

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



Parcel 7 NGR: 623846 152296

Parcel 8 NGR: 623805 152403

Site Code: AYL-EV-23 Phase 2B Parcels 7&8

Planning Application: DOV/20/01005

23/05/2023

V1

**SWAT Archaeology**

The office, School Farm Oast

Graveney Road, Faversham, Kent, ME13 8UP

Email: [info@swatarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@swatarchaeology.co.uk)

Tel: 01795 532548 and 07885700112

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## **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 Parcels 7&8). A Planning Application (DOV/20/01005) was approved by Dover District Council for the erection of 73 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 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 5 of the 13 trenches. This consisted of a small undated linear within Trench 7.2, a broad, shallow, undated linear feature present in Trench 7.5 that continued to and terminated within Trench 7.4, a small undated possible pit that may be modern intrusion within Trench 7.7 and an undated shallow depression undulation / possible pit within Trench 7.9. 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 at 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 Kings Road, Aylesham, Dover, Kent.

## (Aylesham Village Expansion Phase 2B Parcels 7&8)

Parcel 7 NGR: 623846 152296

Parcel 8 NGR: 623805 152403

Site Code: AYL-EV-23 Phase 2B Parcels 7&8

Planning Application: DOV/20/01005

### **1. Introduction**

- 1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Persimmon Homes to carry out an archaeological evaluation at Kings Road, Aylesham, Dover, Kent (Phase 2B Parcels 7&8) 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 11<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> April 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 Parcels 7&8) are located to the East of the present village on a grassed open space.
- 2.1.2 At the time of the evaluation, Parcel 7 was bounded on its southern side by existing residential properties on Queens Road, Aylesham Health Centre on the Western side, and previously landscaped open grassland to the northern and eastern sides. Parcel 7 is centered on NGR 623846 152296, measuring approximately 2,558 sq. m (0.26ha) in size.

- 2.1.3 At the time of the evaluation, Parcel 8 was bounded on its Northwestern side by existing residential properties on Kings Road, on its Northeastern side by existing residential properties on Burgess Road, on its Southeastern side by previously landscaped open grassland, and on its Southwestern side by Saint Finbarr's Roman Catholic Church. Parcel 8 is centered on NGR 623805 152403 and measures approximately 8,829 sq. m (0.88ha) in size.
- 2.1.4 Parcel 7 is relatively flat and located at 72m aOD. There is a fall of approximately 3m across Parcel 8 from 74aOD the northwest to 71m aOD at the southeast. 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.
- 2.1.5 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 23/5/23)

### **3. Planning Background**

- 3.1.1 The Proposed Development Area was granted planning permission (DOV/20/01005) (Phase 2B Parcels 7&8) by DDC for the erection of 73 dwellings and all associated works and landscaping on the 21<sup>st</sup> March 2023.
- 3.1.2 The Heritage and Conservation Department at Kent County Council (KCCHC), who provide an advisory service to Dover District Council (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/20/01005) (Phase 2B Parcels 7&8) 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 Parcels 7&8, carried out by SWAT Archaeology. The evaluation, which comprised of 13 evaluation trenches, measuring between 23.8m and 27.5m in length and 2m in width, was conducted in April 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. Parcels 7&8 are 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 Parcels 7&8, 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 7 is within the area referred to as Area 10 and Parcel 8 is within the area referred to as Area 9. These areas 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 Parcels 7&8. 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 commencing 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

TR 25 SW 360 – St Peter’s 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."*

(Paragraphs 7.1-7.2)

**6.1.2** Due to onsite constraints, the position of Trench 7.12 was shifted approximately 6m west to avoid preventing vehicular access to the rear of residential properties on Kings Road, at the northwest boundary of Parcel 8, at the request of DDC.

### **6.2 Fieldwork**

**6.2.1** As stated above, 13 trenches were excavated within the proposed development area.

**6.2.2** A 13t 360 tracked mechanical excavator with a 1.5m wide ditching bucket was used to remove the overburden, comprising of various modern made grounds from previous landscaping and intact topsoil sealing subsoil, occasionally sealing colluvial deposits at the bottom of the steep incline to the southeast of Parcel 8, 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 7.1 (7.101) [7.102]) 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 13 evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision.

8.1.2 Appendix 1 provides the stratigraphic sequence and contextual information of the

trenches.

8.1.3 Figure 1: Site location plan

Figure 2: Trench locations (showing features)

Figure 3: Trench location overlaid with development plan

Figure 4: Plan and sections of trench 7.2

Figure 5: Plan and sections of trench 7.4

Figure 6: Plan and sections of trench 7.5

Figure 7: Plan and sections of trench 7.9

Figure 8: Plan and sections of trench 7.13

## 8.2 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

**8.2.1** A consistent stratigraphic sequence was observed across the site of approximately 0.15m – 0.25m of topsoil overlying 0.15m – 0.25m of subsoil. In Parcel 8, trenches and sections of trenches excavated on or below the steep incline observed subsoil overlying 0.15m-0.25m colluvium (Trenches 7.4, 7.5, 7.7, 7.9, 7.11, 7.12, 7.13). An isolated series of three modern made ground deposits were observed in the southeastern end of Trench 7.4 overlying subsoil. A separate series of two modern made grounds were observed across Trench 7.13 overlying subsoil. A consistent underlying geology consisting of unstructured chalk with periglacial striations (at the base of trenches in Parcel 7 and trenches and sections of trenches above the incline in Parcel 8: all trenches except T7.12, T7.13), and superficial head deposit silt and gravel (at the base of trenches and sections of trenches below or on the incline in Parcel 8: trenches 7.4, 7.5, 7.11, 7.12, 7.13) was observed.

## 8.3 Archaeological Narrative

**8.3.1** Archaeology was identified in 5 of the 13 trenches, trenches 7.2, 7.4, 7.5, 7.7, 7.9.

### 8.3.2 Trench 7.1

Trench 7.1 was excavated on a NE-SW alignment and measured 26.5m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.44m. The trench was located towards the base of the gentle southern valley incline and excavated onto an underlying geology of unstructured chalk with NNW-SSE aligned periglacial striations infilled with orange brickearth. Trench 7.1 was absent of archaeology.

### 8.3.3 Trench 7.2

Trench 7.2 was excavated on a NE-SW alignment and measured 26m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.49m. The trench was situated towards the base of the gentle southern valley incline. 7m from the Northeastern end of the trench was linear [7.203] (*Plate 2*), a rectilinear with moderately steep inward sloping sides and a flat base aligned N-S that measured 0.70m wide x 0.23m deep and continued either side of the trench. [7.203] was filled by (7.202), a moderately compact mid grey brown clayey silt with frequent chalk and small sub-angular flint inclusions. The trench was excavated onto an underlying geology of unstructured chalk with NNE-SSW aligned periglacial scarring infilled with orange brickearth. (*Figure 4*)

### 8.3.4 Trench 7.3

Trench 7.3 was excavated on a NNE-SSW alignment and measured 24.4m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.20m. The trench was located towards the base of the gentle southern valley incline and excavated onto an underlying geology of unstructured chalk with NE-SW aligned periglacial striations infilled with orange brickearth. Trench 7.3 was absent of archaeology.

### 8.3.5 Trench 7.4

Trench 7.4 was excavated on a NW-SE alignment and measured 27.4m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.36m at its NW end and 0.92m at its SE end. The trench was aligned perpendicular to the lay of the valley and positioned across a sharp incline, with the NW at the top of the incline and SE end at the bottom. Towards the base of this incline a sequence of three overburdens (7.401), then (7.402), then (7.403) were identified sealing the subsoil which, in turn, sealed a colluvium (7.405) that sealed the base of the lower (SE) ~19m of the trench. (7.401) was a 0.19m thick redeposited chalk in a loose structure of chalk pieces in a matrix of mid brown soft clayey silt; (7.402) was a 0.15m thick lense of firm yellow brown slightly silty clay with occasional brick and tile, occasional clinker inclusions; (7.403), a 0.22m thick soft dark grey clay loam with occasional small sub angular flint, frequent bio. Represents a possible original topsoil layer, buried by modern made up ground. The underlying colluvium (7.405) was a 0.20m thick very soft light yellow silty clay with very occasional small sub angular flint inclusions.

Central to the trench was linear terminus [7.407], sealed by colluvium (7.405) and emerging from the NE edge where it continued across to Trench 7.5 as [7.504] (*Plate 3*).

[7.407] was a rectilinear terminus with very gentle inward sloping sides and a very gentle concave base aligned WSW-ENE and measured 1.32m+ long x 0.80m wide x 0.09m deep. [7.407] was filled by (7.408), a soft mid to dark brown clayey silt with occasional flint inclusions.

The trench was excavated onto an underlying geology of, at the NW end (at top of incline) unstructured chalk with NW-SE aligned periglacial striations infilled with brickearth. SW end (bottom of incline) brickearth. (*Plate 6, Figure 5*)

#### **8.3.6 Trench 7.5**

Trench 7.5 was excavated on a NNE-SSW alignment and measured 23.8m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.45m at the NNE end and 0.72m at the SSW end. The trench was aligned at an acute angle to the lay of the valley, with the NNE end towards the top of a sharp incline and the SSW end towards the bottom. At the base of this incline, the subsoil sealed a colluvium (7.502) occupying the SSW ~10m of the trench and sealing linear feature [7.504]. (7.502) was a 0.17m thick soft slightly yellowish greyish brown silt with moderate rounded and sub angular flint, occasional Mn flecks and bio inclusions.

2m from the SSW end of the trench, and towards the base of the sharp incline, was linear feature [7.504], a rectilinear with very gentle inward sloping sides and a very gentle concave base aligned WSW-ENE that measured 1.2m wide x 0.23m deep and continued either side of the trench, where it was identified in trench 7.4 as [7.407] (*Plate 5*). [7.504] was sealed by colluvium (7.502) and was filled by (7.503), a soft dark brown clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks and pieces, moderate sub angular flint inclusions that produced a small piece of animal bone.

The trench was excavated onto an underlying geology of 40% unstructured chalk with N-S aligned periglacial striations infilled with brickearth, 60% brickearth at NE end. (*Figure 6*)

#### **8.3.7 Trench 7.6**

Trench 7.6 was excavated on a NE-SW alignment and measured 26.5m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.40m. The trench was located above the steep valley incline and excavated onto an underlying geology of unstructured chalk with NW-SE aligned periglacial striations infilled with brickearth. Trench 7.6 was absent of archaeology.

#### **8.3.8 Trench 7.7**

Trench 7.7 was excavated on a NNW-SSE alignment and measured 27m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.35m at the NNW end and 0.45m at the SSE end. The trench was aligned perpendicular to the lay of the valley and positioned partially above the steep incline, with the SSE end sloping downward. In the deeper / lower SSE end, colluvium (7.702) was identified and sealed by subsoil. (7.702) was a 0.10m thick moderately compact light grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk fleck inclusions. At the centre of the trench was possible pit [7.704], an irregular shallow pit with moderate inward sloping sides and an undulating base that represents a possible modern intrusion due to its non-uniform nature and modern appearance to its fill (7.703). [7.704] measured 0.96m long x 0.66-0.96m wide x 0.14m deep and was filled by (7.703), a friable very dark brown and black silt with very frequent charcoal flecks and piece inclusions.

The trench was excavated onto an underlying geology of unstructured chalk with NW-SE aligned periglacial striations infilled with orange brickearth.

#### **8.3.9 Trench 7.8**

Trench 7.8 was excavated on a NE-SW alignment and measured 27.5m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.26m. The trench was located above the steep valley incline and excavated onto an underlying geology of unstructured chalk with NW-SE aligned periglacial striations infilled with brickearth. Trench 7.8 was absent of archaeology.

*(Plate 7)*

#### **8.3.10 Trench 7.9**

Trench 7.9 was excavated on a NNE-SSW alignment and measured 27.4m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.28m at the NNE end and 0.74m at the SSW end. The trench was aligned at an acute angle to the steep valley incline and positioned across the incline, with the NNE end at the top and SSW end at the bottom. At the deeper / lower SSW ~7m of the trench there was a colluvium (7.902) identified, sealed by the subsoil and sealing the underlying geology and fill of depression (7.903). (7.902) was a 0.28m thick friable soft light to mid grey slightly clayey silt with occasional Mn and medium sub angular flint inclusions.

Roughly 2.5m from the SSW end of the trench, feature [7.904] was identified *(Plate 8)*: an amorphous shallow depression, (may not be a cut) at the lowest point on the incline, with gentle inward sloping slides as the natural chalk rises up either side of the 'feature', with a flat to slightly undulating base that measured 1.88m wide x 0.72m+ long x 0.11m

deep. This could well be a deposit that has accumulated at the lowest point of the landscape like colluvium (7.902). The accumulated / infilling deposit (7.903) was a friable light yellowish grey silt with moderate charcoal flecking and occasional small sub angular flint that produced a small amount of burnt flint.

The trench was excavated onto an underlying geology of unstructured chalk with NW-SE aligned periglacial striations infilled with brickearth. (*Figure 7*)

#### **8.3.11 Trench 7.10**

Trench 7.10 was excavated on a NE-SW alignment and measured 24.5m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.35-0.40m. The trench was positioned above the steep valley incline. The centre of the trench was heavily truncated by a series of services and their modern backfills (7.1000): a series of modern services and truncations infilled with black silt, sand and rubble/household waste that cuts the topsoil (7.1001), modern overburden (7.1002) and subsoil (7.1003). The modern redeposited layer (7.1002) was present at the NE end of the trench and was a 0.06m deep layer of redeposited chalk. The trench was excavated onto an underlying geology of unstructured chalk with NW-SE aligned periglacial striations infilled with brickearth. Trench 7.10 was absent of archaeology. (*Plate 9*)

#### **8.3.12 Trench 7.11**

Trench 7.11 was excavated on a NW-SE alignment and measured 27m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.38m at the NW end and 0.50m at the SE end. The trench was aligned perpendicular to the lay of the valley and positioned just at the top of the incline, with the very SE end of the trench downhill. The greater depth at the SE end of the trench was due to a colluvium identified just at the SE end (7.1102). (7.1102) was a moderately compact mid brown silty clay. The trench was excavated onto an underlying geology of unstructured chalk with NNW-SSE aligned periglacial striations infilled with brickearth, turning to predominantly brickearth at SSE 5m of trench. Trench 7.11 was absent of archaeology.

#### **8.3.13 Trench 7.12**

Trench 7.12 was excavated on a NE-SW alignment and measured 27m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.40m at the SW end and 0.55m at the NE end. The trench was situated in line with the lay of the valley and midway down the incline. The greater

depth at the NE end was due to an identified colluvium (7.1202) present only at that end. (7.1202) was a moderately compact mid brown silty clay with moderate chalk fleck inclusions.

The trench was excavated onto an underlying geology of moderately compact light to mid orange brown brickearth. Trench 7.12 was absent of archaeology.

#### **8.3.14 Trench 7.13**

Trench 7.13 was excavated on an E-W alignment and measured 27.1m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.64m at the W end and 1.2m at the E end. The trench was aligned at an acute angle to the lay of the valley and positioned at the very bottom of the valley. The trench was excavated to a maximal depth of 1.20m at the E end and its sides stepped from midway along the trench for safety. Whereas the W end of the trench was excavated onto the underlying geology at 0.64m depth, at the E end stepping down to 1.2m depth did not reach the geological horizon and the base of the trench was identified as subsoil (7.1303). Test Pit 1 was excavated and natural geology was identified at a deepest point of 1.78m. The incline of the surface did not match this steep fall and appears to be due to the presence of significant modern built up ground, with modern deposit (7.1300) overlaid on (7.1301), overlaid on (7.1302) to a depth of 1.2m where they sealed the subsoil, which in turn sealed colluvium (7.1304). This modern landscaping may have been conducted to raise the ground level for the building of Burgess Rd immediately to the NE of the trench in ~1920s or the more recent SW-NE aligned road immediately SE of the trench.

The three identified modern made ground deposits sealed the full length of the trench but were significantly thicker at the E end and comprised: (7.1300), a 0.37m thick modern topsoil of loose/soft black humic silt loam with modern waste & frequent bio and occasional sub angular flint; (7.1301), a 0.51m thick loose / soft redeposited subsoil & chalk with mid orange clayey silt with frequent chalk at E end, turning to just clay in middle of trench, changing to majority chalk at W end; (7.1302), a 0.32m thick firm dark grey very slightly clayey silt with frequent Mn flecks, modern brick, tile and rubble that may represent a buried topsoil horizon. These sealed subsoil (7.1303), a 0.35m thick mid brown with slight orange hue,, silty clay with frequent chalk flecks, occasional Mn flecks and sub angular flint and bio inclusions. At the E end of the trench, the subsoil sealed colluvium (7.1304), a 0.23m thick soft mid to light grey brown clayish silt with occasional sub angular flint inclusions. The W end of the trench was excavated onto an underlying

geology of mottled bright orange and yellow grey silty clay brickearth. Trench 7.13 was absent of archaeology. (*Plates 11, 12, Figure 8*)

## **9. Finds**

- 9.1 A single piece of animal bone was recovered from the backfill (7.503) of shallow linear feature [7.504].
- 9.2 Deposit (7.903) within depression / possible pit [7.904] produced approximately 85g burnt flint
- 9.3 No diagnostically dateable material was retrieved from the features encountered during the evaluation.

## **10. Discussion**

### **10.1 Introduction**

10.1.1 The archaeological evaluation at Kings Road, Phase 2B Parcels 7&8 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 Parcel 7 at an average depth of 0.3m below the existing ground surface, across the top of the incline of Parcel 8 at an average depth of 0.35m below the surface, and below the incline of Parcel 8 at depths averaging 0.7m below the existing ground surface. Trench 13 of Parcel 8 remained an outlier, with natural geology encountered from 0.64m to over 1.5m below existing ground surface.

### **10.2 Archaeological Narrative**

10.2.1 Preservation conditions for an archaeological horizon were considered mostly favorable with specific isolated areas of disturbance within the PDA. The area to the north of Parcel 8 surrounding trench 7.10 was crossed by both a gas main (running from the NW before turning NE) and a foul sewer running roughly E-W (*Plate 9*). There was additionally a gas main running WNW-ESE at the very NE end of Trench 7.1 in Parcel 7 (*Plate 1*). The PDA has remained 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 8 as well as neighbouring Parcels 4-6 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 (*Plates 6&7*).

10.2.2 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 1940 OS map and adjacent to the eastern end of trench 7.13. 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 8 (7.401), (7.1302) (*Plates 6, 11*). This chalk deposit is consistent with findings from neighbouring Parcels 4 & 5, with significant overburdens at the base of the valley incline, surrounding where the temporary rail line was erected (5.903), (5.1001) (5.1101), (4.303), (4.102).

The modern made ground resulted in the largest depth of overburden in trench 7.13 by a margin, the underlying geology reached at a depth increasing sharply from 0.64m to 1.78m by the eastern end of the trench adjacent to the junction of Burgess Road and Station Road (*Figure 8*). This additional modern made ground is most likely landscaping for the construction of these roads as it is matched to the east of the junction in Parcel 4, with the underlying geology at the base of trench 4.1 observed at a depth increasing from 1.05m to 1.7m as the trench approaches the road junction (SWAT 2023, ongoing).

10.2.3 A total of four archaeological features were recorded: two linears, a discrete small pit in trench 7.7 and an amorphous depression in trench 7.9. The linear features observed in trench 7.2 [7.203] and trenches 7.4-7.5 [7.407] did not produce any diagnostic dating material.

Similarly, the amorphous depression [7.904] observed at the base of the incline in trench 7.9 produced no diagnostic dating material. Pit [7.703] produced no diagnostic dating material and the irregular base and black burning waste observed appeared to be most likely modern in origin, although due to the shallow nature of overburden at the top of the incline in Parcel 8, it was not clear during machine excavation that the material truncated the top or subsoil.

10.2.4 The simultaneous archaeological evaluation of neighbouring Parcel 6 (adjacent to the northwestern edge of Parcel 7) did not observe the continuation of linear [7.203] to the north as the feature looks in plan to continue in between trenches 5.1 and 5.2 (SWAT archaeology 2023, ongoing). Trench 5.1 of Parcel 6 did observe the presence of a single

small furnace pit [5.108] at its western end, close to the boundary with Aylesham health centre and approximately 5m from the northwestern edge of Parcel 7. Although this suggested the presence of at least a small archaeological landscape nearby, the remainder of Parcel 5 & 6's trenches were negative for archaeology. This, combined with very little archaeology found across Parcels 7 & 8, indicated that any small archaeological landscape was not been observed to continue significantly into the PDA.

10.2.5 It can be said that the archaeology identified during the evaluation is not indicative of the funerary, monumental and industrial activity recorded in previous phase work on the northern side of the village and is it not indicative of domestic activity. This is consistent with the findings of the archaeological evaluations carried out in parallel with these works by SWAT archaeology on neighbouring Parcels 6 (between parcels 7&8), 5 (roughly 30m ESE), and 4 (roughly 20m ENE).

10.2.6 With no diagnostic datable material recovered from the features across parcels 7&8, it could be assumed that the 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.

### **10.3 Conclusions**

10.3.1 The archaeological investigation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the specification and has established the lack of significant archaeological remains within the PDA that can be placed within a wider archaeological context, with four undated features recorded, two of them dubious, and no archaeological landscape seen continuing from neighbouring Parcels undergoing simultaneous evaluation by SWAT Archaeology. 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.

## 11. Acknowledgements

11.1 SWAT Archaeology would like to thank Persimmons Homes 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 Dan Worsley MA. The project was managed by Dr Paul Wilkinson PhD MCifA.

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

AYL-EV-23 Phase 2B Parcels 7&8 Plates



*Plate 1. Southwest facing drone shot of Parcel 7, showing the restriction to the SE end of trench 7.3 to allow vehicular access to the rear of properties on Queens Road.*



*Plate 2. Plan of linear [7.203]. Scale 1m*



*Plate 3. Northwest facing Drone Plan of trenches 7.4 & 7.5 showing linear [7.504] continuing west from T7.5 to terminate as [7.407] in T7.4*



*Plate 4. NNE facing plan of Trench 7.5 showing linear [7.504]. Scale 1m*



*Plate 5. Northeast facing section of linear [7.504]. Scale 1m*



*Plate 6. SW facing Sample Section 3 of trench 7.4 showing large depth of overburden present at the base of the incline in Parcel 8. Scale 1m*



*Plate 7. NW facing Sample Section 1 of trench 7.8 showing shallow overburden present at the top of the incline in Parcel 8. Scale 1m*



*Plate 8. NW facing section of trench 7.9 showing colluvium (7.902) and fill (7.903) accumulating at the base of the depression [7.904] and incline in Parcel 8. Scale 2m*



*Plate 9. NW facing drone plan of Trench 7.10 showing significant truncation by modern services*



*Plate 10. South facing Sample Section 1 (and section of Test Pit 1) in Trench 7.13 with the underlying geology found over 1.7m below the surface. Scale 1m*



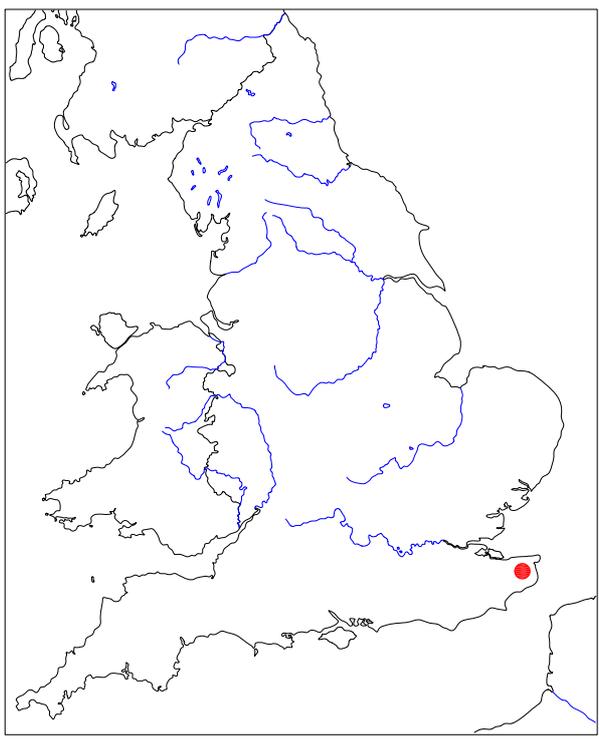
*Plate 11. South facing Sample Section 3 of Trench 7.13 showing chalk deposit (7.1301). Scale 1m*



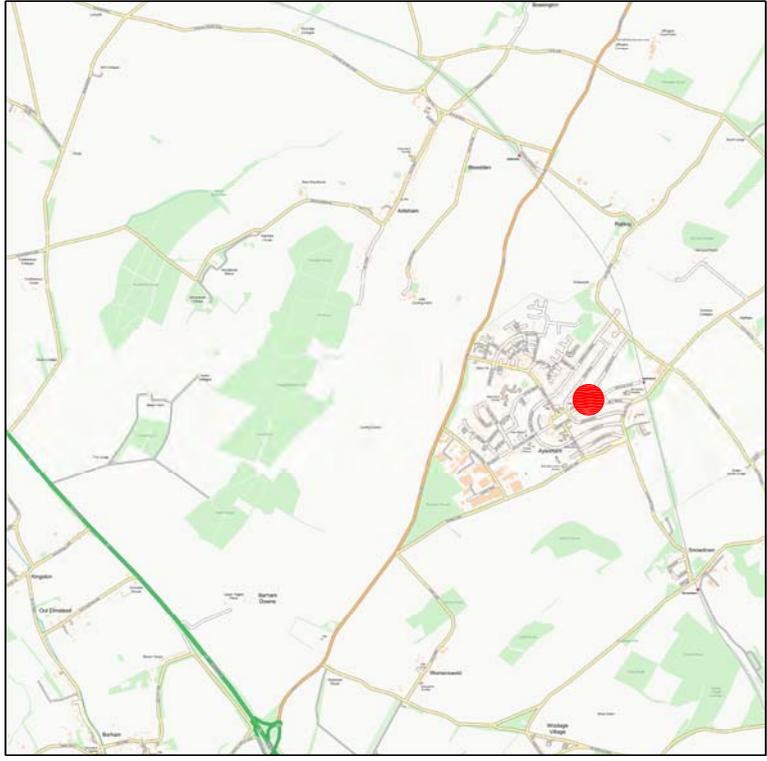
*Plate 12. North facing drone plan of trench 7.13 showing its close proximity to the junction of Station Road and Burgess Road.*

Figures

NOT TO SCALE



NOT TO SCALE



1:50000@A4



Figure 1: Site Location Plan

0m

5km

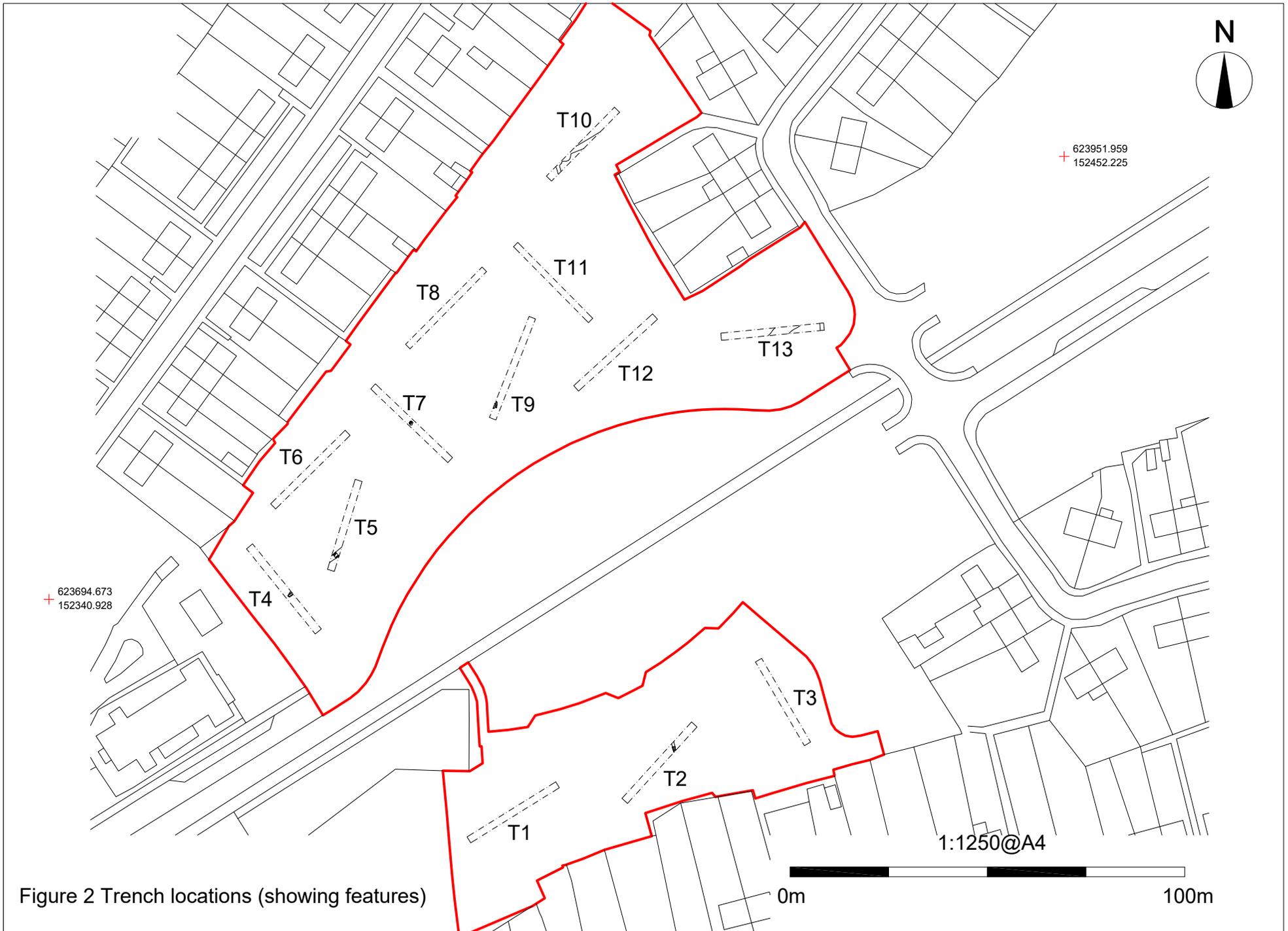


Figure 2 Trench locations (showing features)



Figure 3 Trench location overlaid with development plan

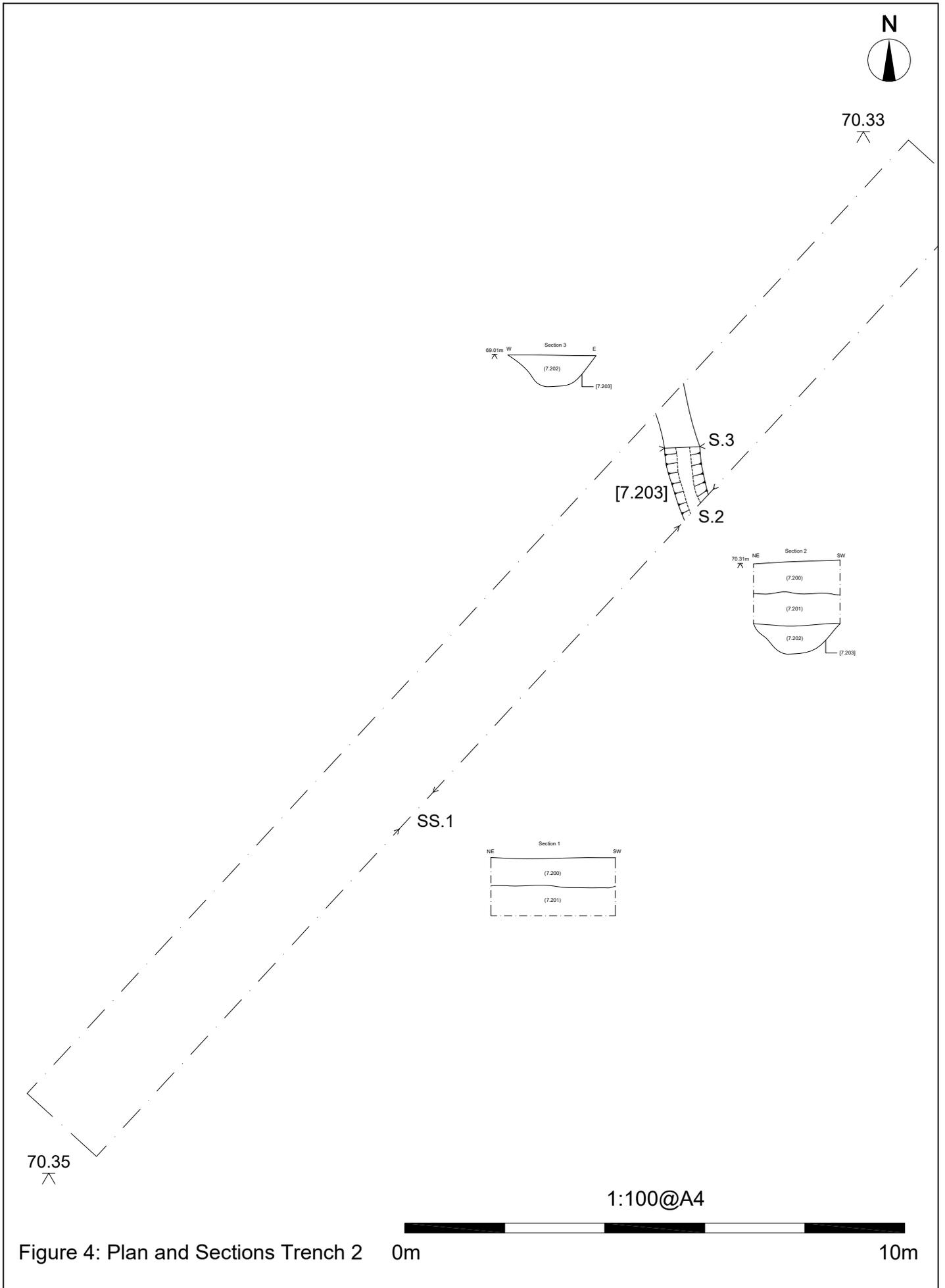


Figure 4: Plan and Sections Trench 2 0m

10m

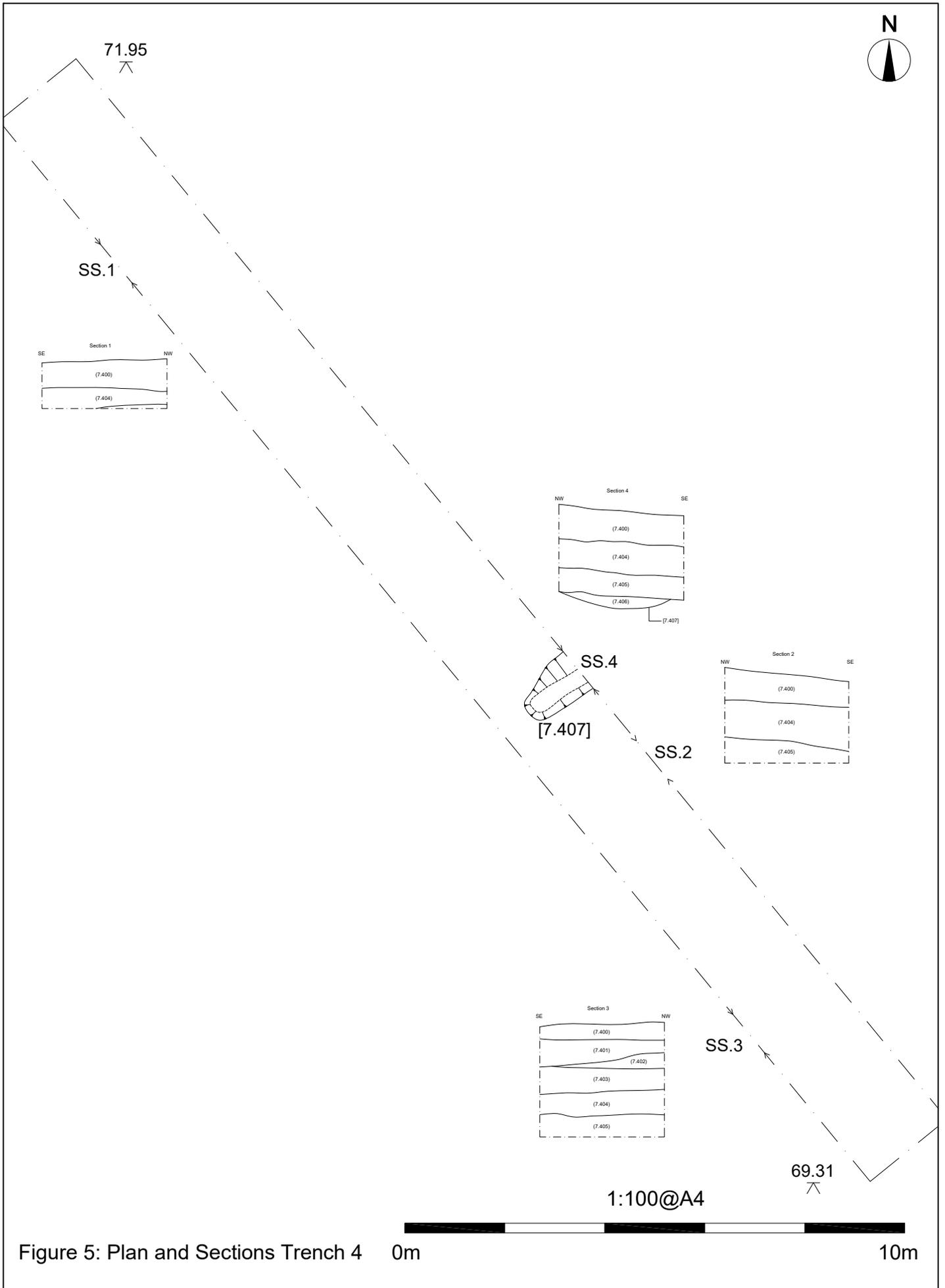
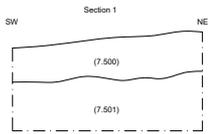


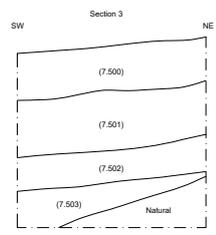
Figure 5: Plan and Sections Trench 4



70.85



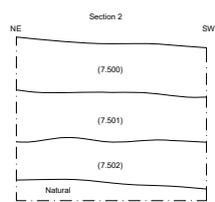
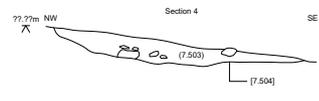
SS.1



[7.504]

S4

SS.3



SS.2

69.77

1:100@A4

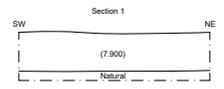


Figure 6: Plan and Sections Trench 5 0m

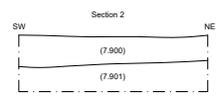
10m



70.96

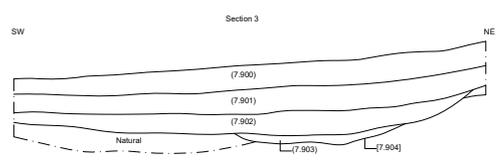


SS.1



SS.2

[7.904]



SS.3

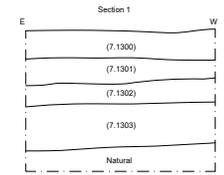
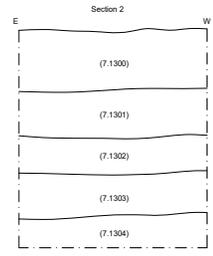
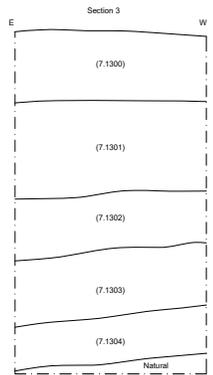
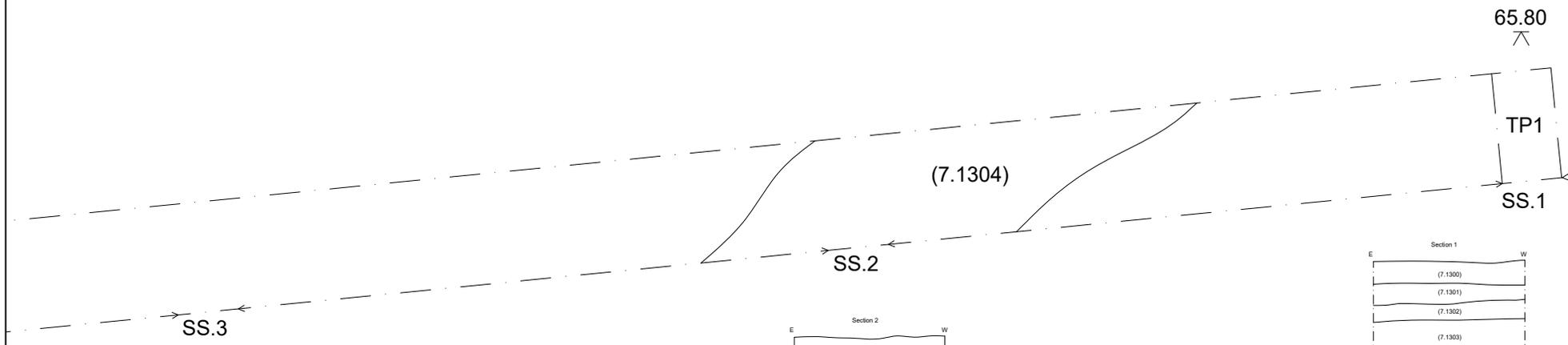
69.45

1:100@A4



Figure 7: Plan and Sections Trench 9 0m

10m



1:100@A4



Figure 8: Plan and Sections Trench 13

## Appendix 1. Trench Tables

<b>Trench 7.1</b> Dimensions: 26.5m x 2m Trench alignment: NE-SW			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
7.100	Topsoil	Moderately compact dark grey black humic silty clay with modern refuse inclusions	0.0-0.20 / 0.24m
7.101	Subsoil	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small sub angular flint	0.20-0.40m / 0.24-0.44m
Nat	Natural	Unstructured chalk with NNW-SSE aligned periglacial striations infilled with orange brickearth	0.40m+ / 0.44m+

<b>Trench 7.2</b> Dimensions: 26m x 2m Trench alignment: NE-SW			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
7.200	Topsoil	Moderately compact greyish brown loam with chalk and flint inclusions	0.00-0.25m+
7.201	Subsoil	Moderately compact mid to light greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk and occasional sub angular flint inclusions	0.25-0.49m
(7.202)	Fill of Linear [7.203]	Moderately compact mid grey brown clayey silt with frequent chalk and small sub-angular flint inclusions	0.49-0.72m
[7.203]	Cut of linear	Rectilinear with moderately steep inward sloping sides and a flat base aligned N-S	L - 2m+ W - 0.70m D - 0.23m
Nat	Natural	Unstructured chalk with NNE-SSW aligned periglacial scarring infilled with orange brickearth	0.49m+

<b>Trench 7.3</b> Dimensions: 24.4m x 2m Trench alignment: NNE-SSW			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
7.300	Topsoil	Moderately compact dark grey / black humic silty clay	0.00-0.10m
7.301	Subsoil	Moderately compact mid grey brown silty clay with small sub angular flint inclusions	0.10-0.20m
Nat	Natural	Unstructured chalk with NE-SW aligned periglacial striations infilled with orange brickearth	0.20m+

<b>Trench 7.4</b>			
<b>Dimensions: 27.4m x 2m Trench alignment: NW-SE</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
7.400	Topsoil + turf	Soft black brown humic clay loam topsoil with turf, occasional plastic and metal waste, occasional sub angular flint	0.00-0.15m / 0.22m
7.401	Overburden	Redeposited chalk in a loose structure of chalk pieces in a matrix of mid brown soft clayey silt	0.15-0.34m
7.402	Overburden	Lense of firm yellow brown slightly silty clay with occasional brick and tile, occasional klinker inclusions	0.20-0.35m
7.403	Buried Topsoil	Soft dark grey clay loam with occasional small sub angular flint, frequent bio. Represents a possible original topsoil layer, buried by modern made up ground.	0.34-0.56m
7.404	Subsoil	Soft mid brown silty clay with frequent chalk fleck and occasional small sub angular flint, occasional Mn flecks and bio inclusions	0.56-0.72m / 0.22-0.36m
7.405	Colluvium	Very soft light yellow silty clay with very occasional small sub angular flint inclusions	0.72-0.92m
(7.406)	Fill of Terminus [7.407]	Soft mid to dark brown clayey silt with occasional flint inclusions. Same as (7.503)	0.73-0.82m
[7.407]	Cut of Terminus	Rectilinear terminus with very gentle inward sloping sides and a very gentle concave base aligned WSW-ENE. Same as [7.504]	L- 1.32m+ W - 0.80m D - 0.09m
Nat	Natural	NW end (at top of incline) unstructured chalk with NW-SE aligned periglacial striations infilled with brickearth. SW end (bottom of incline) brickearth	0.36m+ / 0.92m+

<b>Trench 7.5</b>			
<b>Dimensions: 23.8m x 2m Trench alignment: NNE-SSW</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
7.500	Topsoil	Soft grey back humic silt clay loam with sub rounded and sub angular flint with occasional chalk fleck inclusions	0.00-0.25m
7.501	Subsoil	Moderate to soft mid brown clayey silt with occasional sub angular flint and bio inclusions	0.25-0.55m / 0.2-0.45m
7.502	Colluvium	Soft slightly yellowish greyish brown silt with moderate rounded and sub angular flint, occasional Mn flecks and bio inclusions	0.55-0.72m
(7.503)	Fill of Linear [7.504]	Soft dark brown clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks and pieces, moderate sub angular flint inclusions (Bone). Same as (7.406)	0.72-0.95m
[7.504]	Cut of Linear	Rectilinear with very gentle inward sloping sides and a very gentle concave base aligned WSW-ENE. Same as [7.407]	L - 4m+ W - 1.2m D - 0.23m
Nat	Natural	40% unstructured chalk with N-S aligned periglacial striations infilled with brickearth, 60% brickearth at NE end	NE - 0.45m+ SW - 0.72m+

<b>Trench 7.6</b> Dimensions: 26.5m x 2m Trench alignment: NE-SW			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
7.600	Topsoil	Moderately compact dark grey / black humic silty clay	0.00-0.20m
7.601	Subsoil	Only present at NE trench end, moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small sub angular flint inclusions	0.20-0.40m
Nat	Natural	Unstructured chalk with NW-SE aligned periglacial striations infilled with brickearth	0.40m+

<b>Trench 7.7</b> Dimensions: 27m x 2m Trench alignment: NNW-SSE			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
7.700	Topsoil	Moderately compact dark grey / black humic silty clay	0.00-0.22m
7.701	Subsoil	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small sub angular flint inclusions	0.22m - 0.35m
7.702	Colluvium	Only present at SSE end of the trench, moderately compact light grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk fleck inclusions	0.35-0.45m
(7.703)	Fill of poss. Pit [7.704]	Friable very dark brown and black silt with very frequent charcoal flecks and piece inclusions.	0.35-0.49m
[7.704]	Cut of poss. Pit	Irregular shallow pit with moderate inward sloping sides and an undulating base. Possible modern intrusion	L - 0.96m W - 0.66 / 0.96m D - 0.06 / 0.14m
Nat	Natural	Unstructured chalk with NW-SE aligned periglacial striations infilled with orange brickearth	0.35m+ / 0.45m+

<b>Trench 7.8</b> Dimensions: 27.5m x 2m Trench alignment: NE-SW			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
7.800	Topsoil	Moderately compact dark grey / black humic silty clay	0.00-0.16m
7.801	Subsoil	Moderately compact mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub angular flint and chalk fleck inclusions	0.16-0.26m
Nat	Natural	Unstructured chalk with NW-SE aligned periglacial striations infilled with brickearth	0.26m+

<b>Trench 7.9</b>			
<b>Dimensions: 27.4m x 2m Trench alignment: NNE-SSW</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
7.900	Topsoil	Moderately compact dark grey / black humic silty clay	0.00-0.15 / 0.27m
7.901	Subsoil	Moderately compact dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sub angular flint inclusions	0.15-0.28m / 0.27-0.46m
7.902	Colluvium	Present at the SW end (base of incline) Friable soft light to mid grey slightly clayey silt with occasional Mn and medium sub angular flint inclusions.	0.46-0.74m
(7.903)	Fill of poss. pit/depression [7.904]	Friable light yellowish grey silt with moderate charcoal flecking and occasional small sub angular flint (burnt flint)	0.74-0.85m
[7.904]	Cut of poss. pit/depression	Amorphous shallow depression, (may not be a cut) at the lowest point on the incline, with gentle inward sloping slides as the natural chalk rises up either side of the 'feature'. Flat to slightly undulating base and could well be a deposit that has accumulated at the lowest point of the landscape like 7.902	L - 0.72m W - 1.88m D - 0.11m
Nat	Natural	Unstructured chalk with NW-SE aligned periglacial striations infilled with brickearth	0.28m+ / 0.74m+

<b>Trench 7.10</b>			
<b>Dimensions: 24.5m x 2m Trench alignment: NE-SW</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
7.1000	Overburden	Series of modern services and truncations infilled with black silt, sand and rubble/household waste. Cuts 7.1001, 7.1002, 7.1003	0.00-0.40m+
7.1001	Topsoil	Moderately compact dark grey / black humic silty clay with fragments of rubble	0.00-0.10m / 0.20m
7.1002	Layer	Layer of redeposited chalk at the NE end of the trench	0.10-0.16m
7.1003	Subsoil	Moderately compact mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub angular flint inclusions	0.16-0.35m / 0.20-0.40m
Nat	Nat	Unstructured chalk with NW-SE aligned periglacial striations infilled with brickearth	0.35m+ / 0.40m+

<b>Trench 7.11</b>			
<b>Dimensions: 27m x 2m Trench alignment: NW-SE</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
7.1100	Topsoil	Moderately compact dark grey / black humic silty clay	0.00-0.25m
7.1101	Subsoil	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional sub angular flint inclusions	0.25-0.38m+
7.1102	Colluvium	Moderately compact mid brown silty clay	0.38-0.50m

Nat	Natural	Unstructured chalk with NNW-SSE aligned periglacial striations infilled with brickearth, turning to predominantly brickearth at SSE 5m of trench	0.38m+ / 0.50m+
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<b>Trench 7.12</b>	<b>Dimensions: 27m x 2m Trench alignment: NE-SW</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
7.1200	Topsoil	Moderately compact dark grey / black humic silty clay	0.00-0.25m
7.1201	Subsoil	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small sub angular flint inclusions	0.25-0.40m
7.1202	Colluvium	Present at NE end, moderately compact mid brown silty clay with moderate chalk fleck inclusions	0.40-0.55m
Nat	Natural	Moderately compact light to mid orange brown brickearth	0.40m+ / 0.55m+

<b>Trench 7.13</b>	<b>Dimensions: 27.1m x 2m Trench alignment: E-W</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
7.1300	Topsoil/ overburden	Loose/soft black humic silt loam with modern waste & frequent bio and occasional sub angular flint	E - 0.00-0.37m W - 0.00-0.14
7.1301	Overburden	Loose / soft redeposited subsoil & chalk with mid orange clayey silt with frequent chalk at E end, turning to just clay in middle of trench, changing to majority chalk at W end	E - 0.37-0.88m W- 0.14-0.28m
7.1302	Overburden	Firm dark grey very slightly clayey silt with frequent Mn flecks, modern brick, tile and rubble	E - 0.88-1.20m W- 0.28-0.39m
7.1303	Subsoil	Mid brown with slight orange hue,, silty clay with frequent chalk flecks, occasional Mn flecks and sub angular flint and bio inclusions	E- 1.20-1.55m W- 0.39-0.64m
7.1304	Colluvium	Soft mid to light grey brown clayish silt with occasional sub angular flint inclusions	E - 1.55-1.78m
Nat	Natural	Mottled bright orange and yellow grey silty clay brickearth	E- 1.78m+ W - 0.64m+