Archaeological Evaluation on Land south of Heath Road, Coxheath, Kent ME17 4PB

Site Code: COX -EV-17

NGR: NGR Site Centre: TQ 7361 5073

Planning Application Number: 16/506648/HYBRID

Report for Persimmon Homes (South East)

22/12/2017

SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Archaeological Evaluation on Land south of Heath Road, Coxheath, Kent

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Summary

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) was commissioned by Persimmon Homes (SE) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land south of Heath Road, Coxheath, Kent. The archaeological works were monitored by the Kent County Council Senior Archaeological Officer.

The fieldwork was carried out in December 2017 in accordance with an archaeological specification (SWAT Archaeology 2017) submitted to the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement of works.

The Archaeological Evaluation consisted of twenty trenches, which encountered a relatively common stratigraphic sequence comprising topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology. Despite the potential for archaeological remains and relatively good preservation conditions, no archaeological features were recorded apart from a modern ditch in Trench 1.

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NGR Site Centre: 7361 5073
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) was commissioned by Persimmon Homes (SE) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land south of Heath Road, Coxheath, Kent (**Figure 1**). A planning application (16/506648/HYBRID) was approved by Maidstone Borough Council (MBC) for the residential development of 70 dwellings together with an outline planning permission for a two storey medical centre, on condition that a programme of archaeological work is undertaken.

1.1.2 In mitigation of the potential impact that the development may have on the buried archaeological resource Kent County Council Heritage & Conservation (KKCHC), who provide an advisory service to MBC, requested that the programme of works comprising an archaeological evaluation followed by appropriate mitigation measures, if considered necessary. This recommendation was subsequently added as a Condition to the planning approval, which stated that;

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

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

(16/506648/HYBRID, Condition 6, 20/11/2017)

1.1.3 The fieldwork was carried out in December 2017 in accordance with an archaeological specification prepared by SWAT Archaeology (2017), prior to commencement of works, and in discussion with Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer, at KCCHC. A copy of the Specification is provided in **Appendix 2**.

1.2 Site Description and Topography

1.2.1 The site is centred on NGR TQ 7361 5073, on the south-east outskirts of the village and just to the west of Linton crossroads and about 2.75 miles from the centre of Maidstone.

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Society (BGS), the site lies on Bedrock Geology of Hythe Formation- Sandstone and [subequal/subordinate] Limestone. Superficial deposits are Head-Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel. Ground levels are about 122maOD at the north of the site and about 127m aOD at the south of the site (SWAT Archaeology 2017: 4).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Further details of previous discoveries and investigations within the immediate and wider area may be found in the Kent County Council Historic Environment Record and have been summarised in the Specification produced by SWAT Archaeology (2017).

2.2 Overview (SWAT Archaeology 2017)

The potential of this area has been assessed in relation to the proximity of known archaeological remains and there is a paucity of archaeological investigation within the locality of the proposed development site (PDA) but there was an archaeological evaluation by Wessex Archaeology just to the north east of the current site in October 2015 where out of 18 trenches five contained archaeology dating possibly from the 18th, 19th century.

The following information is from the SWAT DBA (2016):

5.2 Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas

No scheduled monuments are recorded within the confines of the proposed development site.

5.3 Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age)

The Palaeolithic represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. Palaeolithic dated material occurs in north and east Kent, especially along the Medway and Stour Valleys. The Palaeolithic presence within the assessment area has not been found.

The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no record of archaeological evidence from this period within the assessment area.

The Neolithic period, the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry is not represented within the assessment area.

The Bronze Age, a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level is not represented in the Cox Heath area.

5.4 Iron Age

The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or *civitas* of the Cantiaci, the tribe occupying the area that is now Kent, was Canterbury). The Kent HER records one small find in the vicinity of the development site, a coin (TQ 75 SW 51).

5.5 Romano-British

The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years.

The predominant feature of the Roman infrastructure within Kent is arguably the extensive network of Roman roads connecting administrative centres: the towns to military posts and rural settlements (villas, farmsteads and temples) increasing the flow of trade, goods, communications and troops. Canterbury or *Durovernum Cantiacorum* was a major town of the Roman province of Britannia and the regional capital. The assessment area includes no records from this period.

5.6 Anglo-Saxon

The Anglo-Saxon period is not represented within the assessment area.

5.7 Medieval

The medieval period is not well represented within the assessment area and the only HER data is of medieval pottery and a silver coin found north-west of the development site (KENT HER Ref.: MKE 70415).

5.8 Post-Medieval

The Post Medieval period within the assessment area is represented by the three listed properties, Linton Hospital (formally Maidstone Union Workhouse (TQ 75 SW 76), the Holy Trinity Chapel at Linton Hospital (TQ 75 SW 77), and the Officers Mess (TQ 75 SW 190) of the Coxheath Military Camp (now farmhouse).

5.9 Modern

Modern development within the assessment area has been limited to domestic housing, farming and orchards.

5.10 Undated

There is no Kent HER undated records that fall within the assessment area.

5.11 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

A map regression exercise (Figs. 1-5) carried out on the proposed development area has shown that the site was undeveloped up until the early 20th century. Six detailed maps of the area dating from 1798 up to 2012 show the area to be heath until the agricultural and urban development in the early 20th century.

(SWAT Archaeology DBA 2016)

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Specific Aims (KCC 2017)

3.1.1 The specific aims of the archaeological fieldwork are set out in the Specification (Appendix 2). These were to;

'establish or otherwise the presence of any potential archaeological features which may be impacted by the proposed development. The aims of this investigation are to determine the potential for Roman activity and in particular the adjacent Roman road and also any other Prehistoric, Roman activity and Early Medieval activity.

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

(SWAT Archaeology 2017: 6)

3.2 General Aims

3.2.1 The general aims of the archaeological fieldwork were to;

- establish the presence or absence of any elements of the archaeological resource, both artefacts and ecofacts of archaeological interest across the area of the development;
- ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit if possible, character, date and quality of any such archaeological remains by limited sample excavation;
- determine the state of preservation and importance of the archaeological resource, if present, and to assess the past impacts on the site and pay particular attention to the character, height/depth below ground level, condition, date and significance of any archaeological deposits.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the Specification (SWAT 2017) and carried out in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (CIfA 2014).

4.2 Fieldwork

4.2.1 A total of twenty evaluation trenches were proposed within the extents of the Site (Figure 1).

4.2.2 Each trench was initially scanned for surface finds prior to excavation. Excavation was carried out using a 360º mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, removing the overburden to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

4.2.3 Where appropriate, trenches, or specific areas of trenches, were subsequently hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross-sections through the features were excavated to enable sufficient information about form, development date and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded without prejudice to more extensive investigations, should these prove to be necessary. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with KCC and CIfA standards and guidance. A complete photographic record was maintained on site that included working shots; during mechanical excavation, following archaeological investigations and during back filling.

4.3 Recording

4.3.1 A complete drawn record of the evaluation trenches comprising both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections) was undertaken. The plans and sections were annotated with coordinates and aOD heights.

4.3.2 Photographs were taken as appropriate providing a record of excavated features and deposits, along with images of the overall trench to illustrate their location and context. The record also includes images of the Site overall. The photographic record comprises digital photography. A photographic register of all photographs taken is contained within the project archive.

4.3.3 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. A full list is presented in Appendix 1. Layers and fills are identified in this report thus (100), whilst the cut of the feature is shown [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, 201+, Trench 3, 301+ etc.).

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A total of twenty evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision.

5.2 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

5.2.1 A relatively consistent stratigraphic sequence was recorded across the majority of the Site comprising topsoil sealing an intact subsoil which overlay the natural clay geology.

5.2.2 The topsoil generally consisted of dark grey loam, moderate roots and occasional small rounded sandstones, topped with grass, overlying the subsoil which consisted of firmly compacted pale grey clayey silt with moderate sandstone flecks. Natural geology comprised relatively soft mid orange brown composition which varied from clay sandy silt to sandy clay with moderate sandstone flecks..

5.2.3 Appendix 1 provides the stratigraphic sequence for all trenches. Figures 1-2 provide a site plan and trench location plan while Plates 1-25 include selected site photographs.

5.3 Overview

5.3.1 No archaeological features or finds were recorded within any of the twenty trenches apart from a modern ditch revealed in Trench 1.

6 FINDS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 With the lack of archaeological features, no pottery and flint was retrieved from the subsoil.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Archaeological Narrative

7.1.1 Despite the potential for the presence and survival of archaeological remains no archaeological features were recorded within any of the twenty trenches.

7.1.2 The presence of the subsoil would suggest that preservation levels are relatively high and that if archaeological remains were present then they would have suffered minimal disturbance.

7.2 Conclusions

7.2.1 The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification. Development proposals are unlikely to impact on archaeological remains.

7.2.2 This evaluation has, therefore, assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Senior Archaeological Officer (KCC) of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

8 ARCHIVE

8.1 General

8.1.1 The Site archive, which will include; paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

8.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises 1 file/document case of paper records & A4 graphics

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

9.1.1 SWAT would like to thank Persimmon Homes (South East) for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council, for her advice and assistance.

9.1.2 Peter Cichy supervised the archaeological fieldwork; illustrations were produced by Bartek Cichy. Peter Cichy produced the draft text for this report which was edited by Dr. Paul Wilkinson (MCIfA).

10 REFERENCES

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11 APPENDIX 1 – TRENCH TABLES

Trench 1	Dimensions: 27m x 1.6m Ground Level: 122.57m aOD		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
101	Dark grey loam, moderate roots and occasional small rounded sandstones	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
102	Pale grey clayey silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Subsoil	0.20-0.30
103	Mid orange brown clay sandy silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Natural	0.30+
104	Fill of [105] modern ditch with modern timber posts	Modern ditch	

Trench 2	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Ground Level: 124.60m aOD		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
201	Dark grey loam, moderate roots and occasional small rounded sandstones	Topsoil	0.00-0.18
202	Pale grey clayey silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Subsoil	0.18-0.29
203	Mid orange brown clay sandy silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Natural	0.29+

Trench 3	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Ground Level: 124.90m aOD		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
301	Dark grey loam, moderate roots and occasional small rounded sandstones	Topsoil	0.00-0.22
302	Pale grey clayey silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Subsoil	0.22-0.30
303	Mid orange brown clay sandy silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Natural	0.30+

Trench 4	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Ground Level: 125.50m aOD		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
401	Dark grey loam, moderate roots and occasional small rounded sandstones	Topsoil	0.00-0.19
402	Pale grey clayey silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Subsoil	0.19-0.28
403	Mid orange brown clay sandy silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Natural	0.28+

Trench 5	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Ground Level: 125.15m aOD		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
501	Dark grey loam, moderate roots and occasional small rounded sandstones	Topsoil	0.00-0.14
502	Pale grey clayey silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Subsoil	0.14-0.29
503	Mid orange brown clay sandy silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Natural	0.29+

Trench 6	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Ground Level: 125.49m aOD		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
601	Dark grey loam, moderate roots and occasional small rounded sandstones	Topsoil	0.00-0.18
602	Pale grey clayey silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Subsoil	0.18-0.29
603	Mid orange brown clay sandy silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Natural	0.29+

Trench 7	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Ground Level: 126.31m aOD		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
701	Dark grey loam, moderate roots and occasional small rounded sandstones	Topsoil	0.00-0.15
702	Pale grey clayey silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Subsoil	0.15-0.29
703	Mid orange brown clay sandy silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Natural	0.29+

Trench 8	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Ground Level: 126.37m aOD		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
801	Dark grey loam, moderate roots and occasional small rounded sandstones	Topsoil	0.00-0.12
802	Pale grey clayey silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Subsoil	0.12-0.25
803	Mid orange brown clay sandy silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Natural	0.25+

Trench 9	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Ground Level: 126.05m aOD		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
901	Dark grey loam, moderate roots and occasional small rounded sandstones	Topsoil	0.00-0.21
902	Pale grey clayey silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Subsoil	0.21-0.38
903	Mid orange brown clay sandy silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Natural	0.38+

Trench 10	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Ground Level: 128.02m aOD		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
1001	Dark grey loam, moderate roots and occasional small rounded sandstones	Topsoil	0.00-0.13
1002	Pale grey clayey silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Subsoil	0.13-0.29
1003	Mid orange brown clay sandy silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Natural	0.29+

Trench 11	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Ground Level: 126.01m aOD		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
1101	Dark grey loam, moderate roots and occasional small rounded sandstones	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
1102	Pale grey clayey silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Subsoil	0.20-0.30
1103	Mid orange brown clay sandy silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Natural	0.30+

Trench 12	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Ground Level: 126.07m aOD		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
1201	Dark grey loam, moderate roots and occasional small rounded sandstones	Topsoil	0.00-0.19
1202	Pale grey clayey silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Subsoil	0.19-0.31
1203	Mid orange brown clay sandy silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Natural	0.31+

Trench 13	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Ground Level: 126.07m aOD		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
1301	Dark grey loam, moderate roots and occasional small rounded sandstones	Topsoil	0.00-0.21
1302	Pale grey clayey silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Subsoil	0.21-0.28
1303	Mid orange brown clay sandy silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Natural	0.28+

Trench 14	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Ground Level: 126.02m aOD		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
1401	Dark grey loam, moderate roots and occasional small rounded sandstones	Topsoil	0.00-0.21
1402	Pale grey clayey silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Subsoil	0.21-0.28
1403	Mid orange brown clay sandy silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Natural	0.28+

Trench 15	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Ground Level: 126.02m aOD		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
1501	Dark grey loam, moderate roots and occasional small rounded sandstones	Topsoil	0.00-0.21
1502	Pale grey clayey silt with moderate sandstone flecks	subsoil	0.21-30
1503	Mid orange brown clay sandy silt with moderate sandstone flecks s	Subsoil	0.30

Trench 16	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Ground Level: 127.72m aOD		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
1601	Dark grey loam, moderate roots and occasional small rounded sandstones	Topsoil	0.00-0.17
1602	Pale grey clayey silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Subsoil	0.17-0.25
1603	Mid orange brown clay sandy silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Natural	0.25+

Trench 17	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Ground Level: 127.96m aOD		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
1701	Dark grey loam, moderate roots and occasional small rounded sandstones	Topsoil	0.00-0.19
1702	Pale grey clayey silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Subsoil	0.19-0.30
1703	Mid orange brown clay sandy silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Natural	0.30+

Trench 18	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Ground Level: 128.02m aOD		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
1801	Dark grey loam, moderate roots and occasional small rounded sandstones	Topsoil	0.00-0.17
1802	Pale grey clayey silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Subsoil	0.17-0.29
1803	Mid orange brown clay sandy silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Natural	0.29+

Trench 19	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Ground Level: 128.04m aOD		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
1901	Dark grey loam, moderate roots and occasional small rounded sandstones	Topsoil	0.00-0.19
1902	Pale grey clayey silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Subsoil	0.19-0.31
1903	Mid orange brown clay sandy silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Natural	0.31+

Trench 20	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Ground Level: 128.07m aOD		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
2001	Dark grey loam, moderate roots and occasional small rounded sandstones	Topsoil	0.00-0.21
2002	Pale grey clayey silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Subsoil	0.21-0.28
2003	Mid orange brown clay sandy silt with moderate sandstone flecks	Natural	0.28+

12 APPENDIX 2 – KCC HER FORM

Site Name: Archaeological Evaluation on Land south of Heath Road, Coxheath, Kent

SWAT Site Code: COX-EV-17

Site Address: As above

Summary:

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Persimmon Homes SE to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land south of Heath Road, Coxheath, Kent. The archaeological works were monitored by the Kent County Council Senior Archaeological Officer.

The fieldwork was carried out in December 2017 in accordance with an archaeological specification (SWAT Archaeology 2017) submitted to the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement of works.

The Archaeological Evaluation consisted of twenty trenches, which encountered a relatively common stratigraphic sequence comprising topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology. Despite the potential for archaeological remains and relatively good preservation conditions, no archaeological features were recorded, although a modern ditch was revealed in Trench I.

District/Unitary: Maidstone Borough Council

Period(s):

NGR (centre of site to eight figures) TQ 7361 5073

Type of Archaeological work: Archaeological Evaluation

Date of recording: December 2017

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

Geology: Hythe Formation

Title and author of accompanying report: SWAT Archaeology (2017) Archaeological Evaluation on Land south of Heath Road, Coxheath, Kent

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

See above

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

Contact at Unit: Paul Wilkinson

Date: 22/12/2017

SITE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation of land south of Heath Road, Coxheath, Kent ME17 4PB

1. Summary:

This specification covers an archaeological evaluation of land south of Heath Road, Coxheath in Kent. The land has planning permission (16/506648/HYBRID) for detailed planning permission for a residential development of 70 dwellings together with outline planning permission for a two storey medical centre with all other matters reserved for future consideration.

This proposed evaluation will clarify the presence/absence of archaeological remains and guide the need for detailed mitigation. Further mitigation will be carried out in accordance with a different specification agreed with the County Archaeologist and the fieldwork will need to be implemented prior to any construction work commencing on site. Post excavation and publication timescale and programme will also need to be agreed prior to commencement of construction work on site.

2. Site Location & Description:

The site is situated on the south-east outskirts of the village and just to the west of Linton crossroads and about 2.75 miles from the centre of Maidstone. The OS location is TQ 7361 5073.

3. Planning Background & Nature of Development:

The land has planning permission (16/506648/HYBRID) for detailed planning permission for a residential development of 70 dwellings together with outline planning permission for a two storey medical centre with all other matters reserved for future consideration. On the basis of the present archaeological information, the Archaeological Officer for Maidstone Borough Council recommended that the site should be subject to a programme of archaeological work in order to clarify the historical and archaeological elements within the site. Condition 6 of the planning permission states:

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of archaeological work in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has previously been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.
Reason: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded.

The methodology of the evaluation phase of investigation is identified within this specification which is based on the KCC site specific specification A and in the KCC Evaluation Manual Part B. In addition options for preservation in situ of important archaeological remains can be achieved through engineering options which could include foundation design.

4. Geological & Topographical Background:

On the basis of current information from BGS, the site lies on Bedrock Geology of Hythe Formation- Sandstone and [subequal/subordinate] Limestone. Superficial deposits are Head-Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel. Ground levels are about 122maOD at the north of the site and about 127m aOD at the south of the site.

5. Archaeological & Historical Background Potential

The Kent County Council Historic Environment Record (KCCHER) has provided details of any previous investigations and discoveries. The potential of this area has been assessed in relation to the proximity of known archaeological remains and there was an archaeological evaluation by Wessex Archaeology just to the north east of the current site in October 2015 where out of 18 trenches five contained archaeology dating possibly from the 18th, 19th century. The following information is from the SWAT DBA (2016):

5.2 Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas

No scheduled monuments are recorded within the confines of the proposed development site.

5.3 Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age)

The Palaeolithic represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. Palaeolithic dated material occurs in north and east Kent, especially along the Medway and Stour Valleys. The Palaeolithic presence within the assessment area has not been found.

The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no record of archaeological evidence from this period within the assessment area.

The Neolithic period, the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry is not represented within the assessment area.

The Bronze Age, a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level is not represented in the Cox Heath area.

5.4 Iron Age

The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or *civitas* of the Cantiaci, the tribe occupying the area that is now Kent, was Canterbury). The Kent HER records one small find in the vicinity of the development site, a coin (TQ 75 SW 51).

5.5 Romano-British

The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years.

The predominant feature of the Roman infrastructure within Kent is arguably the extensive network of Roman roads connecting administrative centres: the towns to military posts and rural settlements (villas, farmsteads and temples) increasing the flow of trade, goods, communications and troops. Canterbury or *Durovernum Cantiacorum* was a major town of the Roman province of Britannia and the regional capital. The assessment area includes no records from this period.

5.6 Anglo-Saxon

The Anglo-Saxon period is not represented within the assessment area.

5.7 Medieval

The medieval period is not well represented within the assessment area and the only HER data is of medieval pottery and a silver coin found north-west of the development site (KENT HER Ref.: MKE 70415).

5.8 Post-Medieval

The Post Medieval period within the assessment area is represented by the three listed properties, Linton Hospital (formally Maidstone Union Workhouse (TQ 75 SW

76), the Holy Trinity Chapel at Linton Hospital (TQ 75 SW 77), and the Officers Mess (TQ 75 SW 190) of the Coxheath Military Camp (now farmhouse).

5.9 Modern

Modern development within the assessment area has been limited to domestic housing, farming and orchards.

5.10 Undated

There is no Kent HER undated records that fall within the assessment area.

5.11 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

A map regression exercise (Figs. 1-5) carried out on the proposed development area has shown that the site was undeveloped up until the early 20th century. Six detailed maps of the area dating from 1798 up to 2012 show the area to be heath until the agricultural and urban development in the early 20th century.

6. Specific Aims of the Archaeological Work:

The primary objective of the archaeological evaluation is to establish or otherwise the presence of any potential archaeological features which may be impacted by the proposed development. The aims of this investigation are to determine the potential for 18th and 19th century archaeological remains and in addition as little archaeological work has been done in the area all archaeological periods.

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

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

7. Methodology:

The initial evaluation will comprise 20 machine excavated trenches (c.30m x 1.8m) in a layout agreed with the County Archaeologist. A suggested plan is attached (Figure 1). Each trench will be machine excavated down to natural. In addition a RAMS (Risk Assessment and Method Statement) will be produced before the work starts on site and issued to all interested parties. There will also be an allowance of c.10m of contingency trenching which could be used if it would help address the aims set out above. Contingency trenching can be activated following agreement with the County Archaeologist. Further requirements are set out in KCC Spec Manual for Trial Trenching part B.

Care will be taken to ensure that unnecessary additional excavation does not take place where archaeological deposits or structures are exposed; in particular, there is to be no reduction of the underlying soils to further enhance archaeological features.

A soil sampling programme will be put in place to facilitate palaeo-environmental analysis, bulk screening, and soil micromorphology in the case that suitable deposits are identified (within the limits of the objectives of this evaluation), from which data can be recovered.

If required, cultural material will be recovered and subjected to screening (wet or dry) through mesh with a width of 10mm mesh in control samples of between 100 and 200 litres. Any on site screening that may take place will not impede the removal of further bulk soil samples for screening at a separate wash facility off-site (see also KCC Evaluation Specification Part B: 6. Machine and Hand Excavation).

8. Site Recording and Archiving:

The report will be in accordance with the KCC part B generic requirements and will include a detailed analysis of the archaeological deposits on the site and how they may potentially be impacted by development as proposed. The significance of the archaeology should be fully assessed and set out with reference to national criteria for assessing significance of archaeological remains.

9. Site Reporting and Archiving:

The report will be in accordance with the KCC part B generic requirements but must include a detailed analysis of the archaeological deposits on the site and how they may potentially be impacted by development as proposed. The significance of the archaeology should be fully assessed and set out with reference to national criteria for assessing significance of archaeological remains.

10. Monitoring:

Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, following the completion of fieldwork and when submitting the report the Archaeological Contractor will complete and submit the relevant portions of the Fieldwork Notification Form (attached).
These proposed archaeological works will be inspected by the KCC Principal Archaeological Officer (see also KCC Evaluation Specification Part B: 14. Monitoring and Liaison).

11. General:

Appropriate security will be agreed and provided, with particular attention given to the protection against loss of data by unauthorized excavation for archaeological artefacts. In the case of security problems arising, it will be ascertained whether a permanent presence on the excavation site may be necessary.

It is possible that poor weather conditions may halt archaeological excavation temporarily; this may necessitate the provision of protection and covering of exposed

archaeological features and deposits. As a result of this consideration, it is suggested that time should be allowed for delays due to adverse weather.

A calendar detailing the time scheme and planned works for the archaeological evaluation will be organised between the archaeological contractor and the KCC Principal Archaeological Officer, specifying in particular the dates for both the commencement and completion of the archaeological investigation (see also KCC Evaluation Specification Part B: 18. General).

Compiled by: SWAT Archaeology (PW). The Office, School Farm Oast, Faversham, Kent

Date: 13/12/2017

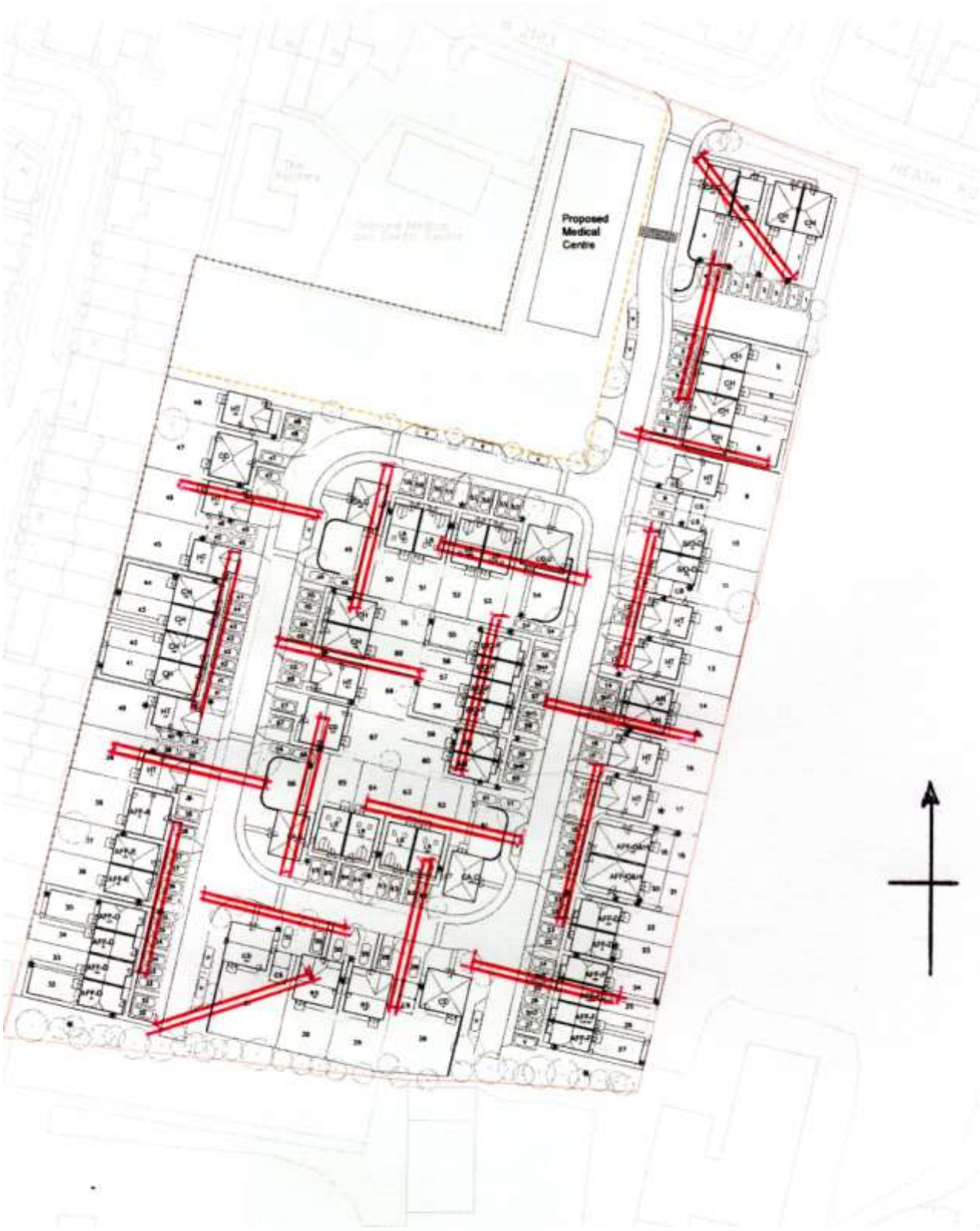

Figure 1. Proposed trench layout: 20 trenches 30m long

5
0 10 20 30 40 50m

Schedule of Accommodation.

Private:

AN	Alnwick	(2 Bed/4 Person)	4
HB	Hanbury	(2 Bed/4 Person)	1
CH	Chester	(3 Bed/5 Person)	12
HT	Hatfield	(3 Bed/5 Person)	11
CA.C	Clayton Corner	(3 Bed/5 Person)	4
RS	Rosebery	(4 Bed/6 Person)	2
CD	Chedworth	(4 Bed/6 Person)	4
CD.C	Chedworth Corner	(4 Bed/6 Person)	1
LR	Leicester	(4 Bed/7 Person)	8
	Total		47

Affordable:

Type Aff-A	(4 Bed/6 Person)	1
Type S/O-D	(3 Bed/5 Person)	2
Type Aff-D	(3 Bed/5 Person)	6
Type Aff-E	(3 Bed/5 Person)	2
Type S/O-F	(2 Bed/4 Person)	4
Type Aff-F	(2 Bed/4 Person)	4
Type Aff-G (Ground)	(1 Bed/2 Person)	2
Type Aff-H (First)	(1 Bed/2 Person)	2
Total		23
Overall Total		70

Medical Centre 1050m² over two floors.

Shared Parking Allocation:
SH1 - Shared between plots 14, 15.
SH2 - Shared between plots 24, 25.
SH3 - Shared between plots 26, 27.
SH4 - Shared between plots 55, 56.
SH5 - Shared between plots 57, 58.
SH6 - Shared between plots 59, 60.

M1 - M31 = Medical Centre parking

N

Rev.	Date	Amendment	By	Chk.
E	25-05-17	Layout Amended to comments received.	PVS	KB
D	16-12-16	Layout Amended to comments received.	SW	KB
C	22-08-16	Layout Amended.	SW	JA
B	08-06-16	Medical Centre layout added.	PVS	VS
A	24-05-16	Updated to planning comments and new layout.	PVS	VS

Status: PLANNING

PERSIMMON Together we make a home

Job: Heath Road, Coxheath, Kent, ME17 4AH

Title: RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT LAYOUT

Drawn By	SW	Date	Mar '16
Check		Scale	1/500 @A1
Auth.			

Drawing No. 660-PL-100 Rev. E

EVALUATION – TRIAL TRENCHING REQUIREMENTS

1. Introduction

1.1 Archaeological trial trenching involves the sampling of a site to determine whether archaeological remains are present and if so, to assess their character, extent, date, condition and potential importance. Trial trenching will aim to determine, as far as is practicable and without comprising the integrity of important archaeological deposits, the full stratigraphic sequence at the site, including information on the 'natural' substrate and soil conditions.

2. General Requirements

2.1 Trial trenching will be carried out by archaeological organisations (from here on referred to as 'the Archaeological Contractor') acceptable to the relevant Local Planning Authority, with recognised experience and expertise in the specified type of work to be undertaken. Registration with the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) as a Registered Archaeological Organisation (RAO) will normally be considered as an indicator, but not a prerequisite, of such expertise and experience. A good working knowledge of the archaeology of Kent will also be considered highly desirable.

2.2 Prior to any work being undertaken the Archaeological Contractor will inform the County Archaeologist and communicate details of the proposed team, including (if required) CVs for senior staff and specialists. Senior staff and specialists will need to demonstrate an appropriate level of experience and expertise and should preferably be, where appropriate, Members of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA).

2.3 Prior to undertaking the trial trenching the Archaeological Contractor will need to demonstrate that the necessary resources are in place to undertake the work, through to reporting. The Archaeological Contractor will have available appropriate specialists necessary to support the successful completion of the archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation work.

2.4 The work will be supervised on site at all times by a member of staff with the required level of experience and who will be responsible for the conduct of on-site work.

3. Pre-site Requirements

3.1 Prior to undertaking trial trenching the Archaeological Contractor will have gathered and considered the following information:

- Relevant information on the County Historic Environment Record (HER) held by Kent County Council and maintained by the Heritage Conservation Team;
- Any earlier reports of fieldwork relevant to the site;

- Solid and drift geology;
- Geotechnical site investigation data (if available);
- Any desk-based studies of the site.

3.2 In certain circumstances the following will also be considered:
- Relevant published secondary sources
- Relevant historic maps held at the Centre for Kentish Studies
- Aerial photographs where cropmarks are considered to indicate archaeology on or close to the site.

3.3 The Archaeological Contractor will ensure that all reasonable measures have been taken to identify any constraints to undertaking the evaluation trenching. The Archaeological Contractor will seek information on the presence of services, any ecological constraints, the presence of Public Rights of Way, the presence of contaminated land or any other risks to health and safety.

3.4 The Archaeological Contractor will make provisional arrangements for the deposition of the site archive with an appropriate museum or suitable repository agreed with the County Archaeologist. The Archaeological Contractor will obtain a provisional accession number for the site archive from the recipient museum (except where the museum prefers to issue an accession number following completion of fieldwork) and any guidelines from the recipient museum regarding deposition of the site archive.

3.5 Full copies of the Specification must be issued to the field officer responsible for on-site work and a copy of the agreed Specification and any additional method statements must be available on site at all times. The team carrying out the trial trenching must be familiar with the Specification and have access on site to any previous evaluation or survey reports.

3.6 The Archaeological Contractor will inform the County Archaeologist of the start date of the work (at least five working days before) and arrange for monitoring visits to be undertaken, using the Site Fieldwork Notification Form (see Appendix II). The Archaeological Contractor will continue to keep the County Archaeologist informed of the progress of work and will notify the County Archaeologist immediately if particularly important archaeological remains are encountered.

4. Objectives

4.1 The purpose of the evaluation is to establish whether there are any significant archaeological deposits at the site that may be affected by the proposed development.

4.2 The evaluation is thus to
a) ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site;

b) establish the extent to which previous development and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site; and

c) establish the likely impact on archaeological deposits of the proposed development.

5. Scope of trial trenching

5.1 The layout and number of trenches excavated will be in accordance with the Specification, details of which are given in Part A. Any amendment to trench design due to on-site constraints will be agreed with the County Archaeologist in advance of the work being undertaken.

5.2 Particular issues that will be addressed by the evaluation are set out in part A of this specification.

6. Machine and Hand Excavations

6.1 All machine excavation of trial trenches will be carried out under constant archaeological direction by a suitably experienced archaeologist familiar with the ground conditions anticipated on the investigation site.

6.2 Machine excavation of trial trenches will be undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a flat-bladed bucket. No mechanical excavators, earthmoving or other vehicles will travel within any excavated trench until it has been signed off by the County Archaeologist or specific agreement has been reached to enable re-stripping.

6.3 The Archaeological Contractor will maintain a constant watch and closely inspect on an ongoing basis surfaces exposed during the course of machining. Surfaces will be maintained clear of loose spoil.

6.4 Subject to additional requirements of the landowner or client, turf, topsoil and other distinct deposits will be stored separately and at least 1 metre from the edge of the evaluation trench.

6.5 Machine-excavated deposits and the exposed surface will be regularly scanned for the presence and collection of artefacts. Exposed surfaces and excavated spoil will be scanned by metal detector.

6.6 The excavation by machine is to be taken down to the top of any significant archaeological level or to the top of ‘natural’ subsoil where no archaeological deposits have been found at a higher level. In the event of significant archaeological deposits being encountered the County Archaeologist is to be informed immediately. Some further limited excavation may be required to clarify the nature, character and date of the archaeological deposits but the primary objective is to establish the presence/absence of archaeological deposits, their depth and extent.

6.7 Where complex archaeological stratification is encountered, deposits will be left in situ and measures to assess the depth of this stratification agreed with the County Archaeologist. Where modern features are seen to truncate the archaeological stratification, then these will be carefully removed without damage to surrounding deposits to enable the depth of stratification to be assessed.

6.8 If archaeological remains of limited significance are found to be present cutting through or overlying soils (e.g. colluvium) which conceal lower archaeological horizons then these will need to be recorded and investigated prior to removal of the underlying soil with the agreement of the County Archaeologist.

6.9 Machine excavation from the surface must be taken down in spits of no more than 100mm thickness to ensure that deposits and features are not over-excavated and that any artefacts/biological evidence in the soil are recorded.

6.10 Test sondages may need to be excavated through 'natural' subsoil in trial trenches to confirm that the solid geology has been reached. Such sondages will be positioned to avoid damage to archaeological remains.

7. Investigation and Sampling Strategy

7.1 Archaeological features will generally only be sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them. Full excavation of features will not be undertaken at this stage unless otherwise agreed with the County Archaeologist. Care will be taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation.

7.2 Where necessary the surface and sections of trenches will be hand cleaned to define archaeological deposits and features clearly.

7.3 Measures will be taken to protect particularly significant, valuable or sensitive archaeological remains from exposure, accidental damage and / or theft.

7.4 Exposed surfaces will be left for a minimum of 48 hours to allow weathering-out of features to occur. No trenches will be backfilled until agreed with the County Archaeologist.

Burial Remains

7.5 Inhumation and cremation burials will normally be left in-situ for the purposes of evaluation. Subject to agreement with the County Archaeologist, graves may be partially excavated to confirm the presence of human remains and their state of preservation but skeletal remains will be left in situ. Graves will be scanned by metal detector to assess whether any grave objects are likely to be present.

7.6 Inhumation and cremation burials which are in a fragile state and are likely to

be damaged by the reinstatement of evaluation trenches will be excavated and lifted subject to agreement with the County Archaeologist.

7.7 The Archaeological Contractor will put in place arrangements to ensure the security, protection from deterioration and damage, and the respectful treatment of human remains and burial goods.

7.8 On sites where burial remains are expected the Archaeological Contractor will submit to and agree with the County Archaeologist detailed procedures for the assessment, recording and, where necessary, the excavation of inhumation and cremation burials.

7.9 The Archaeological Contractor will have available within the team or on call an appropriately qualified and experienced osteoarchaeologist to supervise the excavation and removal of any human remains (where this is necessary) from the site. The Archaeological Contractor will use an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeological conservator to assist, where appropriate, the lifting of human remains and grave goods / cremation vessels.

7.10 In the event that human burials are discovered, a Ministry of Justice Licence will be required (in accordance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857) before the remains can be lifted. The need for a Ministry of Justice Licence applies to both inhumation and cremated remains. Application for a Licence will be made by the Archaeological Contractor. The Archaeological Contractor is to comply with the conditions of the Licence and discuss any requirements of that Licence which conflict with the agreed method of investigation with the County Archaeologist.

8. Finds recovery processing and treatment

8.1 All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the site are the property of the Landowner. They are to be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, *Conservation Guidelines no.2* and on completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme the landowner will arrange for them to be deposited in a museum or similar repository agreed with the County Archaeologist and the Local Planning Authority.

8.2 Artefacts will be excavated carefully by hand. The Archaeological Contractor will use an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeological conservator to assist in the lifting of fragile finds of significance and / or value.

8.3 Artefacts will be collected and bagged by archaeological context. The location of special finds will be recorded in three dimensions. Three-dimensional recording of in-situ flint working deposits will be carried out.

8.4 Where appropriate to address the research objectives of the archaeological evaluation, sieving of deposits will be undertaken to maximise recovery of

small artefacts. A strategy for such sieving will be agreed in advance with the County Archaeologist.

8.5 Records of artefact assemblages will clearly state how they have been recovered, sub-sampled and processed.

8.6 Excavated artefacts will be bagged upon recovery or placed in finds trays. They must not be left loose on site.

8.7 **Treatment of treasure -** Finds, discovered by the Archaeological Contractor, falling under the statutory definition of Treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and its revision of 2002) will be reported immediately to the relevant Coroner's Office, the Kent Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) who is the designated treasure co-ordinator for Kent, the landowner and the County Archaeologist. A Treasure Receipt (obtainable from either the FLO or the DCMS website) must be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding the find is Treasure. Failure to report within 14 days is a criminal offence. The Treasure Receipt and Report must include the date and circumstances of the discovery, the identity of the finder (put as unit/contractor) and (as exactly as possible) the location of the find.

8.8 All metal objects, other than late post medieval objects, will be X-rayed unless otherwise agreed with the County Archaeologist.

9. Archaeological Science and Environmental Sampling

9.1 A structured programme of environmental sampling appropriate to the aims of the evaluation will be implemented. The strategy and methodology for the sampling, recording, processing, assessment, analysis and reporting of deposits with environmental archaeology potential will be in accordance with English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines "Environmental Archaeology – A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation" (March 2002). Any variation to this guidance will be agreed in advance with both the County Archaeologist and the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor. Particular note will be taken of the following requirements.

9.2 The Archaeological Contractor will use an appropriately qualified and experienced geo-archaeologist to record any deposits of particular significance such as buried soils or advise on depositional processes.

9.3 An appropriately qualified and experienced environmental archaeologist will devise and supervise the implementation of the environmental sampling strategy.

9.4 The advice of the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor is to be sought regarding specialist sampling requirements and any scientific applications relevant to the archaeological evaluation of this site.

9.5 Where deposits are dry, bulk samples for the recovery of charred plant remains, small bones and finds, will be taken from sealed and datable features such as pits, ditches, hearths and floors. Each context will normally be sampled. The size of the sample is expected to be in the range of 40-60 litres per context or 100% of smaller contexts. Samples will not be taken from the intersection of features.

9.6 For large features / spreads appropriate consideration will be given to sampling on a grid system if this fits in with the aims of the evaluation.

9.7 Where good conditions for the preservation of bone have been identified, all large bones will be collected by hand and sieving of bulk samples up to 100 litres will be undertaken as appropriate.

9.8 Mollusc samples of 2 litres each will be taken vertically from appropriate sections to investigate the changes of vegetation through time.

9.9 Where deposits are wet, waterlogged or peaty, monoliths will be taken along cleaned vertical surfaces for the retrieval of pollen, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera. The numbers to be taken will be agreed with the County Archaeologist.

9.10 For wet, waterlogged or peaty deposits, bulk samples of 20 litres will be taken from visible layers or spits for the retrieval of plant macro-remains and insects.

9.11 Environmental samples from dry deposits will normally be processed by flotation following the evaluation fieldwork and the residues will be sorted to retrieve small bones, small finds and charcoal that has not floated. Environmental samples from wet deposits will normally be sent to specialists for processing in laboratory conditions. The Archaeological Contractor will agree with the County Archaeologist any necessary delay in completion of the reporting of the evaluation to enable provisional results to be included.

9.12 The Archaeological Contractor will make appropriate provision for the application of scientific dating techniques such as radiocarbon, dendrochronology, archaeomagnetic dating, OSL and thermoluminescence dating. The advice of the English heritage regional Scientific Advisor will be sought in advance of the application of these techniques. The Archaeological Contractor will agree with the County Archaeologist any necessary delay in completion of the reporting of the evaluation to enable provisional results to be included.

9.13 Where appropriate the guidance in the following English Heritage papers will be followed:

- “Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation, and curation of waterlogged wood” 1996

- "Dendrochronology – guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates" 1997
- "Archaeometallurgy" 2001
- "Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation" 2002
- "Human bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports" 2004
- "Geoarchaeology" 2004
- "Wet Wood and Leather"
- "Archaeomagnetic Dating: Guidelines on producing and interpreting archaeomagnetic dates" 2006
- "Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork" 2006

10. Recording

10.1 All trenches, structures, deposits and finds will be recorded according to accepted professional standards. Sufficient data must be recorded to allow the required level of assessment and reporting (see section 11).

10.2 Recording must be carried out to a sufficiently high standard to provide a full record of the deposits evaluated, including in trenches where no archaeology is identified.

10.3 All features, deposits and finds are to be recorded according to accepted professional standards.

10.4 All archaeological contexts are to be recorded individually on context record sheets. A further more general record of the work, comprising a description and discussion of the archaeology, is to be maintained as appropriate. Context sheets are to be primarily filled in by the archaeologist excavating the feature or deposit.

10.5 A plan to indicate the location of the boundaries of the evaluated area and the site grid is to be drawn at a scale of 1:1250 (or a similar appropriate scale). Plans indicating the location of the excavated trenches and the location of all archaeological features encountered are to be drawn at an appropriate scale. An overall site plan is to be maintained at a scale of 1:100 or larger scale where appropriate. Sections will be drawn at a scale of 1:10. Significant archaeological features will normally be drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 if appropriate. All detailed plans and sections are to be related to the 1:100 or 1:1250 plans. The 1:1250 and 1:100 plans are to be accurately related to the National Grid.

10.6 Long Sections indicating the full stratigraphic sequence will be drawn for all trenches. Where a very simple sequence is revealed representative sections (minimum 1m wide) at each end of the trench will be sufficient, but where more complex stratigraphy is encountered, complete trench sections will be drawn. In the case of complex stratigraphy, all four sections will be drawn.

10.7 All plans and sections are to be levelled with respect to OD.

10.8 All plans and sections are to be drawn on polyester based drafting film and clearly labelled.

10.9 A full black and white and colour (35mm transparency) photographic record of the work is to be kept. The photographic record is to be regarded as part of the site archive.

10.10 The Archaeological Contractor will keep a day to day digital photographic record of the investigation.

10.11 The Archaeological Contractor will ensure that the complete site archive including finds and environmental samples are kept in a secure place throughout the period of evaluation and post excavation works.

10.12 The site archive is to be consolidated after completion of the evaluation, with all site drawings inked-in, and records and finds collated and ordered as a permanent record.

11. Reinstatement and completion of fieldwork

11.1 On completion, trenches will be backfilled, reinstated and left in a safe state to the requirements of the landowner / client.

11.2 Where vulnerable archaeological deposits remain within trial trenches these will be appropriately protected from damage as part of the reinstatement. Consideration will be given to providing a marker in backfilled trenches to highlight vulnerable archaeological deposits should re-excavation be necessary.

11.3 On completion of fieldwork the Archaeological Contractor will complete the relevant section of the Fieldwork Notification Form and submit it to the County Archaeologist.

12. Reporting

12.1 Within three weeks of completion of the evaluation fieldwork (or longer in case of complex sites as agreed with the County Archaeologist) the Archaeological Contractor will produce a report, copies of which (as a minimum) are to be provided to:

- the Developer
- the County Archaeologist
- the Local Planning Authority
- the Local Archaeological Society

12.2 When submitting the report to the County Archaeologist the Archaeological Contractor will provide written confirmation that the report has been submitted to the above parties.

12.3 If the Archaeological Contractor is required, contractually, only to submit reports directly to the developer or their agent, the Archaeological Contractor must inform the County Archaeologist in writing that they have completed the report and whom it has been forwarded to. The Archaeological Contractor must ensure that the developer is made aware of the need to circulate the report as in 12.1 above.

12.4 The Archaeological Contractor may determine the general style and format of the evaluation report but it must be completed in accordance with this specification. The report must provide sufficient information and assessment to enable the County Archaeologist and the Local Planning Authority to reach an informed decision regarding any further mitigation measures that may be required and to stand as an appropriately detailed report on the archaeological fieldwork for future research.

12.5 Reports that do not provide sufficient information or that have not been compiled in accordance with the relevant sections of this specification will be returned to the Archaeological Contractor for revision and resubmission.

12.6 The report will be submitted to the County Archaeologist in a heat-bound hard-copy and in digital format. The digital copy will be supplied in .pdf format and will contain all text, images and plans present in the hard-copy report in a single .pdf file. The medium will be a CD-ROM formatted according to ISO 9660:1999.

12.7 **Report Format** - The final evaluation report will include as a minimum:

12.7.1 An **Abstract** summarising the scope and results of the archaeological evaluation.

12.7.2 An **Introduction** including:

- the location of the site with a National Grid Reference for the centre sufficient to locate the site to 1m accuracy (e.g. TQ 55555 77777 or easting: 555555, northing: 177777);
- an account of the background and circumstances of the work;
- a description of the development proposals, planning history and planning reference together with the archaeological condition (where appropriate);
- the nature of potential impacts arising from the proposals;
- the scope and date of the fieldwork, the personnel involved and who commissioned it;

12.7.3 An account of the **Archaeological Background** of the development site including:

- geology, soils and topography;

- any known existing disturbances on the site;
- background archaeological potential of the site. This will include a summary of the known Historic Environment Record entries within 500m of the boundaries of the site (or wider where appropriate). The HER entries will be quoted with their full KHER identifier (e.g. TR 36 NW 12);
- summary of any previous phases of archaeological investigation at the development site;

12.7.4 The **Methodology** employed during the evaluation must be detailed in the report. Any aims and objectives specified in the specification will be included as will any further objectives identified during the course of the evaluation. Constraints on the evaluation will also be described.

12.7.5 The report will include a quantification of the project archive contents, their state and future location.

12.7.6 The **Results** of the evaluation field work will be described trench by trench. This description must include for each trench:

- the dimensions of the trench;
- the nature and depth of overburden soils encountered;
- description of all archaeological features and finds encountered in each trench, their dimensions, states of preservation and interpretation;
- a description of the geological subsoil encountered in each trench;
- heights related to Ordnance Datum for a sufficient number of features and deposits. Where the trench results are complex a table showing the dimensions and heights of features and deposits will be included for each trench.
- for complex stratigraphy a Harris Matrix diagram.

12.7.7 The **Finds** recovered during the course of the evaluation will be described, quantified and assessed by artefact type within the evaluation report. The report will also provide an indication of the potential of each category of artefact for further analysis and research. For each category of artefact the report will describe the method of processing, any sub-sampling, conservation and assessment undertaken. Where appropriate local reference collections will be referred to for descriptive and analytical consistency. Any implications for future archive, conservation or discard of the artefacts will also be set out.

12.7.8 The report will include a table showing, per trench, the contexts, classes and quantity of artefacts recovered, together with their date and interpretation.

12.7.9 The evaluation report will include an assessment of the **Environmental** potential of the site. Details will be provided of any environmental sampling undertaken in connection with the fieldwork and the results of any processing and assessment of the samples. The report will describe the method of processing, any sub-sampling and assessment. Any potential for future analysis of the samples or environmental remains recovered from the evaluation will be described. Implications for future archive, conservation or discard of environmental samples or remains will be detailed.

12.7.10 The report will include, as appropriate, tables summarising environmental samples taken, together with the results of processing and assessment.

12.7.11 Any results from the application of archaeological scientific techniques e.g. specialist dating will be included in the evaluation report.

12.7.12 An **Interpretation** of the archaeology of the site will be provided, including its location, extent, date, condition, significance and importance. This will be a synthesis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental results of the investigation and will include, even if no archaeology is identified as present on the site, description of areas of disturbance, non-archaeological deposits and changes in geological subsoil where appropriate. This section of the report will be supported by a phased interpretative plan of the site, clearly showing the major areas and periods of archaeological activity.

12.7.13 An **Impact Assessment** will consider the potential effects of the development on the archaeological remains. This will summarise the archaeological results, describe how any identified archaeological potential identified relates to the site and how the development proposals will affect that archaeology. The report will highlight any areas of sensitivity within the site. Particular note will be made of any variations in the depth of overburden covering any archaeological deposits revealed.

12.7.14 The **Conclusion** will summarises the method, results, interpretation and impact assessment.

12.7.15 The evaluation report will assess the potential for preservation at the site to inform decisions about mitigation strategies. It will not include any recommendations on preservation measures or further work unless otherwise agreed with the County Archaeologist.

12.7.16 The evaluation report will include comments on the effectiveness of the methodology employed and the confidence of the results and interpretation.

12.7.17 **Figures / illustrations** – The report will include sufficient illustrations to support descriptions and interpretations within the report text. Figures are to be fully cross-referenced within the document text. As a minimum the evaluation report will include the following figures:

- a site location plan tied into the Ordnance Survey at 1:1250. The plan will also include at least two National Grid points to 1m accuracy and show the site boundary;
- trench location plans at an appropriate scale showing the layout of archaeological features, coloured by phases or period. The plan will show the location of all trenches and features. A copy of the plan will be overlain on the proposed development plan where this is known. Where possible, projection of archaeological features outside of the trench areas will be included on the plan. This plan will also include two National Grid points;

- plans of the features revealed in each of the trenches at a larger scale e.g. 1:20 or 1:50; such plans are to also illustrate areas of disturbance, change in subsoil and location of sections; The location of significant finds and samples taken will also be indicated;
- relevant section drawings and trench soil profiles as appropriate;
- illustrations and/or photographs of significant finds.

12.7.18 All report illustrations must be fully captioned and scale drawings must include a bar scale. Standard archaeological drawing conventions must be used. Plan and section illustrations must include the numbers of all contexts illustrated. North must be included on all plans and will be consistent. Sections must indicate the orientation of the section and the Ordnance Datum height of the section datum.

12.7.19 Black & White or Colour photographs will be included to illustrate key archaeological features, trenches and site operations. All photographs will be appropriately captioned.

13. Archive Preparation & Deposition

13.1 The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, is to be prepared in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990)*. On completion of the project the Archaeological Contractor will arrange for the archive to be deposited in accordance with the provisional arrangements made with a suitable museum or repository at the onset of fieldwork. Any alternative arrangements will be agreed with the County Archaeologist and the Local Planning Authority.

14 Monitoring and Liaison

14.1 The Archaeological Contractor is to allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time, during or after the evaluation fieldwork, by the client/developer, the County Archaeologist or any designated representative of the Local Planning Authority

14.2 Once the trenches have been evaluated and an initial assessment of the archaeology carried out, there will be an on-site meeting with the County Archaeologist to determine if further evaluation work is appropriate in order to meet the objectives.

14.3 The Archaeological Contractor will liaise closely with the County Archaeologist throughout the course of the evaluation and will arrange for on-site meetings at key decision points.

14.4 The Archaeological Contractor is to make contact with the local archaeological society and keep them informed on the progress of the evaluation. Subject to

health and safety constraints the Archaeological Contractor will afford opportunity to the local archaeological society to visit the evaluation site. Copies of all reports will be provided to the local archaeological society.

14.5 The Archaeological Contractor is to circulate a completed Fieldwork Notification Form (Appendix 2) at the start and completion of fieldwork and at the completion of post excavation reporting stages.

15. Copyright and data protection

15.1 Information submitted to the County Archaeologist in conjunction with planning applications automatically becomes publicly accessible and can be viewed by anyone at any time. In addition, the Local Planning Authority and Kent County Council are subject to the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act (2000) and Environmental Information Regulations (2004). Information may be subject to FoI or EIR requests and any documentation submitted in connection with the project may be made publicly available unless doing so contravenes the Data Protection Act (1998).

15.2 While copyright of reports and other information arising from the fieldwork remains with the originator, the Archaeological Contractor will undertake to make this information available to interested parties. The Archaeological Contractor will agree to allow reports of the fieldwork to be copied and made available to interested parties for archaeological research. The reports may be made available on the Internet no sooner than three months after the submission of the report. Archaeological Contractors who believe that there are special reasons for not publishing the report on the Internet should reach a separate agreement with the County Archaeologist.

16. Health and Safety

16.1 The Archaeological Contractor will conduct the work in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974. The Archaeological Contractor will also follow the guidance set out in “Health and Safety in Field Archaeology” Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers 1997.

16.2 The Archaeological Contractor is expected to maintain a Health and Safety Policy and a procedures manual and have available appropriate expertise in Health and Safety advice. Site staff will have an appropriate level of training to enable them to carry out fieldwork safely.

16.3 The Archaeological Contractor will maintain the site in a safe condition. All hazards will be appropriately identified and managed. Deep excavations will be appropriately fenced.

16.4 The Archaeological Contractor will carry out a risk assessment prior to commencement of fieldwork and where appropriate a COSHH assessment.

Risks and measures to reduce risk will be communicated to all working on and visiting the site.

16.5 The Archaeological Contractor will have available suitable site accommodation, welfare and toilet facilities.

17. KCC HER

17.1 The Archaeological Contractor is to provide the Kent Historic Environment Record with copies of all reports in both heat-bound hard-copy and digital format (see 12.6 above).

17.2 Upon completion of the excavation the Archaeological Contractor will supply the Kent Historic Environment Record with a completed HER form (see Appendix 1)

17.3 The Archaeological Contractor will supply the Kent Historic Environment Record with the following digital datasets:

- A .dxf file containing polygon data that describes in detail all excavated/ watched area boundaries, whether trenches, test pits, excavated areas or areas examined by watching brief. This .dxf file must be internally geo-referenced (i.e. the co-ordinate system used in the file must be the Ordnance Survey co-ordinate system).
- A separate .dxf file that contains a number of Layers. Each Layer should represent a different phase of the archaeological remains on site. The name of each Layer must be the phase number used on the site accompanied by a date range (e.g. “2, from –2000 to –800”, “7A, from 410 to 700” etc). Each layer must contain only the features relevant to that phase digitized as polylines. Where the dating is based on scientific dating methods such as radiocarbon, the dates must be calibrated calendar dates.

17.4 A guidance document has been produced for Kent County Council that will inform contractors as to how this information can be produced within AutoCad. This document is available from the County Archaeologist and Kent County Council Historic Environment Record.

17.5 The Archaeological Contractor should also provide a representative selection of digital site photographs illustrating the archaeology of the site and the operations of the investigation. These will be in .jpg format at a minimum 300dpi. These will be deposited with the County HER and will be used for presentations on aspects of the archaeology of Kent.

17.6 It is to be understood that photographs and notes taken by KCC Archaeological Officers in connection with the work that do not identify individuals or site locations may be used by KCC for outreach and publicity purposes, including on social media sites such as Facebook, Twitter etc. The Archaeological

Contractor should**, preferably in advance** of the works, raise with the KCC Archaeological Officer any concerns that they or their client may have over the use and dissemination of images or information for outreach purposes. In such cases the Archaeological Contractor and their client will agree a protocol with the KCC Archaeological Officer for the appropriate dissemination and use of images and information which balances the concerns of the contractor and/or client with the objective of ensuring that the people of Kent are kept informed of the archaeological discoveries in the county.'

18 General

18.1 In carrying out the work the Archaeological Contractor is to abide by:

- all statutory provisions and by-laws relating to the work in question,
- the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Code of Conduct,*
- the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.

APPENDIX 1 Kent County Council HER summary form

Site Name:	
Site Address:	
Summary: (50 words max)	
District/Unitary:	Parish:
Period(s):	
NGR (centre of site : 8 figures): (NB if large or linear site give multiple NGRs)	
Type of archaeological work (underline) Evaluation: Watching Brief Field Walking Documentary study Building recording Earthwork survey Excavation: Geophysical Survey Field Survey Geoarchaeological investigation	
Date of Recording:	
Unit undertaking recording:	
Geology:	
Title and author of accompanying report:	
Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate) (200 words max) (cont on attached sheet)	
Location of archive/finds:	

Contact at Unit:	Date:

APPENDIX 2 - FIELDWORK NOTIFICATION FORM

Guidance for Completing the Kent Archaeological Fieldwork Notification Form

Purpose

The purpose of the form is to improve the notification, tracking and monitoring of archaeological fieldwork in Kent. Its primary purpose relates to archaeological work being undertaken for the purposes of planning and development but it is hoped that it will be also usable by archaeological societies and other bodies undertaking fieldwork in the county.

Approach

- The archaeological body undertaking the fieldwork should fill in the form. Sections A and B should be filled in before fieldwork starts and submitted to the County Archaeologist. This may be submitted in digital copy to speed things along but a signed copy should follow in the post.

- Section A contains details of the project while Section B refers specifically to the onset of the phase of fieldwork. In signing section B the Archaeological Contractor is confirming that the necessary funds and resources to complete the works to the specification have been made available.

- The form should not be filled in separately for each period of an intermittent watching brief but should be filled in for major stages of fieldwork, for example separate phases of evaluation and excavation.

- Section C should be submitted at the completion of the fieldwork stage and should if known indicate whether further work is anticipated. This section sets out a brief summary of findings and what reports are to be submitted. For excavations these will include interim, assessment and full reports. Again the form may be submitted digitally with a signed copy to follow in the post. (The details of Sections A and B should remain filled in on the same form).

- Section D should be submitted as reports are submitted to the County Archaeologist. For excavations the form need not be submitted with interim reports but should be submitted with assessment and full reports.

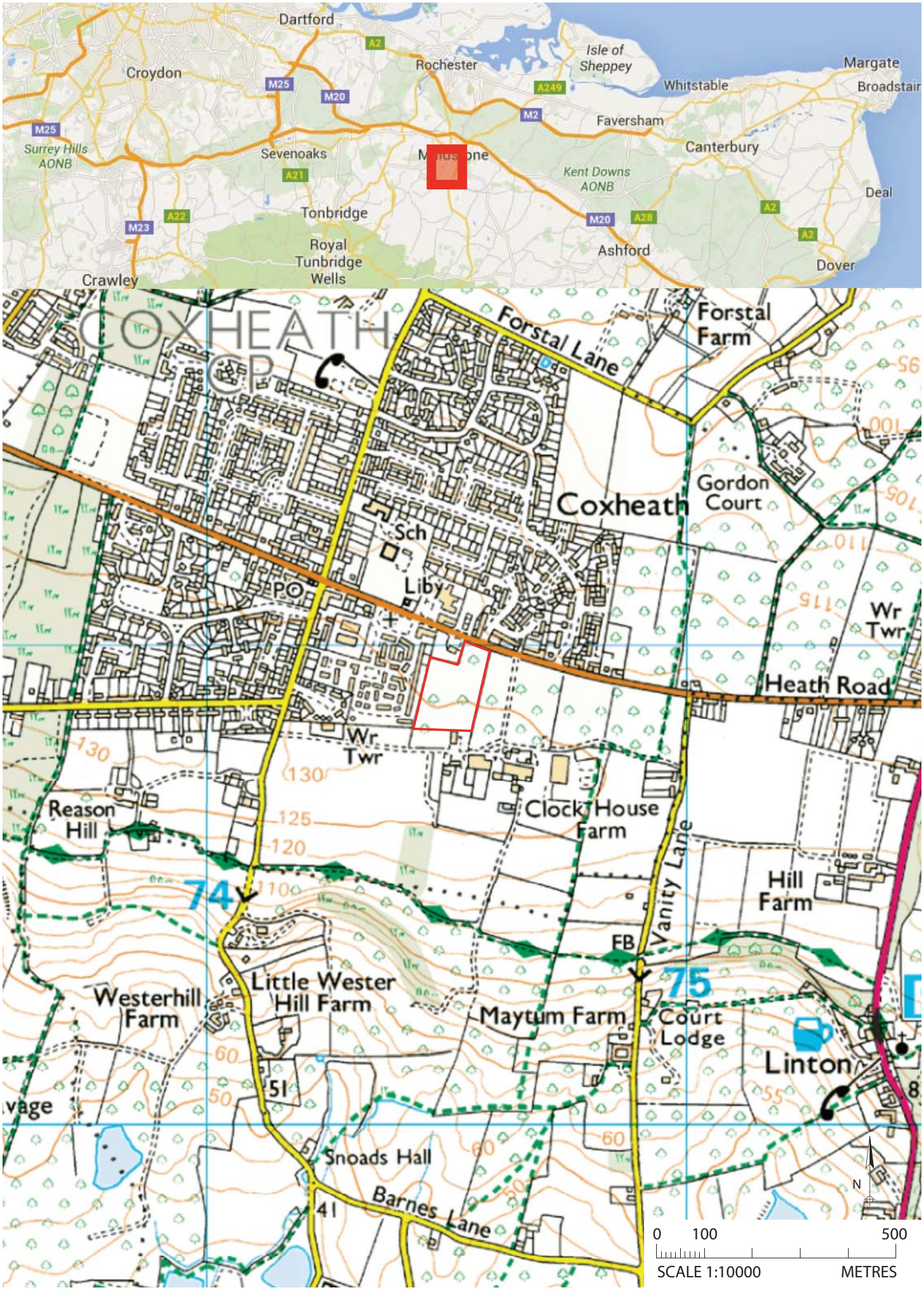

Figure 1: Site location map, scale 1:10000

Figure 2: Trench location, scale 1:1000.

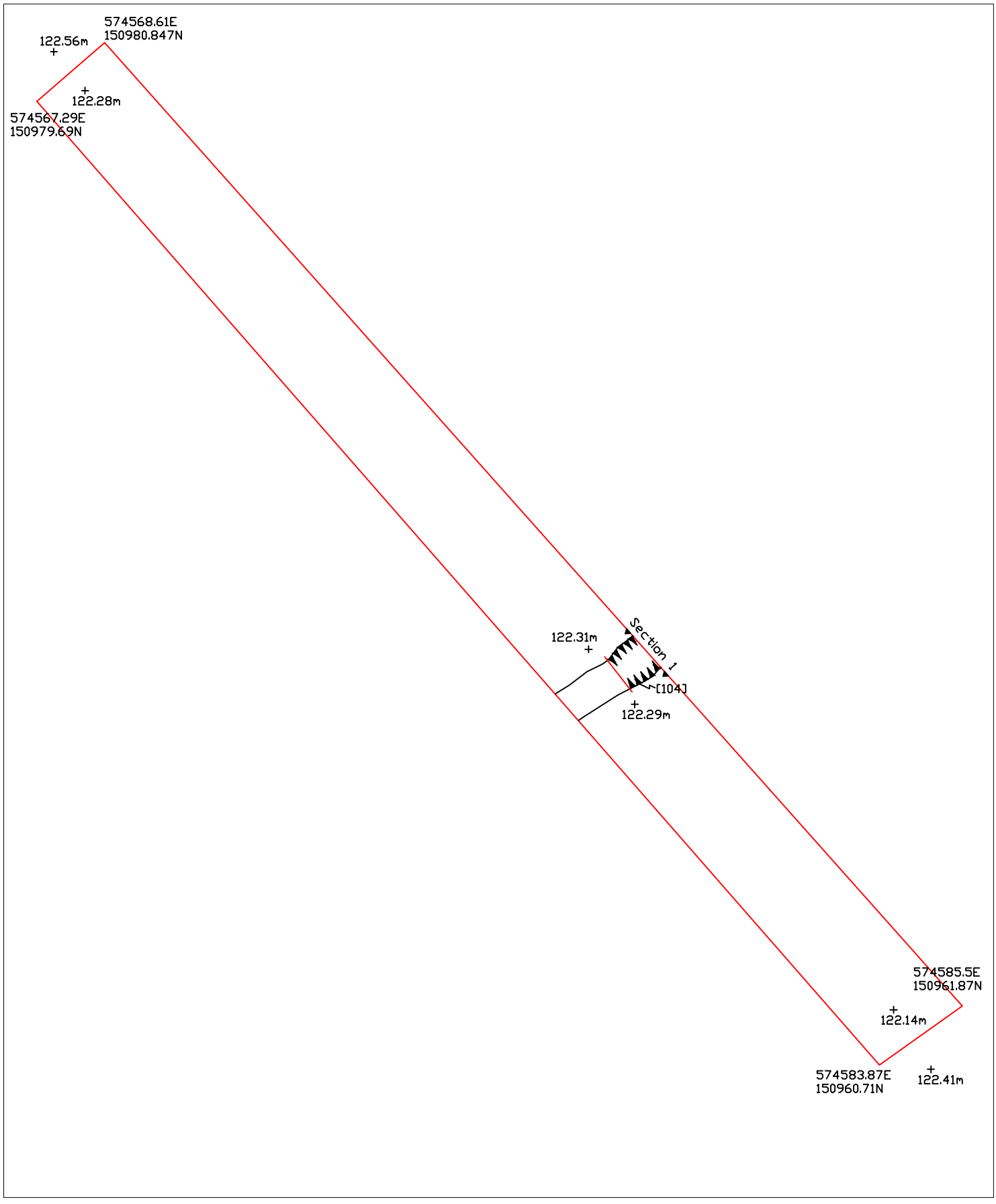

Figure 3: Plan of Trench 1, scale 1:100.

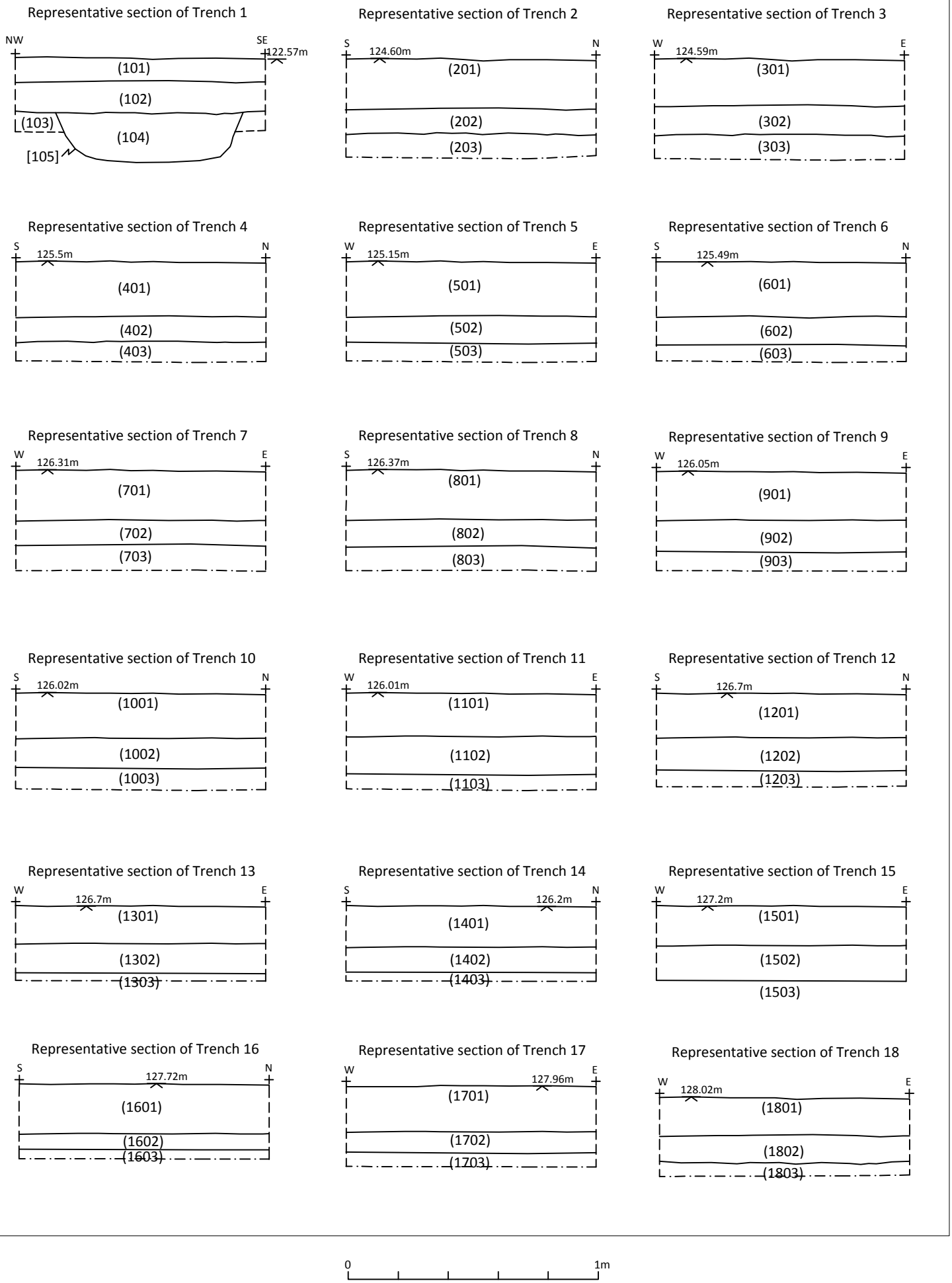

Figure 4: Representative sections, scale 1:20.

Plate 1: The site, looking north east from SW site corner.

Plate 2: Showing Evaluation Trench 1. Looking east, two-metre scale.

Plate 3: Showing modern ditch [104] exposed in Evaluation Trench 1. Looking north-east, two-metre scale.

Plate 4: Showing Evaluation Trench 2. Looking north-east, two-metre scale.

Plate 5: Showing field representative section in Evaluation Trench 2. Looking east, two-metre scale.

Plate 6: Showing Evaluation Trench 3. Looking east, half-metre scale.

Plate 7: Showing Evaluation Trench 4. Looking north-east, half-metre scale.

Plate 8: Showing representative section exposed in Evaluation Trench 4. Looking east, two-metre scale.

Plate 9: Showing Evaluation Trench 5. Looking west, two-metre scale.

Plate 10: Showing evaluation Trench 6. Looking north, half-metre scale.

Plate 11: Showing Evaluation Trench 7. Looking east, two-metre scale.

Plate 12: Showing Evaluation Trench 8. Looking north west, two-metre scale.

Plate 13: Showing representative section exposed in Evaluation Trench 8. Looking east, two-metre scale.

Plate 14: Showing Evaluation Trench 9. Looking east, two-metre scale.

Plate 15: Showing Evaluation Trench 10. Looking north, two-metre scale.

Plate 16: Showing Evaluation Trench 11. Looking east, two-metre scale.

Plate 17: Showing Evaluation Trench 12. Looking north, two-metre scale.

Plate 18: Showing Evaluation Trench 13. Looking east, two-metre scale.

Plate 19: Showing Evaluation Trench 14. Looking north, two-metre scale.

Plate 20: Showing Evaluation Trench 15. Looking west, two-metre scale.

Plate 21: Showing Evaluation Trench 16. Looking north, two-metre scale.

Plate 22: Showing Evaluation Trench 17. Looking west, two-metre scale.

Plate 23: Showing Evaluation Trench 18. Looking west, two-metre scale.

Plate 24: Showing Evaluation Trench 19. Looking north, two-metre scale.

Plate 25: Showing Evaluation Trench 20. Looking east, two-metre scale.