



Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Honeywood Parkway, White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, Kent

January 2017

Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Honeywood Parkway, White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, Kent



NGR: 631378 144379

Site Code: PARK/EV/17

(Planning Application: DOV/16/00976)

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NGR: 631356 144399

Site Code: PARK-EV-17

1. Summary

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Honeywood Parkway, White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, Kent in January 2017. A Planning Application (DOV/16/00976) to develop this site for the erection of a retail store with associated car parking was sent to Dover District Council, whereby the Council requested that a Condition on the planning permission for an Archaeological Evaluation to be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (SWAT Specification A and KCC Manual Part B) and in discussion with the Senior Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council. The results of the excavation of 19 evaluation trenches revealed that some features were present within trenches 1 and 2 but were thought by the excavation team to be natural (Figure 1). Five Prehistoric flints were retrieved from unstratified contexts. The natural geology of Brickearth was reached at an average depth of between 0.45m and 0.55m below ground level (BGL). Thus the Archaeological Evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Archaeological Specification.

2. Introduction

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by the land owners to carry out an archaeological evaluation at the above site. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (SWAT & KCC 2017) and in discussion with Ben Found Senior Archaeological Officer KCC. The evaluation was carried out from 23rd to 31st January 2017.

3. Site Description and Topography

3.1 The proposed development site is situated within the White Cliffs Business Park and is bounded by Honeywood Parkway access road and its associated roundabouts to the south, east and west. A wooded area bounds the PDA to the north and open ground to the west. The site covers an area of 2.99 Acres (12140 sq metres). The OS location is NGR 631356 144399.

3.2 The underlying geology is mapped as the site lies on Bedrock Geology of Margate Chalk Member-Chalk and the Superficial Deposits as Clay-with-Flints Formation, Clay, Silt and Sand (www.bgs.ac.uk/lexicon.cfm). However, Brickearth and not Clay with Flints was revealed on site.

Ground levels are about 122mAOD at the north of the site and about 120mAOD at the south area of the site.

4. Planning Background

4.1 Development proposals for this site comprise the build of a Lidl store of 1,690 sqm and 159 car parking spaces. On the basis of present archaeological information, the Archaeological Officer for Dover District Council recommended that the site should be subject to a programme of archaeological work in order to clarify the historical and archaeological elements within the site. Condition 4 of the planning permission states:

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has previously been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The specification shall include: Any safeguarding measures, identified in the evaluation as necessary, to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation in accordance with a timetable which has previously been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

Reason: To ensure appropriate assessment of the archaeological implications of any development proposals and the subsequent mitigation of adverse impacts through preservation in situ or by record. These details are required prior to the commencement of the development as they form an intrinsic part of the proposal, the approval of which cannot be disaggregated from the carrying out of the rest of the development.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 The Kent County Council Historic Environment Record (KCCHER) has provided details of any previous investigations and discoveries. The potential of this area has been gauged in relation to the proximity of known archaeological remains and is defined in the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Canterbury Archaeological Trust July 2016). The Late Prehistoric period is strongly represented within the 500m search radius and suggests that it is likely that archaeology of this date could be found within the PDA.

5.2 An archaeological evaluation carried out by L P Archaeology in November 2006 on the adjoining access road (Honeywood Parkway) and the two roundabouts found in the trench 10 to the east three ditches and a pit. Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from two of the features, struck flint and one sherd of Samian ware.

5.3 In the vicinity is an important Roman road at 230m to the east of the PDA could suggest that associated Roman remains, settlement, burials, pits and ditches could also be found within the PDA. The CAT DBA found limited evidence for Anglo-Saxon and Post-Medieval remains but suggests there may be training trenches and associated works from WW1. Further information on the above is provided in the Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (CAT July 2016) see below:

Prehistoric (c.5000,000 BP – AD43)

5.6 During a watching brief in 2010 two bi-facially worked hand-axes and five waste flakes likely to be of Palaeolithic date were recovered approximately 301m west of the PDA (TR 34 SW 908). Further, two Acheulian hand-axes and five heavily patinated flints were found during an evaluation approximately 150m south-west of the PDA in 2010 (TR 34 SW 1021). A worked flint dated to the Lower Palaeolithic was found 230m north-west of the PDA in 2004 (TR 34 SW 1095).

5.7 A broken Mesolithic adze/axe and probable Neolithic and Bronze Age struck flints were recovered during an evaluation and topsoil clearing at Honeywood Parkway, approximately 285m north-west of the PDA in 2000 (TR 34 SW 613). In addition to this, half of an Early-Middle Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead was found approximately 258m north-east of the PDA in 2013. The find spot also yielded a number of scrapers and struck flints (TR 34 SW 990).

5.8 Further Neolithic-Bronze Age struck flints were found lightly scattered in the plough soil during evaluation trenching approximately 206m west of the PDA in 2001 (TR 34 SW 625). This was followed in 2003 by the discovery of 182 struck flints dating to the same period during a watching brief in the same area (TR 34 SW 909). Although this collection consisted mainly of flakes, some retouching was evident and two scrapers and one piercer were identified. A prehistoric pit found on the site contained carbon-rich deposits in which 44 burnt-flints were found. It is believed that these results provide evidence for nearby cooking activity during the Neolithic or Bronze Age; a further two burnt "potboilers" were found approximately 220m north-west of the PDA during a watching brief in 2004 (TR 34 SW 910). Also recovered as part of this investigation were 41 struck flints primarily of Neolithic-Bronze Age date. The majority of these were waste flakes but 9 retouched/utilised pieces and 5 cores/struck lumps were identified in the collection.

5.9 The large volume of struck flint from this period found in the area is further evidenced from the 46 prehistoric struck flints revealed during an evaluation in 2004. In this instance, again the majority of the pieces were waste flakes, however, five cores/core fragments/bashed lumps were identified in addition to one rough scraper and six flakes with retouch (TR 34 SW 920). Most of these were recovered from the subsoil. Further, a scatter of Neolithic/Bronze Age struck flints and occasional calcined flints were collected as part of a watching brief approximately 230m north-west of the PDA in 2004 (TR 34 SW 1095), and struck flint of broadly later Neolithic to Bronze Age date was identified during a programme of archaeological excavation to the south of Honeywood Parkway in 2014 roughly 145m west of the PDA (TR 34 SW 1099).

5.10 An assemblage of 326 worked flints was retrieved from the topsoil and across the site as part of an evaluation carried out in 2010 approximately 150m south-west of the PDA (TR 34 SW 1020). The majority of the material was ascribed a later prehistoric date.

5.11 Characterised by the presence of sherds with rusticated finishes, a small collection of flint-tempered pottery dating from the early- to mid-Iron Age was identified in the topsoil during evaluation trenching for the A256 improvements only 140m north-east of the PDA (TR 34 SW 675). The collection can be broadly equated with Highstead Period 3B on the basis of consistent regional evidence.

5.12 Also of Iron Age date, a ditch containing flint, charcoal and pottery in the upper fill was located approximately 221m north-east of the PDA during an evaluation in advance of the Whitfield-Eastry bypass in 1995 (TR 34 SW 676). It was likely to have been an enclosure ditch or a field boundary marker.

5.13 Located directly adjacent to the PDA to the east, evaluation which took place as part of the Phase 1 development of the White Cliffs Business Park in 2006 (TR 34 SW 481) revealed four features likely to be of prehistoric date, flint debitage, burnt flint and several sherds of Iron Age pottery. The features were interpreted as having been ditches with one representing either a ditch 'terminus' or possibly a pit.

5.14 Further, albeit truncated, prehistoric features were identified during an investigation in advance of the completion of a roundabout and length of road immediately to the east of the PDA in 2007 (TR 34 SW 939). In this instance a number of ditches were identified and flints were collected from several tree bowls. One of the ditches was slightly larger than the others and was therefore interpreted as representing a more substantial boundary ditch.

5.15 A further possible prehistoric ditch was located during trial trenching at Dover Christ Church Academy approximately 230m south-west of the PDA in 2014. Although the feature was dated by a few prehistoric flint flakes it is equally possible that the ditch, interpreted as being part of an enclosure or boundary, was related to Roman activity within the local vicinity.

5.16 Two sherds of pottery dated to 1500 BC – AD 50 were recovered during the excavation which took place in 2014 approximately 145m west of the PDA (TR 34 SW 1099).

Romano-British (c.AD43 – 450)

5.17 The Roman road to Richborough (Margary 1955, 32) lies approximately 230m to the east of the PDA and was recorded (TR 34 SW 94) prior to the construction of the Lydden-Dover bypass. The inspection yielded a large quantity of Romano-British pottery sherds, including Samian ware, and a number of horse shoes. It is notable that the road appears not to respect the grain of the landscape in terms of field systems (see all Figs), suggesting that the latter could even represent a pre-Roman topography.

5.18 Archaeological evaluation directly adjacent to the PDA revealed Samian pottery (TR 34 SW 481).

5.19 Further evidence for domestic activity dating to this period has been recorded 115m to the south-west of the PDA. During an evaluation in 2010 a slickstone, used to smooth out linen as part of the laundering process, was recovered (TR 34 SW 1019). Two cremation burials were also excavated here in addition to a ditch and two pits containing significant quantities of pottery. Post holes, potentially relating to settlement, were also identified.

5.20 Six sherds of Roman period pottery have been found in the gardens of Archer's Court secondary school (NMR 468128), some 340m south-west of the PDA.

5.21 A badly worn Roman copper alloy *nummus* coin of the House of Constantine (early to mid-fourth century) was discovered by a metal detectorist approximately 305m south-east of the PDA in 2005 (MKE64889).

5.22 To the east of the PDA, a now defunct field boundary, perpendicular to the Roman road (Figs 3 and 4) appears not to have aligned with the potentially ancient landscape suggested above: and may have had a connection with the road itself. It may therefore reflect part of a superimposed Romano-British landscape locally, preserved in the field system, but is perhaps more likely to have been later imposed given the longevity of the road's use.

Anglo-Saxon (c.450 – 1066)

5.23 An early medieval copper alloy pendant or perhaps a hanging bowl escutcheon was discovered approximately 280m east of the PDA by a metal detectorist in 1998 (MKE62766).

Medieval (c 1066 – 1540)

5.24 The PDA lies in Whitfield parish, its proper name being Bewsfield (in Domesday, *Bevesfel*).

5.25 During an evaluation in 2004 three ditches probably belonging to the medieval period were found below the subsoil approximately 330m west of the PDA (TR 34 SW 919). Although this dating is most likely, however, it was highlighted that a Roman date should not be ruled out.

Post-medieval (c. 1540-1900)

5.26 A post-medieval ditch was recorded in 2006 immediately east of the PDA. Victorian pottery was also identified.

5.27 Nine gullies, possibly relating to deep ploughing of the fields or with draining the heavy clay soil on the site, were identified during evaluation trenching approximately 270m north-west of the PDA in 2000 (TR 34 SW 612); these features are likely to have been of nineteenth-century date.

5.28 Hasted describes Whitfield Parish at the end of the eighteenth century as: "*very small and narrow, it is a very unfrequented place, situated on very high ground, in a poor country of open uninclined land, the soil of which is in general chalk and very light, though there are some few strypes of deep ground more fertile than the rest.*"

5.29 The (originally) Roman road from Dover to Richborough, passing in the vicinity of the PDA, remained in use into the post-medieval period, and is marked on maps by Symondson (1596), Andrews, Dury and Herbert (1768), Mudge (1801) and the first edition of the Ordnance Survey (OS; 1876).

5.30 Apart from the ancient grain of the landscape, local topography only becomes clearer from Mudge onwards, with the nearby pocket of woodland, Archers Court Wood, clearly shown (not reproduced here). The corner of a field system which ties in with this ancient landscape, shown on the OS, incorporates the hedge which forms the north-easternmost corner of the PDA, the land adjacent wooded in c 1960

Modern (c.1900 – 2017)

5.32 Archers Court Hill First World War trench system (TR 34 SW 518), constructed in 1916 either as part of a training exercise for troops, or, as described in a more contemporary account, as an anti-invasion defence feature (TR 34 SW 858), was located within the north-east corner of Archers Court School grounds, approximately 340m south-west of the PDA. HER outputs also indicated a cropmark revealing the presence of a further possible trench system within the vicinity of the PDA, approximately 386m to the north-east.

Undated

5.33 During a programme of archaeological excavation in advance of planned development of the area approximately 145m west of the PDA in 2014, a range of features were recorded. These included hollows, pits and linear and curvilinear gullies and a linear north-south aligned feature (TR 34 SW 1099). The limited cultural material recovered during this work, however, suggests that it is not possible to rule out a geological origin for these features.

5.34 Two pits and two ditches were excavated during evaluation some 310m west of the PDA in 2002. No datable material was recovered (TR 34 SW 967).

5.35 An evaluation in 2003 approximately 355m west of the PDA revealed two pits or post-holes in one trench. Although a monitoring visit observed burnt flints in several trenches (TR 34 SW 988).

5.36 Running in an east-west direction, two U-shaped ditches were discovered along the route of the Lydden-Dover bypass after the topsoil had been removed.

(CAT DBA July 2016)

6. Aims and Objectives

According to the SWAT Archaeological Specification, the aims and objectives for the archaeological work were:

The primary objective of the archaeological evaluation is to establish or otherwise the presence of any potential archaeological features which may be impacted by the proposed development.

The aims of this investigation are to determine the potential for Roman activity and in particular the adjacent Early Iron Age ditches, and also in any other Prehistoric and Roman activity.

The programme of archaeological work should be carried out in a phased approach and will commence with evaluation through trial trenching. This initial phase should determine whether any significant archaeological remains would be affected by the development and if so what mitigation measures are appropriate. Such measures may include further detailed archaeological excavation, or an archaeological watching brief during construction work or an engineering solution to any preservation in situ requirements.

This specification sets out the requirements for trial trenching on the site and any further archaeological work, such as detailed excavation work or a watching brief, would need to be subject to further specifications.

7. Methodology

The initial evaluation comprised 19 machine excavated trenches (c.20-25m x 1.8m) in a layout agreed with the Senior Archaeologist KCC. Each trench was machine excavated down to the top of any significant archaeological horizon/level or to the top of 'natural' subsoil where no archaeological deposits have been found at a higher level.

The trench layout (Figure 1) included the dug L P evaluation trench and trenches 2 & 4 were orientated to expose any continuation of the Early Iron Age ditches found in the L P trench.

8. Monitoring

Curatorial monitoring was available during the course of the evaluation and Ben Found Senior Archaeologist KCC visited site.

9. Results

Only two of the 19 evaluation trenches (Trenches 1 and 2), both located in the north-west corner of the development site, exposed features of potential archaeological significance, although none of the eight features contained any cultural materials, or, indeed, anything indicative of associated and/or nearby human activity, such as charcoal or scorched daub flecking.

Trench 1

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 4 (see also Plates 17, 19, 20). The trench lay on an NE alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.70m.

Undisturbed natural geology **(19)** was identified across the trench as yellow brown sandy silty clay, at a depth of approximately 0.78m (120.84mOD) below the present ground surface at 121.62m OD at the NE end of the trench.

The natural geology **(19)** was sealed by a layer of mid brown to orange silty sandy subsoil topped by topsoil **(18)** 0.12m thick.

A small feature **[02]**, probably circular in plan and measuring 0.7m by 0.25m, with a maximum depth of 0.22m, was partly exposed and excavated in the south-west part of the trench. Its fill of mid orange-brown clay silt **(01)** contained occasional flint pebbles but no other inclusions. It lay some 50mm northwest of the 0.45m deep, 1.47m wide lobate terminal of an apparently linear feature **[04]**, the fill of which **(03)** was identical to that of Feature 2.

Some 0.8m to the northeast a large feature **[04]** measuring 7.75m wide to the northwest reducing to 4.37m to the southeast, was partly exposed and sample excavated in three investigatory slots. Its maximum exposed depth was 0.4m. Its mid-to-light orange-tinged clay-silt **(03)**, which contained occasional flint pebbles, was cut by a 0.15m deep seemingly oval pit **[06]** which measured 1.12m by 0.65m, was partly exposed some 20mm northeast of Feature 4.

A linear feature **[10]** of irregular width and depth was exposed some 4.35m to the northeast of Feature 8. The linear feature varied in width from 1.5m to 0.24m and in depth from 10mm to 0.32m and contained mid orange-brown clay silt **(09)** with occasional inclusions of finely fragmented chalk and more frequent flint pebbles.

All features cut either natural brickearth **(19)**, although a small area of outcropping bedrock chalk **(20)**, not recorded in plan or section) was exposed in the northeast end of the trench.

The absence of any cultural materials or any evidence of anthropic activity within the fills of the above-described features points to them being of natural origin, probably as natural drainage channels and/or solution hollows formed during the semi-periglacial conditions of the early Holocene.

Trench 2

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 4 (see also Plates 15, 16, 18). The trench lay on an NNE alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.70m.

Undisturbed natural geology **(19)** was identified across the trench as sandy silty clay, at a depth of approximately 0.44m (121.33mOD) below the present ground surface at 121.77m OD at the NNE end of the trench.

The natural geology **(19)** was sealed by a layer of mid brown silty sandy topsoil **(18)** 0.10m thick. Three linear features of potential archaeological significance were exposed in this trench. All were of approximate north-south or north-west/south-east alignment, and two were

probably the north-western extensions of two ditches, thought to be of Late Prehistoric/Iron Age date, previously exposed in an evaluation trench cut on land now occupied by Honeywood Parkway, approximately 20m to the southeast. A ditch-like feature **[12]** with a variable width of between 2.52m and 2.2 and a maximum exposed depth of 0.22m was investigated in the north-eastern part of the Trench 2. Its mid-dark orange-brown clay-silt fill **(11)** contained very occasional flint fragments and more frequent flint pebbles but no other inclusions were observed. A similar but parallel-sided ditch-like feature **[14]** lay some 2m to the south west. This feature, the fill of which **(13)** was identical to that of the previously described feature, was 2.25m wide and 0.22m deep. The deepest part occurred on the features south-western side, and the remainder being shallow and gradually sloping. The irregular base of this feature suggested that it may have been of natural origin as described in respect of the Trench 1 features. A modern ditch containing the truncated stumps of wooden posts (not ascribed a context recording number) lay 0.7m to the southwest of Feature 14, with another linear, ditch-like feature **[16]** exposed 6.3m southwest of the modern feature. The fill **(15)** of this feature, which was 1.15m wide and 0.28m deep, consisted of mid-dark orange-brown clay-silt with frequent flint pebble and flint fragment inclusions.

All the above-described features in both Trenches 1 and 2 cut undisturbed natural brickearth and were sealed by mid-dark orange-brown humus-rich clay **(17)**, effectively a transitional sub-soil marking the graduated boundary between the sandy silty clay of natural brickearth **(19)** and the dark brown humic agricultural plough/topsoil **(18)**, which had a maximum thickness (in Trench 2) of 0.5m.

Trench 3

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 4. The trench lay on an NNW alignment and measured approximately 15m by 1.70m.

Undisturbed natural geology **(302)** was identified across the trench as sandy silty clay, at a depth of approximately 0.62m (121.23mOD) below the present ground surface at 121.85m OD at the NNW end of the trench. The natural geology **(302)** was sealed by a layer of mid brown humic topsoil **(301)** 0.15m thick.

Trench 4

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 4 (see also Plate 12). The trench lay on an NNE alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.70m.

Undisturbed natural geology **(402)** was identified across the trench as sandy silty clay, at a depth of approximately 0.18m (120.31mOD) below the present ground surface at 121.13m OD at the NNE end of the trench. The natural geology **(402)** was sealed by a layer of mid brown humic topsoil **(401)** 0.10m thick.

Trench 5

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 4. The trench lay on an NNW alignment and measured approximately 20m by 1.70m.

Undisturbed natural geology **(502)** was identified across the trench as sandy silty clay, at a depth of approximately 0.65m (121.70mOD) below the present ground surface at 121.05m OD at the NNW end of the trench. The natural geology **(502)** was sealed by a layer of mid brown humic topsoil **(501)** 0.15m thick.

Trench 6

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 4 (see also Plate 7). The trench lay on an NNW alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.70m.

Undisturbed natural geology **(602)** was identified across the trench as sandy silty clay, at a depth of approximately 0.69m (121.61mOD) below the present ground surface at 122.30m OD at the NNW end of the trench. The natural geology **(602)** was sealed by a layer of mid brown humic topsoil **(6)** 0.20m thick.

Trench 7

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 4 (see also Plate 6). The trench lay on an NE alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.70m.

Undisturbed natural geology **(702)** was identified across the trench as sandy silty clay, at a depth of approximately 0.84m (1121.70mOD) below the present ground surface at 122.54m OD at the NE end of the trench. The natural geology **(702)** was sealed by a layer of mid brown humic topsoil **(701)** 0.20m thick.

Trench 8

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 4 (see also Plate 11). The trench lay on an NNW alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.70m.

Undisturbed natural geology **(802)** was identified across the trench as sandy silty clay, at a depth of approximately 0.49m (121.27mOD) below the present ground surface at 1121.76m OD at the NNW end of the trench. The natural geology **(802)** was sealed by a layer of mid brown humic topsoil **(801)** 0.30m thick.

Trench 9

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 4. The trench lay on a NE alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.70m.

Undisturbed natural geology **(902)** was identified across the trench as sandy silty clay, at a depth of approximately 0.50m (121.55mOD) below the present ground surface at 122.05m OD at the NE end of the trench. The natural geology **(902)** was sealed by a layer of mid brown humic topsoil **(901)** 0.25m thick.

Trench 10

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 4 (see also Plate 10). The trench lay on an NNW alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.70m.

Undisturbed natural geology **(1002)** was identified across the trench as sandy silty clay, at a depth of approximately 0.39m (121.76mOD) below the present ground surface at 122.15m OD at the NNW end of the trench. The natural geology **(1002)** was sealed by a layer of mid brown humic topsoil **(1001)** 0.25m thick.

Trench 11

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 4 (see also Plate 10). The trench lay on an NE alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.70m.

Undisturbed natural geology **(1102)** was identified across the trench as sandy silty clay, at a depth of approximately 0.58m (121.94mOD) below the present ground surface at 122.52m OD at the NE end of the trench. The natural geology **(1102)** was sealed by a layer of mid brown humic topsoil **(1101)** 0.20m thick.

Trench 12

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 4 (see also Plate 3). The trench lay on an NNW alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.70m.

Undisturbed natural geology **(1202)** was identified across the trench as sandy silty clay, at a depth of approximately 0.68m (121.99mOD) below the present ground surface at 122.67m OD at the NNW end of the trench. The natural geology **(1202)** was sealed by a layer of mid brown humic topsoil **(1201)** 0.30m thick.

Trench 13

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 4. The trench lay on a NE alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.70m.

Undisturbed natural geology **(1302)** was identified across the trench as sandy silty clay, at a depth of approximately 0.84m (122.07mOD) below the present ground surface at 122.91m OD at the NE end of the trench. The natural geology **(1302)** was sealed by a layer of mid brown humic topsoil **(1301)** 0.30m thick.

Trench 14

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 4. The trench lay on an NNW alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.70m.

Undisturbed natural geology **(1402)** was identified across the trench as sandy silty clay, at a depth of approximately 0.88m (121.72mOD) below the present ground surface at 122.60m OD at the NNW end of the trench. The natural geology **(1402)** was sealed by a layer of mid brown humic topsoil **(1401)** 0.25m thick.

Trench 15

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 4 (see also Plate 8). The trench lay on an NE alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.70m.

Undisturbed natural geology **(1502)** was identified across the trench as sandy silty clay, at a depth of approximately 0.79m (121.79mOD) below the present ground surface at 122.58m OD at the NE end of the trench. The natural geology **(1502)** was sealed by a layer of mid brown humic topsoil **(1501)** 0.25m thick.

Trench 16

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 4 (see also Plates 4, 13). The trench lay on an NNW alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.70m.

Undisturbed natural geology **(1602)** was identified across the trench as sandy silty clay, at a depth of approximately 0.44m (121.87mOD) below the present ground surface at 122.33m OD at the NNW end of the trench. The natural geology **(1602)** was sealed by a layer of mid brown humic topsoil **(1601)** 0.30m thick.

Trench 17

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 4 (see also Plates 9, 14). The trench lay on an NE alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.70m.

Undisturbed natural geology **(1702)** was identified across the trench as sandy silty clay, at a depth of approximately 0.50m (121.87mOD) below the present ground surface at 122.37m OD at the NE end of the trench. The natural geology **(1702)** was sealed by a layer of mid brown humic topsoil **(1701)** 0.30m thick.

Trench 18

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 4. The trench lay on an NNW alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.70m.

Undisturbed natural geology **(1802)** was identified across the trench as sandy silty clay, at a depth of approximately 0.44m (121.87mOD) below the present ground surface at 122.33m OD at the NNW end of the trench. The natural geology **(1802)** was sealed by a layer of mid brown humic topsoil **(1801)** 0.30m thick.

Trench 19

The plan is recorded in Figures 1 & 4. The trench lay on an NE alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.70m.

Undisturbed natural geology **(1902)** was identified across the trench as sandy silty clay, at a depth of approximately 0.50m (121.87mOD) below the present ground surface at 122.37m OD at the NE end of the trench. The natural geology **(1902)** was sealed by a layer of mid brown humic topsoil **(1901)** 0.30m thick.

10. Discussion

Although two linear features in Trench 2 (CRNs 12 and 16) were interpreted as ditches on the basis of their close proximity to, and common alignment with, two ditches exposed in the previously excavated evaluation trench by L P Archaeology. It can therefore be proposed that, assuming their identity as ditches, these features indicated the presence of a field system lying at some distance from any significant settlement or focus of occupation activity. All the other features exposed during the evaluation were interpreted as of natural origin, but the similar absence of cultural evidence within their fills suggests that they were not associated with human settlement/occupation activity. The proposed development can therefore be judged to pose no threat to any significant archaeological remains.

11. Finds

Five Prehistoric worked flints were found across the site in unstratified locations. The initial appraisal suggests that they are: 'broadly dated material containing only five pieces, all were decent looking and none need post-date the Early Bronze Age. All have the potential to be broadly contemporary although the one flake which showed a more advanced early-stage chalk-soil type patina, which could be later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, might be even more residual and unrelated to the rest' (Paul Hart pers corres).

12. Conclusion

The evaluation trenches at the proposed development site revealed some features but no significant archaeological features or artefacts (in context).

The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification. A common stratigraphic sequence was recognised across the site comprised of topsoil **(100)** sealing subsoil **(101)** which overlay the natural geology of Brickearth **(102)**. Therefore, this evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the aims and objectives as set out in the planning condition and the Archaeological Specification.

13. Acknowledgements

SWAT Archaeology would like to thank the client for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Ben Found Senior Archaeological Officer KCC. Site survey and illustrations were produced by Bartek Cichy. The fieldwork was undertaken by Dan Worsley, Dan Latus and Tim Allen MCIfA and the project was managed and report written by Tim Allen MCIfA and Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA.

Paul Wilkinson 10/02/2017

14. References

Canterbury Archaeological Trust. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Report: *White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, Kent*

Institute for Field Archaeologists (IfA), Rev (2014). *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*

KCC Specification Manual Part B

KCC and Historic England HER data 2016

L P Archaeology: *Archaeological Evaluation of White Cliffs Business Park Dover (Phase 1)*

SWAT Archaeology (2016) *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Honeywood Parkway, Dover, Kent*

KCC HER Summary Form

Site Name: Land at Honeywood Parkway, Whitfield, Dover Kent

SWAT Site Code: PARK/EV/17

Site Address: As above

Summary:

Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT) carried out Archaeological Evaluation on the development site above. The site has planning permission for retail store and parking whereby Dover District Council requested that Archaeological Evaluation be undertaken to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains. The Archaeological Evaluation revealed some archaeology.

District/Unitary: Dover District Council

Period(s):

NGR (centre of site to eight figures) 631356 144399

Type of Archaeological work: Archaeological Evaluation

Date of recording: January 2017

Unit undertaking recording: Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT. Archaeology)

Geology: Underlying geology is Brickearth

Title and author of accompanying report: Wilkinson P. (2017) Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Honeywood Parkway, Dover, Kent

Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate)

Five worked Prehistoric flints were found in a scatter across the site. In addition undated possible features were found in two of the trenches

Location of archive/finds: SWAT. Archaeology. Graveney Rd, Faversham, Kent. ME13 8UP

Contact at Unit: Paul Wilkinson

Date: 10/02/2017



Figure 1: Honeywood, Parkway, Dover: Evaluation trench plan in relation to the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map.

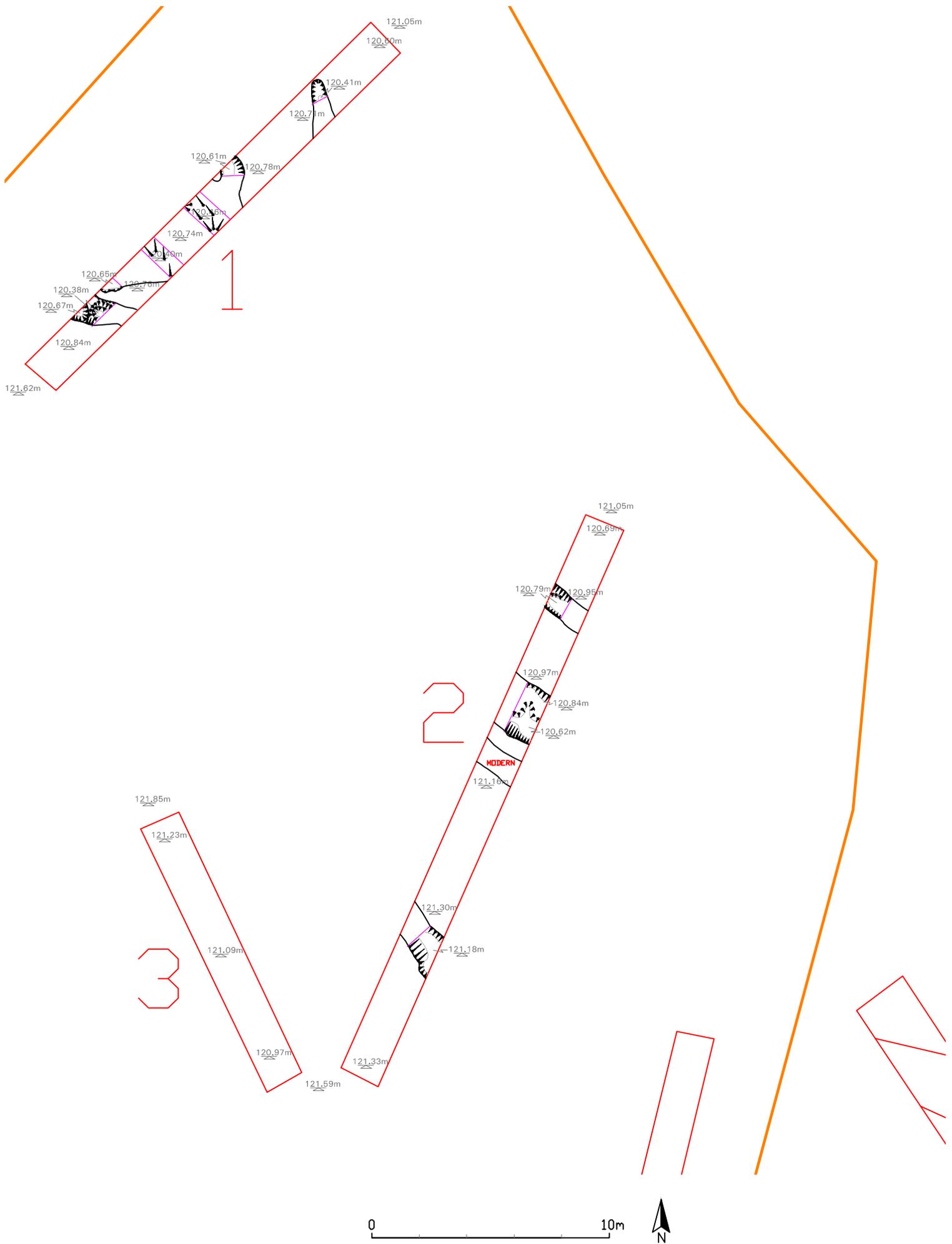
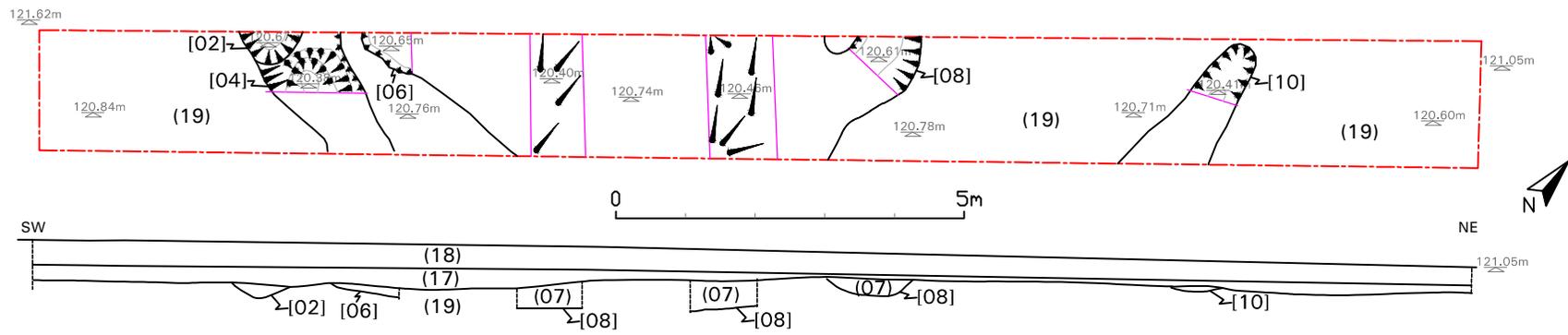
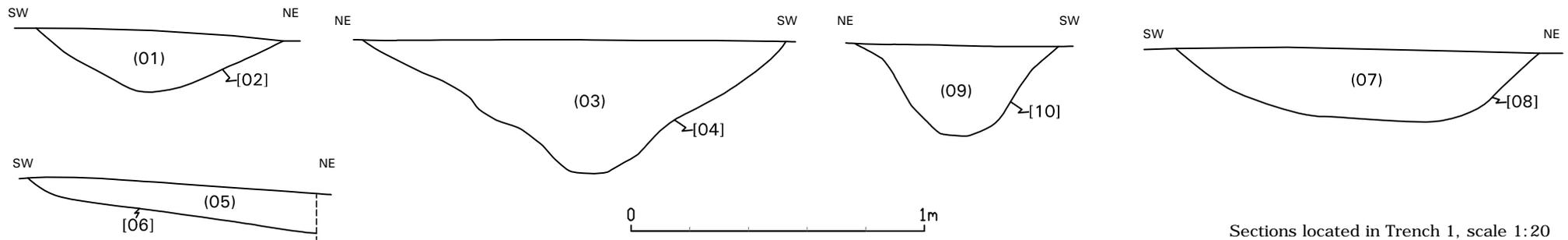


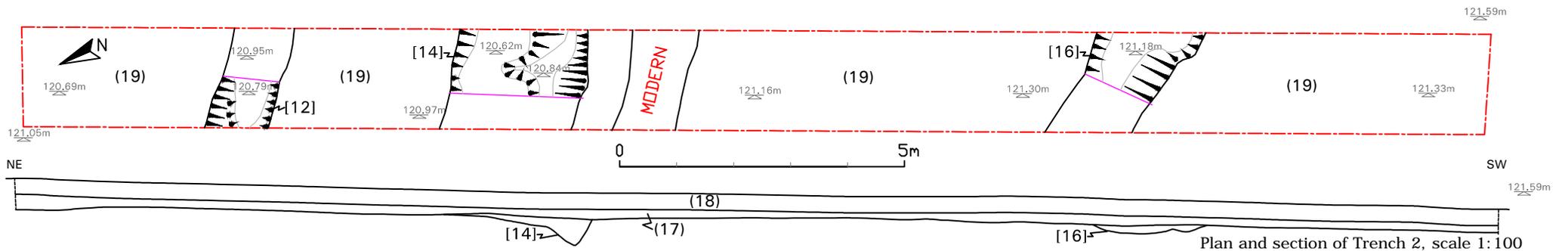
Figure 2: Honeywood, Parkway, Dover: Plan of Evaluation trench 1, 2 and 3, scale 1:200.



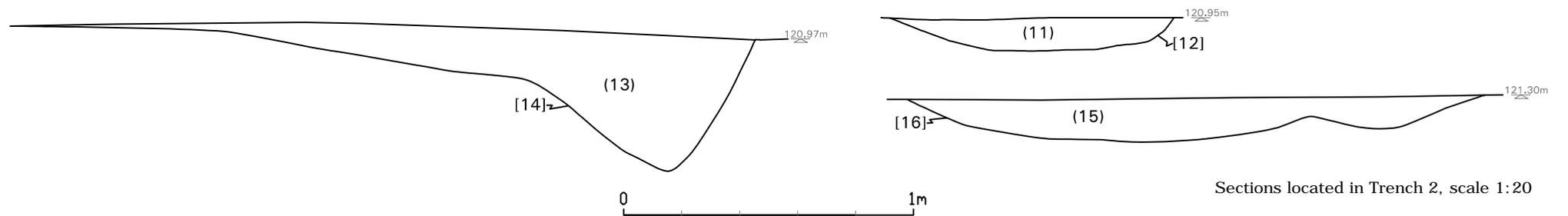
Plan and section of Trench 1, scale 1:100



Sections located in Trench 1, scale 1:20



Plan and section of Trench 2, scale 1:100



Sections located in Trench 2, scale 1:20

Figure 3: Honeywood, Parkway, Dover: Site drawings.



Figure 4: Evaluation Trenches in relation to the aerial photograph.



Plate 1. Google Earth 2007



Plate 2. Google Earth 2013



Plate 3. Trench 2 (looking NW)



Plate 4. Trench 16 (looking NW)



Plate 5. Trench 10 (looking NW)



Plate 6. Trench 7 (looking NNE)



Plate 7. Trench 6 (looking NW)



Plate 8. Trench 15 (looking SW)



Plate 9. Trench 17 (looking SW)



Plate 10. Trench 11 (looking NE)



Plate 11. Trench 8 (looking NW)



Plate 12. (Trench 4 (looking SSW)



Plate 13. Trench 16 section



Plate 14. Trench 17 section



Plate 15. Trench 2 (looking NNE)



Plate 16. Trench 2. Ditch 16



Plate 17. Trench 1. Feature 2, 4, 6



Plate 18. Trench 2. Ditch 14



Plate 19. Trench 1. Feature 10



Plate 20. Trench 1 (looking NNE)