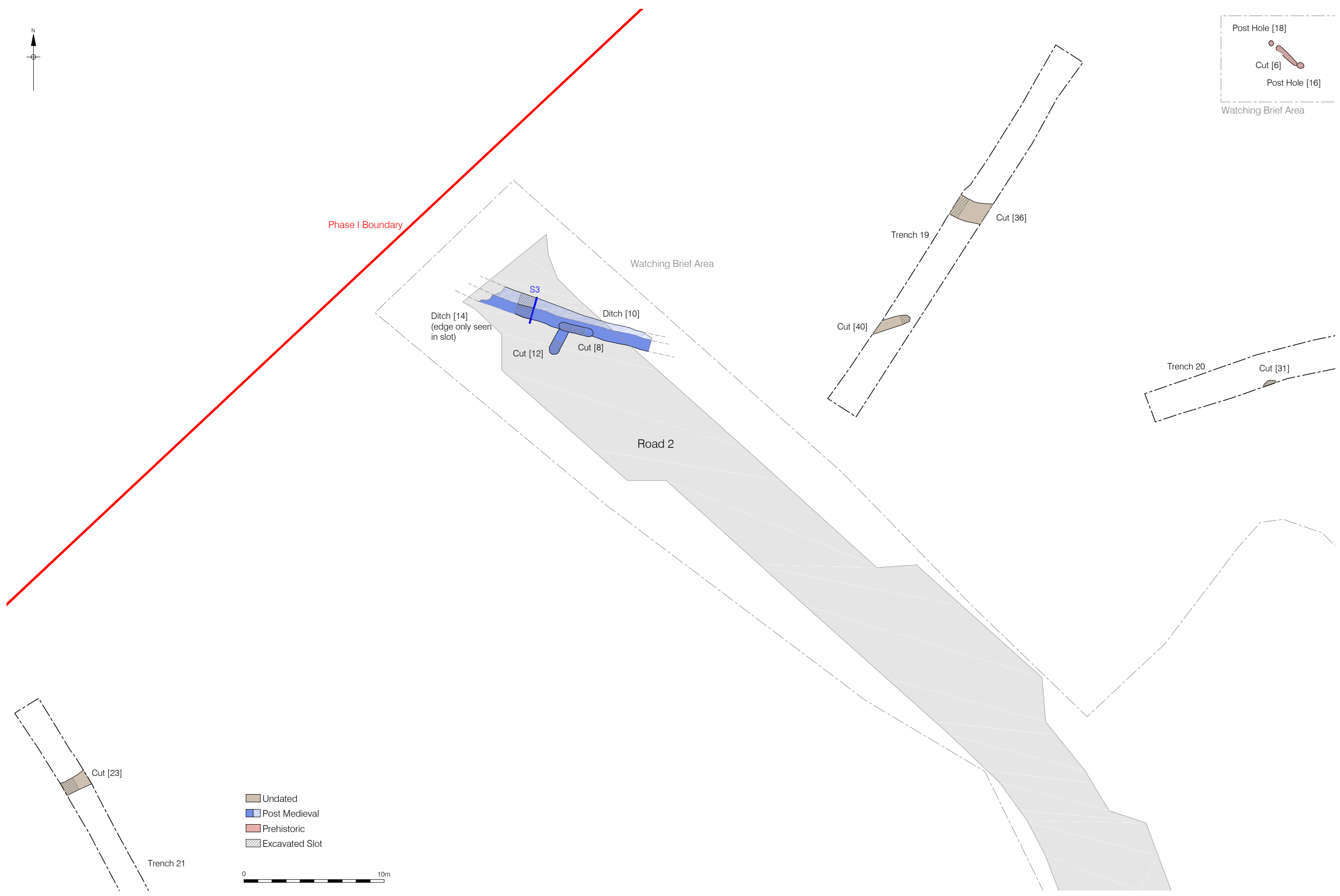
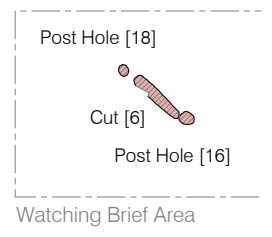


Figure  
Plan of Features in Phase 1 Evaluation and Watching Brief Ar  
1:250 at .

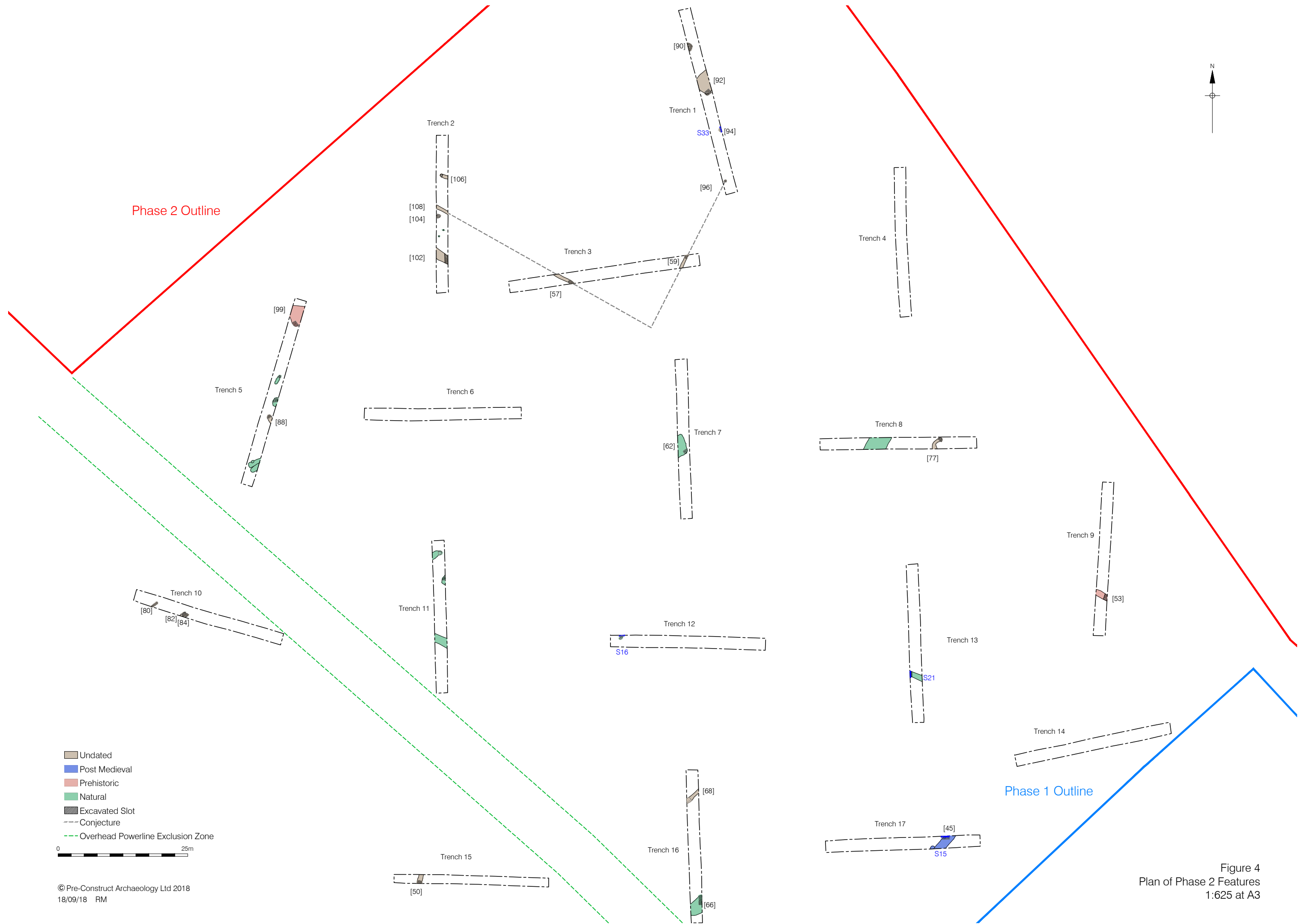
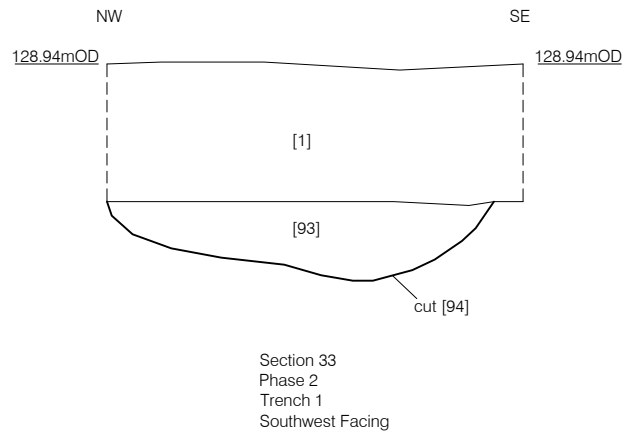
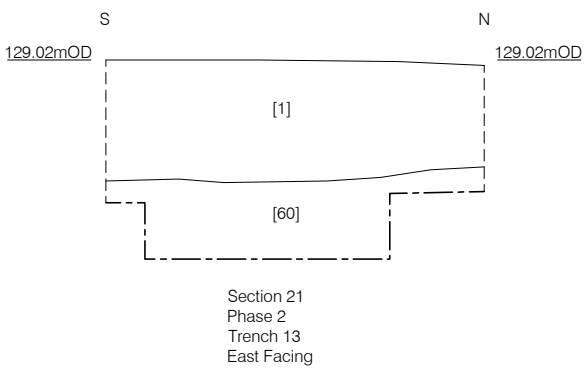
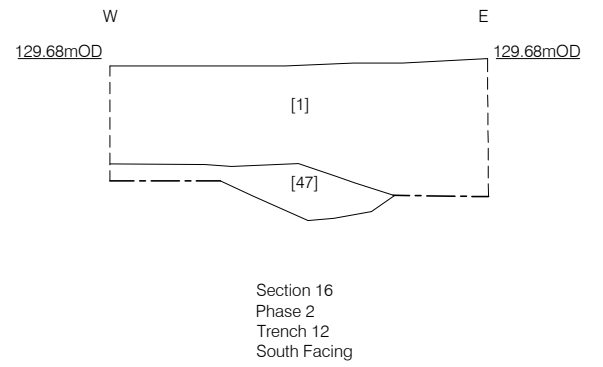
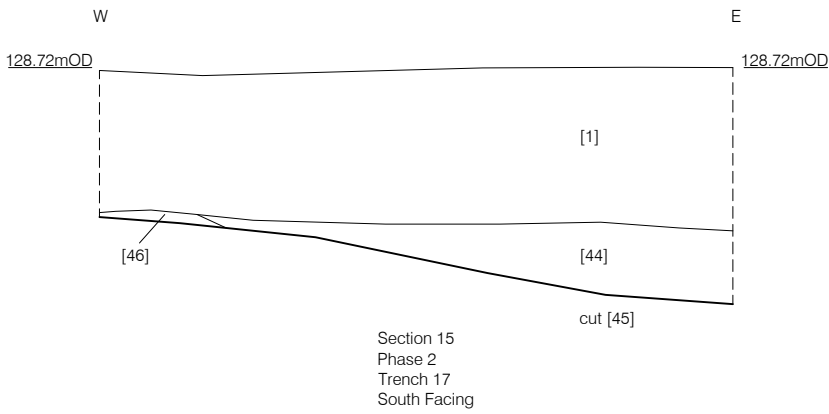
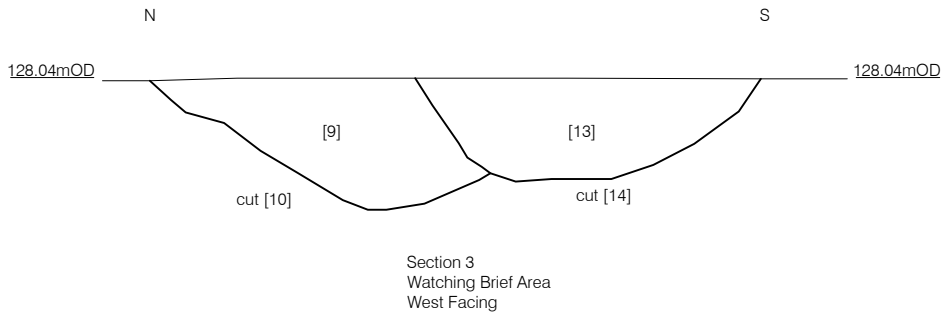


Figure 4  
Plan of Phase 2 Features  
1:625 at A3



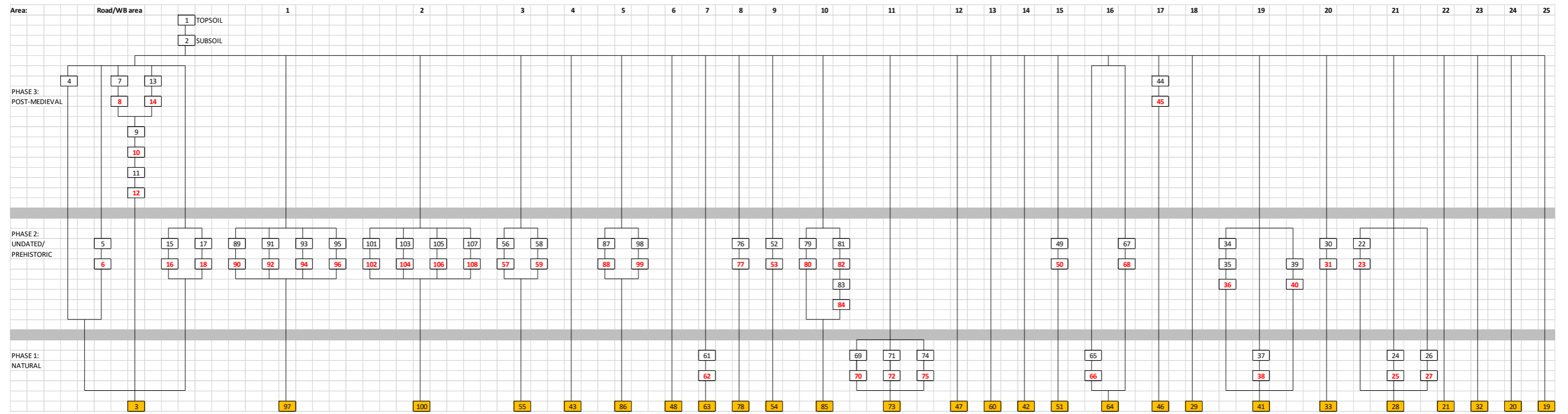
## 12 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Context type	Trench	Description	Phase	Date
KSLW18	1	Layer	n/a	Topsoil	3	Post-medieval
KSLW18	2	Layer	n/a	Subsoil	1	Post-medieval
KSLW18	3	Layer	n/a	Natural	1	Natural
KSLW18	4	Layer	n/a	Dumped deposit: chalk	3	Post-medieval
KSLW18	5	Fill	n/a	Fill of [6]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	6	Cut	n/a	Narrow linear feature	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	7	Fill	n/a	Fill of [8]	3	Post-medieval
KSLW18	8	Cut	n/a	Narrow linear feature	3	Post-medieval
KSLW18	9	Fill	n/a	Fill of [10]	3	Post-medieval
KSLW18	10	Cut	n/a	Ditch	3	Post-medieval
KSLW18	11	Fill	n/a	Fill of [12]	3	Post-medieval
KSLW18	12	Cut	n/a	Narrow linear feature	3	Post-medieval
KSLW18	13	Fill	n/a	Fill of [14]	3	Post-medieval
KSLW18	14	Cut	n/a	Ditch	3	Post-medieval
KSLW18	15	Fill	n/a	Fill of [16]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	16	Cut	n/a	Posthole	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	17	Fill	n/a	Fill of [18]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	18	Cut	n/a	Posthole	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	19	Layer	25	Natural	1	Natural
KSLW18	20	Layer	24	Natural	1	Natural
KSLW18	21	Layer	22	Natural	1	Natural
KSLW18	22	Fill	21	Fill of [23]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	23	Cut	21	Linear	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	24	Fill	21	Fill of [25]	1	Natural
KSLW18	25	Cut	21	Natural feature	1	Natural
KSLW18	26	Fill	21	Fill of [27]	1	Natural
KSLW18	27	Cut	21	Natural feature	1	Natural
KSLW18	28	Layer	21	Natural	1	Natural
KSLW18	29	Layer	18	Natural	1	Natural
KSLW18	30	Fill	20	Fill of [31]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	31	Cut	20	Undet. Poss natural	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	32	Layer	23	Natural	1	Natural
KSLW18	33	Layer	20	Natural	1	Natural
KSLW18	34	Fill	19	Upper fill of [36]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	35	Fill	19	Primary fill of [36]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	36	Cut	19	Curvi-linear	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	37	Fill	19	Fill of [38]	1	Natural
KSLW18	38	Cut	19	Natural feature	1	Natural
KSLW18	39	Fill	19	Fill of [40]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	40	Cut	19	Terminus	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	41	Layer	19	Natural	1	Natural

Site Code	Context No.	Context type	Trench	Description	Phase	Date
KSLW18	42	Layer	14	Natural	1	Natural
KSLW18	43	Layer	4	Natural	1	Natural
KSLW18	44	Fill	17	Fill of [45]	3	Post-medieval
KSLW18	45	Cut	17	Furrow	3	Post-medieval
KSLW18	46	Layer	17	Natural	1	Natural
KSLW18	47	Layer	12	Natural	1	Natural
KSLW18	48	Layer	6	Natural	1	Natural
KSLW18	49	Fill	15	Fill of [50]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	50	Cut	15	Ditch	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	51	Layer	15	Natural	1	Natural
KSLW18	52	Fill	9	Fill of [53]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	53	Cut	9	Ditch	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	54	Layer	9	Natural	1	Natural
KSLW18	55	Layer	3	Natural	1	Natural
KSLW18	56	Fill	3	Fill of [57]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	57	Cut	3	NE-SW ditch	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	58	Fill	3	Fill of [59]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	59	Cut	3	NE-SW ditch	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	60	Layer	13	Natural	1	Natural
KSLW18	61	Fill	7	Fill of [62]	1	Natural
KSLW18	62	Cut	7	Natural feature	1	Natural
KSLW18	63	Layer	7	Natural	1	Natural
KSLW18	64	Layer	16	Natural	1	Natural
KSLW18	65	Fill	16	Fill of [66]	1	Natural
KSLW18	66	Cut	16	Natural feature	1	Natural
KSLW18	67	Fill	16	Fill of [68]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	68	Cut	16	Possible ditch	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	69	Fill	11	Fill of [70]	1	Natural
KSLW18	70	Cut	11	Natural feature	1	Natural
KSLW18	71	Fill	11	Fill of [72]	1	Natural
KSLW18	72	Cut	11	Natural feature	1	Natural
KSLW18	73	Layer	11	Natural	1	Natural
KSLW18	74	Fill	11	Fill of [75]	1	Natural
KSLW18	75	Cut	11	Natural feature	1	Natural
KSLW18	76	Fill	8	Fill of [77]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	77	Cut	8	Curvi-linear	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	78	Layer	8	Natural	1	Natural
KSLW18	79	Fill	10	Fill of [80]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	80	Cut	10	Gully	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	81	Fill	10	Fill of [82]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	82	Cut	10	Gully	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	83	Fill	10	Fill of [84]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	84	Cut	10	Gully	2	Undated/Prehistoric

Site Code	Context No.	Context type	Trench	Description	Phase	Date
KSLW18	85	Layer	10	Natural	1	Natural
KSLW18	86	Layer	5	Natural	1	Natural
KSLW18	87	Fill	5	Fill of [88]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	88	Cut	5	Undet.	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	89	Fill	1	Fill of [90]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	90	Cut	1	Pit	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	91	Fill	1	Fill of [92]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	92	Cut	1	Pit	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	93	Fill	1	Fill of [94]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	94	Cut	1	Pit	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	95	Fill	1	Fill of [96]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	96	Cut	1	Ditch terminus	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	97	Layer	1	Natural	1	Natural
KSLW18	98	Fill	5	Fill of [99]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	99	Cut	5	Large feature	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	100	Layer	2	Natural	1	Natural
KSLW18	101	Fill	2	Fill of [102]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	102	Cut	2	Pit	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	103	Fill	2	Fill of [104]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	104	Cut	2	Linear	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	105	Fill	2	Fill of [106]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	106	Cut	2	Linear	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	107	Fill	2	Fill of [108]	2	Undated/Prehistoric
KSLW18	108	Cut	2	Ditch (cont. of [59])	2	Undated/Prehistoric

### 13 APPENDIX 2: PHASED MATRIX





## 14 APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

*By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, September 2018*

### 14.1 Introduction

14.1.1 The pottery assemblage consists of 12 sherds, representing 11 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 81g, of which none was unstratified. The pottery dates to possibly to the late Iron Age – early Roman period and certainly the medieval and post-medieval periods. The condition of the pottery is fairly good and only comprises sherd material, although diagnostic parts are present, e.g. rims, which allowed forms to be assigned to most fragments. A small quantity of the pottery (two sherds) is, however, abraded or laminated, while only two sherds are obviously residual. It was most likely that the majority of the assemblage was deposited under tertiary conditions. Pottery was quantified by sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight. The material was recovered from five contexts as small (30 sherds or less) sized groups. The coding of the pottery types is according to the coding system employed by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) (e.g. Cotter 2006). The distribution of the pottery is presented as an index.

### 14.2 Index

14.2.1 Context [01], spot date: late 20th century

- Fine red earthenware.(LPM2), 1825 - 1900+, 2 sherds, 2 flower pot. 8g, form: Rim sherd, body sherd. High-fired silty fabrics
- Unidentified, undated, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 1g, form: unidentified. Body sherd, abraded surfaces. ?Roman
- Bone China (LPM7) 1770 - 1925+, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, unidentified. 22g, form: Corner of a pedestal base with scalloped sides from an ornamental vessel. Thick walled
- Bone China: transfer-printed (LPM7BJ), 1770–1925+, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 15g, form: mug, cylindrical. Body sherd with an external lithographic print for a company consisting of a black lozenge containing 'IN...' in white and grey incomplete lettering above and 'W...' below, late 20th century.
- English majolica (no CAT code), 1850+, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 2g, form: unidentified. Small body sherd with a dark green internal and external glaze
- English majolica (no CAT code) 1850+, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, jar. 18g, form: Top of the wall from a jar and the start of the rim. External brown-glazed moulded basket wave, internal white glaze. High fired pale yellow earthenware.
- N.B. a fragment of linoleum was also recorded in this context.

14.2.2 Context [02], spot date: 1525-1600

- ?Wealden/Hareplain hard fine sandy: oxidised (LM17B), 1525-1600, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 11g, form: unidentified. Body sherd, externally corrugated, unglazed

14.2.3 Context [09], spot date: Pre- AD 1600

14.2.4 Daub/fired clay, undated, - 2 fragments, 1 ENV, 3g. Small fragments of daub/fired clay

14.2.5 Context [44], spot date: 1820-2000

- Staffordshire colour-bodied earthenware: blue (LPM15D), 1820-2000, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 1g, form: unidentified. Small body sherd, partially laminated.

14.2.6 Context [98], spot date: ?late Iron Age – early Roman

- Soapy fabric with sparse, medium rounded quartzes and grog. ?Iron Age, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 2g, form: unidentified. Small body sherd, oxidised exterior, reduced interior

14.3 **Significance, potential and recommendations for further work**

14.3.1 The ceramics/pottery is of little significance as it occurs as small, fragmentary material without much meaning the occurrence of possible Iron Age - early Roman, Roman and a definite sherd of 16th-century pottery, indicates that activity belonging to these periods occurs in the vicinity of the site. The only potential of the ceramics/pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material.

14.4 **Reference**

14.4.1 Cotter, J, 2006. The pottery. In K. Parfitt, B. Corke & J. Cotter *Townwall Street, Dover Excavations 1996*. The archaeology of Canterbury New Series Volume III. Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 121-254.

## 15 APPENDIX 4: LITHICS ASSESSMENT

By Ella Egberts, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, September 2018

### 15.1 Introduction

15.1.1 Archaeological investigations at the above mentioned site resulted in the recovery of a small quantity of struck flint and unworked burnt stone. The assemblage has been catalogued by context and this includes further descriptive details of the material (Table 01). This report summarises the data in the catalogue; it quantifies and describes the material and presents a preliminary assessment and outline of its significance. No statistically based technological, typological or metrical analyses have been conducted and a more detailed examination may alter or amend any of the interpretations offered here.

### 15.2 Quantification and Distribution

9	Decorification flake												
19	Flake												
23	Flake fragment												
1	Blade-like flake												
1	Blade												
1	Blade fragment												
5	Debitage <15mm												
7	Core												
1	Core shaping												
21	Retouched												
1	Conchoidally fractured												
18	Burnt stone (no.)												
678.5	Burnt stone (wt: g)												

Table L01: Quantification of the struck flint and burnt flint from Singledge Lane

15.2.1 A total of 83 struck flints, 5 pieces of micro-debitage (flakes and flake fragments less than 15mm in maximum dimension), one conchoidally fractured flint and 18 pieces (678.5g) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from the site (Table L01).

15.2.2 The majority of worked flints have been recovered from context [01] and [02], which produced 43 and 35 struck pieces respectively these also produced the greatest number and largest fragments of unworked burnt flints, amounting to nine unworked burnt flint fragments (209g) from context [01] and three fragments (9265.8g) from context [02]. The remaining worked flints and unworked burnt flint fragments were found in isolation or in pairs, in a number of different contexts.

### 15.3 Struck flint

#### Raw Materials

15.3.1 The struck pieces were made on a variety of flint types which ranged from translucent dark grey to mottled and opaque light grey. Cortex, where present, often appears as weathered nodular, or fresh nodular surface. The bedrock geology around the site consists of various chalk formations (Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation, New Pit Chalk Formation, Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, and the Margate Chalk Member), all of which contain knappable flint. That used here may have been obtained directly from the chalk

or indirectly from erosion or superficial deposits, such as the clay-with-flint and head deposits also present in the vicinity of the site (BGS 2018).

#### 15.4 **Condition**

15.4.1 The condition of the worked flint is variable with some fresh, some slightly chipped and some chipped pieces. This suggests that the pieces had moved to more or lesser extent after discard.

#### 15.5 **Description**

15.5.1 A total of 83 struck flints were recovered from Singledge Lane, including flakes, flake fragments, blade-like flakes, blades, cores, and 21 retouched pieces. The worked flint comprises mostly large thick flakes and knapping shatter and a few diagnostic pieces are present. The most easily dateable are a small number of prismatic blades and a blade core which are of the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. The rest is opportunistically and rather casually worked and include a number of crude scrapers and irregularly worked edge retouched pieces, along with a small number of cores, some of which are bifacially worked. These latter do resemble irregularly worked Lower / Middle Palaeolithic tools and it should be noted that Palaeolithic material has previously been found at or close to the site (Halliwell and Parfitt 1993; Parfitt and Halliwell 1996). However, the majority of the material, with the exception of a few Mesolithic/Early Neolithic pieces, are more reminiscent of later prehistoric industries.

#### 15.6 **Discussion**

15.6.1 The worked flint assemblage from Singledge Lane indicates human activity in the area during prehistory with the few fine blades indicating this occurred during the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and the cruder flakes and retouched pieces representing a later Bronze Age presence. As mentioned above, it is likely that even during the Palaeolithic this site was visited by early humans as is indicated by earlier discoveries in the vicinity (Halliwell and Parfitt 1993; Parfitt and Halliwell 1996) but no unambiguous Palaeolithic material could be identified within the current assemblage.

#### 15.7 **Recommendations**

15.7.1 The assemblage has been comprehensively recorded for the purpose of this evaluation report. Due to the likely residual nature of the struck flints no technological analyses are warranted.

#### 15.8 **References**

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<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>? (accessed 17-09-2018)

Halliwell, G. & Parfitt, K, 1993, Non-river gravel Lower and Middle Palaeolithic discoveries in East Kent, p. 85 (Article in serial). SKE29751.

Parfitt K, Halliwell, G, 1996, More Palaeolithic discoveries in East Kent (Article in serial).  
SKE29752.

15.9 **Lithic Catalogue** (*following pages*)

context	Sample	Decortication flake	Flake	Flake fragment	Blade-like flake	Blade	Blade fragment	Debitage <15mm	Core	Core shaping	Burin spall	Retouched	Conchoidally fractured	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt: g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Description
52	-		1													translucent grey	weathered nodular	fresh	Meso-BA	Flake with few negative flake scars on dorsal side
9		1	1													translucent grey	weathered nodular	slightly chipped	Prehistoric	Irregular, recorticated flake and a decortication flake
17							2									translucent grey	NA	slightly chipped	Prehistoric	undiagnostic
1				1												light grey translucent	nodular	slightly chipped	Prehistoric	partly recorticated flake fragment
9				2												grey	nodular	fresh	Prehistoric	undiagnostic flake fragments. One Bullhead flint?
1												2				translucent grey	weathered nodular	chipped	BA-IA	Two crudely struck flakes with normal and inverse retouch along the edges, irregular and somewhat obscured due to damage.
13		2														translucent dark grey	nodular	slightly chipped	Prehistoric	Decortication flakes. One well struck and some platform preparation, therefore possibly earlier.
5												1				mottled grey	nodular	slightly chipped	BA	Square (squat-like?) flake with one negative flake scar on dorsal side in the middle and straight edges and distal end. Small notch/some retouch along right edge. Crushing along right part of striking platform.
9													2	49.8	decoloured	nodular	burnt	undated		
81													1	12.4	decoloured	NA	burnt	undated		
7													2	109.1	decoloured	weathered nodular	burnt	undated		
79													1	32.4	decoloured	nodular	burnt	undated		
1												2			translucent dark grey	nodular	chipped	L-Neo/LBA	Two retouched pieces. One elongated with obtuse striking platform and inverse retouch along right edge. Other is large, thick flake with parallel negative flake/blade scars with some inverse retouch/damage along right edge.	
1													9	209.0	decoloured	weathered nodular	burnt	undated		
2													3	265.8	decoloured	weathered nodular	burnt	undated		
2		3	11	6		1	1	3	1	1		8	1		Translucent grey to opaque light grey	weathered nodular	slightly chipped	Meso/E-Neo and L-Neo/LBA	Well struck flakes (some with evidence of blade-based technology) and more crudely struck flakes with obtuse striking platforms. Two prismatic blades. Core (68.1g) with few flake removals (core on a flake?) Some undeveloped Hertzian cones on the striking platform. Retouched pieces have notches, coarse inverse and normal retouch, steep and acute retouched edges, a coarse denticulated flakes. One large flake with minimal retouch and parallel negative flake scars could be scraper (blank). One large grey and square flake has a neatly retouched edge along the right edge towards the distal end forming an acute edge. Neat and round. Side scraper? possibly Neolithic/EBA?	

context	Sample	Decortication flake	Flake	Flake fragment	Blade-like flake	Blade	Blade fragment	Debitage <15mm	Core	Core shaping	Burin spall	Retouched	Conchoidally fractured	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt: g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Description
1		3	6	14	1			5				4				Translucent dark grey with opaque light mottling	weathered nodular	chipped	LBA-IA	Retouched pieces have obtuse striking platforms, retouch along striking platform removing bulb of percussion, inverse and normal coarse retouch. Five cores (smallest 12.3g, largest 170.5g). The cores are unsystematic. Flakes are mainly crudely struck, often with obtuse striking platform.
1	sf1							1				4				Translucent dark grey with opaque light mottling	nodular`	chipped	Pal? And LBA-IA	Four retouched pieces, three LBA/IA flakes with steeply retouched edges, one well relatively well struck. One thick end scraper with an irregular edge. One thermal flake unifacially worked and partly edge retouched. Retouch likely later because this is not stained and not slightly recorticated. One small core (41.2g) producing small flakes from a cortical striking platform.

## **16 APPENDIX 5: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT**

*By Karen Deighton September 2018*

### **16.1 Introduction**

16.1.1 Animal bone was collected from 2 contexts during the course of an evaluation. These were identified as follows:

#### Context 1

The shaft of an adult cattle femur. Evidence for the removal of the epiphyses by sawing was observed at both the distal and proximal ends of the bone. This method of butchery usually suggests late post medieval date (i.e. late C18th and beyond).

#### Context 2

An abraded sheep/goat size long bone shaft fragment.

### **16.2 Significance, potential and recommendations for further work**

16.2.1 The animal bone has no significance and there are no recommendations for further work on the material.



## **17 APPENDIX 6: GLASS ASSESSMENT**

*By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, September 2018*

- 17.1 A single fragment (1g) of glass was recovered from the archaeological work and this was found in context [44]. The glass fragment is from an indeterminate closed object and consists of two layers of semi-transparent glass: the external layer consists of greenish-blue glass laid over an internal layer of possible a fili pale blue-green glass, which created a possible rectangular mesh pattern when the material was blown. The item is most likely to date to the late 19th-20th century. The glass has little significance and its only potential is to broadly date the context it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass.

## 18 APPENDIX 7: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-328734

### Project details

Project name	Land At Singledge Lane, Whitfield, Dover, Kent
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation in two phases was undertaken after an initial watching brief identified a series of cut features. A total of twenty-five 30m by 2m archaeological evaluation trenches were proposed across the entire area of the site in order to clarify the nature of the features encountered in the watching brief, to assess the rest of the site for archaeological potential and to understand how the planned ground works will affect archaeological remains. Both phases of evaluation established the presence of a natural horizon comprised of orange clays with gravels cut by natural and deliberate cut features. A significant number of the deliberate cut features were undeterminable in both character and date, those dateable dated to the Iron Age and Post-Mediaeval Period Natural fell from a height of 129.06m OD at the northern end of the site to 126.47m OD at the southern end of the site.
Project dates	Start: 08-05-2018 End: 07-09-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	KSLW18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	LINEAR DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	LINEAR DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	FEATURE Iron Age
Monument type	FEATURE Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Mesolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT Bronze Age
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT DOVER WHITFIELD Land At Singledge Lane
Postcode	CT16 3ER
Study area	9.2 Hectares
Site coordinates	TR 29661 44900 51.156523241976 1.284713737992 51 09 23 N 001 17 04 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

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Height OD / Depth Min: 126.47m Max: 129.06m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Bruce Ferguson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Abbey Developments Ltd

#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Archive ID	KSLW18
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Archive ID	KSLW18
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Archive ID	KSLW18
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Section","Survey","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Context sheet"

#### Project bibliography 1


Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Singledge Lane, Whitfield, Dover, Kent CT16 3ER: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Ferguson, B.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R13410
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 / A3 Client report with colour plates and illustrations, pdf format with PCA covers


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Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	25 September 2018

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**19 APPENDIX 8: KCC FIELDWORK REPORTING FORM**

<b>HER &amp; Fieldwork Notification Form</b>			
Sections <b>A</b> and <b>B</b> to be sent digitally to KCC Heritage Conservation Group <b>in advance of the start of fieldwork</b> . Section <b>C</b> to be completed and sent <b>at end of fieldwork</b> . Section <b>D</b> to be filled in and sent with completed report.			
<b>SECTION A - PROJECT DETAILS</b>			
<b>Site/Project Name:</b>	Land At Singledge Lane	<b>NGR:</b>	TR 29172 45286
<b>Site Address:</b> Land At Singledge Lane, Whitfield, Dover Kent CT16 3ER			
<b>Archaeological Contractor (inc name and address of project contact):</b>			
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			
Chris Mayo, Project Manager, Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre, 96 Endwell Road, London SE4 2PD			
<b>Commissioning Body/Client:</b>			
CgMs Consulting on behalf of Abbey Developments Ltd.			
<b>Development Proposals/Reason for Fieldwork:</b>		<b>Planning Reference:</b>	
Construction of 133 new residential units, consented under appeal Consent includes condition requiring archaeological watching brief		DOV/16/00136 APP/X2220/W/17/3179235	
<b>SECTION B - COMMENCEMENT OF FIELDWORK</b>			
<b>Type of Archaeological Fieldwork:</b>	Archaeological Evaluation	<b>Site Supervisor:</b>	Bruce Ferguson
<b>Specification for Works:</b>		<b>Site Contact Details:</b>	
Mayo, C. 2018, 'Land At Singledge Lane, Whitfield, Dover, Kent: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation', PCA unpublished report.			
<b>Local Museum Notified:</b>		<b>Site Code:</b> KSLW 18	
<b>Date:</b>			
<b>Local Arch Soc Notified:</b>			
<b>Date:</b>			
<b>START DATE:</b>	To be confirmed	<b>ANTICIPATED DURATION:</b>	15 days
I (archaeological contractor) confirm that all necessary provision has been made for the resources to complete the archaeological fieldwork, post-excavation analysis and reporting in accordance with the agreed specification.			
<b>Name:</b>	Chris Mayo		
<b>On behalf of:</b>	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd		

<b>Signed:</b>		<b>Date:</b>	28/06/18
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### SECTION C - COMPLETION OF FIELDWORK

<b>Date Fieldwork Completed:</b>	29-09-18	<b>Was fieldwork monitored by KCC/EH/Other?</b>	
<b>Further Fieldwork Anticipated:</b>	Unknown	<b>Who?</b>	Ben Found, KCC

**Map attached showing site location and extent of intervention?** Yes

**Summary of results (Continue on separate sheet if necessary):**


The first phase of eight evaluation trenches were carried out between 23<sup>rd</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> July following on from an archaeological watching brief carried out during groundworks at the site between May and June 2018. The second phase of 17 evaluation trenches was carried out between 28<sup>th</sup> August and 7<sup>th</sup> September 2018.

Natural deposits consistent with the known geology of the area comprised of orange clay with flint gravels were located between 128.69m OD to the northwest of the site, dropping to 126.47m OD to the southeast of the site.

The evaluation identified natural horizons in all trenches, to the central and extreme north-western areas these natural deposits were transected by natural features and deliberate cut features consistent with ditches, pits as well as undeterminable features. A ditch recorded in Trench 17 and a series of inter-cutting features recorded during the watching brief are considered to date to the early to late Post-Medieval period (17<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century). The remaining features are undated, with one preliminary dating to the Early Roman or Iron age period. The features were all sealed by subsoil then the present-day topsoil and turf.

**Agreed Reporting Stages and Program:**

Evaluation report

<b>Name:</b>	Chris Mayo		
<b>On behalf of:</b>	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited		
<b>Signed:</b>		<b>Date:</b>	25/09/18

### SECTION D - COMPLETION OF POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & REPORTING

Reports Submitted (Titles)	Copies to: (Number)						
	KCC	LPA	Arch Soc	Client	EH	Other	Digital Copies
Land At Singledge Lane, Whitfield, Dover Kent, CT16 3ER: An Archaeological Evaluation							1

<b>HER Data:</b>							
<b>Digital Mapping Data?</b>			<b>Notes:</b>				
<b>Location and Destination of Archive:</b>							
Unconfirmed, expected to be offered to Dover Museum							
<b>Name:</b>	Chris Mayo						
<b>On behalf of:</b>	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited						
<b>Signed:</b>					<b>Date:</b>	25/09/18	

# PCA

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