

Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Haynes Barn, Saltwood, Hythe, Kent

Site Code: HAYN -EV-19

NGR Site Centre 615699 136760

Planning Application Number: Y18/11151/FH



Date of report: 13th January 2020

SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Figure 1 Site and trench location map

Figure 2 Sections

Plates 1- 4 The site with trenches

Summary

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Haynes Barn, Saltwood in Kent. The archaeological works were monitored by the Kent County Council Principal Archaeological Officer.

The fieldwork was carried out in October 2019 in accordance with an archaeological specification (SWAT Archaeology) submitted to the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement of works.

The Archaeological Evaluation consisted of one trench, which encountered a relatively common stratigraphic sequence comprising topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of Folkestone Formation Sandstone with no archaeological features revealed.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Haynes Barn, Saltwood, Hythe in Kent (**Figures 1-2**).

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 Folkestone and Hythe District Council, requested that a programme of archaeological works be undertaken to satisfy the recommended condition (4) of the planning permission Y18/11151/FH.

1.1.3 The archaeological evaluation was carried out in October 2019 in accordance with an archaeological specification prepared by SWAT Archaeology (23/09/2019), prior to commencement of works.

1.2 Site Description and Topography

The application site is located on land within the Hayne Barn estate. The estate includes Hayne House, a corporate and wedding venue, and 'Froggies', a private house. In addition, on the estate are a number of other smaller properties, large garden areas and tennis courts. The PDA is located in the south east corner of the estate in a wooded area consisting of a mix of native trees and mature Christmas trees. Immediately to the north of the PDA is a large area of lawn. The PDA sits at an average height of circa 93m AOD. (Figure 1).

1.2.1 According the mapping of the British Geological Survey the site, which is located at an elevation of some 93m aOD, is set on bedrock geology of Folkestone Formation- Sandstone, Superficial deposits are not recorded.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is located close to a number of archaeological sites and KCC Archaeology commented on the planning application: *recommends a condition requiring a programme of archaeological work if permission is granted.*

An Archaeological Desk Based assessment was produced in August 2018 (SWAT Archaeology) and the PDA is located within an Area identified by the council as having Archaeological potential and the desk-based assessment concludes that the site has moderate to high potential for archaeology. It lies to the south of a major area of archaeology that includes multi-period cemeteries and funerary landscape of the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and

Anglo-Saxon, along with Iron Age and Roman trackways Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, possible Anglo-Saxon and Medieval settlement areas, as well as flints and pits from the Palaeolithic and Neolithic periods. To the south west, a Bronze Age hoard was discovered at Hayne Hill in 1872. Immediately to the north, in the area between the PDA and the CTRL excavations, an evaluation found part a stone lined cist grave which suggests that the cemeteries found during the CTRL may extend further southwards towards the PDA. Other evaluations in the vicinity around Hayne Barn House have not identified any archaeological features and finds, which could suggest that the archaeology seen at the CTRL site may not extend southward into the PDA. This may be due to the fact that the area of the estate could possibly be made ground given that it is level and significantly higher than the bridleway at the southern boundary. However, the possibility of further outlying archaeological remains cannot be dismissed. Map regression confirms the area has had agricultural use since the Post Medieval period (SWAT Archaeology DBA dated 3rd August 2018).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.1 Specific Aims (SWAT 2019)

The specific aims of the archaeological fieldwork are set out in the Specification were to:

6.1 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 archaeological activity and in particular the earlier Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern history of the PDA and also any other Prehistoric, Roman and later archaeological activity.

6.2 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.

3.2 General Aims

- i. 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

- i. All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the Specification (SWAT 2019 and KCC Manual of Specifications 'B') and carried out in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (CIfA 2017).

4.2 Fieldwork

- ii. A total of one evaluation trench was excavated across the Site (Figures 1- 2).
- iii. The trench was initially scanned for surface finds prior to excavation. Excavation was carried out using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, removing the overburden to the top of the first recognisable natural or archaeological horizon, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist.
- iv. Where appropriate, the trench, or specific areas of the trench, 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

- v. A complete drawn record of the evaluation trench 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 OD heights. These are retained in the site project archive.

- vi. 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 site project archive.
- vii. 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

- i. A total of one evaluation trench was mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision.

5.2 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

- ii. A relatively consistent stratigraphic sequence was recorded across the Site comprising orange/brown sandy silty topsoil overlaying sand (Plates 1-4).
- iii. Appendix 1 provides the stratigraphic sequence for all trenches. Figures 1-2 provide a site plan and trench location plan with section while Plates 1-4 include selected site photographs.

5.3 Overview

- iv. The trench was located across the site to ensure full coverage of potential archaeological remains.

6. FINDS

- 6.1 No finds of any archaeological merit were recovered from the archaeological evaluation.

7. Discussion

7.1 Archaeological Narrative

Archaeological evaluation took place on 2^{8th} October 2019. One evaluation trench has been excavated to a plan provided to KCC with machinery provided by the client.

The archaeological evaluation revealed a very simple stratigraphic matrix with topsoil overlaying sand (Plates-1-4)

Trench 1 (Figures. 1-2. Plates 1-4)

Trench 1 was located in the centre area of the site in an E-W alignment and measured 12.00m in length with a maximum depth of 0.65m. It revealed natural sand (101) overlaid by yellow brown sandy silty topsoil (100).

No archaeological structures or deposits were found in this trench.

7.2 Conclusions

- i. The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification. This evaluation has, therefore, assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The results from this work show that the proposed development is not likely to impact on any archaeological remains.

8. ARCHIVE

8.1 General

- i. The Site Archive, which will include; paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- ii. 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 and will be retained by SWAT Archaeology until a Kent museum archive procedure is in place.

9. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- i. SWAT Archaeology would like to thank the developer for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Simon Mason Principal Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council, for his advice and assistance.
- ii. Paul Wilkinson supervised the archaeological evaluation and survey and illustrations were produced by Digitise This. Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA produced the text for this report.

10. REFERENCES

Brown, D.H., 2011. Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives, Institute for Archaeologists

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance: for field evaluation*.

SMA 1993. Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections, Society of Museum Archaeologists

SMA 1995. Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive, Society of Museum Archaeologists

SWAT Archaeology. Site Specific Requirements: Specification for an archaeological evaluation of land at Haynes Barn, Saltwood, Hythe, Kent

Trench Table

Trench 1	Dimensions: 12.00m x 1.80m Depth: 0.65m Trench alignment: E-W Ground level at E end: 93.01m OD Ground level at W end: 93.29m OD		
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
100	Topsoil	Topsoil of dark brown loam	0-0.60
101	Sand	Soft sandy yellow sand	0.65+

Kent County Council HER Summary Form

Site Name: Land at Haynes Barn, Saltwood, Hythe, Kent

SWAT Site Code: HAYN/EV/19

Site Address: As above

Summary:

Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) carried out Archaeological Evaluation on the development site above. The site has a planning application (Y18/11151) for the erection of five 'Eco Lodge' style self-contained holiday units (Class C3) whereby Folkestone and Hythe District Council requested that archaeological works be undertaken to determine the possible impact of the proposed development on any archaeological remains.

The Archaeological Monitoring consisted of an Archaeological Evaluation which revealed no meaningful archaeology.

District/Unitary: Folkestone & Hythe District Council

Period(s):

NGR (centre of site to eight figures) NGR 615699 136760

Type of Archaeological work: Archaeological Evaluation

Date of recording: October 2019

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

Geology: Underlying geology is Sandstone

Title and author of accompanying report: Wilkinson P. (2020) Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Haynes Barn, Saltwood, Hythe, Kent

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

No archaeology found

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

Contact at Unit: Paul Wilkinson



Plate 1. Trench 1 (looking east)



Plate 2. Trench 1 (looking west)



Plate 3. Trench 1 (looking west)



Plate 4. Trench 1 section

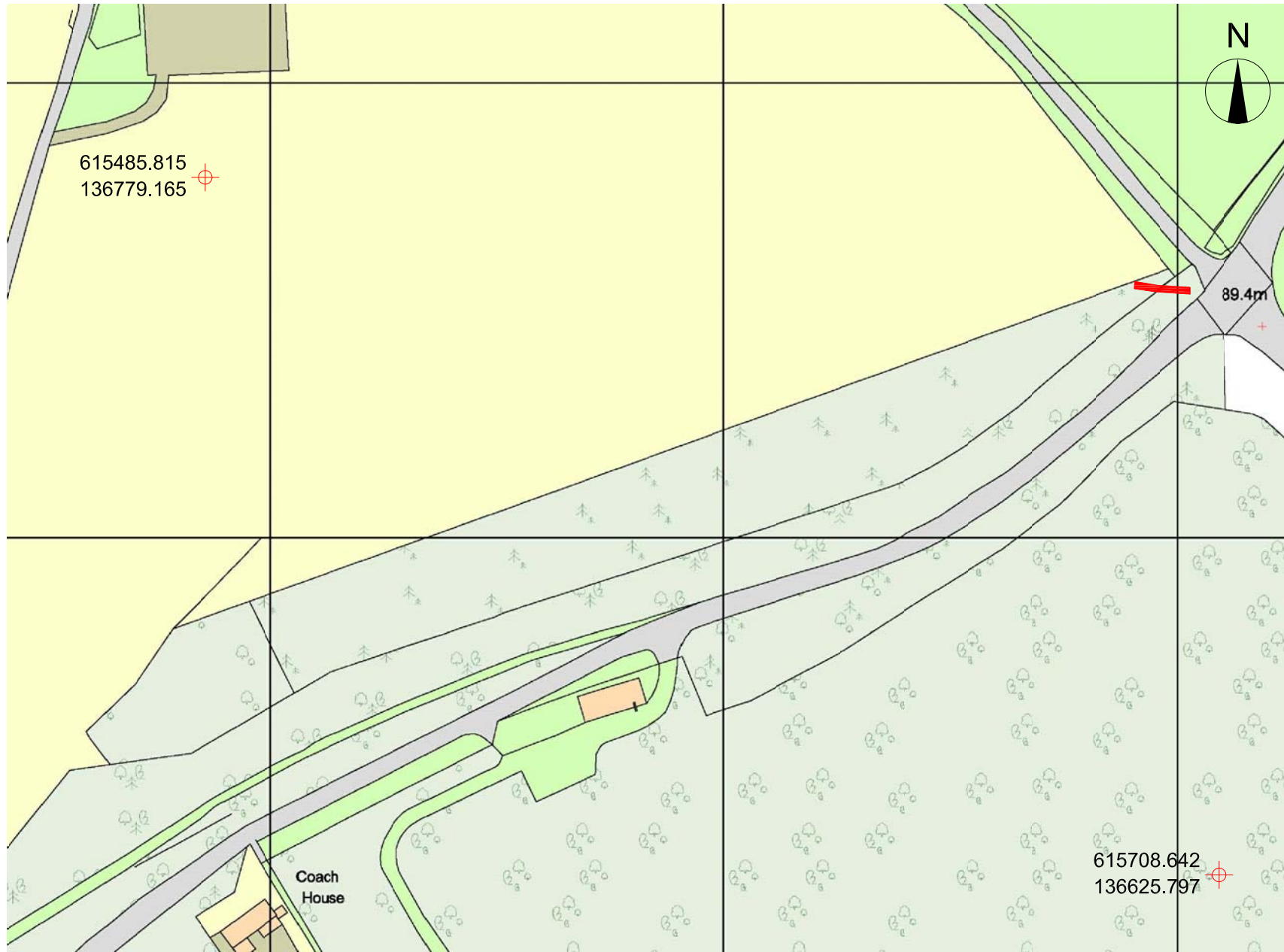


Figure 1: Location of Trench

0m

1:1250@A4

100m

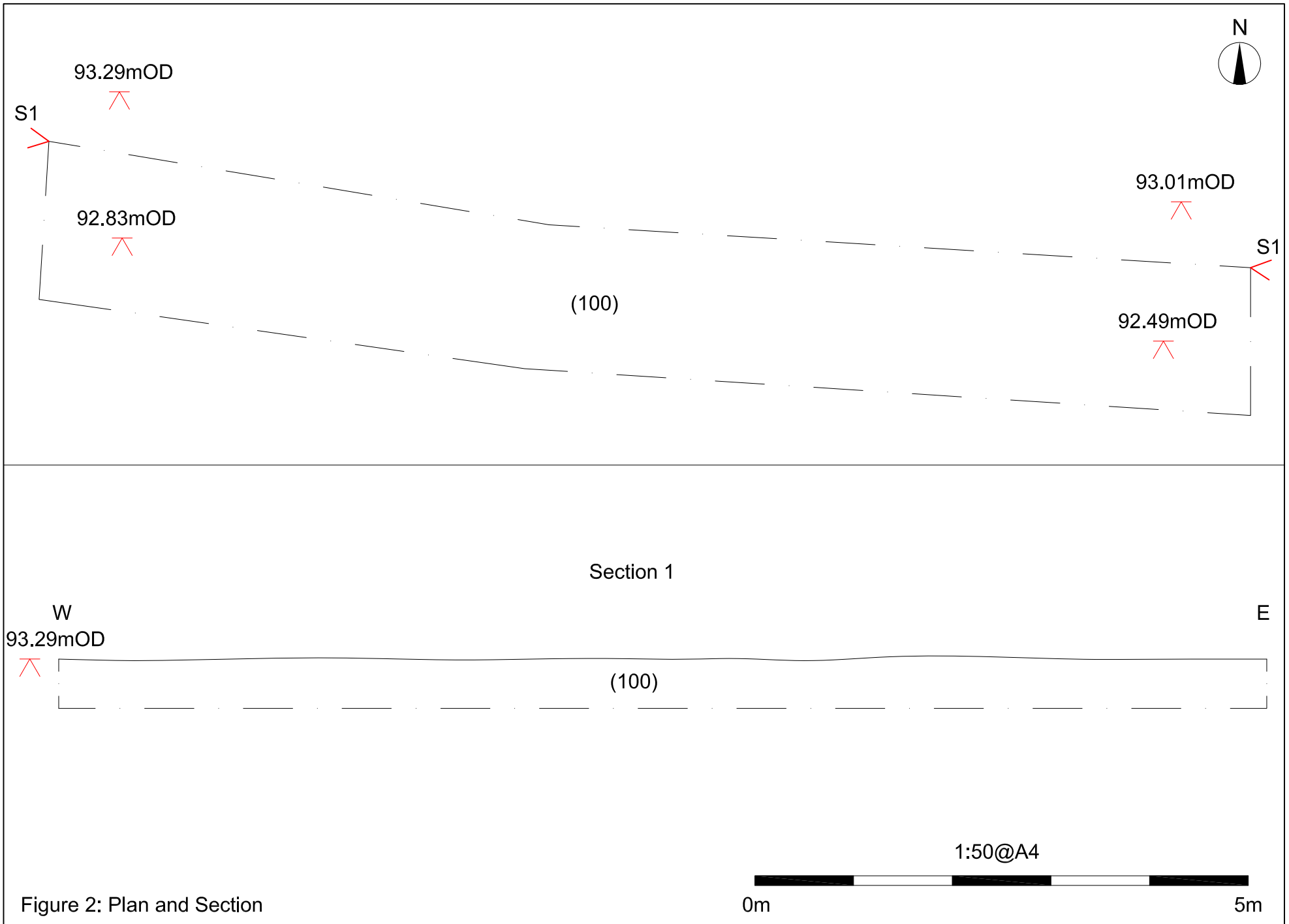


Figure 2: Plan and Section