

Archaeological Evaluation of land at
Cooting Road, Aylesham, Dover, Kent.
(Aylesham Village Expansion Phase
2B Parcel 9)



NGR: 623231 151935

Site Code: AYL-EV-23 Phase 2B Parcel 9

Planning Application: DOV/20/00416

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V2

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Summary

Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Cooting Road, Aylesham, Dover Kent (Aylesham Village Expansion Phase 2B Parcel 9). A Planning Application (DOV-20/00416) was approved by Dover District Council for the erection of 48 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 February 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 1 of the 8 trenches, trench 9.6, consisting of 2 undated features, both small pits. Additionally, a large feature was identified in trench 9.7 and was interpreted to be modern in origin. A superficial geology of Head Deposits was encountered in the base of all 8 trenches.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Barratt David Wilson Homes Kent to carry out an archaeological evaluation at Cooting Road, Aylesham, Dover, Kent (Phase 2B Parcel 9) 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 2nd and 6th February 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 One additional trench (trench 9.8) was excavated due to on site observations of a gap in evaluation coverage following the clearance of scrub along southwestern edge of the PDA.
- 1.1.5 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 9) are located to the southwest of the present village on a grassed open space. Parcel 9 is bounded on its southwestern side by Cooting Road, Colliers Way on the northwest side Hawthorn close along the

northeast side (Figure 1). The PDA is centered on NGR 623231 151935 and measures approximately 6,333 sq.m (0.63ha) in size.

2.1.2 There is a fall of approximately 1m across the site from the southwest side (86.7aOD) to the northeast side (85.5 aOD). Historical map regressions show that the PDA has been used for arable farmland from at least 1871 through to the 1970's and has remained an open space situated between the Aylesham industrial estate and the village to the present day.

2.1.3 The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the PDA is situated on a superficial geology of Head Deposits; clay, silt, sand and gravel overlaying a bedrock geology of Margate Chalk Member-Chalk (British Geological Survey, accessed 9/2/23)

3. Planning Background

3.1.1 The Proposed Development Area was granted planning permission (DOV/20/00416) (Phase 2B Parcel 9) by DDC for the erection of 48 dwellings and all associated works and landscaping on the 19th of October 2022.

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/20/00416) (Phase 2B Parcel 9) 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 9, carried out by SWAT Archaeology. The evaluation, which comprised of 8 evaluation trenches, measuring between 19m and 29m in length and 2m in width (figure 2), was conducted in February 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. The following excerpt is taken from the written specification for the Parcel 9 evaluation, 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 9 is referred to as Area 6 and 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 500km radius of the PDA, this section will detail those sites. Only one period (prehistoric) is represented.

4.3.2 Undated cropmarks

The following table displays the undated cropmarks that have been recorded on the HER within a 500km of the PDA. All these features are situated to the south and southeast of Parcel 9. These cropmarks do appear to be indicative of trackways or droveways between farming enclosures.

HER Number	Description
TR 25 SW 34	Irregular Enclosure
TR 25 SW 35	Rectangular Enclosures
TR 25 SW 51	Fragmentary Curvilinear Enclosure
TR 25 SW 108	Enclosures
TR 25 SW 137	Ring Ditch and Oval Enclosure

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

4.3.3 Prehistoric

In 2010 Canterbury Archaeological Trust undertook an evaluation of the site of the former Aylesham Health Centre, situated approximately 267m northeast of Parcel 9. 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 in 2010 Canterbury Archaeological Trust identified an Early Iron Age – Middle Iron Age chalk quarry, approximately 531m northeast of Parcel 9, during an evaluation at Market Place (Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 2010).

387m to the southeast of the site investigations by Archaeology South East and Canterbury Archaeological Trust recorded three linear features of assumed prehistoric date as part of works associated with the Aylesham and Snowdown Welfare Scheme (Archaeology South East, 2009. Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 2012).

In 2021 groundworks associated with the Aylesham Village Expansion Project revealed two ring ditches and a Middle to Late Bronze Age vessel dating to 1550-1150BC, situated 383m northwest of the PDA (SWAT Archaeology, 2021).

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, including a HV cable, the length of some of the trenches had to be adjusted and an easement left in trench 9.4. It was also decided during the fieldwork to excavate an additional trench (trench 9.8) to increase the coverage of the southwest half of the site. This trench was located to target the proposed building footprints within that area of the site.

6.2 Fieldwork

- 6.2.1 As stated above 8 trenches were excavated within the proposed development area.
- 6.2.2 An 8t 360 tracked mechanical excavator with a 1.5m wide ditching was used to remove the overburden, comprising of an intact topsoil sealing subsoil 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 9.1 (9.101) [9.102]) 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 8 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 9.6 showing plans and sections and figure 5 is an individual trench plan of trench 9.7 also showing plans and sections.

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

8.2 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

8.2.1 A consistent stratigraphic sequence was observed across the site of approximately 0.2m of topsoil overlying 0.1m of subsoil. A consistent geology consisting of superficial Head Deposits of clays, silts, sands and gravels were observed in all 8 trenches.

8.3 Archaeological Narrative

8.3.1 Archaeology was only identified in 1 of the 8 trenches, trench 9.6.

8.3.2 Trench 9.1

Trench 9.1 was excavated on a NW-SE alignment and measured 26.8m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.32m before the superficial geology was reached. There was a small patch of modern intrusion cutting the centre of the trench, containing modern waste. The trench was excavated onto a superficial geological head deposit of mid orange clayey silt, clay and gravel patches. Trench 9.1 was absent of archaeology.

8.3.3 Trench 9.2

Trench 9.2 was excavated on a NE-SW alignment and measured 26.5m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.29m before the superficial geology was reached. The trench was excavated onto a superficial geological head deposit of mid orange clayey silt, clay and gravel patches. Trench 9.2 was absent of archaeology.

8.3.4 Trench 9.3

Trench 9.3 was excavated on a NW-SE alignment and measured 27m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.30m before superficial archaeology was reached. The trench was excavated onto a superficial geological head deposit of mid orange clayey silt, clay and gravel patches. Trench 9.3 was absent of archaeology.

8.3.5 Trench 9.4

Trench 9.4 was excavated on a NE-SW alignment and measured 19.5m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.32m before superficial geology was reached. A 2.5m section at the centre of the trench was left unexcavated due to the presence of a SE-NW aligned high voltage electricity line. Roughly 5m of the NE end of the trench's intended 25m length were not excavated due to the UKPN compound on site to redirect the aforementioned high voltage line. The trench was excavated onto a superficial geological head deposit of mid orange clayey silt, clay and gravel patches. Trench 9.4 was absent of archaeology.

8.3.6 Trench 9.5

Trench 9.5 was excavated on a NW-SE alignment and measured 23.65m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.34m before superficial geology was reached. Roughly 2m of the SE end of the trench's intended 25m length were not excavated due to the

UKPN compound on site to redirect the high voltage electricity service. The trench was excavated onto a superficial geological head deposit of mid orange clayey silt, clay and gravel patches. Trench 9.5 was absent of archaeology.

8.3.7 Trench 9.6 (Figure 4)

Trench 9.6 was excavated on a NE-SW alignment and measured 25.5m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.32m before superficial geology was reached. The trench contained two undated pits.

At the SE end of the trench was pit [9.603], an ovate pit with very gentle inward sloping sides and a very gentle concave base aligned NE-SW, measuring 0.66m long x 0.56m wide x 0.05m deep. [9.603] was filled by (9.602), a very soft, slightly orangey mid brown very clayey silt with moderate charcoal pieces, occasional sub-rounded flint & frequent bio (roots) inclusions. In the centre of the trench was pit [9.606], an irregular to sub-ovate / sub-rectangular pit containing *in situ* burning with moderately steep inward sloping sides and a gentle concave base, aligned N-S. [9.606] measured 1.58m long x 1.14m wide x 0.23m deep and contained two fills: upper fill (9.604), a 0.16m deep very soft mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate to occasional rounded and sub-angular flint and charcoal pieces & fleck inclusions; basal *in situ* burning fill (9.605), a 0.07m deep deposit of *in situ* burning at the base of the pit comprising a soft dark brown clayey silt with burnt clays, very frequent charcoal pieces, moderate flint inclusions and frequent bio (root) inclusions. Fill (9.605) produced 20g of burnt flint.

The trench was excavated onto a superficial geological head deposit of mid orange clayey silt, clay and gravel patches.

8.3.8 Trench 9.7 (Figure 5)

Trench 9.7 was excavated on a NW-SE alignment and measured 26.85m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.43m before superficial geology was reached. The trench contained modern deposits (9.701), (9.702) and partially captured the undated feature [9.705] at the SE end of the trench.

At the SE end of the trench was modern deposit (9.701) sealing modern deposit (9.702) which then sealed undated feature [9.705]. Feature [9.705] in turn truncated the subsoil. Deposit (9.701) was a shallow spread (0.12m thick) sealed by the turf and topsoil that sealed the SE 2.2m of the trench, it comprised a moderate to soft light brown silt loam with very frequent chalk flecks and pieces, occasional bio (roots) and moderate small, rounded flint inclusions. The second layer of modern deposit (9.702) that

occupied the SE 2.2m of the trench was also a shallow spread (0.14m thick) that directly sealed feature [9.705], it comprised a soft dark grey, brown clayey silt with frequent medium to small sub angular flint, moderate bio (roots) inclusions.

Sealed by these modern deposits was undated feature [9.705]. Partially captured by the very SE end of the trench, [9.705] was a large linear/pit, possibly rectilinear in shape but going under the SE end of the trench, with very steep to near vertical inward sloping sides, and undulating to flat base, with no clear alignment. [9.705] measured 2m+ long x 1.1m+ wide x 0.83m deep and contained two fills: upper fill (9.703), a 0.27m thick, soft/loose mottled yellow and grey brown silty clay with moderate small to large sub-angular flint and moderate bio (roots) inclusions; basal fill (9.704), a 0.63m thick soft/loose mottled dark grey and mid brown clayey silt with frequent bio (roots) and small to medium sub-angular flint inclusions. Fill (9.704) produced a single fragment of coal and 80g of burnt flint. The presence of coal within the basal fill of [9.705] suggests a modern origin of the feature.

The trench was excavated onto a superficial geological head deposit of mid orange clayey silt, clay and gravel patches.

8.3.9 Trench 9.8

Trench 9.8 was excavated on an ESE-WNW alignment and measured 29.25m long x 2.0m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.34m before superficial archaeology was reached. The trench was excavated onto a superficial geological head deposit of mid orange clayey silt, clay and gravel patches. Trench 9.8 was absent of archaeology.

9. Finds

- 9.1 A total of 100g of burnt flint was obtained from two features: pit [9.606] and feature [9.705].
- 9.2 Feature [9.705] produced a fragment of coal from its basal fill (9.704).
- 9.3 No diagnostically dateable material was retrieved from the features encountered during the evaluation other than the presence of coal within [9.705] which was not an exploited resource within the area until the start of the modern period.

10. Discussion

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 The archaeological evaluation at Cooting Road, Phase 2B Parcel 9 of Aylesham Village Expansion Project, Dover, Kent has demonstrated the limited presence of archaeological activity within the extent of the proposed development area, though the concentration of the archaeology is towards the southern boundary of the site. The natural geology was encountered across the site at an average depth of 0.3m below the existing ground surface.

10.2 Archaeological Narrative

10.2.1 Preservation conditions for an archaeological horizon were considered favorable with minimal modern disturbance within the PDA. As discussed previously within this report the PDA has remained arable farmland or open green space within the village for over 200 years. The one exception is the route of the High Voltage electricity cable which ran at the time of the evaluation across the northeastern half of the site and along the southeastern boundary.

10.2.2 A total of two archaeological features were recorded, including two small pits, one containing an area of in-situ burning additionally a larger modern feature [9.705] in trench 9.7. None of these features produced diagnostic datable material. Feature [9.705] was only partially captured by the trench and therefore it is difficult to ascertain if what was recorded was the edge of a larger discrete feature or of a linear feature. The trench was not extended further southeast to reveal more of the feature due to proximity of a known High Voltage electricity cable running parallel with the southeastern boundary.

10.2.3 Due to the discrete nature of these features, the absence of diagnostic datable material and the obscured view of feature [9.705] is it difficult to put these features into the wider known archaeological landscape. 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.

10.2.4 The presence of coal in the basal fill of feature [9.705] would indicate that the feature is of modern origin. Coal became an exploited resource in the area after 1890, in which coal was discovered during borings for a proposed Channel Tunnel (Northern Mine Research Society, accessed 9/2/23). Aylesham Village itself was built to serve the East Kent Coal Fields in 1926, located between the Snowdown Colliery that opened in 1908

and the proposed pit at Addisham that was never developed (Dover Museum, accessed 9/2/23).

10.2.5 With no dating from the feature in trench 9.6 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 only two small undated features recorded. 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 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 Dan Worsley MA. The project was managed by Dr Paul Wilkinson PhD MCifA.

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AYL-EV-23 Phase 2B PARCEL 9 Plates



Plate 1, NW facing drone overview of the PDA



Plate 2, NW facing drone plan of Trench 9.2



Plate 3, NW facing drone plan of Trench 9.4, showing easement around HV cable (position marked in blue)



Plate 4, NW facing drone plan of Trench 9.6



Plate 5, NW facing trench plan of Trench 9.1. Scale 1m



Plate 6, WNW facing trench plan of Trench 9.8. Scale 1m



Plate 7, NW facing sample section 2 of Trench 9.4 showing topsoil overlaying subsoil, overlaying the superficial geological head deposit. Scale 1m



Plate 8, NE facing sample section 2 of Trench 9.5 showing topsoil overlaying subsoil, overlaying the superficial geological head deposit. Scale 1m



Plate 9, SW facing plan of Pit [9.603]. Scale 0.5m



Plate 10, SW facing Section of Pit [9.693]. Scale 0.5m



Plate 11, W facing plan of Pit [9.606]. Scale 1m



Plate 12, W facing section of Pit [9.606]. Scale 1m



Plate 13, SE facing plan of feature [9.705] against the SE end of Trench 9.7. Scale 1m

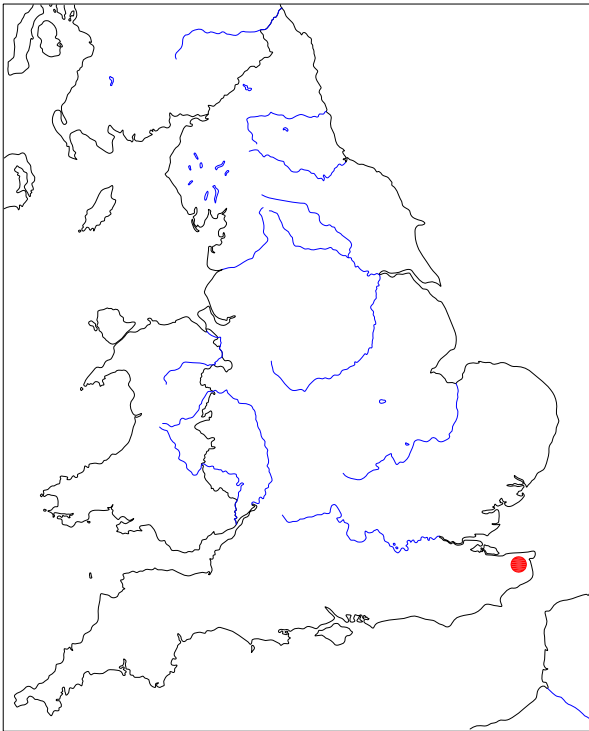
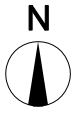


Plate 14, SW facing section of deposits (9.701), (9.702) and feature [9.705]. Scale 1m



Plate 15, E facing working shot of excavation of Trench 9.5, showing UKPN works fenced off to the NE of the trench.

NOT TO SCALE



NOT TO SCALE

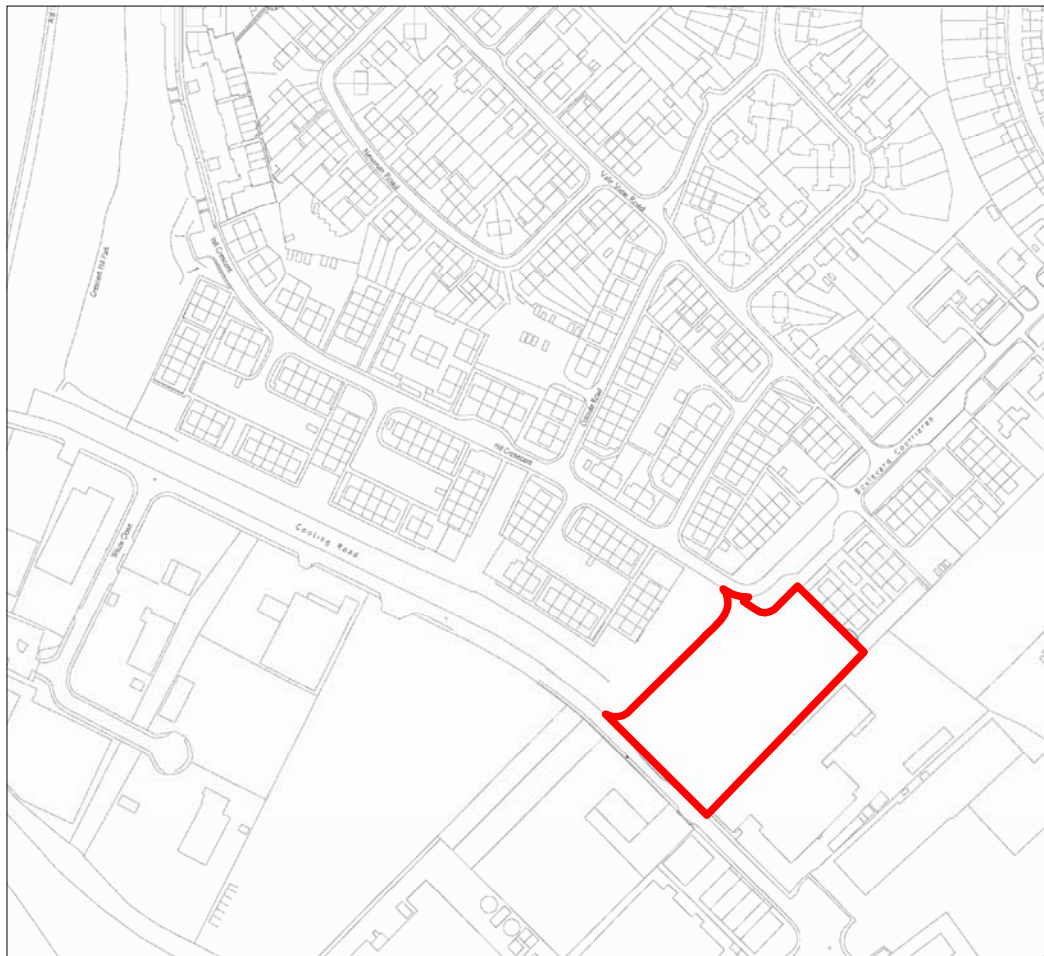
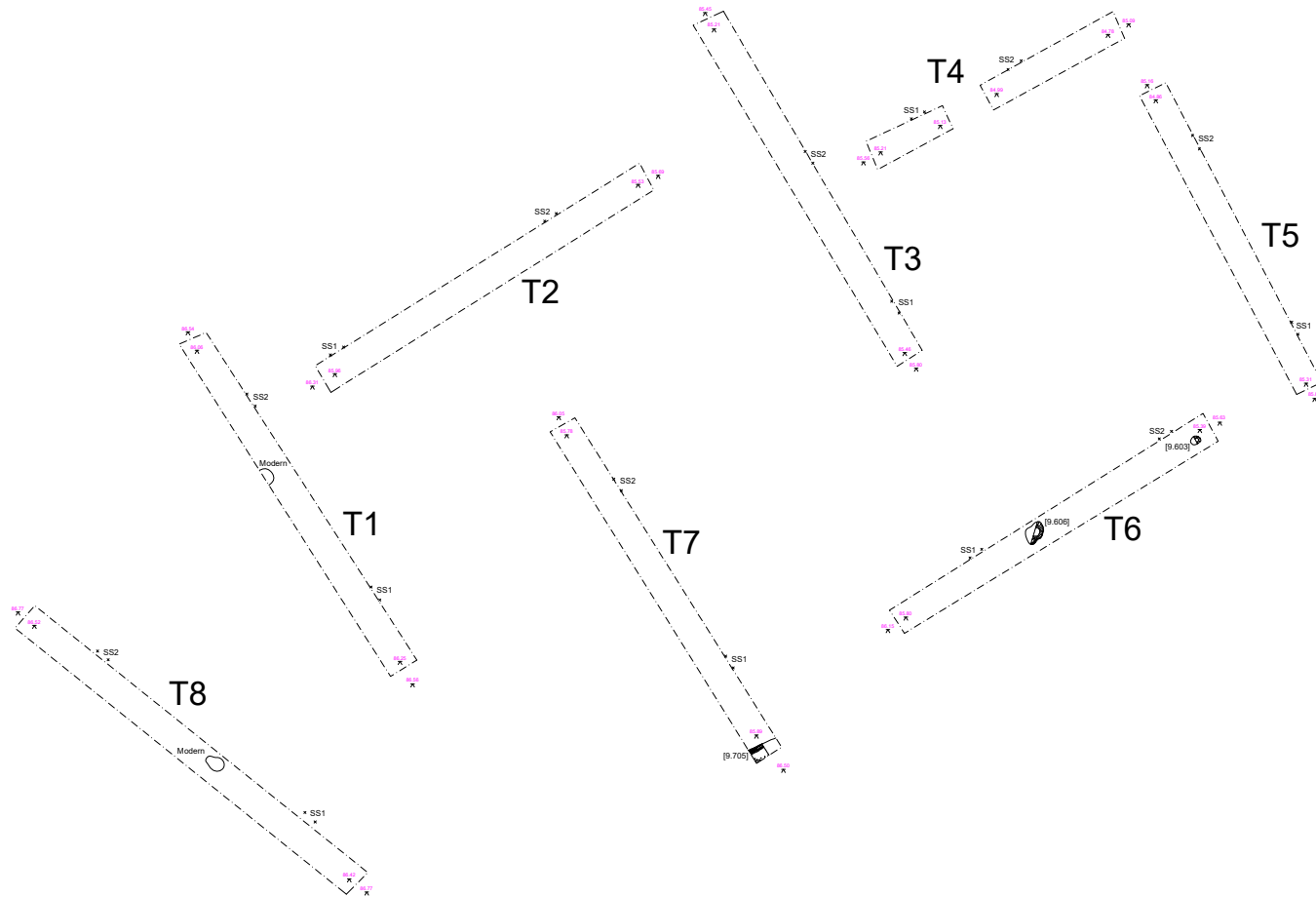
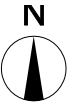


Figure 1: Site Location Plan



623193.179
151962.021



623284.510
151902.062

1:500@A4



Figure 2: Trench location plan showing feature plans

623193.179
151962.021

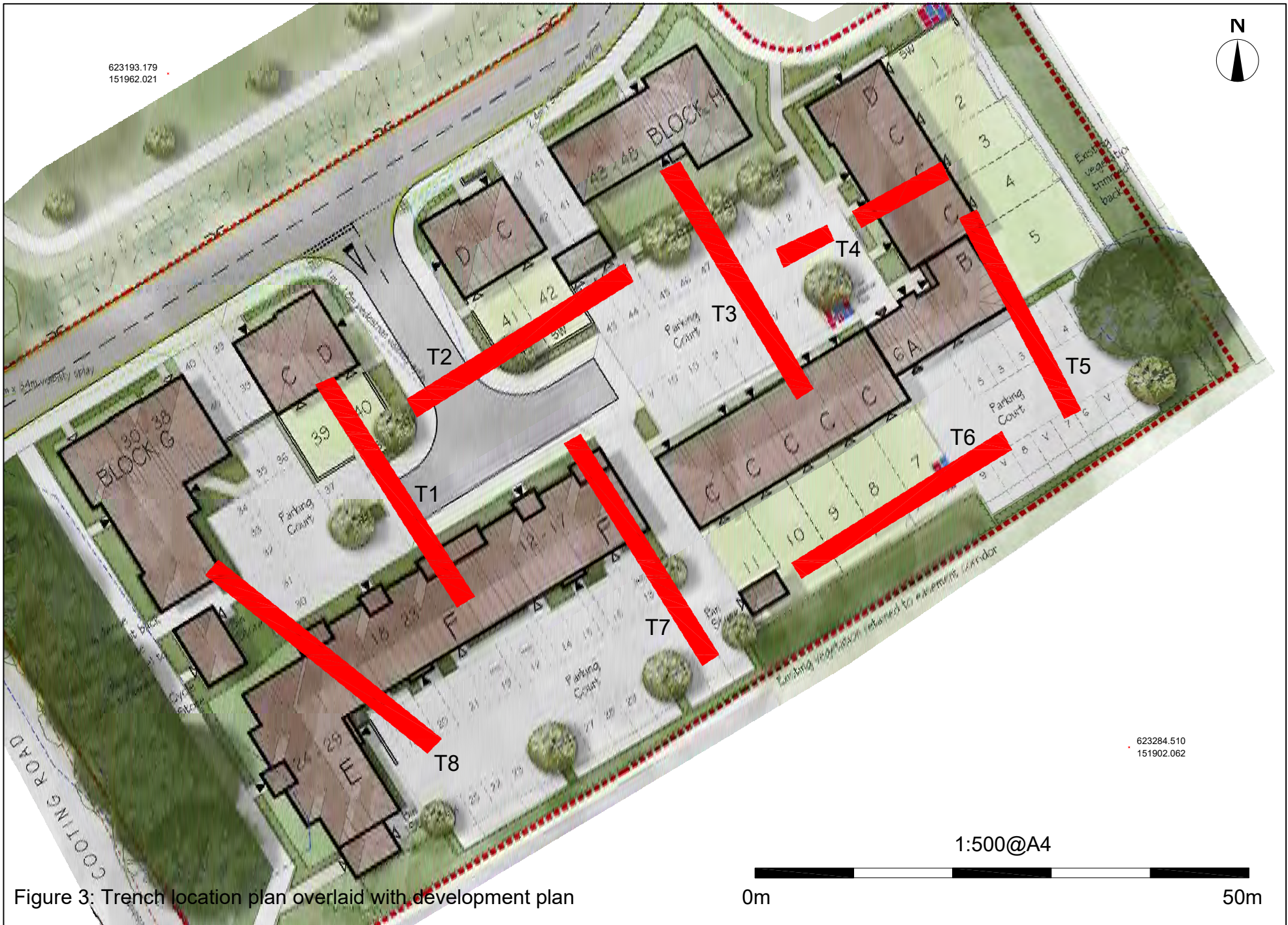
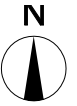


Figure 3: Trench location plan overlaid with development plan

0m

1:500@A4

50m

623284.510
151902.062

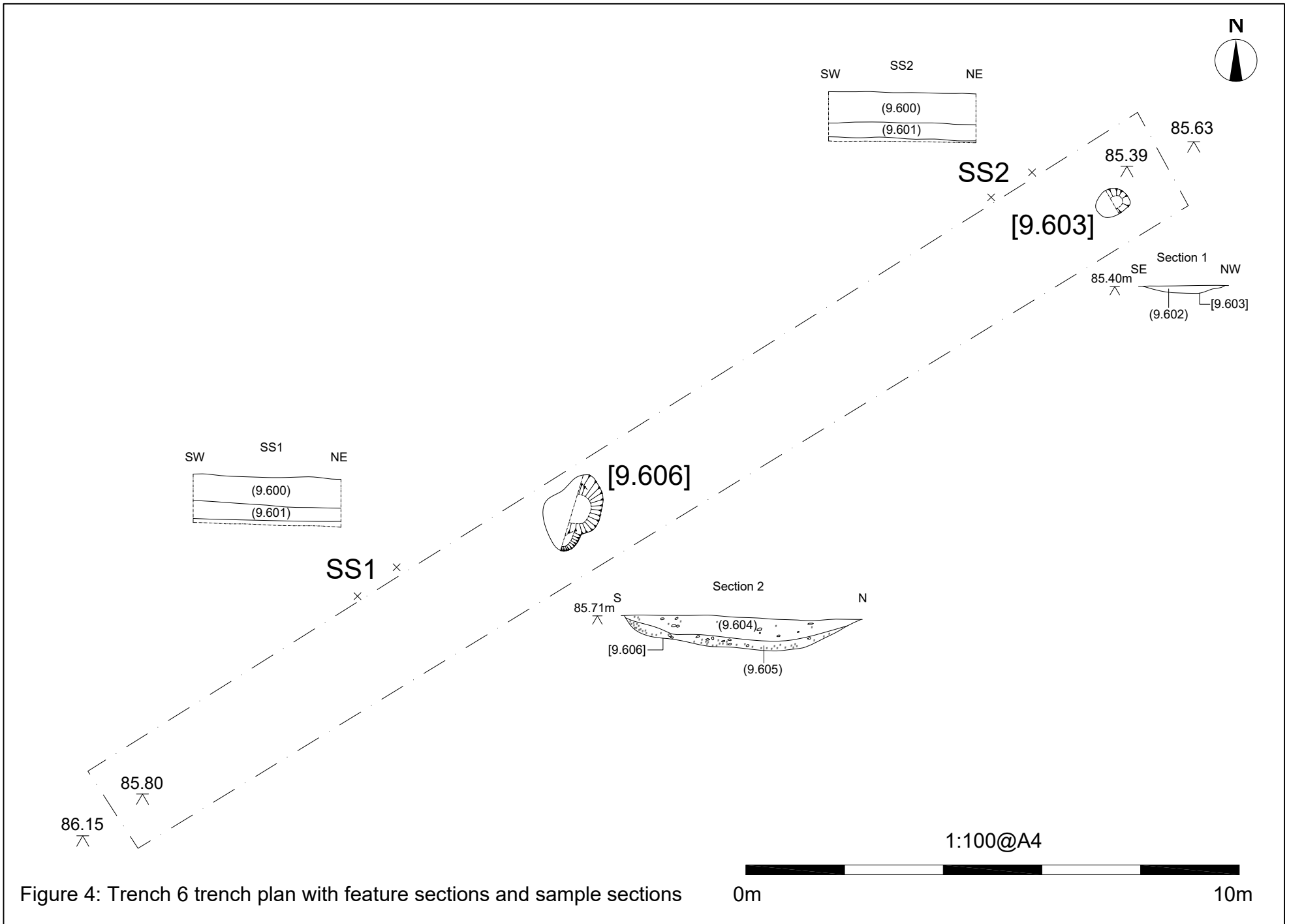


Figure 4: Trench 6 trench plan with feature sections and sample sections

0m

10m

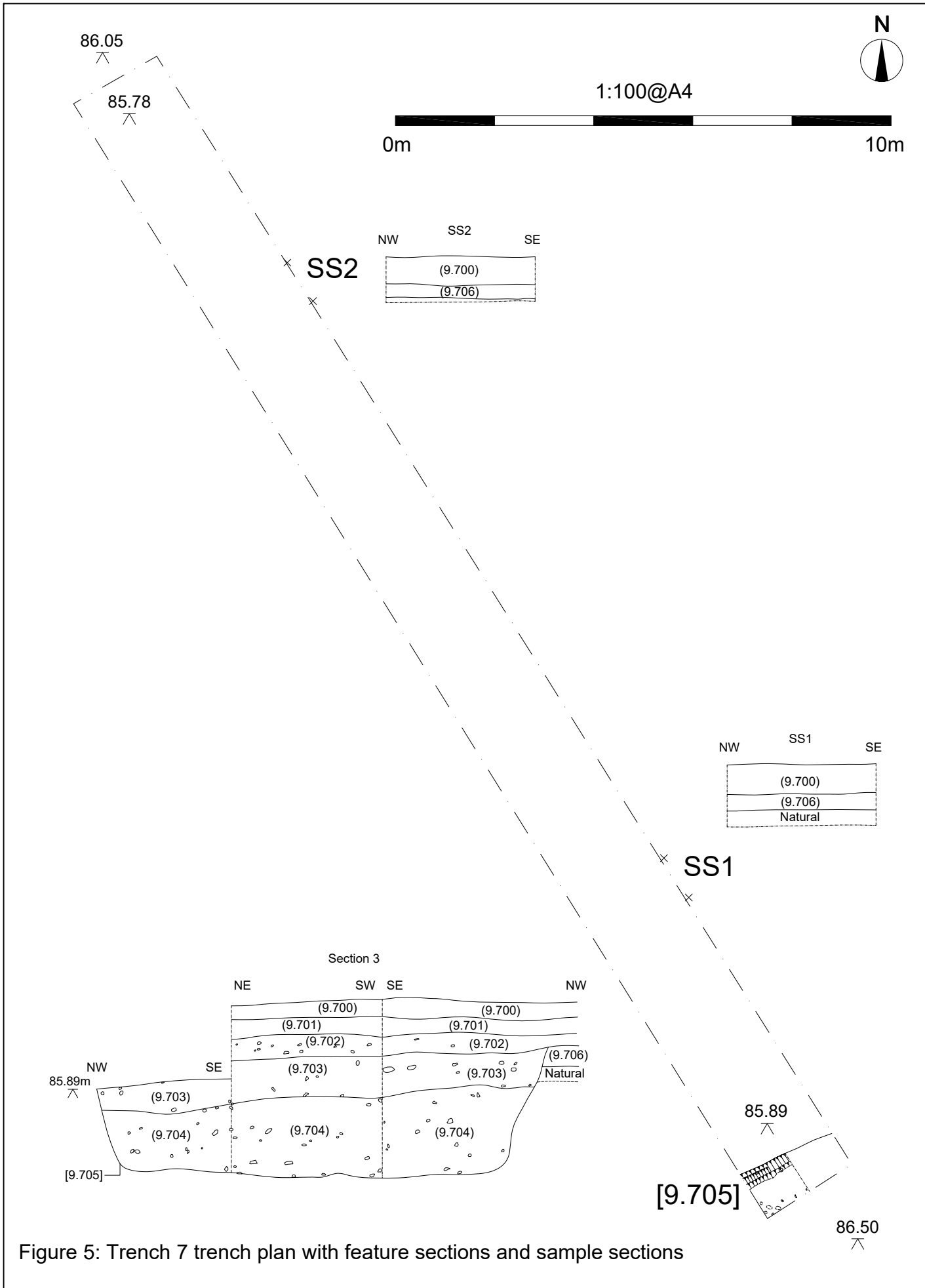


Figure 5: Trench 7 trench plan with feature sections and sample sections

Appendix 1

AYL-EV-23 Phase 2B, PARCEL 9 Trench Tables

Trench 9.1 Dimensions: 26.8m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 86.72mOD Ground level at SE end: 86.80mOD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
(9.100)	Topsoil	Moderately compact dark grey black humic clayey silt with occasional small sub angular flint inclusions and modern waste.	0.00-0.22m
(9.101)	Subsoil	Moderately compact mottled mid grey brown, mid grey and mid orange brown clayey silt with moderate medium sub-angular flint inclusions.	0.22-0.32m
Nat	Natural Geology	Head deposit of mid orange clayey silt, clay and gravel patches	0.32m+

Trench 9.2 Dimensions: 26.5m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 85.98mOD Ground level at SW end: 86.55mOD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
(9.200)	Topsoil	Moderately compact dark grey black humic clayey silt with occasional small sub angular flint inclusions and modern waste.	0.00-0.19m
(9.201)	Subsoil	Moderately compact mottled mid grey brown, mid grey and mid orange brown clayey silt with moderate medium sub-angular flint inclusions.	0.19-0.29m
Nat	Natural Geology	Head deposit of mid orange clayey silt, clay and gravel patches	0.29m+

Trench 9.3 Dimensions: 27m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 85.72mOD Ground level at SE end: 86.02mOD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
(9.300)	Topsoil	Moderately compact dark grey black humic clayey silt with occasional small sub angular flint inclusions.	0.00-0.20m
(9.301)	Subsoil	Moderately compact mottled mid grey brown, mid grey and mid orange brown clayey silt with moderate medium sub-angular flint inclusions.	0.20-0.30m
Nat	Natural Geology	Head deposit of mid orange clayey silt, clay and gravel patches	0.30m+

Trench 9.4 Dimensions: 19.5m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: mOD Ground level at SW end: mOD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
(9.400)	Topsoil	Moderately compact dark grey black humic clayey silt with occasional small sub angular flint inclusions.	0.00-0.21m
(9.401)	Subsoil	Moderately compact mottled mid grey brown, mid grey and mid orange brown clayey silt with moderate medium sub-angular flint inclusions.	0.21-0.32m
Nat	Natural Geology	Head deposit of mid orange clayey silt, clay and gravel patches	0.32m+

Trench 9.5 Dimensions: 23.65m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 85.40mOD Ground level at SE end: 86.00mOD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
(9.500)	Topsoil	Moderately compact dark grey black humic clayey silt with occasional small sub angular flint inclusions.	0.00-0.22m
(9.501)	Subsoil	Moderately compact mottled mid grey brown, mid grey and mid orange brown clayey silt with moderate medium sub-angular flint inclusions.	0.22-0.34m
Nat	Natural Geology	Head deposit of mid orange clayey silt, clay and gravel patches	0.34m+

Trench 9.6 Dimensions: 25.5m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 85.84mOD Ground level at SW end: 86.42mOD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
(9.600)	Topsoil	Moderately compact dark grey black humic clayey silt with occasional small sub angular flint inclusions.	0.00-0.21m
(9.601)	Subsoil	Moderately compact mottled mid grey brown, mid grey and mid orange brown clayey silt with moderate medium sub-angular flint inclusions.	0.21-0.32m
(9.602)	Fill of Pit [9.603]	Very soft, slightly orangey mid brown very clayey silt with moderate charcoal pieces, occasional sub-rounded flint & frequent bio (roots) inclusions.	0.32-0.37m
[9.603]	Cut of Pit	Ovate pit with very gentle inward sloping sides and a very gentle concave base aligned NE-SW	L- 0.66m W- 0.56m D- 0.05m
(9.604)	Upper Fill of Pit [9.606]	Very soft mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate to occasional rounded and sub-	0.32-0.48m

		angular flint and charcoal pieces & fleck inclusions.	
(9.605)	<i>In Situ</i> Burning Fill of Pit [9.606]	Deposit of <i>in situ</i> burning at the base of the pit comprising a soft dark brown clayey silt with burnt clays, very frequent charcoal pieces, moderate flint inclusions and frequent bio (root) inclusions. Contained ~10g burnt flint Enviro Sample 1	0.48-0.55m
[9.606]	Cut of Pit	Irregular to sub-ovate / sub-rectangular pit with moderately steep inward sloping sides and a gentle concave base, aligned N-S	L- 1.58m W- 1.14m D- 0.23m
Nat	Natural Geology	Head deposit of mid orange clayey silt, clay and gravel patches	0.32m+

Trench 9.7 Dimensions: 26.85m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 86.35mOD Ground level at SE end: 86.73mOD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
(9.700)	Topsoil	Moderately compact dark grey black humic clayey silt with occasional small sub angular flint inclusions and modern waste.	0.00-0.12m
(9.701)	Modern Deposit	Moderate to soft light brown silt loam with very frequent chalk flecks and pieces, occasional bio (roots) and moderate small rounded flint inclusions.	L- 2.2m+ W- 2m+ D- 0.12-0.24m
(9.702)	Modern Deposit	Soft dark grey brown clayey silt with frequent medium to small sub angular flint, moderate bio (roots) inclusions. Seals (9.703)	L- 2.2m+ W- 2m+ D- 0.24-0.38m
(9.703)	Upper Fill of [9.705]	Soft/loose mottled yellow and grey brown silty clay with moderate small to large sub-angular flint and moderate bio (roots) inclusions. Sealed by (9.702)	0.38-0.65m
(9.704)	Basal Fill of [9.705]	Soft/loose mottled dark grey and mid brown clayey silt with frequent bio (roots) and small to medium sub-angular flint inclusions.	0.65-1.18m
[9.705]	Cut of Pi/Linear	Large linear/pit, possibly rectilinear in shape but going under the SE end of the trench, with very steep to near vertical inward sloping sides, and undulating to flat base, with no clear alignment. Cuts Subsoil.	L- 2m+ W- 1.1m+ D- 0.83m
(9.706)	Subsoil	Moderately compact mottled mid grey brown, mid grey and mid orange brown clayey silt with moderate medium sub-angular flint inclusions.	0.28-0.43m
Nat	Natural Geology	Head deposit of mid orange clayey silt, clay and gravel patches	0.43m+

Trench 9.8	Dimensions: 329.25m x 2.0m Trench alignment: WNW-ESE Ground level at WNW end: 86.77mOD Ground level at ESE end: 86.77mOD		
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
(9.800)	Topsoil	Moderately compact dark grey black humic clayey silt with occasional small sub angular flint inclusions and modern waste.	0.00-0.22m
(9.801)	Subsoil	Moderately compact mottled mid grey brown, mid grey and mid orange brown clayey silt with moderate medium sub-angular flint inclusions.	0.22-0.34m
Nat	Natural Geology	Head deposit of mid orange clayey silt, clay and gravel patches	0.34m+