

Archaeological Evaluation of land at
Burgess Road, Aylesham, Dover, Kent.
(Aylesham Village Expansion Phase
2B Parcel 4)



Parcel 4 NGR: 623994 1525533

Site Code: AYL-EV-23 Phase 2B Parcel 4

Planning Application: DOV/21/00758

26/06/2023

V1

SWAT Archaeology

The office, School Farm Oast

Graveney Road, Faversham, Kent, ME13 8UP

Email: info@swatarchaeology.co.uk

Tel: 01795 532548 and 07885700112

© SWAT Archaeology 2023 all rights reserved

Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. Introduction..... | 4 |
| 2. Site Description, Topography and Geology..... | 4 |
| 3. Planning Background..... | 5 |
| 4. Archaeological and Historical Background..... | 7 |
| 5. Aims and Objectives..... | 11 |
| 6. Methodology..... | 11 |
| 7. Monitoring..... | 13 |
| 8. Results..... | 13 |
| 9. Finds..... | 19 |
| 10. Discussion and Conclusion..... | 20 |
| 11. Acknowledgements..... | 23 |
| 12. References..... | 23 |

Appendix 1 – Trench Tables

Appendix 2 – Catalogue of Pottery

Appendix 3 – Catalogue of Worked Lithics

Plates

- Plate 1: Working shot of trench 4.3 excavation
- Plate 2: Drone plan of trench 4.5
- Plate 3: Section of linear [4.504]
- Plate 4: Section of linear [4.507]
- Plate 5: Working shot and plan of linear [4.507]
- Plate 6: Sample Section 2 of Trench 4.9
- Plate 7: Plan of Trench 4.8
- Plate 8: Plan of Pit [4.309]
- Plate 9: Sample Section 2 of Trench 4.3
- Plate 10: Drone Plan of Trench 4.2
- Plate 11: Sample Section 1 (Test Pit 1) of trench 4.1
- Plate 12: Sample Section 2 of Trench 4.1

Figures

- Figure 1: Site location plan
- Figure 2: Trench location plan
- Figure 3: Trench location plan and development plan
- Figure 4: Trench 4.1 plan and sections
- Figure 5: Trench 4.3 plan and sections
- Figure 6: Trench 4.5 plan and sections
- Figure 7: Trench Location plan and 2007 Satellite image
- Figure 8: Trench location plan and historic 1950 OS map

Summary

Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Kings Road, Aylesham, Dover Kent (Aylesham Village Expansion Phase 2B Parcel 4). A Planning Application (DOV/21/0758) was approved by Dover District Council for the erection of 40 dwellings and all associated infrastructure, access and landscaping. Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation (KCCHC) advised Dover District Council (DDC) that a programme of archaeological investigations take place prior to development, therefore Dover District Council requested that an Archaeological Evaluation be undertaken in order to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area (PDA).

The work was carried out by SWAT Archaeology in April and May 2023, in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological specification produced by SWAT Archaeology (Holmes and Worsley, 2022) and in discussion with the Senior Archaeological Officer at KCCHC.

The results of the evaluation identified limited undated archaeological remains within the proposed development area. Archaeology was present within 2 of the 9 trenches. This consisted of two ephemeral undated linears and a larger 1.7m wide x 0.7m deep linear within Trench 4.5, and a single shallow pit within Trench 4.3 that produced ceramic material and flintwork dating from the Middle Bronze Age (MBA) to the Late Iron Age (LIA). The PDA was situated across a steep incline, with trenches excavated above, across and below the incline. A superficial geology of brickearth head deposit was encountered in the base of trenches excavated towards the bottom of the incline, whereas a geology of unstructured chalk with periglacial striations infilled with brickearth was encountered at the base of trenches excavated towards the top of the incline.

Archaeological Evaluation of land at Burgess Road, Aylesham, Dover,
Kent. (Aylesham Village Expansion Phase 2B Parcel 4)

Parcel NGR: 623846 152296

Site Code: AYL-EV-23 Phase 2B Parcel 4

Planning Application: DOV/21/00758

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Barratt Homes to carry out an archaeological evaluation at Burgess Road, Aylesham, Dover, Kent (Phase 2B Parcel 4) as part of the Aylesham Village Expansion Project.
- 1.1.2 The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification previously produced by SWAT Archaeology (Holmes and Worsley, 2022). The evaluation was carried out between the 11th and 19th April 2023 and between the 15th and 17th May 2023.
- 1.1.3 The archaeological evaluation was implemented at the request of KCCHC to clarify the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area (PDA) and to ascertain the impact the development may have on the potential archaeological horizon.
- 1.1.4 This report summarizes the results of the evaluation and considers the potential impact to the archaeological resource resulting from the proposed development to determine whether any further archaeological mitigation will be required.

2. Site Description, Topography and Geology

- 2.1.1 The Aylesham Village Expansion Project takes in parts of the existing village of Aylesham and includes extensive areas of new development to the north of the present development. The works in question (Phase 2B Parcel 4) are located to the East of the present village on a grassed open space. At the time of the evaluation, Parcel 4 was bounded on its northwestern side by existing residential properties on Burgess Road and surrounded on its other sides by previously landscaped open grassland. Parcel 4 is centered on NGR 623994 152533, measuring approximately 8,080 sq. m (0.81ha) in size.

- 2.1.2 Ground levels are about 65m AOD at the southeast of the site and about 68m AOD at the north-western area of the site. Historical map regressions show that the PDA has been used for arable farmland from at least 1872 through to the 1920's when the village was built to house the families associated with the Snowdown Colliery. The PDA then remained an open space situated in between Kings Road and Queens Road to the present day, with the exception of a railway siding to the Aylesham halt visible at the southeastern edge of the PDA on the 1950 OS map (*Figure 8*)
- 2.1.3 The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the PDA lies on Bedrock Geology of Margate Chalk Member-Chalk and superficial Deposits as head deposit silt and gravel. On-going archaeological investigations at the site have demonstrated that the white chalk is capped by varying superficial/head deposits including areas of undifferentiated silt, clay and gravels. (British Geological Survey, accessed 19/5/23)

3 Planning Background

- 3.1.1 The Proposed Development Area was granted planning permission (DOV/21/00758) (Phase 2B Parcel 4) by Dover District Council (DDC) for the erection of 40 dwellings and all associated works and landscaping on the 13th May 2021.
- 3.1.2 The Heritage and Conservation Department at Kent County Council (KCCHC), who provide an advisory service to DDC, have been involved since the start of the Aylesham Village Expansion Project. The overall Aylesham Village Expansion project was the subject of a hybrid planning application (DOV/07/01081) for residential development and all associated works and infrastructure, together with alterations to existing shops and apartments, refurbishment of public open spaces, provision of new play and sports facilities, parks and gardens, street furniture, landscaping, temporary works access and compounds.

Several subsequent reserved matters applications and other submissions have been made to the Local Planning Application as the scheme has developed. The Local Planning Authority placed conditions (31 & 92) on the planning consent:

(31) ARCHAEOLOGY *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 been*

submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority; and following on from the evaluation any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation, in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved evaluation works and safeguarding measurements.

Reason: *To ensure features of archaeological importance and interest are properly examined and recorded.*

And:

(92) ARCHAEOLOGY *No development of a phase or part phase shall take place until a report on a detailed archaeological investigation, which shall include full details of archaeological field evaluation works together with the identification of any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further investigation and recording has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The agreed safeguarding measures and archaeological mitigation works shall be carried out prior to the commencement of development within that phase or part phase of the development, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

Reason: *To ensure features of archaeological importance and interest are properly examined and recorded*

Subsequently planning application (DOV/21/00758) (Phase 2B Parcel 4) is covered by condition 20 of planning application (DOV/19/00821), which states the same as condition 92 from (DOV/07/01081).

- 3.1.3** This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation of Parcel 4, carried out by SWAT Archaeology. The evaluation, which comprised of 9 evaluation trenches, measuring between 24.4m and 28m in length and 2m in width, was conducted in April and May 2023 according to the agreed written specification (Holmes and Worsley, 2022).

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Introduction and Wider Archaeological Landscape

- 4.1.1 SWAT Archaeology has been involved with the Aylesham Village Expansion Project since 2014, the results of the subsequent widespread watching briefs, evaluations and strip, map and sample excavations across the village has enabled SWAT Archaeology to build a detailed narrative of Aylesham's history. Parcel 4 is situated approximately 500m southeast of previous SWAT archaeology SMS areas 1, 2, 3 & 9. The following excerpt is taken from the written specification for the evaluation of Parcel 4, which details the known narrative of the village:

“The subsequent excavations revealed a prehistoric landscape that originated in the late Neolithic. The appearance of a large rectangular-shaped monumental structure, with an inner bank sat on the highest point of the development site and overlooked the Stour valley from the edge of the North Downs. Having been backfilled, the monument was re-used in the Mid Bronze Age at a time when an extensive Drove Way appeared. It was during this phase that the site experienced a wider use of the landscape, as pits, linear features and cremation burials were scattered across it.

The centre of the landscape was however, dominated by a series of Roman enclosures, some of which had a Late Iron Age foundation and scattered amongst the northern half of the network of enclosures were four kilns that produced pottery from either side of the Roman invasion in AD 43. The enclosures were altered and expanded during the late Iron Age and Roman periods and mortuary enclosures were added to house richly furnished cremations.

Activity on site during the Roman period also included a mix of industry and animal husbandry. In addition to the manufacture of pottery, Roman Aylesham was also witnessed small scale iron smelting and the milling of flour, suggested by the presence of six millstones. The large percentage of horse bone and the presence of two horse skeletons would indicate that horse rearing/stockading was also part of the site's economic dynamics. The presence of military equipment on site suggests that the Roman Army may have played a significant role with the site's economy.

Activity during the later Roman period, though present is unclear, as is the implied Anglo-Saxon presence. Further study of the results of the watching brief (DANA-WB-14) and the excavation of Phase Three may improve our understanding of this transitional period at Aylesham.

The Medieval phase on site was only present toward the extreme west of the development in the form of two parallel and shallow linear features.

During the Post-Medieval period however, the development site experienced small-scale quarrying. A total of five quarries, probably for flint, were present and they were scattered across the landscape.

The excavation implies that activity on the site ceased until the village of Aylesham was built in the 1920s and became part of the defensive line, based on the railway line between Canterbury and Dover during the early years of World War Two. The development site overlooked this defensive position and to deter enemy gliders from landing behind these defensives, a series of inter-connecting ditches were dug across the site. After the war, the site was returned to arable farming.”

(Paragraphs 5.2 – 5.8) (Holmes and Worsley, 2022)

4.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations on Site

- 4.2.1 The only previous archaeological investigations that have taken place within the bounds of the proposed development area have been conducted by Wessex Archaeology who undertook a detailed Gradiometer Survey of Phase 2-4 of the Aylesham Village Expansion Project. Within the report produced by Wessex Archaeology, Parcel 4 is within the area referred to as Area 12. This area did not produce any results that would indicate obvious archaeology present on site.

4.3 Archaeology Within the Immediate Area

- 4.3.1 There are several recorded sites on the KCCHC HER within a 500m radius of the PDA, this section will detail those sites. Only one period (prehistoric) is represented that predates the establishment of the village of Aylesham in the 1920s.

4.3.2 Undated cropmarks

The following table displays the undated cropmarks that have been recorded on the HER within a 500m of the PDA. All these features are situated to the south and east of Parcel 4. These cropmarks do appear to be indicative of trackways or droeways between farming enclosures.

| HER Number | Description |
|--------------|---|
| TR 25 SW 91 | 'T' shaped linear feature and possible three sided enclosure |
| TR 25 SW 136 | Linear features possibly forming a NE-SW aligned double ditched trackway that runs parallel to Holt Road |
| TR 25 SW 39 | An enclosure of unknown date |
| TR 25 SW 307 | A 125m+ x 25m+ enclosure with the longer axis on a NW-SE alignment, later cut by trackway TR SW 308. Aerial photography suggests traces of additional possible rectilinear enclosures situated to the south and east. |
| TR 25 SW 308 | A 230m+ E-W aligned double ditched trackway that appears to truncate on an earlier rectilinear field system (TR 25 SW 307) |
| TR 25 SW 90 | A circular enclosure 35m diameter, visible of aerial photographs. |
| TR 25 SW 51 | Fragmentary curvilinear enclosure cut by Spinney Lane (undated aerial photograph) |
| TR 25 SW 36 | Rectangular enclosures, pits and other linear features seen to the south of Spinney Lane |

Table 1. Undated cropmarks within 500m radius of the PDA

4.3.3 Prehistoric

In 2010, an Early – Mid Iron Age quarry comprising of a series of intercutting pits (TR 25 SW 338) was identified during the evaluation at Market Place by Canterbury

Archaeological Trust, 500m west of the development area. Due to the shallow nature of the features, it was interpreted that the quarry was for chalk rather than flint. Additionally, two undated linear features were recorded as well as a second much deeper undated quarry.

426m south of the development area a linear feature (TR 25 SW 318), running 28m, was identified by Canterbury Archaeological Trust during a Watching Brief at Miner's Way, Aylesham. The linear was thought to be late Prehistoric in date.

In 2010 Canterbury Archaeological Trust undertook an evaluation of the site of the former Aylesham Health Centre, situated approximately 500m southwest of the development area (TR 25 SW 299). Two pits, two postholes and eleven stakeholes were identified with only one of the pits being datable to the Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age (Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 2010).

Additionally, 480m to the south southwest of the site investigations by Archaeology South East and Canterbury Archaeological Trust recorded three linear features (TR 25 SW 273) of assumed prehistoric date as part of works associated with the Aylesham and Snowdown Welfare Scheme (Archaeology South East, 2009. Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 2012).

4.3.4 **Modern**

Aylesham Village itself was a purpose-built housing project built in 1926 to accommodate the mining families working the East Kent Coal Fields, located between the Snowdown Colliery that opened in 1908 and the proposed pit at Adisham that was never developed (Dover Museum, accessed 9/2/23, DDC, 2013). The following are recorded building or sites on the HER within a 500m radius of the site, dating to and post the conception of modern village.

TR 25 SW 146 – Second World War air raid shelter located approximately 200m southeast of the site.

TR 25 SW 361 – Baptist Church built in the 1920's

5 Aims and Objectives

- 5.1.1 The specific aims of the archaeological fieldwork were set out in a written scheme of investigation produced by SWAT Archaeology (Holmes and Worsley, 2022) and approved by KCCHC prior to the work starting (see below):

“The primary objective of the archaeological evaluation is to determine whether any significant archaeological remains survive on site. Assessment of the results should provide guidance on what mitigation measures would be appropriate. Such measures may for example, include further detailed archaeological excavation prior to development and or an archaeological watching brief during construction work.

The specification sets out the requirements for trial trenching on the site only. Further mitigation measures will be subject to other documents or specifications, which will need to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

The Evaluation is thus to ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site.”
(Holmes and Worsley, 2022. Paragraphs 6.1-6.3)

- 5.1.2 Additionally, to these specific aims laid out within the written specification the archaeological evaluation aimed to:
- Make available information about the archaeological resource within the PDA by reporting on the results of the evaluation
 - Place the results of the evaluation into the wider known archaeological and historical landscape
 - Assess the significance of the results.

6 Methodology

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the WSI (Holmes and Worsley, 2022) and carried out in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ Standard Guidance for Archaeological

Evaluations (CifA, 2014). This includes:

“The general methodology for the archaeological evaluation is set out in the KCC Part B of this specification (attached). The initial evaluation will comprise seven (7 No.) machine-excavated trenches (c.25m x 1.8m) giving a sample size of approximately 4.9%. The proposed trench layout will need to be agreed with the County Archaeologist, an indicative plan is attached (Figure 2). Each trench will be machine excavated down to the archaeological or natural horizon. The position of each trench will be scanned with a CAT detector to ensure that unknown services will not be encountered.

There will also be an allowance of c.15m of contingency trenching which could be used if it would help address the aims set out above.”

(Holmes and Worsley, 2022. Paragraphs 7.1-7.2)

- 6.1.2 Due to difficulties safely securing the site with safe fencing, trenches 4.4-4.9 were excavated during an initial phase of works from 11th-19th April 2023, with the remaining trenches 4.1-4.3 excavated from 15th-17th May 2023.

6.2 Fieldwork

- 6.2.1 As stated above, 9 trenches were excavated within the proposed development area.
- 6.2.2 An 8t 360 tracked mechanical excavator with a 1.5m wide ditching bucket was used to remove the intact topsoil sealing subsoil, occasionally sealing colluvial deposits towards the SE of the site as trenches were positioned partially down the incline to the southeast of Parcel 4, to reveal the natural geology and the archaeological horizon.
- 6.2.3 Where appropriate trenches or specific areas/ features were subsequently hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross sections through the features were excavated to establish the character of the archaeology, relationships between features and to obtain cultural material.

6.3 Recording

- 6.3.1 A complete photographic record was maintained on site that included working shots, during mechanical excavation and following archaeological investigations. Additionally, the site, trenches and specific features were photographed with a drone to help

illustrate location and context.

6.3.2 A complete drawn record of the evaluation trenches and excavated interventions was maintained, comprising of both plans and sections, drawn to the appropriate scales (1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections). The site was also surveyed using GPS to record the position of the trenches, features and interventions and to record coordinates and aOD heights.

6.3.3 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. A full list is presented Appendix 1. Layers and fills are identified in this report thus (100), whilst the cut of the feature is shown as [100]. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. Each number has been attributed to a specific trench with the primary number(s) relating to specific trenches (i.e., Trench 1, 101+, Trench 2 202+, Trench 3 301+). The trenches and contexts have also been prefaced with the Parcel number (i.e trench 4.1 (4.101) [4.102]) to avoid confusion the other evaluations conducted as part of Phase 2B of the Expansion Project.

7 Monitoring

7.1.1 Communication with the Senior Archaeological Officer for Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation comprised of emails.

8 Results

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 A total of 9 evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision.

8.1.2 Figure 1 is a site location plan; figure 2 is a plan showing trench locations; figure 3 shows the trench locations overlaid with the development plan; figure 4 is an individual trench plan of trench 4.1 showing plans and sections; figure 5 is an individual trench plan of trench 4.3 showing plans and sections; figure 6 is an individual trench plan of trench 4.5 showing plans and sections; figure 7 shows the trench locations overlaid with a satellite image of landscaping undertaken in 2007; figure 8 shows trench locations overlaid with the 1950 OS map.

8.1.3 Appendix 1 provides the stratigraphic sequence and contextual information of the trenches.

8.2 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

The 9 trenches excavated were located across a varying topography, with the PDA encompassing a sharp NW-SE incline. The stratigraphic deposit sequence changed as trench position moved from above the incline, to across the incline, to the base of the incline. Towards the top of the incline a consistent sequence was observed across the site of approximately 0.20m of topsoil overlying 0.15m – 0.20m of subsoil. In trenches towards the SW of the PDA and located down the site's incline, the subsoil was observed overlaying approximately 0.15m of colluvium.

An isolated modern made ground deposit was observed at the SW end of Trench 4.6 overlying topsoil. Trenches 4.1-4.3 were situated towards the base of the incline and did not follow the consistent stratigraphic deposit sequence, with a sequence of five modern made grounds truncating the southeast end of trench 4.3, a sequence of three made grounds sealing the entirety of trench 4.2 to a minimum depth of 0.52m, and a sequence of up to five made grounds sealing trench 4.1 to a minimum depth of 0.81m. Trench 4.9 did not have the consistent sequence observed elsewhere within the PDA but instead had been previously landscaped to the geological horizon, with a geotextile laid on the geology and sealed by up to 0.36m of modern overburden.

A consistent underlying geology of unstructured chalk with periglacial striations infilled with orange brickearth, turning to superficial clay and gravels towards the SW of trench 4.4.

8.3 Archaeological Narrative

8.3.1 Archaeology was identified in 2 of the 9 trenches, trenches 4.3 and 4.5.

8.3.2 Trench 4.1

Trench 4.1 was excavated on a N-S alignment and measured 25.5m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 1.05m before underlying geology was reached across the majority of the length of the trench. The southern ~4m of the trench was truncated slightly deeper, accompanied by a sharp rise in ground level as the trench approached Burges Road. At this point the 2.3m long Test Pit 1 was excavated and showed modern

made grounds extending to 1.77m below the surface. The trench was located at the bottom of the incline seen across the PDA, with the southern end of the trench at the very lowest point before the aforementioned short, sharp incline up to Burgess Road.

There was a sequence of five modern made grounds observed sealing possible subsoil (4.105) that then truncated through the subsoil and geological horizon 4m from the S end of the trench. The top layer of made ground (4.100) was present at the S 4m of the trench and accounted for the sharp incline in ground level towards Burgess Road. (4.100) was a 0.57m thick moderate to soft black grey silt with moderate to frequent chalk flecks and pieces and moderate sub angular flint inclusions. This then overlaid made ground (4.101), a 0.30m thick loose black grey silt loam with occasional chalk flint, metal and plastic waste that was turfed, forming the surface of the majority of the length of the trench. This then overlaid made ground (4.102), a 0.30m thick loose matrix of redeposited chalk, occasional sub angular flint in a light grey silt that was only present at the southern $\frac{3}{4}$ of the trench, at the centre of the valley. This then overlaid made ground (4.103), a 0.59m thick friable dark grey silt with modern waste inclusions - concrete, red brick, metalwork, plastic and occasional sub angular flint. This then overlaid made ground (4.104), a 0.15m thick compacted slightly yellowish brown redeposited clay with moderate Mn flecking, occasional sub angular flint inclusions. This was overlaid on possible subsoil (4.105).

The trench was excavated onto an underlying geology of mottled orange and yellow with slight browns, clay with occasional sub angular flint. Trench 4.1 was absent of archaeology.

8.3.3 Trench 4.2

Trench 4.2 was excavated on a SW-NE alignment and measured 26.5m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 1.05m. The trench was situated at the base of the incline across Parcel 4 and lay parallel to the base of the valley. There was a visible utility line aligned NW-SE and crossing roughly central to the trench. A 2m long exclusion zone was left unexcavated around the service, creating a break in the trench.

The trench was sealed by three layers of modern made ground across its full length, with these layers then all truncating significantly deeper, through the surviving subsoil

(4.203) and the geological horizon, at the NE 2m and SW 3m of the trench. Upper made ground (4.200) was a 0.18m thick (increasing to 0.52m thick at the ends of the trench) loose black silt mixture of significant rubbish, metal waste, glass, building rubble, clinker and concrete, covered in turf. This overlaid made ground (4.201), a 0.14m thick (increasing to 0.22m thick at the trench ends) compact mid yellow orange redeposited slightly silty clay with occasional clinker and sub angular flint inclusions. This overlaid made ground (4.202), a 0.20m thick (increasing to 0.4m+ thick at the trench ends) loose black silt mixture of rubbish with frequent metal waste, modern building materials, glass and clinker. This overlaid subsoil (4.203).

The trench was excavated onto an underlying geology of slightly brownish orange silty clay with occasional sub angular flint gravel. Trench 4.2 was absent of archaeology.

8.3.4 Trench 4.3

Trench 4.3 was excavated on a NW-SE alignment and measured 26.2m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.54m. The trench was aligned perpendicular to the incline across Parcel 4 and situated partially down it, with the trench's SE end truncated by a sequence of modern made grounds towards the incline's base.

The SE 7m of the trench was truncated by a sequence of five made grounds to a maximal depth of 1.3m. The uppermost made ground (4.300) was a 0.20m thick loose to friable light brown silt loam with frequent chalk and occasional sub angular flint inclusions. This overlaid made ground (4.301), a 0.20m thick friable dark grey silt with moderate sub angular flint inclusions. This then overlaid made ground (4.302) a 0.50m thick very compact mid yellow brown slightly silty clay with occasional Mn and charcoal flecks and sub angular flint inclusions. This then overlaid made ground (4.303), a 0.13m thick loose matrix of frequent chalk pieces in soft mid brown silt. This then overlaid made ground (4.304), a 0.27m thick mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional Mn and charcoal flecks and sub angular flint inclusions. These made grounds were observed to truncate both topsoil (4.305) and subsoil (4.306).

Towards the SE end of the trench, and just before the truncation by the sequence of made grounds, was pit [4.309], emerging from the SW trench edge. [4.309] was a sub-rectangular pit with an undulating base and moderately steep to gentle inward sloping sides, aligned WNW-ESE. The pit measured 2.2m long x 1.07m+ wide x 0.26m deep and

contained two fills: upper fill (4.307) sealing basal fill (4.308). Upper fill (4.307) was a 0.19m deep moderately compact mid grey clayish silt with very occasional Mn flecks and sub angular flint and produced pottery and worked flint with a suggested date range from 1550-0BC (*Appendix 2*). Basal fill (4.308) was a 0.12m deep firm mottled mid grey and orangey clayey silt with occasional Mn flecks and sub angular flint that produced worked flint.

The trench was excavated onto an underlying geology of orangey brickearth with small unstructured chalk and gravel patches at the very N end of the trench.

8.3.5 Trench 4.4

Trench 4.4 was excavated on an ENE-WSW alignment and measured 26.8m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.54m before the underlying geology was reached. The trench alignment was parallel to the lay of the valley, and part way down the incline. There was a 0.1m thick layer of colluvium (4.402) present across the length of the trench, sealed by the subsoil that then sealed the underlying geology. (4.402) was a Soft mid greyish brown slightly clayish silt with occasional Mn fleck inclusions. The trench was excavated onto an underlying geology of 25% unstructured chalk with 25% periglacial striations infilled with brickearth, 50% mottled clays (orange grey and yellow grey) mixed with brickearth. Trench 4.4 was absent of archaeology.

8.3.6 Trench 4.5

Trench 4.5 was excavated on a NNW-SSE alignment and measured 25.9m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.60m before the underlying geology was reached. The trench alignment was perpendicular to the lay of the valley and was entirely below the top of the incline. There was a 0.20m thick layer of colluvium (4.502) present across the length of the trench, sealed by the subsoil that then sealed the underlying geology. (4.502) was a Firm greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk fleck inclusions.

At the NNW end of the trench was linear [4.504], a rectilinear with very gentle inward sloping sides and a flat base aligned N-S that measured 0.80m wide and 0.14m deep and continued diagonally either side of the trench. [4.504] was filled by (4.503), a soft light greyish brown clayey silt. Just over 0.5m east of this was rectilinear terminus [4.509], a terminus with very gentle inward sloping sides and a flat base aligned N-S that measured 0.80m wide and 0.10m deep and continued south of the trench. [4.509]

was filled by (4.508), a soft light greyish brown clayey silt with occasional bio inclusions. Roughly 7m SSE of [4.509] was linear [4.507][4.512], a rectilinear with steep inward sloping sides and a flat base aligned N-S, measuring 1.70m wide and 0.70m deep that continued either side of the trench. [4.507] contained two fills: upper fill (4.505), a 0.42m thick firm greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk piece and fleck inclusions and sub angular and rounded flint that produced oyster shell; basal fill (4.506), a 0.28m thick moderate to firm greyish brown slightly clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks and pieces and occasional sub angular flint and bio inclusions that produced an animal tooth.

The trench was excavated onto an underlying geology of 75% unstructured chalk with 25% periglacial striations aligned NNW-SSE infilled with firm brickearth.

8.3.7 Trench 4.6

Trench 4.6 was excavated on a NE-SW alignment and measured 27.0m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.40m at its NE end and 0.70m at its SW end. The trench alignment was roughly in line with the lay of the valley and was positioned at the top of the incline. The trench's greater depth at the SW end is entirely due to the presence of a 0.30m thick modern overburden (4.600) that overlays the topsoil at that trench end. (4.600) is a mix of friable black silt and household/burning waste overlaid with turf. The trench was excavated onto an underlying geology of unstructured chalk with periglacial striations aligned NNW-SSE and infilled with firm brickearth. Trench 4.6 was absent of archaeology.

8.3.8 Trench 4.7

Trench 4.7 was excavated on a NNW-SSE alignment and measured 24.4m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.30-0.34m. The trench was located on the upper part of the valley's incline. Three modern truncations were identified in the centre of the trench and seen to truncate the subsoil. These all contained similar modern burning waste, glass, hardcore and small amounts of asbestos to that identified in the topsoil. The trench was excavated onto an underlying geology of Unstructured chalk with periglacial striations aligned NNW-SSE and infilled with orange brickearth. Brickearth becomes the predominant natural as the trench goes SSE down the hill. Trench 4.7 was absent of archaeology.

8.3.9 Trench 4.8

Trench 4.8 was excavated on a NE-SW alignment and measured 28.0m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.32m. The trench was located at the top of the valley incline and excavated onto an underlying geology of chalk with periglacial striations aligned NNW-SSE and infilled with orange brickearth. Trench 4.8 was absent of archaeology.

8.3.10 Trench 4.9

Trench 4.9 was excavated on a NNW-SSE alignment and measured 26m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.30-0.36m. The trench was located at the top of the valley incline. The area surrounding trench 4.9 was subject to a more recent landscaping (visible in 2007 satellite imagery) than that seen by modern overburdens in other trenches, with the area being stripped to a geological horizon previously, lined with a geotextile and build up with (4.900), a 0.30-0.36m thick modern aggregate overlaid by turf. The trench was excavated onto an underlying geology of Chalk with periglacial striations aligned NNW-SSE infilled with orange brickearth. Trench 4.9 was absent of archaeology.

Finds

8.4 Pottery

Pottery was recovered from upper backfill (4.307) of pit [4.309] and comprised 5 sherds weighing a total of 12g. This included 4 highly worn sherds of 'Belgic' style grog tempered ware dating likely 100BC-75AD and 1 sherd of a fresher, less worn flint tempered ware dating to likely 1550-0BC, though could potentially date as late as 50AD. The preference would be to consider the more worn 'Belgic' grog tempered ware as intrusive into the context. (*Appendix 2*)

8.5 Worked Lithics

Worked lithics were recovered from upper backfill (4.307) and basal backfill (4.308) of pit [4.309] comprising 5 lithics weighing 82g likely dating from the MBA-EMIA, including a small piece of tabular flint possible used as a hollow scraper and 3 other flakes, one potentially a reused awl. (*Appendix 3*)

8.6 Shell

Two fragments of oyster shell were recovered from the upper backfill (4.510) of linear feature [4.512]. A total of 33g.

8.7 Animal Bone

A single animal tooth was recovered from the basal backfill (4.511) of linear feature [4.512].

9 Discussion

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 The archaeological evaluation at Burgess Road, Phase 2B Parcel 4 of Aylesham Village Expansion Project, Dover, Kent has demonstrated the limited presence of archaeological activity within the extent of the proposed development area. The natural geology was encountered across the NE half of Parcel 4 at the top of the area's incline at an average depth of 0.30m to 0.35m below the existing ground surface, and was encountered further down the incline to the SW at depths ranging from approximately 0.40m to 0.56m below the existing ground surface, and at the base of the incline, in trenches 4.1 and 4.2, at over 0.86m below the existing ground surface.

9.2 Archaeological Narrative

9.2.1 Preservation conditions for an archaeological horizon were considered generally favorable with select areas of modern disturbance within the PDA. As discussed previously within this report the PDA has remained mostly arable farmland or open green space within the village for over 200 years. Contemporary to the construction of Aylesham village in the 1920s, the base of the incline seen across Parcel 4 (as well as neighbouring Parcels 5-8) was landscaped, including the construction of Burgess Road. This generally resulted in truncation of topsoil by made grounds and an artificially increased thickness of overburden sealing the archaeological horizon at the base of the incline in Trenches 4.1 – 4.3 (*Plates 9, 11, 12, Figure 4*).

9.2.2 In 2007 there was a phase of landscaping of some of the PDA as part of initial works on the public park / open grassland on which the PDA is situated. This was conducted as part of Phase 1 of the Aylesham Village Expansion. Satellite images from the time show landscaping of the north northeastern end of the PDA, with the area around Trench 4.9 stripped to the geological level (*Figure 7*). This accounts for the isolated geotextile and

modern overburden deposit seen in the trench (*Plate 6*).

9.2.3 In 1928, Aylesham railway halt was constructed with sidings extending up to roughly the position of the junction of Burgess Road and Station road to aid the initial construction of the village, visible on the 1950 OS map with its end adjacent to the southern end of trench 4.1 (*Figure 8*). The associated groundworks included the deposition of “Some 500 tons of chalk” to the sides of the halt sourced from the demolition of Archcliffe Fort, Dover (Kentrail, accessed 19/05/23). This chalk deposit may comprise the redeposited chalk overburdens seen at the base of the incline in Parcel 4 (4.303), (4.102) and contribute to the building up of ground level / overburdens seen sealing trenches 4.1, 4.2 and the southeastern end of Trench 4.3. (*Plates 9, 11*). This chalk deposit is consistent with findings from neighbouring Parcels 5-8, with significant overburdens at the base of the valley incline, surrounding where the temporary rail line was erected (5.700), (5.903), (5.1001) (5.1101), (7.401), (7.1302). (SWAT Archaeology 2023, ongoing)

The modern made ground resulted in the largest depth of overburden in trench 4.1 by a margin, the underlying geology reached at a depth increasing sharply from 1.05m at the north to 1.77m by the southern end of the trench adjacent to the junction of Burgess Road and Station Road (*Figure 4*). This additional modern made ground is most likely landscaping for the construction of these roads as it is matched to the west of the junction in Parcel 7, with the underlying geology at the base of trench 7.13 observed at a depth increasing from 0.64m to 1.78m as the trench approaches the road junction (SWAT Archaeology 2023, ongoing).

9.2.4 A total of four archaeological features were recorded, consisting of three linear features aligned N-S in trench 4.5 and a single pit in trench 4.3. None of the linear features produced diagnostic datable material but there was ceramic dateable material along with worked lithics recovered from discrete pit [4.309].

9.2.5 With no dating from the two ephemeral linears and the larger linear within trench 4.5 ([4.504], [4.507], [4.509]), it could be assumed that these features identified in the evaluation are associated with the wider prehistoric landscape seen in the cropmarks and excavated sites within the vicinity, which suggest historic management of the landscape, with field boundaries, droveways, trackways and enclosures necessary for

land division and agrarian farming.

9.2.6 The shallow pit [4.309] recorded in Trench 4.3 is suggested to date to MBA-EMIA, with all the worked lithics recovered able to be dated within that range and potentially associated with the less worn flint tempered pottery recovered. In this instance, the 'Belgic' grog tempered ware present would be intrusive to the context. The alternative would be that the grog tempered ware is not intrusive and the flint tempered ware dates to 75-0BC/50 AD. The former is the preferred date range due to the highly worn and small size of the grog-tempered ware sherds (*Appendix 2*). The closest areas 1 & 2 of the previous phase of works on the northern side of the village recorded a series of large shallow ovate features dating to the MBA-EMIA that were interpreted as sunken feature buildings (Britchfield, D, Holmes, S, Wilkinson, P 2020). Pit [4.309] was much smaller in size than the SFBs seen in this previous phase of excavations, and had a notably undulating base, rather than the regular concave bases of the SFBs. While it is unlikely that the irregular pit [4.309] is itself an SFB, and no other features dated to this period were observed in these excavations, [4.309] could form a peripheral part of the prehistoric landscape seen across the northern side of the village.

9.2.7 Previously mentioned excavations of neighbouring Parcels 5-8 of the Aylesham Village Expansion Project Phase 2B totaled 24 additional trenches covering areas to the southeast (Parcel 5), and southwest (Parcels 6-8) of the PDA. These trenches showed a continuation of the absence of significant archaeological landscapes seen across the majority of Parcel 4, with no features recorded in the closest Parcel 5 or the closest trenches of Parcel 8. Only 4 definite features were recorded across the 24 trenches, with one undated depression at the base of the incline across Parcel 8 and two undated linear features. A single isolated furnace pit was recorded at the very south western end of parcel 6. There were no further features of the possible peripheral MBA-EMIA landscape that [4.309] could represent (SWAT Archaeology 2023, ongoing).

9.3 Conclusions

9.3.1 The archaeological investigation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the specification and has established the limited presence of archaeological remains within the PDA that can be placed within a wider archaeological context, with one pit forming a peripheral part of the village's possible wider MBA-

EMIA landscape, though no other evidence of this possible landscape was seen in the 8 other trenches in Parcel 4, or the 24 trenches in neighbouring parcels 5-8. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Senior Archaeological Officer of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

10 Acknowledgements

10.1 SWAT Archaeology would like to thank Barratt David Wilson Homes Kent for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Ben Found, Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation. Site Survey and illustrations were produced by Jonny Madden of Digitise This. The fieldwork was undertaken by Alistair McKeever and Dan Worsley MA. The report was written by Alistair McKeever and edited by Dan Worsley MA. The project was managed by Dr Paul Wilkinson PhD MCifA.

11 References

Archaeology South East, 2009. *An Archaeological Evaluation at Aylesham and Snowdown Welfare Scheme, Spinney Lane, Aylesham, Canterbury, Kent.*

Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 2010. *Archaeological evaluation at the former Ayleham Health Centre, Boulevard Courriers, Aylesham, Kent.*

Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 2010. *An Archaeological Evaluation at Market Place, Aylesham, Kent.*

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

Holmes, S.P. and Worsley, D. 2022. *Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation at Aylesham Village Expansion, Aylesham, Dover, Kent. Burgess Road (Phase 2B Parcel 4).*

Kent County Council (Heritage and Conservation), 2015. *Archaeological Evaluation Specification Manual Part B.*

SWAT Archaeology, 2021. *Archaeological monitoring of land at Aylesham Village Expansion Project,*

Hill Crescent, Aylesham, Dover, Kent.

SWAT Archaeology, 2023 ongoing. *Archaeological Evaluation of land at Kings Road, Aylesham, Dover, Kent. (Aylesham Village Expansion Phase 2B Parcels 7&8)*

SWAT Archaeology, 2023 ongoing. *Archaeological Evaluation of land at Bell Grove, Aylesham, Dover, Kent. (Aylesham Village Expansion Phase 2B Parcels 5&6)*

Britchfield, D, Holmes, S, Wilkinson, P, 2020. *Archaeological Excavations at Aylesham Village Expansion, Aylesham, Dover, Kent Phases 1A and 1B.*

Websites:

British Geological Survey, BGS Geology Viewer: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> (accessed 09/02/23)

Kent Rail, Aylesham: <https://www.kentrail.org.uk/Aylesham> (accessed 19/05/23)

AYL-EV-23 Phase 2B Parcel 4 Plates



Plate 1. SE facing working shot of machine excavation of trench 4.3 onto underlying geology of brickearth with patches of chalk and gravels.



Plate 2. ENE facing drone plan of trench 4.5 showing linear [4.507] to the right and ephemeral linears [4.504] & [4.509] to the left



Plate 3. N facing section of ephemeral linear [4.504]. Scale 1m



Plate 4. NNE facing section of slot in linear [4.507]. Scale 1m



Plate 5. NNE facing working shot and plan of slots in linear [4.507]. Scale 1m



Plate 6. ENE facing sample section 2 of Trench 4.9 showing overburden (4.900) overlaying unstructured chalk with periglacial striations. Scale 1m



Plate 7. NE facing plan of trench 4.8 showing underlying geology of unstructured chalk with periglacial striations. Scale 1m



Plate 8. SW facing plan of Pit [4.309]. Scale 1m



Plate 9. NE facing sample section 2 of trench 4.3 showing sequence of modern overburdens (4.300)-(4.304) located at the SE end of the trench, towards the base of the incline across Parcel 4. Scale 1m



Plate 10. NW facing drone plan of trench 4.2 showing a central exclusion zone for the NW-SE aligned utility line, and modern made ground (4.202) truncating through the geological horizon at either end of the trench.

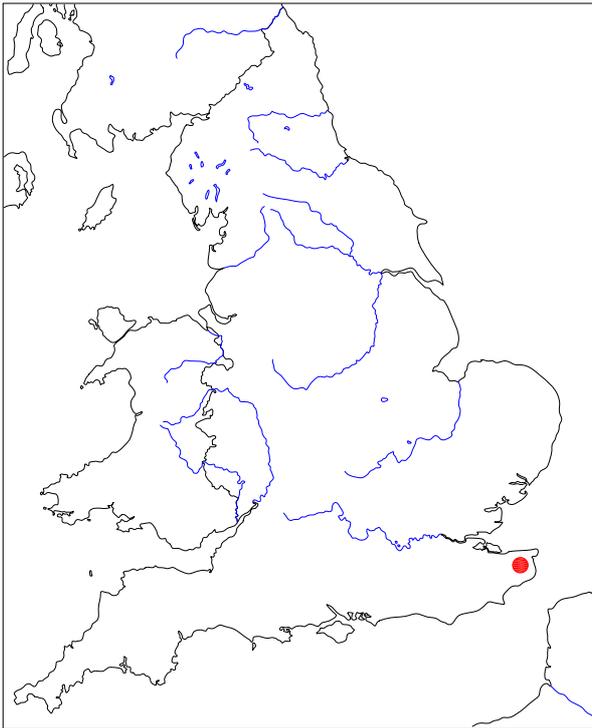


Plate 11. E facing sample section 1 of trench 4.1 (section of Test Pit) showing sequence of modern overburdens (4.100)-(4.104) truncating the underlying geology to a maximal depth of 1.77m as well as the sharp incline in surface (turf) levels to the right as the trench approached Burgess Road. Scale 1m



Plate 12. W facing sample section 2 of trench 4.1 showing sequence of modern overburdens (4.101)-(4.104) overlying surviving subsoil (4.105). Scale 1m

NOT TO SCALE



NOT TO SCALE

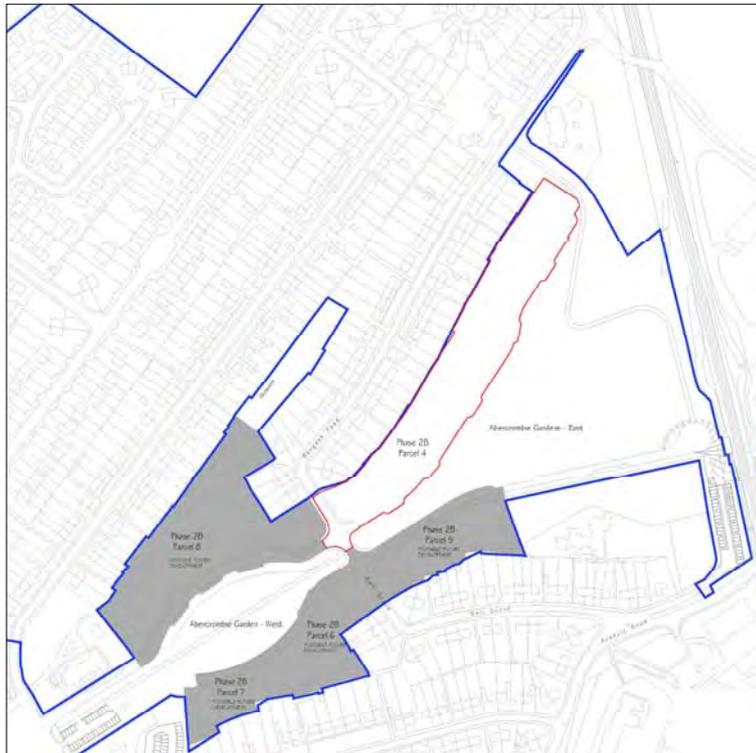
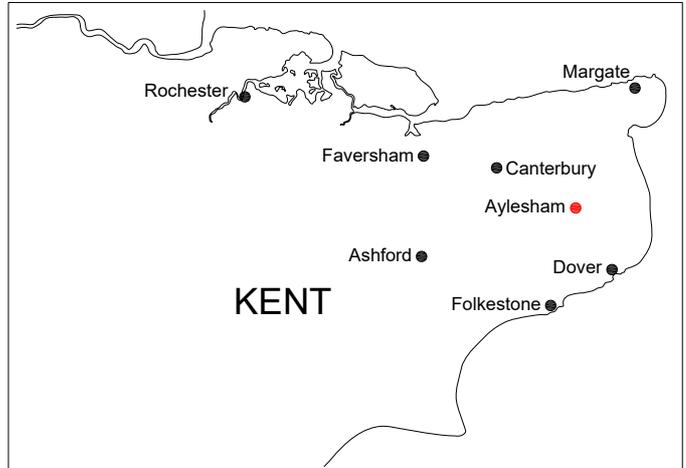


Figure 1: Site Location Plan

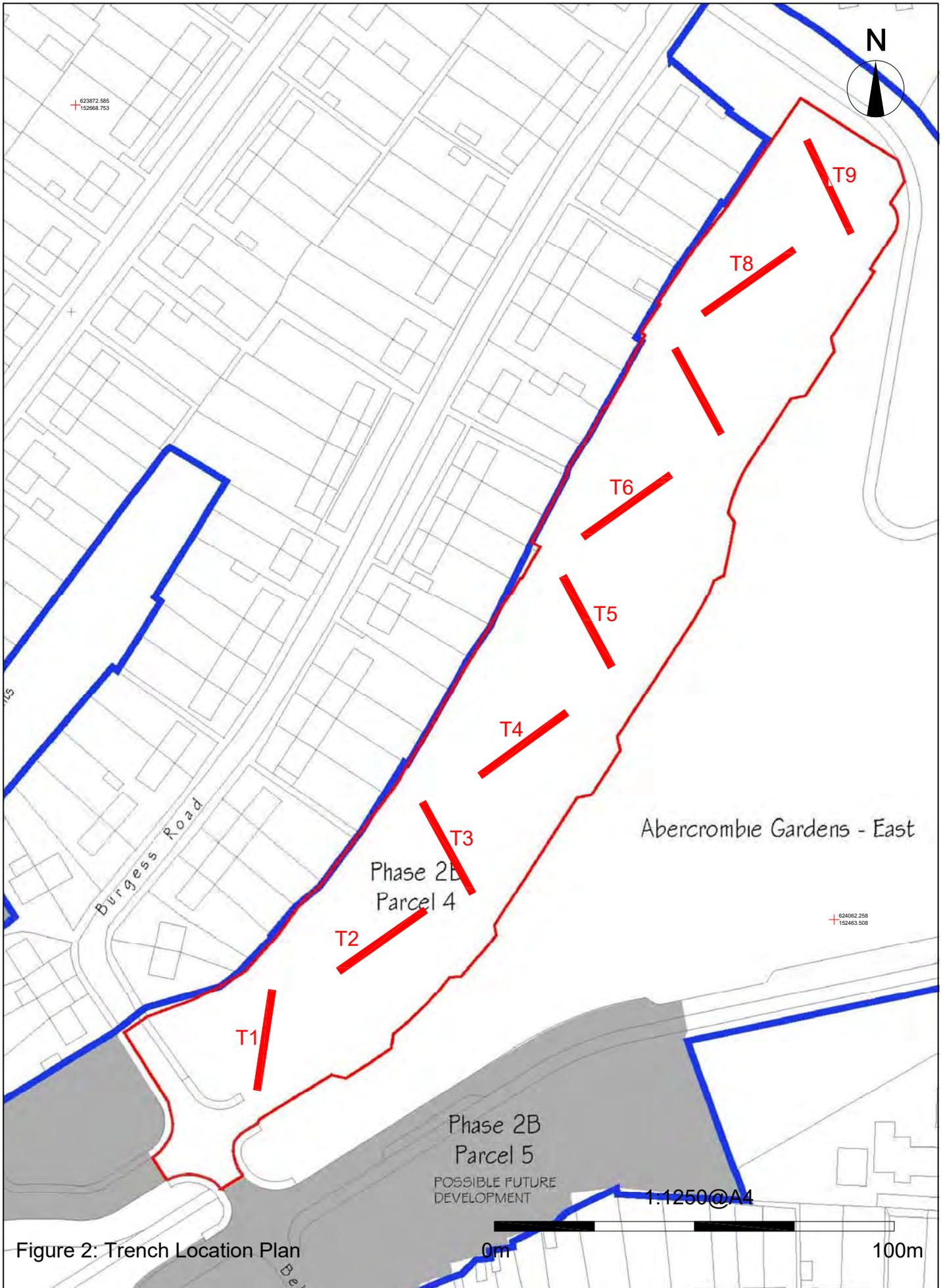


Figure 2: Trench Location Plan

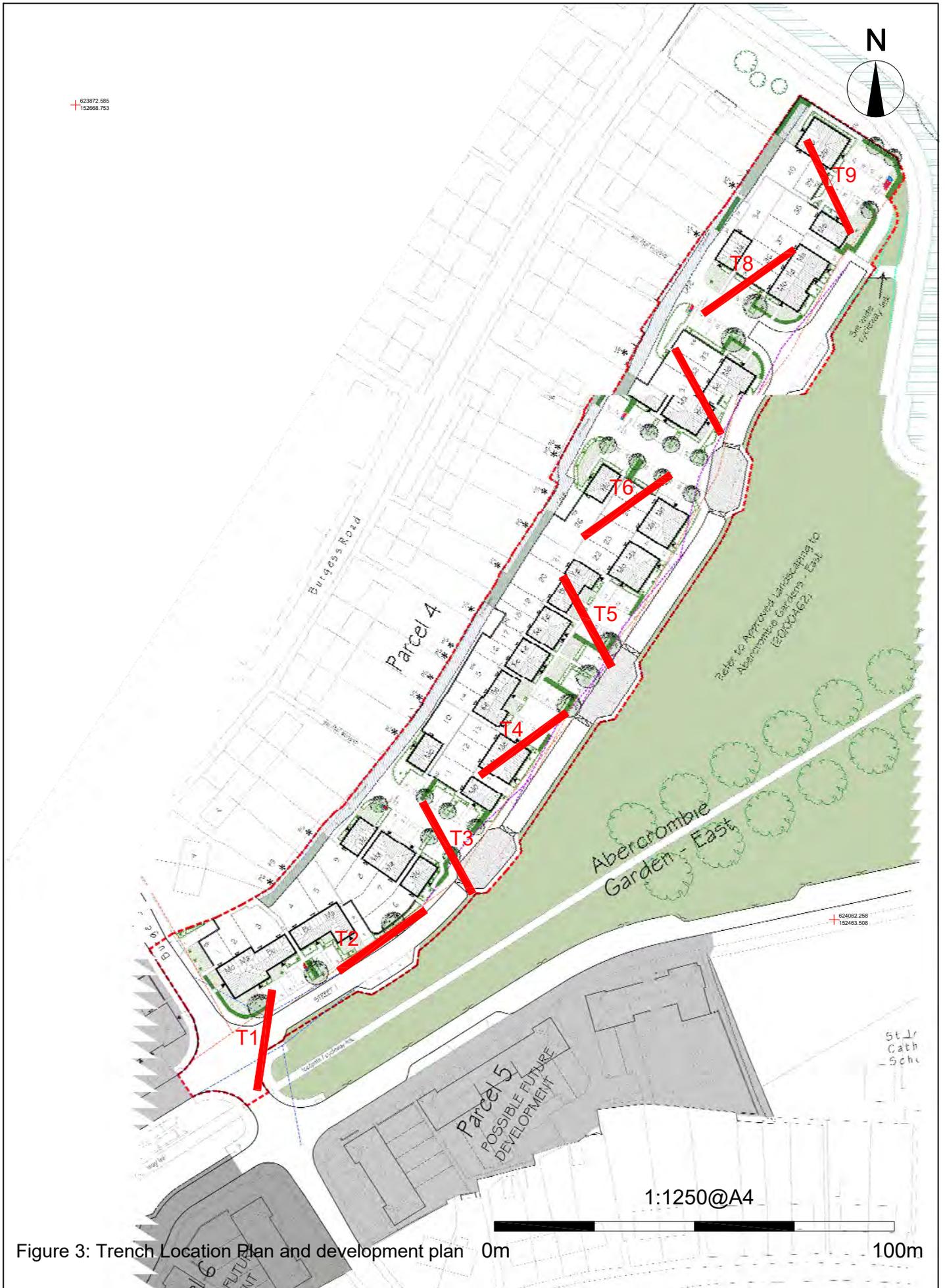
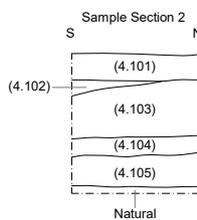
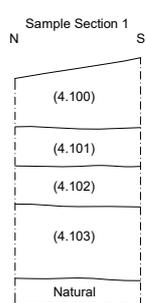


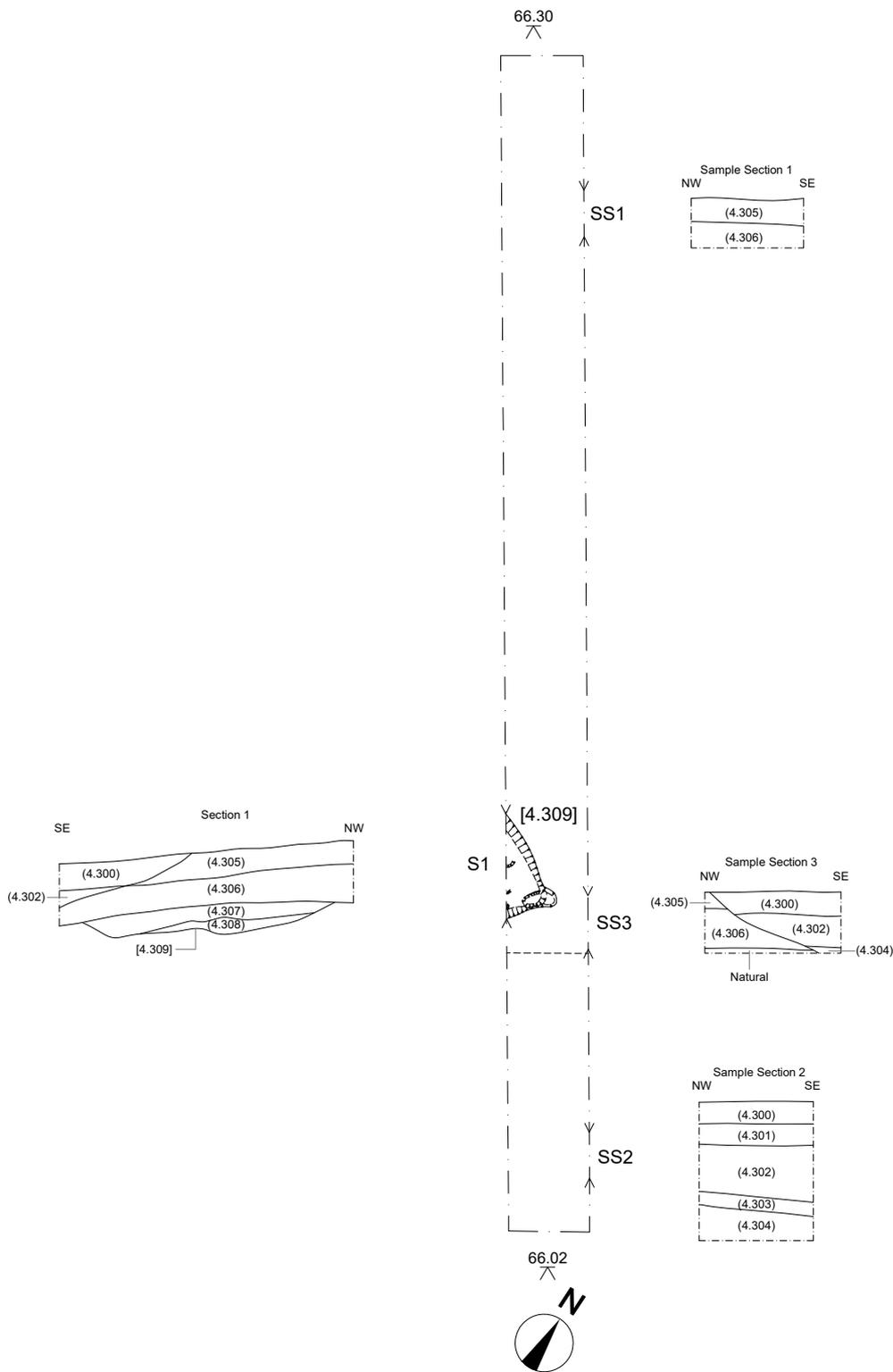
Figure 3: Trench Location Plan and development plan 0m 100m



1:150@A4



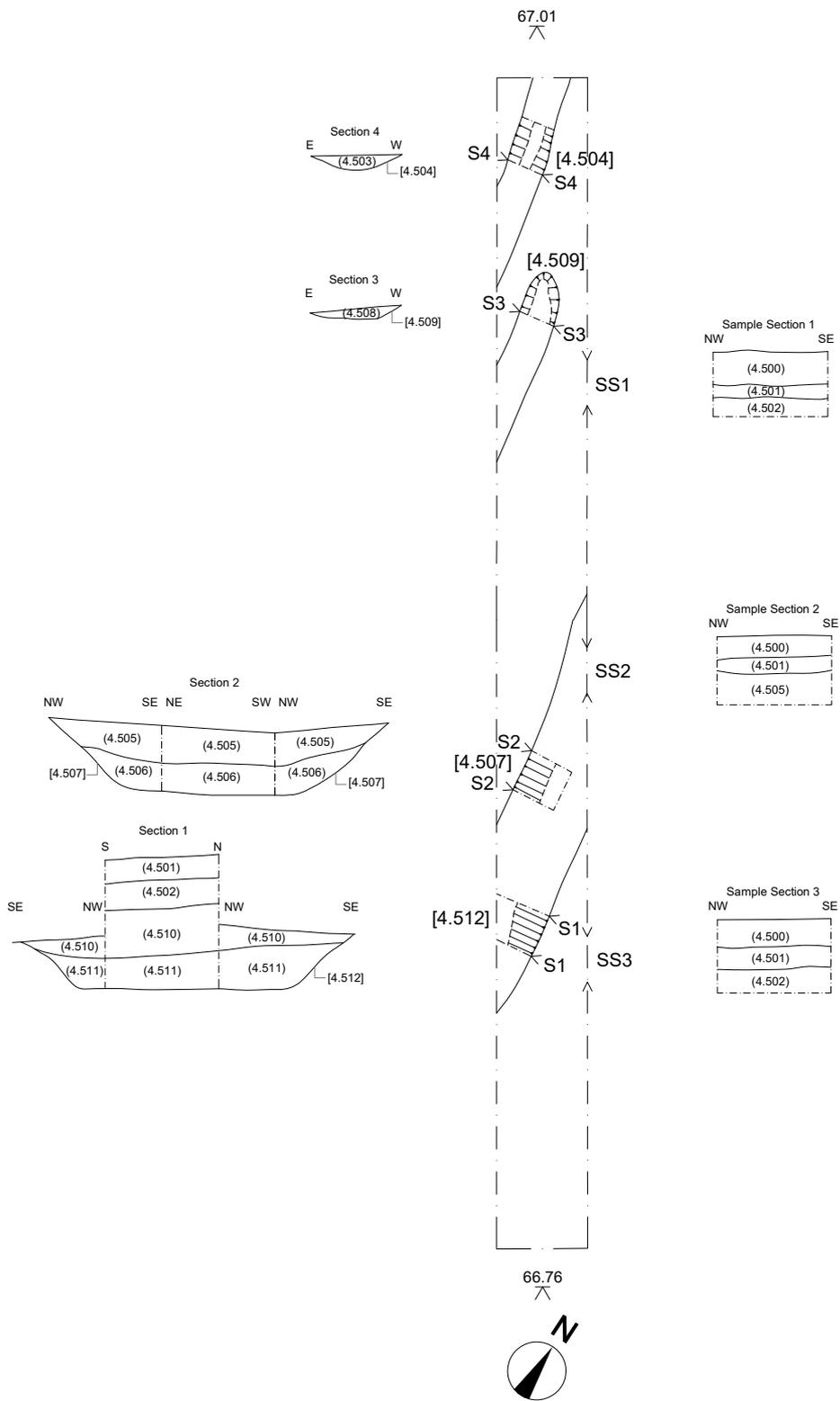
Figure 4: Trench 4.1 plan and sections



1:150@A4

0m 10m

Figure 5: Trench 4.3 plan and sections



1:150@A4



Figure 6: Trench 4.5 plan and sections



Figure 7: Trench Location plan and 2007 Satellite image

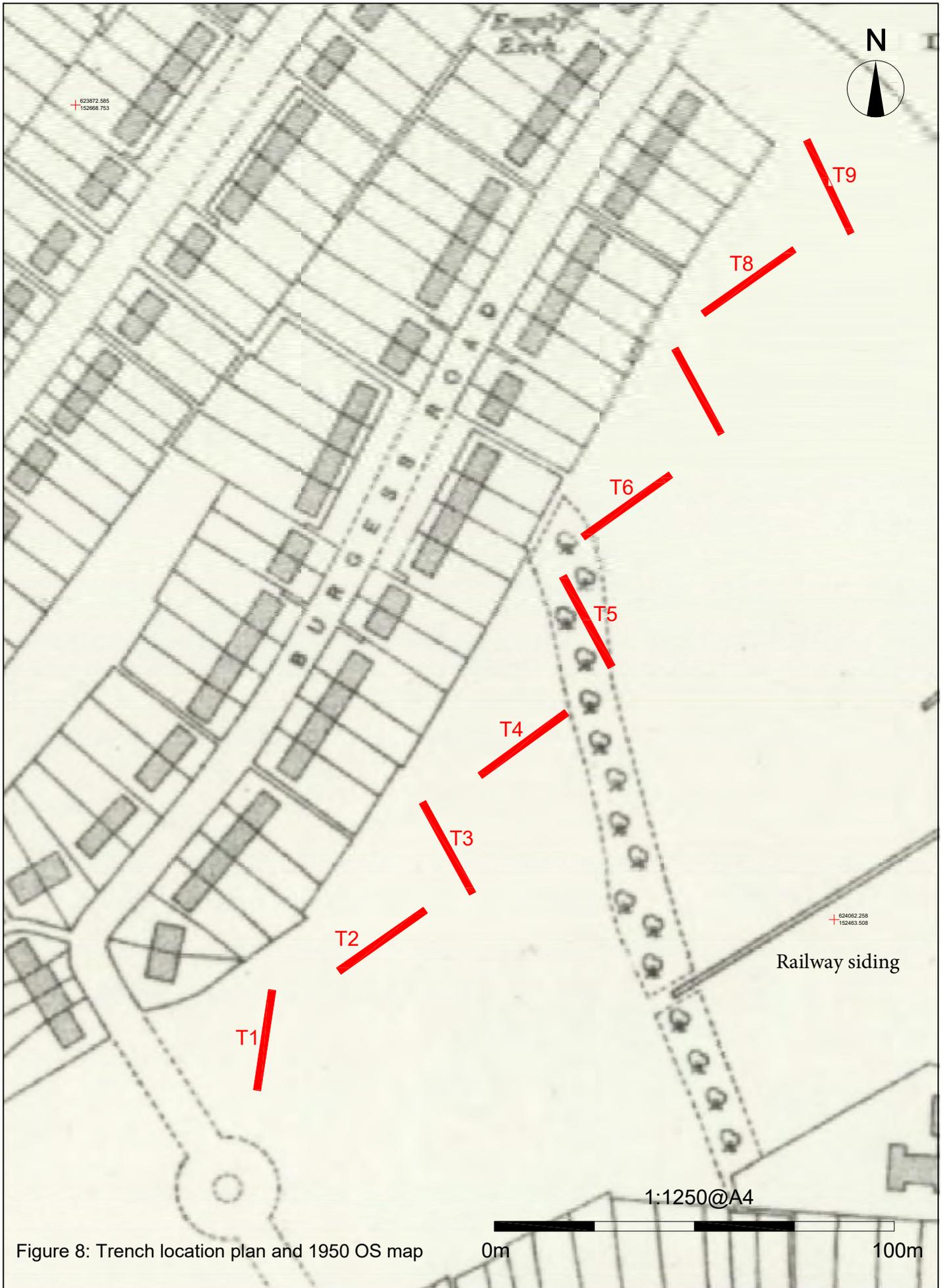


Figure 8: Trench location plan and 1950 OS map

0m

100m

Appendix 1 – Trench Tables

| Trench 4.1 Dimensions: 25.5m x 2m Trench alignment: S-N Ground level at N end: 65.34mOD Ground level at S end: 65.21mOD | | | |
|--|----------------|--|--|
| Context | Interpretation | Description | Depth (m) |
| (4.100) | Made Ground | Moderate to soft black grey silt with moderate to frequent chalk flecks and pieces and moderate sub angular flint inclusions. Only present at the southern 4m of the trench close to Burgess Road. | 0.00-0.57m |
| (4.101) | Made Ground | Loose black grey silt loam with occasional chalk flint , metal and plastic waste. | South - 0.57-0.87m North - 0.00-0.21m |
| (4.102) | Made Ground | Loose matrix of redeposited chalk, occasional sub angular flint in a light grey silt. Not present at northern 6m of the trench. | 0.87-1.18m |
| (4.103) | Made Ground | Friable dark grey silt with modern waste inclusions - concrete, red brick, metalwork, plastic and occasional sub angular flint. | South - 1.18-1.77m North - 0.21-0.66m |
| (4.104) | Made Ground | Compacted slightly yellowish brown redeposited clay with moderate Mn flecking, occasional sub angular flint inclusions. Truncated away by (4.103) at the southern 4m | 0.66-0.81m |
| (4.105) | Sub soil | Moderate to soft mid brownish orange silt clay with moderate to frequent chalk flecks and occasional sub angular flint inclusions. Truncated away at southern 4m by (4.103) | 0.81-1.05m |
| Nat | Natural | Mottled orange and yellow with slight browns clay with occasional sub angular flint | South - 1.77m+ North 1.05m+ |

| Trench 4.2 Dimensions: 26.5m x 2m Trench alignment: SW-NE Ground level at SW end: 65.56mOD Ground level at NE end: 65.82mOD | | | |
|--|----------------|--|--------------------------|
| Context | Interpretation | Description | Depth (m) |
| (4.200) | Made Ground | Loose black silt mixture of significant rubbish, metal waste, glass, building rubble, clinker, concrete | 0.00-0.52m / 0.18m |
| (4.201) | Made Ground | Compact mid yellow orange redeposited slightly silty clay with occasional clinker and sub angular flint inclusions | 0.52-0.74m / 0.18-0.32m |
| (4.202) | Made Ground | Loose black silt mixture of rubbish with frequent metal waste, modern building materials, glass, clinker | 0.74-1.1m+ 0.32-0.52m |
| (4.203) | Subsoil | Soft mid brown clay silt with occasional sub angular flint and moderate chalk fleck inclusions | 0.52-0.86m |
| Nat | Natural | Slightly brownish orange silty clay with occasional sub angular flint gravel | 0.86m+ |

| Trench 4.3 | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Dimensions: 26.2m x 2m Trench alignment: NW-SE | | | |
| Ground level at NW end: 66.3mOD Ground level at SE end: 66.02mOD | | | |
| Context | Interpretation | Description | Depth (m) |
| (4.300) | Made Ground | Loose to friable light brown silt loam with frequent chalk and occasional sub angular flint inclusions. Truncated the SE 7m of the trench | 0.00-0.20m |
| (4.301) | Made Ground | Friable dark grey silt with moderate sub angular flint inclusions. Truncated the SE ~7m of the trench | 0.20-0.40m |
| (4.302) | Made Ground | Very compact mid yellow brown slightly silty clay with occasional Mn and charcoal flecks and sub angular flint inclusions. Truncated the SE ~7m of the trench | 0.40-0.90m |
| (4.303) | Made Ground | Loose matrix of frequent chalk pieces in soft mid brown silt. Truncated the SE ~7m of the trench | 0.90-1.03m |
| (4.304) | Made Ground | Mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional Mn and charcoal flecks and sub angular flint inclusions. Truncated the SE ~7m of the trench | 1.03-1.30m |
| (4.305) | Topsoil | Friable grey black humic silt loam with occasional chalk flecks and sub angular flint inclusions. | 0.00-0.24m |
| (4.306) | Subsoil | Compact slightly orangey mid brown clay silt with very occasional chalk flecks and sub angular flint inclusions. | 0.24-0.54m |
| (4.307) | Upper Fill of Pit [4.309] | Moderately compact mid grey clayish silt with very occasional Mn flecks and sub angular flint. (Pot, Worked Flint) | 0.54-0.73m |
| (4.308) | Basal Fill of Pit [4.309] | Firm mottled mid grey and orangey clayey silt with occasional Mn flecks and sub angular flint. (Worked Flint) | 0.68-0.80m |
| [4.309] | Cut of Pit | Sub rectangular pit with undulating base and moderately steep to gentle inward sloping sides aligned WNW-ESE | L - 2.2m W - 1.07m+ D - 0.26m |
| Nat | Natural | Orangey brickearth with small unstructured chalk and gravel patches at the very N end of the trench. | 0.54m+ |

| Trench 4.4 | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---|------------------------|
| Dimensions: 26.8m x 2m Trench alignment: ENE-WSW | | | |
| Ground level at ENE end: 66.66mOD Ground level at WSW end: 66.52mOD | | | |
| Context | Interpretation | Description | Depth (m) |
| 4.400 | Topsoil | Turf covering soft black brown humic clay silt with frequent modern building & burning waste including glass and frequent bio | 0.00-0.22m |
| 4.401 | Subsoil | Moderately compact mid greyish reddish brown silty clay with moderate to frequent chalk flecks and occasional sub angular flint and bio inclusions. | 0.22-0.44m |
| 4.402 | Colluvium | Soft mid greyish brown slightly clayish silt with occasional Mn fleck inclusions | 0.44-0.54m / 0.25-0.4m |
| Nat | Natural | 25% unstructured chalk with 25% periglacial striations in filled with brickearth, 50% mottled clays (orange grey and yellow grey) mixed with brickearth | 0.54/0.41m+ |

| Trench 4.5 Dimensions: 25.9m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NNW-SSE Ground level at NNW end: 67.01mOD Ground level at SSE end: 66.67mOD | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Context | Interpretation | Description | Depth (m) |
| 4.500 | Topsoil | Moderate to soft dark grey/black humic loam with moderate chalk flecks | 0.00-0.20m |
| 4.501 | Subsoil | Moderate to firm greyish brown silty clay with moderate bio | 0.20-0.36m |
| 4.502 | Colluvium | Firm greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk fleck inclusions | 0.36-0.56m |
| (4.503) | Fill of linear [4.504] | Soft light greyish brown clayey silt | 0.56-0.70m |
| [4.504] | Cut of linear | Rectilinear with very gentle inward sloping sides and a flat base aligned N-S | L- 4m+ W- 0.80m D- 0.14m |
| (4.505) | Upper fill of linear [4.507] | Firm greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk piece and fleck inclusions and sub angular and rounded flint. Same as (4.510) | 0.45-0.87m |
| (4.506) | Basal fill of linear [4.507] | Moderate to firm greyish brown slightly clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks and pieces and occasional sub angular flint and bio inclusions. Same as (4.511) | 0.87-1.15m |
| [4.507] | Cut of Linear | Rectilinear with steep inward sloping sides and a flat base aligned N-S | L- 4m+ W- 1.70m D-0.70m |
| (4.508) | Fill of Linear Terminus [4.509] | Soft light greyish brown clayey silt with occasional bio inclusions. | 0.56-0.66m |
| [4.509] | Cut of Linear Terminus | Rectilinear terminus with very gentle inward sloping sides and a flat base aligned N-S | L- 3m+ W- 0.80m D- 0.10m |
| (4.510) | Upper Fill of Linear [4.512] | Firm greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk piece and fleck inclusions and sub angular and rounded flint. Oyster. Same as (4.505) | 0.45-0.87m |
| (4.511) | Basal Fill of Linear [4.512] | Moderate to firm greyish brown slightly clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks and pieces and occasional sub angular flint and bio inclusions. Animal Tooth Same as (4.506) | 0.87-1.15m |
| [4.512] | Cut of Linear | Rectilinear with steep inward sloping sides and a flat base aligned N-S | L- 4m+ W- 1.70m D- 0.70m |
| Nat | Natural | 75% unstructured chalk with 25% periglacial striations aligned NNW-SSE infilled with firm brickearth | 0.56m+ |

| Trench 4.6 Dimensions: 27m x 2m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 67.95mOD Ground level at SW end: 67.3mOD | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Context | Interpretation | Description | Depth (m) |
| 4.600 | Overburden | Mix of friable black silt and household/burning waste overlaid with turf. Seals the topsoil at the SW end of the trench | 0.0-0.30m |
| 4.601 | Topsoil | Moderately compact dark grey black humic silty clay | 0.0-0.20m / 0.30-0.50m |
| 4.602 | Subsoil | Moderately compact mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub angular flint | 0.20-0.40m / 0.30-0.70m |

| | | | |
|-----|---------|--|-----------------|
| Nat | Natural | Unstructured chalk with periglacial striations aligned NNW-SSE and infilled with firm brickearth | 0.40m+ / 0.70m+ |
|-----|---------|--|-----------------|

| | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|-------------------------|
| Trench 4.7 | Dimensions: 24.4m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NNW-SSE Ground level at NNW end: 68.65mOD Ground level at SSE end: 68.23mOD | | |
| Context | Interpretation | Description | Depth (m) |
| 4.700 | Topsoil | Moderately compact dark grey black humic silty clay with moderate material including burnt material, hardcore, asbestos and glass | 0.0-0.15m / 0.0-0.20m |
| 4.701 | Subsoil | Moderately compact mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub angular flint inclusions | 0.15-0.30m / 0.20-0.34m |
| Nat | Natural | Unstructured chalk with periglacial striations aligned NNW-SSE and infilled with orange brickearth. Brickearth becomes the predominant Nat as the trench goes SSE down the hill. | 0.3m+ / 0.34m+ |

| | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|------------------|
| Trench 4.8 | Dimensions: 28m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 68.83mOD Ground level at SW end: 68.62mOD | | |
| Context | Interpretation | Description | Depth (m) |
| 4.800 | Topsoil | Moderately compact dark grey / black humic silty clay with chalk inclusions | 0.00-0.20m |
| 4.801 | Subsoil | Moderately compact mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub angular flints | 0.20-0.32m |
| Nat | Natural | Chalk with periglacial striations aligned NNW-SSE and infilled with orange brickearth | 0.32m+ |

| | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|----------------------|
| Trench 4.9 | Dimensions: 26m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NNW-SSE Ground level at NNW end: 69.43mOD Ground level at SSE end: 68.9mOD | | |
| Context | Interpretation | Description | Depth (m) |
| 4.900 | Overburden | Modern aggregate overlaid by turf. Aggregate has been placed on geotextile covering the previously stripped geological horizon | 0.00 - 0.30m / 0.36m |
| Nat | Natural | Chalk with periglacial striations aligned NNW-SSE infilled with orange brickearth | 0.30m+ / 0.36m+ |

**Appendix 2 - A catalogue of the pottery
recovered during an archaeological evaluation at
Burgess Road,
Aylesham,
Kent**

Site Code: AYL-EV-23 (Phase 2B) Parcel 4

Analyst: Paul Hart

First completed: 23.05.2023

Updated: 31.05.2023

For: Swale and Thames Archaeology Survey Company

Contents

1. Period Codes employed
2. Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery assemblage
 - 2.1. Methodology
 - 2.2. Abbreviations used in 2.3.
 - 2.3. Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery

Appendix

3. Period-based review: listings and notes
 - 3.1. Later Prehistoric, 1550 to 0 BC/50 AD
 - 3.2. Mid to Late Iron Age to Early Roman, 100 BC to 75 AD

1. Period Codes employed

| <i>Period</i> | <i>Code</i> | <i>Date (circa)</i> | | |
|----------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------|----|
| Later Prehistoric | LP | 1550 | - 50 | BC |
| Middle Bronze Age | MBA | 1550 | - 1350 | BC |
| Earliest Iron Age | EIA | 1000/900 | - 600 | BC |
| Mid to Late Iron Age | MLIA | 200 | - 50 | BC |
| Latest Iron Age | LIA-ER | 0 | - 50 | AD |
| Early Roman | ER | 50 | - 150 | AD |

Dating

- > : To/or later.
- / : Or/or indicating a preference within a broader range.

2. Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery assemblage

2.1. Methodology

The sherds were examined in good light using a hand lens of x10 magnification and were catalogued on a context, total quantity, bulk weight (calculated to the nearest gram), period, ware type, estimate of the number of vessels per ware, condition and date preference basis. They are listed in date order from the earliest to the latest. No information about the contexts or their stratigraphic relationships was known unless stated. In the notes, the pieces were typically plain or less diagnostic body sherds unless stated otherwise.

All dates given are *circa*.

It should also be noted that:

- All form and decorative pieces are noted and described in the catalogue and their presence is highlighted by the inclusion of the word 'DRAW' (which does not mean that such pieces necessarily need to be drawn for archive level reporting or for publication).
- The material has been bagged by period and separated into DRAW-ables (which do not necessarily need to be drawn for archive level or final site reports or publication) and body sherds.

2.2. Abbreviations used in 2.3.

Wear

- L : Light
- M : Moderate
- H : Heavy
- C : Chipped

Dating

- > : To/or later
- / : Or/or indicating a preference within a broader range

2.3. Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------------|
| <i>Context:</i> | Information on the nature of the context if known. | | | | |
| <i>Start date:</i> | Likely commencement date of the context based on the pottery evidence. | | | | |
| <i>End date:</i> | Likely end date of the context based on the pottery evidence. | | | | |
| <i>Dating:</i> | General implications. | | | | |
| <i>Comments:</i> | Highlighting elements, wares and issues of particular note. | | | | |
| <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Period</i> | <i>Ware</i> | <i>Vessels</i> | <i>Wear</i> | <i>Date preference</i> |
| | | | | | |
| (4.307) [4.309] Parcel 4 | | | 5 sherds | | 12 g |
| <i>Context:</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Start date:</i> | After 1550 BC and possibly after 75 BC, if the latest dated material is not intrusive. | | | | |
| <i>End date:</i> | Unclear. Nothing certainly after 50 AD. | | | | |
| <i>Dating:</i> | <p>The preferred dating for the most worn sherd (grog tempered), at 100 BC - 75 AD, potentially conflicts with that of the fresher looking material (flint tempered), which most typically would date up to 50/0 BC, given its coarseness, though could potentially date as late as 50 AD, perhaps. If the worn material dates to the earlier end of its range and the fresher material to the later end, there need be no conflict, but consider whether the worn sherd could be intrusive in a context that dates prior to 50 BC. A factor to consider is the flintwork. If the underlying geology is chalk, then the flints have a reasonable potential to be contemporary with their context. All of the flintwork could date MBA>EMIA+ (1550-350+ BC) and are less likely to be significantly later. They could potentially be associated with the flint tempered pottery, but not the grog tempered if it is indeed 'Belgic' style. Review if further material is recovered during any future work.</p> | | | | |
| <i>Comments:</i> | <p>Small plain sherds only. The flint tempered appears fresher and likely dates 1550-0 BC, though could date up to 50 AD. The grog tempered is much more worn. It could date widely, occurring as a minority ware between the MBA>MLIA, but the fine black grog in the fabric is a trait more commonly seen in the 'Belgic' style and later Romanising grog tempered wares, thus a date of 100 BC - 75 AD is preferred at present (this sherd is not obviously Romanising). Is the grog tempered intrusive in a Later Prehistoric (1550-50 BC) context, or is the flint tempered MLIA>LIA-ER, 75-0 BC/50 AD? The flint tempered ware is coarse and not akin to the more refined 'Belgic' style fabrics that occur (but not solely) in the LIA-ER (0-50 AD).</p> | | | | |
| <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Period</i> | <i>Ware</i> | <i>Vessels</i> | <i>Wear</i> | <i>Date preference</i> |
| 1 | MBA>LIA-ER | Flint tempered | 1 | L | 1550-0 BC/50 AD |
| | Small thick-walled body, coarse temper. | | | | |
| 4 | MLIA>ER | 'Belgic' style grog tempered | 1 | H | 100 BC - 75 AD |
| | 3 small fragments and 1 small sherd, medium-walled, black-brown with fine black grog, scarred. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Totals | | | 5 sherds | | 12 g |

Appendix

3. Period-based review: listings and notes

Below is the basic data that was compiled during the cataloguing process, which is to be included or inform the summaries and the assessment that will be produced for the subsequent assessment report. It is included here to aid the site analysis process prior to the production of said report.

Overall there were very few pieces, all small sized or fragmentary, with no forms or decoration present and nothing specifically diagnostic.

3.1. Later Prehistoric, 1550 to 0 BC/50 AD

| <i>Relationship</i> | <i>In contexts</i> | <i>Sherds</i> | <i>Vessels</i> |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Unclear | (4.307) [4.309]. | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | 1 | 1 |

Flint tempered ware

(4.307) [4.309]. 1 small sherd, 1550-0 BC/50 AD, much fresher looking than the grog tempered ?'Belgic' style sherd, 100 BC - 75 AD, also present. See comments in catalogue, re the ?associated flintwork.

3.2. Mid to Late Iron Age to Early Roman, 100 BC to 75 AD

| <i>Relationship</i> | <i>In contexts</i> | <i>Sherds</i> | <i>Vessels</i> |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Residual | (4.307) [4.309]. | 4 | 1 |
| Total | | 4 | 1 |

'Belgic' style grog tempered ware

(4.307) [4.309]. 4 pieces likely from 1 small sherd, very worn, reduced, soft. Preferably of this range, but potential conflict with fresher looking flint tempered sherd also present. See comments in catalogue.

**Appendix 3 - A catalogue of the worked lithics
recovered during an archaeological evaluation at
Burgess Road,
Aylesham,
Kent**

Site Code: AYL-EV-23 (Phase 2B) Parcel 4

Analyst: Paul Hart

First completed: 23.05.2023

Updated: 31.05.2023

For: Swale and Thames Archaeology Survey Company

Contents

1. Period Codes employed
2. Quantification and spot-dating of the worked lithics
 - 2.1. Methodology
 - 2.2. Key to catalogue 2.3
 - 2.3. Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the worked lithics

Appendix

4. Period-based review: listings and notes
 - 4.1. Middle Bronze Age to Early to Mid Iron Age or later, 1550 to 350+ BC

1. Period Codes employed

| <i>Period</i> | <i>Code</i> | <i>Date (circa)</i> | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------|---|------|----|
| Middle Bronze Age | MBA | 1550 | - | 1350 | BC |
| Early to Mid Iron Age | EMIA | 600 | - | 350 | BC |

Dating

- > : To/or later.
/ : Or/or indicating a preference within a broader range.

2. Quantification and spot-dating of the worked lithics

2.1. Methodology

A prime aim was to provide a useful catalogue that combined a record of key characteristics (permitting a degree of preservation and some re-analysis by record), with individual spot-dating information and an overall comment on the worked lithic content of the context and its implications. Each piece was dated on its individual merits. Details about the nature of the context and any pottery recovered, which informed the interpretation, were noted where known.

The artefacts were examined using a hand lens of x10 magnification and were catalogued on a context, type, character, weight (calculated to the nearest gram, with a minimum of 1g), condition, period and potential relationship to context basis. Their suitability for illustration on their own merits was also noted. Within each context the artefacts have been listed first in order of type (waste, retouched, utilised) and then date (earliest to latest). The bulk weight of the lithics from each context was also recorded.

All dates given throughout are *circa*.

2.2. Key to catalogue 2.3

| | | |
|----------------|----|--|
| Class | - | Class of artefact, listed individually under its context. Ordered as Waste, Retouched and Utilised, then by date. |
| FS | - | Flake shape. |
| | S | : Short: width same as or greater than length. |
| | SQ | : Squat: notably wide short flake. |
| FT | - | Flake or core type. |
| | S | : Secondary: lesser amount of cortex. |
| RM | - | Raw material type. |
| <i>Natural</i> | N | : Naturally shattered, unpatinated surface. |
| <i>Buff</i> | BD | : A dirty looking thin buff skin, with black spots/grains, over a thick white sub-cortex. |
| | BG | : Buff-washed thin pitted uneven grey surface of the underlying flint. |
| <i>White</i> | SW | : Smooth white to off-white/creamy coloured cortex, thick. |
| <i>Black+</i> | 1 | : Black flint; thick and dense black or thin translucent black. |
| | 2 | : Mixed patchy black and grey flint. |
| | 4 | : Mixed patchy black, grey and brown to translucent yellowy-brown flint. |
| <i>Grey</i> | 10 | : Dark greyish flint. |
| <i>Quality</i> | b | : Generally small cherty inclusions, whether occasional or frequent, which likely do not significantly affect knapping; good quality raw material. |
| | c | : A moderate content of small to medium-sized cherty inclusions and/or flaws which likely will affect the knapping quality to some degree; moderate quality. |
| H | - | Hammer type. |
| | H | : Hard stone (eg. a cobble of rolled flint or quartzite). |

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--|
| W | - | Weight in grams (minimum 1g). |
| Patina | - | Patina present? If differential described by ventral/dorsal surface on flakes, or on cores described by platform/flake scars. NB. Note () code below. |
| | VE | : Very Early (the first signs of a speckled discolouration; almost unpatinated). |
| | E | : Early (light dusting, but a more obvious speckled discolouration than VE). |
| | B | : Blue. |
| | W | : White. |
| D | - | Potential/certain post-discard chipping/breakage damage present? |
| | ? | : Denotes damage present but not certainly post-discard; might be from use. |
| I | - | Worthy of future illustration? Initial estimate of pieces of prime interest. |
| | Y | : Yes. |
| | ? | : Possibly, dependent upon context and associations. |
| | 1 etc. | : Number assigned to an illustration or photograph provided with this report. |
| Period | - | Potential date range, defined by Period Codes. |
| | > | : To. |
| | < | : No later than. |
| | / | : Or. |
| | - | : No firm or usefully compact date range. |
| Preference | - | Date preferred at this time. Sometimes a tighter but more intuitive opinion. |
| A | - | Association with the context. |
| | <i>Blank</i> | : No preference at this time. |

Key to abbreviations for notes

| | | | | | |
|--------|---|----------------------------------|--------|---|---|
| A | : | Advanced (patina). | nat | : | Natural. |
| abr | : | Abrupt (retouch). | nr | : | Near. |
| adj | : | Adjacent. | obv | : | Obviously. |
| adv | : | Advanced (patina). | oppos | : | Opposite. |
| ang | : | Angular. | P | ; | Primary (flake). |
| B | : | Blade (flake) or Blue (patina). | PP | : | Platform preparation (abrasion). |
| back | : | Backed. | pat | : | Patina. |
| bifac | : | Bifacial (retouch). | plat | : | Platform. |
| BL | : | Bladelet (flake). | poss | : | Possible. |
| brk | : | Break. | prob | : | Probably. |
| BW | : | Blue-white (patina). | prx | : | Proximal (flake). |
| convx | : | Convex. | resid | : | Residual. |
| cortex | : | Cortex. | ret | : | Retouch. |
| dentic | : | Denticulate (retouch). | RM | : | Raw material. |
| dir | : | Direct (retouch). | RU | : | Re-use. |
| dist | : | Distal (flake). | S | : | Sort, Secondary (flake) or Strong (patina). |
| dors | : | Dorsal (flake). | sec | : | Section. |
| E | : | Early (patina). | SH | : | Short (flake). |
| eg | : | Example. | signif | : | Significant/ly. |
| exp | : | Expedient. | sm | : | Small. |
| fl | : | Flake. | SQ | : | Squat (flake). |
| frag | : | Fragment. | subseq | : | Subsequent. |
| G | : | Grey (patina). | term | : | Termination (flake). |
| incip | : | Incipient (cones of percussion). | T | : | Tertiary (flake). |
| inc | : | Including. | triang | : | Triangular. |
| inv | : | Inverse (retouch). | trunc | : | Truncating/truncated. |
| irreg | : | Irregular. | u-w | : | Use-wear. |
| L | : | Long (flake). | util | : | Utilised. |
| lat | : | Lateral (flake). | Unpat | : | Unpatinated. |
| lrg | : | Large. | V/v | : | Very. |
| M | : | Moderate (patina). | vent | : | Ventral (flake). |
| marg | : | Marginal (retouch). | W | : | White (patina). |
| med | : | Medium (size). | Y | : | Yellowish (patina). |
| mod | : | Moderate. | | | |

2.3. Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the worked lithics

| Context | | | | | | | | | | | Total lithics | Total weight (g) |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <i>Context:</i> Information on the nature of the context, if known. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pottery:</i> Date of any pottery present or the ceramic date of the context, if known. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Notes:</i> Elements and trends of initial interest. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Summary:</i> Dates and relationships to context. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Class</i> | <i>FS</i> | <i>FT</i> | <i>RM</i> | <i>H</i> | <i>W</i> | <i>Patina</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>I</i> | <i>Period</i> | <i>Preference</i> | <i>A</i> | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (4.307) [4.309] Parcel 4 | | | | | | | | | | | 3 lithics | 40 g |
| <i>Context:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pottery:</i> Fresher flint tempered 1550-0 BC/50 AD and worn grog tempered 100 BC - 75 AD. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Notes:</i> 1 small thin tabular piece of natural just possibly utilised as a hollow scraper, likely MBA>EMIA+ if so. 2 other flakes, 1/?both broken, 1 re-used with 2/3 different working edges, likely MBA>EMIA, other a simply ?retouched piece potentially MBA>EMIA+. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Summary:</i> Most/possibly all worked/utilised and likely MBA>EMIA+. See (4.308) below. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Class</i> | <i>FS</i> | <i>FT</i> | <i>RM</i> | <i>H</i> | <i>W</i> | <i>Patina</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>I</i> | <i>Period</i> | <i>Preference</i> | <i>A</i> | |
| <i>Retouched</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Side+holl scr ?+pierc (RU)</i> | - | S | BD2c | H | 28 | N (Y) | ? | | - | MBA>EMIA | | |
| Thick, possibly a broken prx end only, otherwise a SQ fl, 1 steep lat with cortex shows inv shallow invas ret truncating pat. Other thin lat shows sm hollow of inv abr ret, with scarring leading to a small projecting point nr dist corner. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>?Retouched</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Flake</i> | - | S | BD2c | - | 7 | VEW | ? | | - | MBA>EMIA+ | | |
| Prx brk, irreg fl, some chips and scars, sm area inv semi-abr ?ret 1 thin lat. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>?Utilised</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Natural - hollow scraper</i> | - | N | BG10- | - | 4 | ?N | ? | | - | MBA>EMIA+ if so | | |
| Sm thin tabular fragment, 1 inherent concave edge shows sm area of chippy scars at centre, ?from use. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (4.308) [4.309] Parcel 4 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 lithics | 42 g |
| <i>Context:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pottery:</i> Fresher flint tempered 1550-0 BC/50 AD and worn grog tempered 100 BC - 75 AD. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Notes:</i> 1 thickish squat flake simply inversely retouched, possibly as an awl, potentially re-use, more likely MBA>EMIA+. 1 other thick triangular shaped blade-like flake utilised. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Summary:</i> 1 potentially MBA>EMIA+ and the other could but need not be related. If the underlying geology is clays/silts/sands then no relationships are guaranteed and all could be residual. If chalk, then there is the potential for the flintwork to be related to each other and their context and perhaps the flint tempered pottery also present, that is, if the flint tempered is not later than the much more worn grog tempered pottery. If the grog tempered is as late as is currently preferred and is not intrusive in an earlier Later Prehistoric context, then the flintwork is residual. Review if more pottery evidence is forthcoming in the future. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Class</i> | <i>FS</i> | <i>FT</i> | <i>RM</i> | <i>H</i> | <i>W</i> | <i>Patina</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>I</i> | <i>Period</i> | <i>Preference</i> | <i>A</i> | |
| <i>Retouched</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>?Awl (?RU)</i> | SQ | S | BD1c | H | 19 | ?EW(AEBW) | ? | | - | MBA>EMIA+ | | |
| Thick, 1 lower lat short length inv semi-abr ret to broken ?formerly sharp pointed dist corner, potentially truncates a slightly stronger pat. Few other chips and scars. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Utilised</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Flake - ?knife</i> | L | /T | SW2c | H | 23 | EBW | ? | | - | - | | |
| B-like, thick triang sec, some abras and chips both lats. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | | | | | | | | | | | 5 lithics | 82 g |

Appendix

4. Period-based review: listings and notes

Below is the basic data that was compiled during the cataloguing process, which is to be included or inform the summaries and the assessment that will be produced for the subsequent assessment report. It is included here to aid the site analysis process prior to the production of said report.

The contexts which contain evidence of period-diagnostic lithics are listed below, along with an estimate of the number of lithics present. The material that is listed as contemporary or residual typically had an important *potential* to be so, though this should always be considered in light of the nature of the context, the vertical distribution of the material and any other associated finds. This is important because the nature of the underlying geology for this site is unknown at present.

4.1. Middle Bronze Age to Early to Mid Iron Age or later, 1550 to 350+ BC

| <i>Potential relationship</i> | <i>In contexts</i> | <i>Quantity</i> |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Element's relationship unclear | (4.307) (4.308) [4.309] | 4/5 |
| Total | | 4/5 |

The nature of the underlying geology is unknown at present. If the underlying geology was clays/silts/sands then no relationships between the flintwork and its context and the pottery are guaranteed; all the flintwork could be residual. If the underlying geology was chalk, then there is the potential for all of the flintwork to be context-contemporary and associated with any contemporary pottery or other contemporary finds.

(4.307) (4.308) [4.309]. 4 flakes plus 1 possibly utilised natural, all simply worked or utilised pieces, all potentially or preferably of this range. A few sherds of pottery, dating 1550-0 BC/50 AD (flint tempered, fresher) and 100 BC - 75 AD (grog tempered, worn and residual), were present. The flintwork could, but need not, be associated with the fresher flint tempered pottery, if the flint tempered is not later than the grog tempered. See the comments on [4.309] in the catalogue.