

Archaeological Evaluation of land at
Blacksole Farm, Margate Road, North
of the Thanet Way, Herne Bay, Kent,
CT6 6LA



NGR: 619606 167254

Site Code: BSF-EV-23

Planning Application: CA/22/02513

04/10/2023

V2

SWAT Archaeology

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Summary

Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land Blacksole Farm, Margate Road, Herne Bay, Kent. A Planning Application (CA/22/02513) was approved by Canterbury City Council for the erection of 67 dwellings and all associated infrastructure, access and landscaping. Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation (KCCHC) advised Canterbury City Council (CCC) that a programme of archaeological investigations take place prior to development, therefore CCC requested that an Archaeological Evaluation be undertaken in order to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area (PDA).

The work was carried out by SWAT Archaeology in August of 2023, in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological specification produced by SWAT Archaeology (2023) and in discussion with the Principal Archaeological Officer at KCCHC.

The results of the evaluation identified limited Medieval archaeological remains within the proposed development area as well as features and structures associated with the Late Post-Medieval Blacksole Farm. Archaeology was present within 6 of the 9 trenches. This consisted of two intercutting 13th to 14th Century linear features within Trench 3, a 12th to 13th Century linear feature present in Trench 5, and structures/features associated with the Late Post-Medieval Blacksole Farm. A geology of London Clay was encountered at the base of trenches across the site.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Kitewood Estates LTD to carry out an archaeological evaluation at Blacksole Farm, Margate Road, Herne Bay, Kent, CT6 6LA. The land has planning permission CA/22/02513 for the erection of 67 residential dwellings and all associated open space, landscaping, parking, amenity, and vehicular access.
- 1.1.2 The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification previously produced by SWAT Archaeology (SWAT Archaeology, 2023) that had been previously approved by Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation (KCCHC). The evaluation was carried out between the 7th and 9th August 2023.
- 1.1.3 The archaeological evaluation was implemented at the request of KCCHC to clarify the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area (PDA) and to ascertain the impact the development may have on the potential archaeological horizon.
- 1.1.4 This report summarizes the results of the evaluation and considers the potential impact to the archaeological resource resulting from the proposed development to determine whether any further archaeological mitigation will be required.

2. Site Description, Topography and Geology

- 2.1.1 The PDA is located on flat land west of the Margate Road and north of a road called the Boulevard. The northern boundary of the site is formed by the London to Ramsgate railway. Opposite the site at the time of the evaluation was a

commercial hotel complex with associated parking facilities. The development area comprises the remains of the former Blacksole Farm that has in recent years been partially used to store spoil from the adjacent Altira Business Park development. The former Blacksole Farmhouse, previously situated within the western half of the site, comprised an early Post-Medieval barn with modern Atcost barns to the rear and had been demolished in the months prior to the start of the evaluation. The site is located 1km from the north Kent coast with the seaside village of Herne Bay in between the site and the coast.

2.1.2 At the time of the evaluation the PDA was separated into two parcels, divided by a broadly east-west orientated public access footpath that continued west from the road named The Boulevard, with trenches 1-8 located in the northern half and trench 9 within the southern area. The PDA is located on relatively level ground of 38m aOD that slightly declines to the south to 35 aOD and is approximately $2 \frac{3}{4}$ of an Acre in size forming a broadly rectangular shape.

2.1.3 The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the PDA lies on Bedrock Geology of London Clay Formation – Clay with overlain by superficial Head Deposits – Gravel, Sand, Silt and Clay (British Geological Survey, accessed 12/9/23).

3 Planning Background

3.1.1 The Proposed Development Area was granted planning permission (CA/22/02513) by Canterbury City Council on for the erection of 67 dwellings and all associated works, access and landscaping on the 21st of April 2023.

3.1.2 The Heritage and Conservation Department at Kent County Council (KCCHC), who provide an advisory service to Canterbury City Council, suggested on the basis of the known surrounding archaeological landscape, previously investigated through the phased archaeological investigation of the Altira Business Park development, that a programme of archaeological investigation should be implemented in order to clarify the potential for surviving

archaeological remains within the site.

Subsequently the Local Planning Authority placed conditions (6) on the planning consent (CA/22/02513:

(3) *A) Prior to any development works the applicant (or their agents or successors in title) shall secure and have reported a programme of archaeological field evaluation works, in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority. B) Following completion of archaeological evaluation works, no development shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable that has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority. C) The archaeological safeguarding measures, investigation and recording shall be carried out in accordance with the agreed specification and timetable. D) Within 6 months of the completion of the archaeological works a Post-Excavation Assessment report shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The Post-Excavation Assessment Report shall be in accordance with Kent County Council's requirements and include a. a description and assessment of the results of all archaeological investigations that have been undertaken in part (or parts) of the development; b. an Updated Project Design outlining measures to analyses and publish the findings of the archaeological investigations, together with an implementation strategy and timetable for the same; c. a scheme detailing the arrangements for providing and maintaining an archaeological site archive and its deposition following completion; e. The measures outlined in the Post-Excavation Assessment Report shall be implemented in full and in accordance with the agreed timings.*

Reason: *To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded in accordance with policies HE11 and HE12 of the Canterbury*

District Local Plan 2017 and the National Planning Policy Framework.

3.1.3 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation of land at Blacksole Farm, Margate Road, Herne Bay, Kent carried out by SWAT Archaeology. The evaluation, which comprised of 9 evaluation trenches, measuring between 11.8m and 24m in length and 1.8m in width, was conducted in August 2023 according to the agreed written specification (SWAT Archaeology, 2023).

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A full detailed description of the archaeological and historical background to the site and wider archaeological landscape has been previously presented in an **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of land at Blacksole Farm, Margate Road, Herne Bay, Kent** previously produced for Kitewood Estates LTD in November of 2022. A Summary of the results of that document is provided below.

4.1.2 The Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) (SWAT Archaeology, 2022) was commissioned by Kitewood Estates LTD to support planning application CA/22/02513 and covers a study area of 750m radius of the center of the site.

4.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations on Site

4.2.1 SWAT Archaeology have been involved in a significant number of archaeological investigations in around Blacksole Farm as part of the Altira Business Park development. The following table, reiterated from the Desk-Based Assessment, lists the previous phases of archaeological investigation undertaken by SWAT Archaeology in the surrounding area since 2005. Below is also a summary of further details on the previous investigations of Altira Business Park conducted by SWAT Archaeology as discussed within the DBA (SWAT Archaeology, 2022).

Project and phase of archaeological work	date	Comments	Application number	Client	Report title and author
Evaluation Phase 1	2005	Divided into area: A, B, C, D1, D2	CA/98/0296/HBA	Kitewood Estates, 1 Ashford Road, Maidstone, Kent, ME14 5BJ)	Tim Allen The results of an archaeological evaluation on land at Blacksole Farm, Beltinge, near Herne Bay in Kent
SMS Phase 2	2007, 2008		CA/98/544/HBA, Condition 7 & CA/98/0296/HBA	Kitewood Estates (1 Ashford Road, Maidstone, Kent ME14 5BJ),	Tim Allen (2016) An archaeological assessment report following an archaeological evaluation and subsequent topsoil strip, map and sample excavation on the former site of Blacksole Farm, Thanet Way & Margate Road, Herne Bay, in Kent
Evaluation Phase 3 and 4 BSF-EV-07 BSF-EV-08	2007, 2008		CA/98/0544/HBA	Kitewood Estates, 1 Ashford Road, Maidstone, Kent, ME14 5BJ)	David Britchfield (2008) Archaeological evaluation at Altira Business Park, Blacksole Farm, Herne Bay, Kent. (Archaeological Phases III & IV)
DBA	2012 (Updated March 2013)			Terrace Hill Group (Herne Bay) Ltd, 1 Portland Place, London W1B 1PN	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment In advance of Development at the Altira Park, Blacksole Farm, Herne Bay, Kent
WSI	2015		CA/12/02097/FUL Condition 3	Terrace Hill Group (Herne Bay) LTD, 1 Portland Place, London W1B 1PN	Specification for a Programme of an rchaeological Watching and Recording Brief Of Land At Phase 2: Food store And Car Park At The Altira Park, Blacksole Farm, Herne Bay, Kent
WSI	2015		CA/12/02097/FUL Condition 3	Terrace Hill Group (Herne Bay) Ltd, 1 Portland Place,	Specification For a Programme of An Archaeological Watching and Recording Brief Of Land At Phase 3: Business

				London W1B 1PN	Units At The Altira Park, Blacksole Farm, Herne Bay, Kent
SMS BF-SMS-15 Phase 5	2015		CA/98/0296/HBA	Terrace Hill Group (Herne Bay) Ltd, 1 Portland Place, London W1B 1PN	Tim Allen An archaeological assessment report following an archaeological evaluation and subsequent topsoil strip, map and sample excavation on the former site of Blacksole Farm, now the Altira Business Retail Park, on land lying north of the A299 (The Thanet Way), near Beltinge, Herne Bay, Kent
SMS BSMS(S)- 15 East and West Phase 5	2015		CA/98/0296/HBA	As above	As above
SMS BSF-EX-15 Phase 5	2015		CA/98/0296/HBA	As above	As above
Watching Brief BSF-WB-15 Phase 5	2015		CA/98/0296/HBA	As above	As above
Watching Brief 10/WB/19 Phase 5	2019		CA/19/00991		Paul Wilkinson Archaeological Watching Brief on land at Unit 9 & 10, The Boulevard, Altira Business Park, Herne Bay, Kent
WSI + SMS BSF-EX-22	2022				BA woodland followed by MBA LBA field system followed by LIA field

					system followed by EM/HM field system
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Table 1 showing previous phases of archaeological work at Altira Business Park to date.

4.2.2 In July 2005, an evaluation consisting of 80 trenches in four different areas (A-D) was conducted by SWAT Archaeology. Areas A was situated 91m southeast from the center of the current PDA, with Area B abutting the eastern boundary of the site. The evaluation of Areas A and B did not identify any archaeological features, only small-scale modern activity. However, further east evaluation Areas C and D were archaeologically rich. Area C contained evidence for Roman enclosures and field systems, a un-urned cremation and a Post-Medieval linear feature. Area D contained evidence for Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age industrial activity on site in the form of linear features, pits, a hearth and another cremation.

4.2.3 Following the results of the 2005 evaluation, Areas C and D were subject to a Strip, Map and Sample, and an additional evaluation comprising of 111 trenches that was carried out by SWAT Archaeology further east. The evaluation, to the east of Areas C and D, recorded the presence of extensive multi-phase remains associated with Prehistoric and Roman period occupation/ settlement activity in addition to Prehistoric industrial activity and probable pottery production. The excavation revealed that the areas was likely relatively well populated during the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age.

4.2.4 Additionally, the 2005 SWAT Archaeology Strip, Map and Sample of Areas C and D recorded settlement activity on site ranging from the Neolithic through to the Post-Medieval period. This included a nucleated Prehistoric settlement, with associated domestic agricultural and possible industrial land use, two Bronze Age round houses and one Iron Age round house with associated pits and ditches, rectangular enclosures, driveways and a possible Neolithic longhouse.

- 4.2.5 Later phases of archaeological investigation, approximately 300m east of the PDA, conducted by SWAT Archaeology between 2015 and 2019 recorded intensive Bronze Age settlement, including field systems, a circular hut and a Holloway heading towards the coast.
- 4.2.6 In 2022, SWAT Archaeology conducted an evaluation and Strip, Map and Sample approximately 160m southeast of the current PDA which recorded a transient Mesolithic to Early Neolithic presence on site as well as evidence for agricultural activity during the Middle to Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age and to a lesser extent during the High Medieval Period.

4.3 Archaeology Within the Immediate Area

- 4.3.1 The following is a summarization of the Desk-Based Assessments (SWAT Archaeology, 2022) discussion on the wider archaeological landscape.

4.3.2 Prehistoric

There is little evidence for human activity with a 750m radius of the proposed development area predating the Neolithic outside of the discoveries from the evaluation and excavation of the adjacent Altira Business Park, discussed above in section 3.2. The Kent HER has one record from this period within the study area circa 330m southeast although the details are minimal (TR 16 NE 1804). It is thought that the area was likely undrained during the period being swampy and largely forested.

The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial, and ceremonial level. The HER has three records relating to this period within the Study area of the DBA outside of the extensive work conducted by SWAT Archaeology since 2005. Circa 635m north, northeast of the PDA a Bronze Age palstave was found circa 1920 (TR 16 NE 13). Also, in the similar area is a partial field system in a landscape of heavily truncated pits, post holes and ditch segments, including linear segment alignments containing dating material from the Bronze Age to

Roman period (TR 16 NE 1354) adjacent to the water tower. A hoard was discovered circa 725m east, southeast of the PDA in 1999 that also found evidence of a nearby settlement (TR 16 NE 1805).

The HER has three records relating to the Iron Age within the DBA study area, outside of SWAT Archaeology's investigations; the Kent HER has five records from this period within the assessment area. There are two findspot records of Iron Age silver coins located in a general area 595m to the southwest of the PDA (MKE56905 & MKE57087). Circa 185m to the west southwest is a possible Prehistoric pit off Mill Lane (TR 16 NE 121). The site adjacent to the water tower continues into the Iron Age period (TR 16 NE 1354). The feature and pottery in Mill Lane suggest possible activity to the west of the PDA as well as the east and north, northwest.

4.3.3 Romano-British

The Kent HER has four records for this period within the study area. The site in Bogshole Lane excavated in 1999 found Roman activity circa 725m to the east southeast (TR 16 NE 1806). Circa 80m west southwest near Talmead House cremation burials were identified (TR 16 NE 15). A chance find of a gold coin was found in 1958 circa 615m west northwest (TR 16 NE 18) and another Roman coin, later used as a Saxon weight was found in 160 720m to the northwest (TR 16 NE 19).

4.3.4 Anglo-Saxon

The Kent HER has two records from this period within the assessment area. A possible Saxon post hole was found in Mill Lane, circa 245m west of the PDA (TR 16 NE 122) and circa 720m to the east an early Medieval settlement was found during the 1999 excavations (TR 16 NE 1807). In addition, at Talmead, just to the south of the PDA a small assemblage of Saxon pottery was identified.

4.3.5 Medieval

Outside of the Archaeological investigation conducted by SWAT Archaeology at

Altira Business Park, the Kent HER did not have any records for activity during this period within the study area of the DBA.

4.3.6 Post-Medieval

Reflecting the increase in activity of the region in the Post Medieval period, there are 28 records for this period. Nine of these are listed buildings within the study area, all of which are Grade II and have no direct relationship with the PDA. There are also six locally listed buildings. Two of those locally listed buildings concern the PDA. These include Blacksole Farmhouse, early to mid 19th century (TR 16 NE 1094) on the northern side of the farm complex and a 17th century or earlier barn (TR 16 NE 1080). Both of these buildings are now demolished. Associated with the farm was an earlier farmhouse on the southern side of the barn as seen in the 1701 map which lay adjacent to the PDA and was demolished sometime during the last quarter of the 19th century. Reflecting what was the agricultural outskirts of Herne and Herne Bay, there are 11 farmstead records, one of which is for Blacksole Farm (MKE86398). Classed as a regular courtyard farmstead with buildings to four sides of the yard incorporating a L-plan element which was the case in the late 19th century. The farm ceased operating in the early millennium and has now been entirely demolished. However, it is possible that Post Medieval activity relating to the farm exists, as the 2005 evaluation at the farm identified 19th century features and probable iron working (TR 16 NE 1366). Certainly, the historical mapping shows a number of buildings that were built and demolished during the areas use as a farm and below ground remains may exist. There is also a farmstead record for Pettman's Farm (MKE 86397) of which part of the PDA belonged to until the arrival of the railway in 1860 (TR 26 NW 212).

5 Aims and Objectives

5.1.1 The specific objective of the archaeological fieldwork was set out in a written scheme of investigation produced by SWAT Archaeology (SWAT Archaeology, 2023) and approved by KCCHC prior to the work starting (see below):

“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 Prehistoric, Roman, Early Medieval and later archaeological activity”
(SWAT Archaeology, 2023. Paragraphs 6.1)

5.1.2 Additionally, to these specific aims laid out within the written specification the archaeological evaluation aimed to:

- Make available information about the archaeological resource within the PDA by reporting on the results of the evaluation
- Place the results of the evaluation into the wider known archaeological and historical landscape
- Assess the significance of the results.
- Identify the continuation of the known archaeological landscape seen elsewhere in the Altira Business Park Development.
- Identify and record any surviving remains of the Early Post-Medieval Blacksole Farm.

6 Methodology

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the WSI (SWAT Archaeology, 2023) and carried out in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ Standard Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (CifA, 2014). This includes:

“The initial evaluation will comprise of nine machine excavated trenches (25-10 x

2m) in a layout agreed with the County Archaeologist who will be notified no less than one week in advance of start of works and all relevant Health and Safety legislation, CDM, COSHH regulations and Codes of Practice will be followed...The trenches will be machine excavated down to the archaeological horizon or natural geology...There will also be an allowance of c.5m of contingency trenching which can be used if it would help address the aims set out above. Contingency trenching can be activated after following agreement with the County archaeologist. Further requirements are set out in the KCC Spec Manual for Trail Trenching Part B (attached)”
(Paragraphs 7.1-7.7 SWAT Archaeology, 2023)

6.1.2 Due to onsite constraints in the form of a large spoil heap occupying the position of trenches 2, 3 and 4 the positioning and length of these trenches had to be adjusted. The position of trench 9 was also adjusted due to its proximity to a live cesspit.

6.2 Fieldwork

6.2.1 As stated above, 9 trenches were excavated within the proposed development area, spilt across two parcels of land. Trenches 1-8 were located in the northernmost area with trench 9 isolated to the south.

6.2.2 A 21t 360 tracked mechanical excavator with a 1.5m wide ditching bucket was used to remove the overburden, comprising of various modern made grounds from previous landscaping and intact topsoil sealing subsoil to reveal the natural geology or the archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first.

6.2.3 Where appropriate trenches or specific areas/ features were subsequently hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross sections through the features were excavated to establish the character of the archaeology, relationships between features and to obtain cultural material.

6.3 Recording

- 6.3.1 A complete photographic record was maintained on site that included working shots, during mechanical excavation and following archaeological investigations. Additionally, the site, trenches and specific features were photographed with a drone to help illustrate location and context.
- 6.3.2 A complete drawn record of the evaluation trenches and excavated interventions was maintained, comprising of both plans and sections, drawn to the appropriate scales (1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections). The site was also surveyed using GPS to record the position of the trenches, features and interventions and to record coordinates and aOD heights.
- 6.3.3 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. A full list is presented Appendix 1. Layers and fills are identified in this report thus (100), whilst the cut of the feature is shown as [100]. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. Each number has been attributed to a specific trench with the primary number(s) relating to specific trenches (i.e., Trench 1: 101+, Trench 2: 202+, Trench 3: 301+).

7 Monitoring

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

8 Results

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 A total of 9 evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision.
- 8.1.2 Appendix 1 provides the stratigraphic sequence and contextual information of the trenches.

8.1.3 Figure 1: Site location plan

Figure 2: Trench locations (showing features)

Figure 3: Plan and sections of trench 3

Figure 4: Plan and sections of trench 5

Figure 5: Plan and sections of trench 6

Figure 6: Plan and sections of trench 7

Figure 7: Plan and sections of trench 8

Figure 8: Plan and sections of trench 9

Figure 9: Trenches overlain on 1873 OS Map

Figure 10: Trenches overlain in proposed development plan

8.2 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

8.2.1 The stratigraphic sequence of the site was primarily comprised of a series of isolated areas of made ground or disturbance with surviving islands of an intact 0.2m thick topsoil and a 0.16m thick subsoil, which appear to be present to the north of the site behind the previous farm buildings and yards. One consistent made ground was identified across the western end of the site in trenches 6, 7, 8 and 9 which is associated with the use of the area as a compound facilitating the construction of the adjacent 'Albert Hugo Friday' footbridge across the railway. All deposits of made ground are described in greater detail below. A consistent underlying geology consisting of light yellowish orange London Clay that contained patches of dark orange clayey sand with very frequent manganese inclusions was observed.

8.3 Archaeological Narrative

8.3.1 Archaeology was identified in 6 of the 9 trenches, trenches 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was excavated on a northwest-southeast alignment and measured 24m long by 1.8m wide, with geology being encountered at 0.36m below current ground level at the southeastern and 0.6m at the northwestern end.

The trench was situated mostly under where a concrete pad had been situated, which was removed prior to the evaluation starting. Trench 1 was absent of archaeology.

The majority of the trench was sealed by a 0.35m thick layer of modern aggregate (100) on a layer of geotextile, which in turn sealed a 0.25m thick layer of made ground (101) comprising of a firm very dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate chalk fleck inclusions. Both of these layers truncated a surviving area of intact topsoil and subsoil located at the last 7m of the southeastern end of the trench. Topsoil (102) comprised of a 0.2m thick friable dark brownish grey humic silty loam. This sealed subsoil (103) a 0.16m thick friable mid grey clayey silty with occasional small sub angular flint inclusions. Beneath the subsoil was a geology consisting of a light yellowish orange London Clay that contained patches of dark orange clayey sand with very frequent manganese inclusions.

It would appear that 17m of the trench had previously been stripped down to, or possibly through, the geological/archaeological horizon and made ground layers (100) and (101) were deposited to form a level base for the concrete pad. Two modern rectangular truncations were observed towards the northwestern end of the trench truncating the geology and were not assigned contexts.

8.3.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was excavated on an east-west alignment and measured 16.4m long by 1.8m wide, with geology being encountered between 0.34m and 0.5m below current ground level. A large spoil heap was located on the areas of trenches 2, 3 and 4 at the time of the evaluation and had been partially moved prior to the start of the evaluation to facilitate the excavation of the trenches as much as possible. Trench 2 was absent of archaeology.

At the western end of the trench was a deposit (200), a remnant of the spoil heap that was previously situated on the area, this overlaid topsoil (201).

Topsoil (201), a 0.2m thick friable dark brownish grey humic silty loam that sealed the rest of the trench. Below this was subsoil (202) a 0.14m thick friable mid grey clayey silty with occasional small sub angular flint inclusions. Beneath the subsoil was a geology consisting of a light yellowish orange London Clay that contained patches of dark orange clayey sand with very frequent manganese inclusions and patches of a light blueish grey clay.

One rectangular modern truncation was recorded towards the western end of the trench and was not assigned a context.

8.3.3 Trench 3 (Figure 3)

Trench 3 was excavated on a northeast-southwest alignment and measured 13.5m long by 1.8m wide, with the geology encountered at 0.6m below current ground level at the northeastern end of the trench and was not encountered at 1.06m+ at the southwestern end due to [301], which truncated made ground deposits (303) and (304). As mentioned, trenches 2, 3 and 4 were situated under a large spoil heap that had been partially moved prior to the evaluation to facilitate the excavation of the trenches. Trench 3 contained two intercutting linear features.

A modern overburden (300) sealed the length of the trench, comprising a 0.28m to 0.33m thick mix of friable dark grey silty clay and frequent modern aggregate and building debris. Located at the southwestern end of the trench was a 5m+ long, 1.8m+ wide and 0.65m+ deep amorphous modern truncation [301] that truncated the geological and archaeological horizon. This was infilled by (302), a soft dark grey black silty clay with modern building debris, including plastic inclusions. Feature [301] is most likely the remnant of a northwest-southeast orientated drainage channel (Figure 2) that first appears of the 1957 to 1958 OS Map, which according to the aerial photography appears to survive up until 2009.

The remainder of the trench was sealed by four overburdens; (303), (304), (305)

and (306), which were separated by a surviving island of natural at the center of the trench. Deposits (303) and (304) were present at the southwestern end of the trench with (305) and (306) present at the northeastern end.

To the southwest of the island of natural, sealed by (300) and truncated by [301], was a 0.3m thick layer of made ground (303), comprising of a mix of dark orange silty sand and pea gravel shingle. Below this was a 0.1m thick layer of made ground (304), composed of a friable black clinker deposit containing modern porcelain.

To the northeast of the island of natural and also sealed by (300) was made ground layer (305), a 0.38m thick firm very dark grey silty clay with very frequent modern aggregate and building debris inclusions, including fragments of frogged red bricks. This overlaid another layer of made ground (306), a 0.37m thick firm mottled dark grey brown and light brown silty clay with moderate red brick and peg tile fragment inclusions. Fill (306) sealed linears [308] and [310].

Linear [308] was located towards the northeastern end of the trench and measured 4.7m+ long by 1.05m wide and between 0.21m and 0.25m deep. Linear [308] was rectilinear, orientated northeast-southwest with moderate inwards sloping sides and a very shallow concave base, observed to truncate linear terminus [310]. Linear [308] contained a single fill (307), a soft mottled dark blue grey and dark brown sandy clay with frequent manganese inclusions. Linear [308] has been dated, through the pottery retrieved from (307) to be 14th century in date (1300-1375AD). This truncated an earlier 13th century (1200-1225AD) linear feature [310].

Linear terminus [310], measured 0.72m+ long by 0.32m+ wide and 0.16m deep, orientated northeast-southwest, running parallel to and truncated by linear [308]. Linear terminus [310] had moderate inwards sloping sides and a moderately concave base. The feature contained fill (309), a moderately compact mottled mid blueish grey and light orange brown silty clay with

occasional charcoal fleck and frequent manganese fleck inclusions.

Both of these features truncated the geology which comprised of a light yellowish orange London Clay that contained patches of dark orange clayey sand with very frequent manganese inclusions. A modern truncation was recorded adjacent to the linears and was not assigned contexts.

8.3.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was excavated on a west northwest-east southeast alignment and measured 12.5m long by 1.8m wide, with a maximal depth of between 0.3 and 0.4m. Trench 4 was absent of archaeology.

A single layer of made ground (400) sealed the geology the length of the trench, appearing that the area had been previously stripped to or below the geological/ archaeological horizon, this may be associated with the building that was situated on west northwest end of the trench (Figure 2) which first appears of the 1985 OS Map. Deposit (400) comprised of a moderately compact mid brown grey clay with inclusions of frequent modern and Victorian building debris.

Made ground (400) sealed the geology comprising of a light yellowish orange London Clay that contained patches of dark orange clayey sand with very frequent manganese inclusions.

8.3.5 Trench 5 (Figure 4)

Trench 5 was excavated on a northwest-southeast alignment and measured 17.5m long by 1.8m wide, with a maximal depth of between 0.46 and 0.58m. Trench 5 contained one linear feature [504].

4.6m of the southeastern end of the trench was truncated down to or through the geological/ archaeological horizon which, like trench 4, ties in with the footprint of the building (Figure 2) which appears on the 1985 OS Map. A 0.18m

thick redeposited topsoil (500) was recorded sealing this end of the trench, overlaying a 0.16m thick redeposited subsoil (501). This in turn sealed a 0.15m layer of building debris including fragments of frogged bricks and asbestos, these may be the grubbed-out remnants of the building.

The remainder of the trench was sealed by an intact topsoil (505), a 0.2m thick friable dark brownish grey humic silty loam, beneath which was subsoil (506), a 0.16m thick friable mid grey clayey silty with occasional small sub angular flint inclusions.

Subsoil (506) sealed linear [504] a northeast-southwest orientated rectilinear, located towards the northwestern end of the trench. Linear [504] measured 1.8m+ long by 0.68m wide and 0.22m deep, with moderate inwards sloping sides and a concave base. The linear contained a single fill (503), a firm mottled light grey and light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent manganese fleck inclusions. Linear [504] has been dated to the 12th to 13th century (1175-1250AD), through the pottery retrieved from fill (503).

Linear [504] truncated the geology, comprising of a light yellowish orange London Clay that contained patches of dark orange clayey sand with very frequent manganese inclusions.

8.3.6 Trench 6 (Figure 5)

Trench 6 was excavated on a northeast-southwest alignment and measured 11.8m long by 1.8m wide, with a maximal depth of between 0.74 and 0.82m.

Trench 6 contained one of the few overburdens (600) that could be tracked across multiple trenches (trenches 6, 7, 8 and 9). Deposit (600) comprised of a 0.3m thick layer of railway track ballast on geotextile. It is thought that this area of the site had been used as a compound around 2016-2017 servicing the construction of the adjacent 'Albert Hugo Friday' footbridge across the railway that forms the northern boundary to the site. It would appear that at least the

western end of the site had been previously machine reduced by between 0.3m to 0.4m then built back up with track ballast to create a base for the compound.

Made ground layer (600) sealed 0.5m of redeposited topsoil (601) at the southwestern end of the trench, containing fragments of red brick, concrete, and aggregate before being entirely truncated by deposit (600) across the rest of the trench.

A series of Late Post-Medieval to modern deposits were identified towards the northeastern end of the trench, the upper of these being (602), a moderately compact dark brownish grey slightly clayey sandy silt with frequent small rounded flint and moderate fragments of yellow London stock brick and 2 ½ inch unfrogged red brick. This deposit was observed to be 3.5m long, 1.8m+ wide and at least 0.3m+ deep.

Deposit (602) overlaid another deposit (603), a friable black clayey silt, 3m+ long by 1.8m+ wide and 0.32m+ deep. This in turn sealed a possible deposit (604), a soft light brown silty clay 1.3m+ long, 1.8m+ wide and 0.3m+ deep, though it may be possible that this is just stained London clay caused by leeching of adjacent darker fills (602) and (603). Deposits (602) to (604) were not further investigated via hand excavation due to the rising water table. Deposits (602) and (603) produced a pottery assemblage dating to the 19th to 20th century.

The geology encountered in the trench comprised of a light yellowish orange London Clay that contained patches of dark orange clayey sand with very frequent manganese inclusions.

8.3.7 Trench 7 (Figure 6)

Trench 7 was excavated on an east-west alignment and measured 18.7m long by 1.8m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.4m.

This trench seems to be situated within the area of site most impacted by the 2016-2017 railway compound, this is evident through the four modern truncations recorded in the trench that truncated the layer of track ballast (700).

The length of the trench was sealed by 0.4m of railway track ballast on geotextile (700), which sealed a 0.16m thick layer of made ground (707) at the eastern end, a firm dark brown clay silt. This demonstrates that the area had been previously stripped down to the geological/ archaeological horizon.

The only archaeology present within trench 7 was at least late Post-Medieval in date and was situated at the western end of the trench. This comprised of a 9.2m+ long feature or area of truncation/ disturbance [706] that possibly continued into trench 8 [818]. Though mostly captured in plan to not disturb cess pit [703], a sondage was excavated at the western end of the trench which showed that [706] continued 0.85m+ below current ground level. Two fills were identified within this amorphous feature, the upper of which (704) was composed of a 0.24m thick firm dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent unfrogged 2 ½ inch red brick fragments as well as moderate small well rounded flint inclusions. It is possible that this is the same fill as (802) [818]. Beneath this was fill (705) which continued further east into the trench for the full 9.2m+ of the feature. Fill (705) comprised a 0.34m+ thick firm mottled mid brown and dark grey slightly silty clay with frequent small, rounded flint inclusions and frequent fragments of 2 ½ inch unfrogged red brick. It is thought that this fill may be the same as (803) [818].

Truncating [706] and located towards the center of the trench was a Late Post-Medieval or later cesspit [703], comprising of a 1.1m+ by 1.68m rectangular 2 ¾ red brick structure in Flemish brick bond. This was filled by (701), a mid brown clayey silt.

The geology only survived at the eastern end of the trench and comprised of a light yellowish orange London Clay that contained patches of dark orange clayey sand with very frequent manganese inclusions.

8.3.8 Trench 8 (Figure 7)

Trench 8 was excavated on a northwest-southeast alignment and measured 22m long by 1.8m wide, with the geology encountered at 0.3m. The remains of one of the Post-Medieval barns was captured in section and partially in plan.

The length of the trench was sealed by the consistent layer of made ground observed on site: (800), a 0.1m thick layer of track ballast on geotextile. At the southeastern end of the trench this sealed an isolated sequence of made ground deposits (819), (820) and (821), most likely associated with ground disturbance through the building or demolition of the Blacksole Farm Farmhouse. The upper of these deposits was (819), a 0.12m thick firm dark grey to black silty loam which sealed (820), a 0.19m thick mottled dark orange brown clay with moderate small well rounded flint inclusions. This is in turn sealed (821), a 0.1m thick mottled dark orange brown clay with occasional small well rounded flint inclusions.

At the northwestern end of the trench was an amorphous feature [818], thought to be a continuation of [706] in trench 7. [818] measured 4.5m+ long, 1.8m+ wide and at least 0.7m+ deep. [818] contained two fills: (802) thought to be a continuation of (704), and (803) thought to be a continuation of (705). Both fills were observed to abut the northwestern end of structure [806] and seal fill (817). It is thought that the abutting of (802) and (802) to brickwork [811] obscured the continuation of structure [806] in section, which is why the western gable end of the building was not seen during the evaluation (Figure 2). Fill (802) comprised a 0.3m thick firm dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent unfrosted 2 ½ inch red brick fragments as well as moderate small well

rounded flint inclusions. This sealed fill (803), a 0.4m+ thick firm mottled mid brown and dark grey slightly silty clay with frequent small, rounded flint, treated wood and red frogged brick fragment inclusions.

Towards the southwestern end of the trench was a small grubbed out rectangular brick structure [805], measuring 1.48m long by 0.7m wide, which was truncated on its southern edge by structure [806]. Structure [805] was filled with (804), a loose mix 2 ½ inch red unfrogged bricks in a matrix of friable mid grey clay.

At the center of the trench was structure [806], thought to be the remnant for the foundations of one of the farm buildings seen on the 1st edition 1873 OS Map. The structure comprised of a construction cut [806], a 6.76m+ long and 0.6m wide linear trench with timber revetment in filled with concrete (810) which in some places was observed to have a stone block footing. Three 0.24m square postpipes; (807) (808) and (809), were recorded in [806], and looked to have been posts initially placed with the construction trench [806] before (810) was deposited into the trench. The posts no longer remain in these postpipes, and instead all three have accumulated a firm very dark brown clay in the void left from the posts.

Three different brickwork structures were identified as part of structure [806]. The first of these [811] was situated at the west northwestern end of the structure comprising of a 5-course tall, with a step in after the first course of red 2 5/8th frogged bricks in English Garden Wall bond. This section of wall, (811), measured 2.6m long and built upon concrete and stone foundation (810) within construction cut [806]. At the west-northwest end of this section of wall fills (802), (803) [818] abutted the face of the wall and from the overlay of the foundation plan (Figure 2) looked to have obscured the continuation of the wall towards the western gable end of the building. At the east-southeast end, (811) abutted postpipe (809) on both sides of its cut, as well as brickwork (812).

Abutting the east-southeastern end of brickwork (811) was (812), a single course of 2 5/8th inch frogged red bricks, laid onto foundation (818) in Stretcher bond, that was recorded to continue east-southeast for 2.17m.

At the east-southern eastern end of structure (806) was brick-built post (813), comprising of 0.24m wide, four course tall post, of yellow 2 ½ inch London Stock bricks in English bond.

Fill (814) sealed the internal void of the structure spanning in-between brickwork (811) and (813), comprised of a 0.16m thick, 5.52m long layer of friable crushed red brick dust. This layer sealed two internal fills within the structure, (815) and (816). Fill (815) comprised a 0.21m thick, 3.34m long deposit that abutted brickwork (812) and fill (816). Fill (815) comprised a firm dark grey brown clay with very frequent medium flint pebble inclusions.

Abutting the west-northwestern end of fill (815) was fill (816), which was sealed by (814) and in turn sealed brickwork (812), abutting brickwork (811). Fill (816) comprised a 2.1m long, 0.2m thick firm dark grey brown clay.

The majority of the base of the trench was fill (817) which looks to have been truncated at its west-northwestern end by possible feature [818] and was either truncated by or abutting structures [805] and [806]. The fill (817) was comprised of a firm mid grey brown silty clay with frequent small to medium round flints and occasional fragment of peg tile and red brick inclusions. This fill was not bottomed, only captured in plan.

Through overlays of the results of the evaluation and the historical OS Maps, it is thought that structure [806] forms the surviving foundations for one of the earlier barns of the farm (1873) (Figure 9), predating the construction of the Blacksole Farm farmhouse which was later situated to the east of the barn. This building does not seem to be present on the 1840's Herne Tithe Map and so must have been an additional to the farm between 1840 and 1873. Fill (817) may be an area of disturbed ground related to the construction of structure

[806].

8.3.9 Trench 9 (Figure 8)

Trench 9 was excavated on a northwest-southeast alignment and measured 16.8m long by 1.8m wide, with a maximal depth of 0.4m. The trench was only recorded in section to the due to the trench flooded due to trapped water in held made ground and concerns over potential contamination.

The of length of the trench was sealed by a 0.4m deep layer of railway track ballast (900). A number of Late Post-Medieval deposits with no clear cuts were recorded in plan, the upper of which (901) comprised of a loose mix of building rubble containing fragmented frogged yellow London stock and red brick fragments, measuring 1.9m+ long by 1.2m+ wide. To the east of (901) was deposit (902), a loose mix of crushed chalk and building debris, crushed vitrified bricks and fragmented frogged yellow London stock and red bricks, measuring 1.8m+ by 0.6m. To the southeast of deposit (901) and northwest of (902), continuing until the southeastern end of the trench, was deposit (903), a mix of vitrified brick wasters and yellow London stock bricks within a matrix of fine crushed brick and dark black brown silty loam, with frequent broken glass inclusions. This deposit measured 11.7m+ long by 1.8m+ wide and appeared to be sealed by (901) and (902). Deposit (903) sealed deposit (904) a 3m+ long and 1.3m+ wide, loose deposit of clinker and bloom.

Towards the northwestern end of the trench was the remains of a grubbed out 0.9m by 0.6m+ rectangular brick structure [906] which possibly is the remains of another cesspit, similar to [703] in trench 7. Possible structure [906] was infilled with a loose mix of very fragmented 2 5/8th inch unfrogged red bricks.

9 Finds

9.1 Zooarchaeological remains – Matilda Holmes

The mandible of an adult dog was recovered from (context 602). There is slight pitting below the alveolar margins suggesting inflammation of the soft tissues. No

further work is recommended. As it is of limited value for further work, the item may be disposed of if long term archiving space is limited.

9.2 Ceramic Assemblage – Paul Hart

A small ceramic assemblage, consisting of 22 sherds weighing a total of 737g, was retrieved from the evaluation of Blacksole Farm.

Linear (307) [308] produced 1 sherd of Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (1300-1375AD), which may be residual due to its abraded nature.

Linear (309) [310] produced 2 sherds of East Kent shell tempered ware (1200-1225AD), which again may be residual due to the abraded nature of the sherds.

Linear (503) [504] produced 3 sherds of East Kent shell tempered ware (1075-1200/1225AD), 1 sherd of East Kent sandy ware (1150/1175-1225AD) and another sherd of East Kent sandy ware from a different vessel.

Contexts (602) and (603) produced pottery from the 19th to 20th centuries. Context (602) 11 sherds of tablewares (potentially plates, bowls and jugs/large bowls) and no kitchenwares. Context (603) produced 3 sherds of 19th to 20th century kitchenware.

10 Discussion

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 The archaeological evaluation at land at Blacksole Farm, Margate Road, Herne Bay, Kent has demonstrated the limited presence of pre Post-Medieval archaeological activity within the extent of the proposed development area, as well as surviving structures and features relating to the Late Post-Medieval Farmstead of Blacksole Farm. Due to the level of truncation on site and nature of the isolated deposits of made ground the geological/ archaeological horizon was not encountered at an average depth across the site, though the areas in which there was intact topsoil and subsoil it suggests that the average depth of

the geology would have been around 0.36m.

10.2 Archaeological Narrative

10.2.1 Preservation conditions for a pre Post-Medieval archaeological horizon across the site were considered poor with isolated areas of undisturbed ground (trench 2 and some of trench 5) recorded predominantly towards the northeastern corner of the PDA, which looks to historically to have been to the north or in-between the farm buildings and associated yards. The remainder of the site has been heavily truncated by activity associated with the construction, modification, and use of Blacksole farm from the Late Post-Medieval period through to end of the farms use in the early millennium. Later truncation was also observed from the use of the western half of the site as a compound servicing the construction of the adjacent 'Albert Hugo Friday' railway footbridge in 2016-2017, which illustrates that the site has been partially stripped down to the geological/archaeological horizon then built up with railway track ballast on geotextile. It should be noted that the linear features in trench 3 do illustrate that some of the archaeology is surviving in clearly impacted areas.

10.2.2 The only archaeology predating the Late Post-Medieval Farmstead comprised of three north-south orientated linear features, dating between the 12th and 14th centuries, recorded in trenches 3 and 5. Historical map progressions seem to illustrate that the areas these trenches were situated in were in-between farm buildings/ associated yards and this may be why they have survived. The ceramic assemblage within linears [308] and [310] is suggestive that the pottery is residual within these features due to the abraded nature of the material. The ceramic assemblage from linear [504] seems to be stratified, suggesting we do have features from the Medieval period on site. These features are likely associated with agrarian landscape management of the area, forming field systems or drainage ditches. The previous phases of archaeological investigation at Altira Business Park also have found similar results, the nearby 2022 SWAT Archaeology SMS excavation at the Phase 3 Trade Park Units,

identified an isolated Medieval feature, contemporary to the linear features seen in this evaluation, dating to 1075-1250AD, with the wider archaeological investigations at Altira Business Park finding similarly limited remains associated with activity during this period. All phases of previous investigation have surmised that there is very little activity across the Bogshole Levels during the Medieval period, suggesting that the area was thinly settled and was only being utilized within an agrarian capacity.

10.2.3 Trenches 6, 7, 8 and 9 all identified archaeology relating to the Late Post-Medieval Farmstead of Blacksole Farm. The farm itself can be traced back to the 1701 Blacksole Farm Estate map which depicts a drawing of an earlier farmhouse, which was demolished sometime during the last quarter of the 19th century. The house of the 1701 map is shown with a number of multi-pitched roofs side on with the barn depicted set back facing the road. To the rear of the house is an apple garden also containing a pond. On the northern corner of the yard highlighted yellow is the 'barn yard pond'. To the east of that pond is a smaller pond called 'black pond'. Either side of the pond are two smaller buildings labelled 'lodge'. Next to one of the lodges on the Roadway to 'Rackulvar' (Reculver) is a 'stable' (SWAT Archaeology, 2022). The farm can be seen through historical map regressions of the Desk-Based Assessment (SWAT Archaeology, 2022) to continue to be altered and built upon, with additions including the Blacksole Farmhouse built in the early to mid-19th century, until it became a regular courtyard farmstead with buildings to four sides of the courtyard, incorporating a L-plan element in the 19th century. The farm would remain in use and to be unaltered until the millennium.

10.2.4 The deposits (602) and (603) in trench 6 are likely indicative of refuse pits associated with the farm, as the ceramic material retrieved from them was of a domestic nature and would have been situated to the east of the later Blacksole Farmhouse.

10.2.5 In trench 7 cesspit [704] would likely have been associated with the

outbuildings or the farmhouse itself, while the nature of the feature [706] is not fully understood, due to the small amount of the feature that was visible in the evaluation it is thought that fills (704) and (705) are contemporary or postdate the 18th century due to the inclusion of 2 ½ inch unfrogged bricks which are the average brick thickness of the 18th century, before the brick tax of 1784-1850AD was introduced which saw the thickness of bricks increase. It may be the case that the inclusions of these bricks are associated with later changes to the farm layout constriction of additional farm buildings/ changes to the layout of the farm in the 19th century, which has seen older buildings materials, possibly from demolished older farm buildings such as the original farmhouse seen on the 1701 estate map, included into these fills. If [818] is a continuation of [706] then this would make sense, why fill (802) and (803) (which also contain fragments of the same brick) abut structure [806].

10.2.6 Through overlays of the results of the evaluation and the historical OS Maps, it is thought that structure [806] forms the surviving foundations for one of the earlier barns of the farm (1873) (Figure 9), predating the construction of the Blacksole Farm farmhouse which was later situated to the east of the barn. This building does not seem to be present on the 1840's Herne Tithe Map and so must have been an additional to the farm between 1840 and 1873. This would be consistent with the type of brick recorded in structure [806] as frogged 2 5/8th bricks would have been the average size of brick post 1850 when the brick tax was rescinded, and bricks gradually decreased from the inflated 3-3 ½ inch thickness down to 2 5/8th. The smaller brick structure in trench 8 [805] is likely an earlier cesspit associated with the 18th century farm buildings, which would be consistent with the bricks present in the backfill (804) of the feature. As discussed in the previous paragraph, if feature [818] is a continuation of [706] it may be the case that the feature is associated with later changes to the farm layout constriction of additional farm buildings/ changes to the layout of the farm in the 19th century, which has seen older buildings materials, possibly from demolished older farm buildings such as the original farmhouse seen on the 1701 estate map, included into these fills. The same might be the case for Fill

(817) which may be an area of disturbed ground related to the construction of structure [806].

10.2.7 The expansion of Blacksole Farm, seen in the difference between the 1840 and 1873 maps ties in with the boom in farming, seen across the country during 1840-1880, with the emphasis on grain production, which had been a characteristic of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, combined with the awareness of the possibilities of the more intensive rearing of animals due to the growth of the railway system making it easier to take animals to market (Brunskill, R.W. 2007). This saw farms across the country invest money into improving and expanding existing farmyards which may explain the expansion of the farm during this period and the construction of the newer farmhouse, that would be present on the PDA until March 2023.

10.2.8 Although the deposits in trench 9 were only captured in plan, Figure 10 suggests that this area formed the central yard of the farm. It may be the base that the deposits recorded in trench 9 may have been discarded materials, such as the smithing waste of (904) and the crushed brick/ vitrified brick seen in (901), (902) and (903) that have been reused as a yard surface. Especially as the deposits did not seem to be contained with a defined cut. The adjacent excavation (TR 16 NE 1366) conducted by SWAT Archaeology in 2005 of Areas A and B (see paragraph 3.2.2) recorded Post-Medieval linear features and scatters that contained moderate inclusions of slag Iron, which was interpreted as being associated with the presence of a farmyard smithy on site. The inclusions of fill (904) would further support this notion.

10.3 Conclusions

10.3.1 The archaeological investigation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the specification and has established the presence of limited Medieval archaeology within the PDA as well as recording surviving remains of the Late Post-Medieval Blacksole Farm and has sought to place those archaeological remains within a wider archaeological context. The evaluation

shows that the domestic, funerary and industrial landscape associated with the Prehistoric – Roman period, seen to the east of the site at Altira Business Park, does not continue into the bounds of the PDA. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Senior Archaeological Officer of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

11 Acknowledgements

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Appendix 1 – Trench Tables

Trench 1 Dimensions: 24m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 37.94mOD Ground level at SW end: 37.92mOD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
100	Made Ground	Layer of modern crushed aggregate overlaying geotextile, forming the base for a previously situated concrete pad.	0.35
101	Made Ground	A firm very dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate chalk fleck inclusions.	0.25
102	Topsoil	A friable dark black grey humic silty loam. This was only present at the Southeast end of the trench for 7m before being truncated by 100 and 101.	0.2
103	Subsoil	Friable mid grey clayey silt with occasional small sub angular flint inclusions. This was only present at the Southeast end of the trench for 7m before being truncated by 100 and 101.	0.16
	Geology	Moderately compact light yellowish orange silty clay with patches of dark orange clayey sand with frequent manganese fleck inclusions. Two modern square postholes were observed to cut into the geology, these were not given contexts.	0.36-0.6+

Trench 2 Dimensions: 16.4m x 1.8m Trench alignment: E-W Ground level at E end: 37.87mOD Ground level at W end: 37.71mOD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
200	Made Ground	Surviving remnant of spoil heap that previously situated on the area, present at the western end of the trench.	0.2
201	Topsoil	A friable dark black grey humic silty loam.	0.2
202	Subsoil	Friable mid grey clayey silt with occasional small sub angular flint inclusions.	0.14

	Geology	Moderately compact light yellowish orange silty clay with patches of dark orange clayey sand with frequent manganese fleck inclusions and patches of light blueish grey clay.	0.34-0.51+
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Trench 3					
Dimensions: 13.5m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 38.14mOD Ground level at SW end: 38.01mOD					
Context	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
300	Modern Overburden	A modern overburden (300) sealed the length of the trench, comprising a thick mix of friable dark grey silty clay and frequent modern aggregate and building debris			0.28-0.33
[301]	Modern Truncation	amorphous modern truncation [301], that truncated the geological and archaeological horizon. Located at the southwestern end of the trench	5+	1.8+	0.65+
(302)	Fill of Mod truncation [301]	soft dark grey black silty clay with modern building debris, including plastic inclusions.			0.65+
(303)	Overburden	At SW end of trench, mix of dark orange silty sand and pea gravel shingle. Seals (304)			0.30
(304)	Overburden	At SW end of Trench, a friable black clinker deposit containing modern porcelain			0.10
(305)	Overburden	At NE end of Trench, firm very dark grey silty clay with very frequent modern aggregate and building debris inclusions, including fragments of frogged red bricks. Seals (306)			0.38
(306)	Overburden	At NE end of Trench, mottled dark grey brown and light brown silty clay with moderate red brick and peg tile fragment inclusions. Seals linears [308], [310]			0.37
(307)	Fill of Linear [308]	soft mottled dark blue grey and dark brown sandy clay with frequent manganese inclusions			0.25
[308]	Cut of Linear	rectilinear, orientated northeast-southwest with moderate inwards sloping sides and a very shallow concave base, observed to truncate linear terminus [310]	4.7+	1.05	0.25
(309)	Fill of Linear [310]	moderately compact mottled mid blueish grey and light orange brown silty clay with occasional charcoal fleck and frequent manganese fleck inclusions			0.16
[310]	Cut of Linear Terminus	orientated northeast-southwest running parallel and truncated by linear [308]. Linear terminus [310] had	0.72+	0.32+	0.16

		moderate inwards sloping sides and a moderately concave base.			
311	Natural	light yellowish orange London Clay that contained patches of dark orange clayey sand with very frequent manganese inclusions			0.60+

Trench 4	Dimensions: 12.5m x 1.8m Trench alignment: WNW-ESE Ground level at WNW end: 37.39mOD Ground level at ESE end: 37.17mOD				
Context	Interpretation	Description			Depth (m)
400	Made Ground	Moderately compact, undulating, deposit of mid brown grey silty clay with inclusions of modern and Victorian building debris.			0.3-0.4
	Geology	Moderately compact light yellowish orange silty clay with patches of dark orange clayey sand with frequent manganese fleck inclusions.			0.3-0.4+

Trench 5	Dimensions: 17.5m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 37.6mOD Ground level at SE end: 37.83mOD				
Context	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
(500)	Redep Topsoil	Only at the SE end of the trench. Redep of (505)			0.18
(501)	Redep Subsoil	Only at SE end of trench. Redep of (506)			0.16
(502)	Overburden	layer of building debris including fragments of frogged bricks and asbestos, these may be the grubbed-out remnants of a building.			0.15
(503)	Fill of Linear [504]	firm mottled light grey and light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent manganese fleck inclusions			0.22
[504]	Cut of Linear	northeast-southwest oriented rectilinear with moderate inwards sloping sides and a concave base	1.8+	0.68	0.22
(505)	Topsoil	friable dark brownish grey humic silty loam			0.20
(506)	Subsoil	friable mid grey clayey silty with occasional small sub angular flint inclusions			0.16
	Geology	light yellowish orange London Clay that contained patches of dark orange clayey sand with very frequent manganese inclusions			0.46-0.58+

Trench 6					
Dimensions: 11.8m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 37.71mOD Ground level at SW end: 37.85mOD					
Context	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
(600)	Overburden	layer of railway track ballast on geotextile.			0.30
(601)	Redep Topsoil	at the southwestern end of the trench 0.5m of redeposited topsoil (601) containing fragments of red brick, concrete, and aggregate before being entirely truncated by deposit (600) across the rest of the trench	0.5		
(602)	Deposit	Late Post-Med to Mod, moderately compact dark brownish grey slightly clayey sandy silt with frequent small rounded flint and moderate fragments of yellow London stock brick and 2 ½ inch unfrogged red brick	3.5	1.8+	0.3+
(603)	Deposit	Late Post-Med to Mod, friable black clayey silt	3+	1.8+	0.32+
(604)	Deposit	Late Post-Med to Mod, soft light brown silty clay	1.3+	1.8+	0.30+
	Geology	light yellowish orange London Clay that contained patches of dark orange clayey sand with very frequent manganese inclusions.			0.74-0.82+

Trench 7					
Dimensions: 18.7m x 1.8m Trench alignment: E-W Ground level at E end: 37.72mOD Ground level at W end: 37.46mOD					
Context	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
(700)	Overburden	railway track ballast on geotextile			0.40
(701)	Fill of ces pit [703]	mid brown clayey silt			-
(702)	Brick structure of cess pit [703]	2 ¾ red brick structure in Flemish brick bond			-
[703]	Cut of Cess Pit	Late Post-Medieval or later cess pit, rectangular	1.1+	1.68	-
(704)	Fill of [706]	firm dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent unfrogged 2 ½ inch red brick fragments as well as moderate small well rounded flint inclusions. Poss. same as (802)			0.24
(705)	Fill of [706]	continued further east into the trench, for the full 9.2m+ of the feature, firm mottled mid brown and dark grey slightly silty clay with frequent small, rounded flint inclusions and frequent fragments of 2 ½ inch unfrogged red brick. Poss. same as (803)			0.34+
[706]	Amorphous	Feature / area of truncation and disturbance. POSS.	9.2+	1.8+	0.85+

	Cut	same as [818]			
(707)	Made Ground	Present at Eastern end, firm dark brown clay silt			0.16
	Geology	Only survives at E end of trench. light yellowish orange London Clay that contained patches of dark orange clayey sand with very frequent manganese inclusions			0.40+

Trench 8 Dimensions: 22m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 37.38mOD Ground level at SE end: 37.63mOD					
Context	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
(800)	Made Ground	Sealed full length of trench. layer of track ballast on geotextile			0.10
(801)	Topsoil	Only present at SE end. Friable black silty clay/ humic loam with building rubble inclusions. Truncated away by (800)	5.8		0.20
(802)	Made Ground fill of [818]	firm dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent unfrogged 2 ½ inch red brick fragments as well as moderate small well rounded flint inclusions. Poss. same as (704)			0.30
(803)	Made Ground fill of [818]	firm mottled mid brown and dark grey slightly silty clay with frequent small, rounded flint, treated wood and red frogged brick fragment inclusions. Poss same as (705)			0.40+
(804)	Fill of Structure [805]	loose mix 2 ½ inch red unfrogged bricks in a matrix of friable mid grey clay			-
[805]	Grubbed out structure	small grubbed out rectangular brick structure, truncated on its southern edge by structure [806]	1.48	0.7	-
[806]	Construction cut	Remnant of foundation for farm building. linear trench with timber revetment in filled with concrete (810) which in some places was observed to have a stone block footing. With 3 postpipes (807), (808), (809) spaced at 2.55m intervals, likely placed before filling with (810)	6.76+	0.6	-
(807)	Postpipe in [806]	Square post-pipe in trench [806]. No post remains, instead a firm very dark brown clay	0.24	0.24	-
(808)	Postpipe in [806]	Square post-pipe in trench [806]. No post remains, instead a firm very dark brown clay	0.24	0.24	-
(809)	Postpipe in [806]	Square post-pipe in trench [806]. No post remains, instead a firm very dark brown clay	0.24	0.22	-
(810)	Fill of [806]	Concrete infilling of [806], surrounding postpipes (807), (808), (809). Occasionally with stone block footing	-	-	-

[811]	Brick structure in [806]	Brickwork at WNW end of [806], a 5-course tall, with a step in after the first course of red 2 5/8 th frogged bricks in English Garden Wall bond. Built on (810). Abutted at WNW by (802), (803) of [818].	2.6	-	-
[812]	Brick Structure in [806]	Brickwork abutting ESE end of [811], a single course of 2 5/8 th inch frogged red bricks, laid onto foundation (818) in Stretcher bond. Continues ESE	2.17	-	-
[813]	Brick Post	At the east-southern eastern end of structure (806) brick-built post (813) comprising of 0.24m wide, four course tall post, of yellow 2 ½ inch London Stock bricks in English bond	0.24	-	-
(814)	Layer within [806]	Fill (814) sealed the internal void of the structure spanning in-between brickwork (811) and (813). layer of friable crushed red brick dust. Seals (815), (816) and post (809)	5.52	-	0.16
(815)	Layer within [806]	Fill abutting [812] and (816), firm dark grey brown clay with very frequent medium flint pebble inclusions. Sealed by (814)	3.34	-	0.21
(816)	Layer within [806]	Abutting WNW end of (815), firm dark grey brown clay sealed by (814), seals [812]	2.1	-	0.20
(817)	Layer	Fill forming base of majority of trench. firm mid grey brown silty clay with frequent small to medium round flints and occasional fragments of peg tile and red brick inclusions. This fill was not bottomed, only captured in plan. Cut by [818]. Either cut by or abutting [805], [806].	-	-	-
[818]	Amorphous Cut	Amorphous feature. Poss continuation of [706]	4.5+	1.8+	0.7+
(819)	Made Ground	Only at SE end. Firm dark grey to black silty loam, seals (820)			0.12
(820)	Made Ground	Only at SE end. Mottled dark orange brown clay with moderate small well rounded flint inclusions, seals (821)			0.19
(821)	Made Ground	Only at SE end. Mottled dark orange brown clay with occasional small well rounded flint inclusions			0.10
	Geology	light yellowish orange London Clay that contained patches of dark orange clayey sand with very frequent manganese inclusions			

Trench 9	Dimensions: 16.8m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 37.67mOD Ground level at SE end: 37.67mOD				
Context	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
(900)	Made Ground	railway track ballast, seals whole trench.			0.4
(901)	Deposit	Late post-med deposit with no clear cut. loose mix of building rubble containing fragmented frogged yellow London stock and red brick fragments	1.9+	1.2+	-
(902)	Deposit	Late post-med deposit with no clear cut. loose mix of crushed chalk and building debris, crushed vitrified bricks and fragmented frogged yellow London stock and red bricks	1.8+	0.6	-
(903)	Deposit	Late post-med deposit with no clear cut. mixture of vitrified brick wasters and yellow London stock bricks within a matrix of fine crushed brick and dark black brown silty loam, with frequent broken glass inclusions. Sealed by (901), (902). Seals (904)	11.7+	1.8+	-
(904)	Deposit	Late post-med deposit with no clear cut. loose deposit of clinker and bloom. Sealed by (903)	3+	1.3+	-
(905)	Fill of structure [906]	infilled with a loose mix of very fragmented 2 5/8 th inch unfrogged red bricks			-
[906]	Grubbed out brick structure	remains of a grubbed out rectangular brick structure [906], possibly remains of cess pit, similar to [703]	0.9m	0.6m+	-
	Geology	Only survives at SE end of trench. light yellowish orange London Clay that contained patches of dark orange clayey sand with very frequent manganese inclusions			0.4+

Appendix 2 – Plates



Plate 1 Overview of the PDA



Plate 2 Plan of intercutting linears [308] + [310]



Plate 3 Section of linears [308] + [310]



Plate 4 Plan of linear [504], truncated by field drain



Plate 5 Section of linear [504], truncated by field drain



Plate 6 Plan photo of trench 8 (left) and trench 7 (right)



Plate 7 Plan of structures [805], [806] and deposit (817)



Plate 8 Section showing brickwork (811) and (812) on concrete foundation (810)



Plate 9 Structure [806]



Plate 10 Detail section of brickwork (811) on concrete and stone foundation (810)



Plate 11 Plan of postpipe (808)

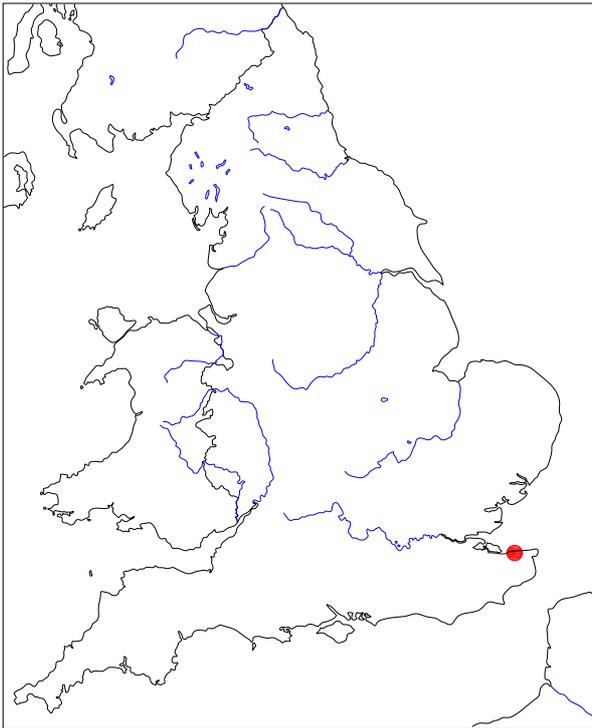


Plate 12 Plan of trench 9

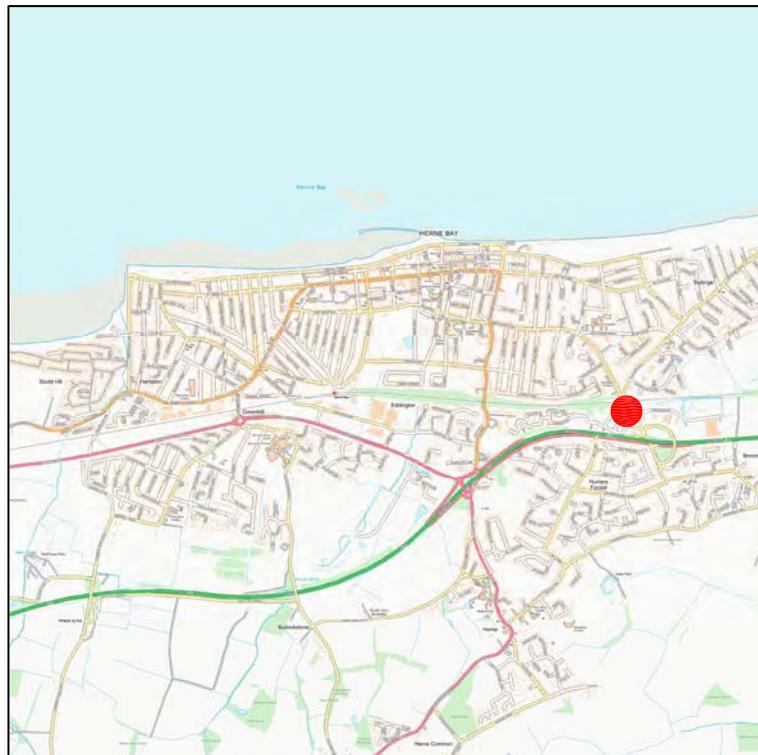
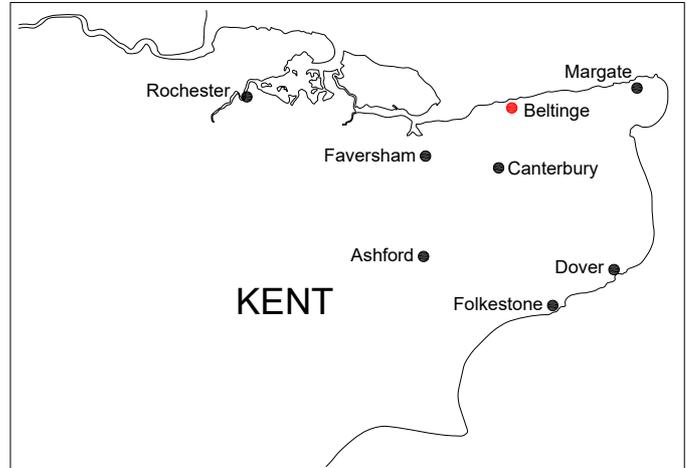


Plate 13 Sondage in trench 7 through [706] showing [705] in situ

NOT TO SCALE



NOT TO SCALE



1:50000@A4



Figure 1: Site Location Plan

0m

5km

BM 38.38m



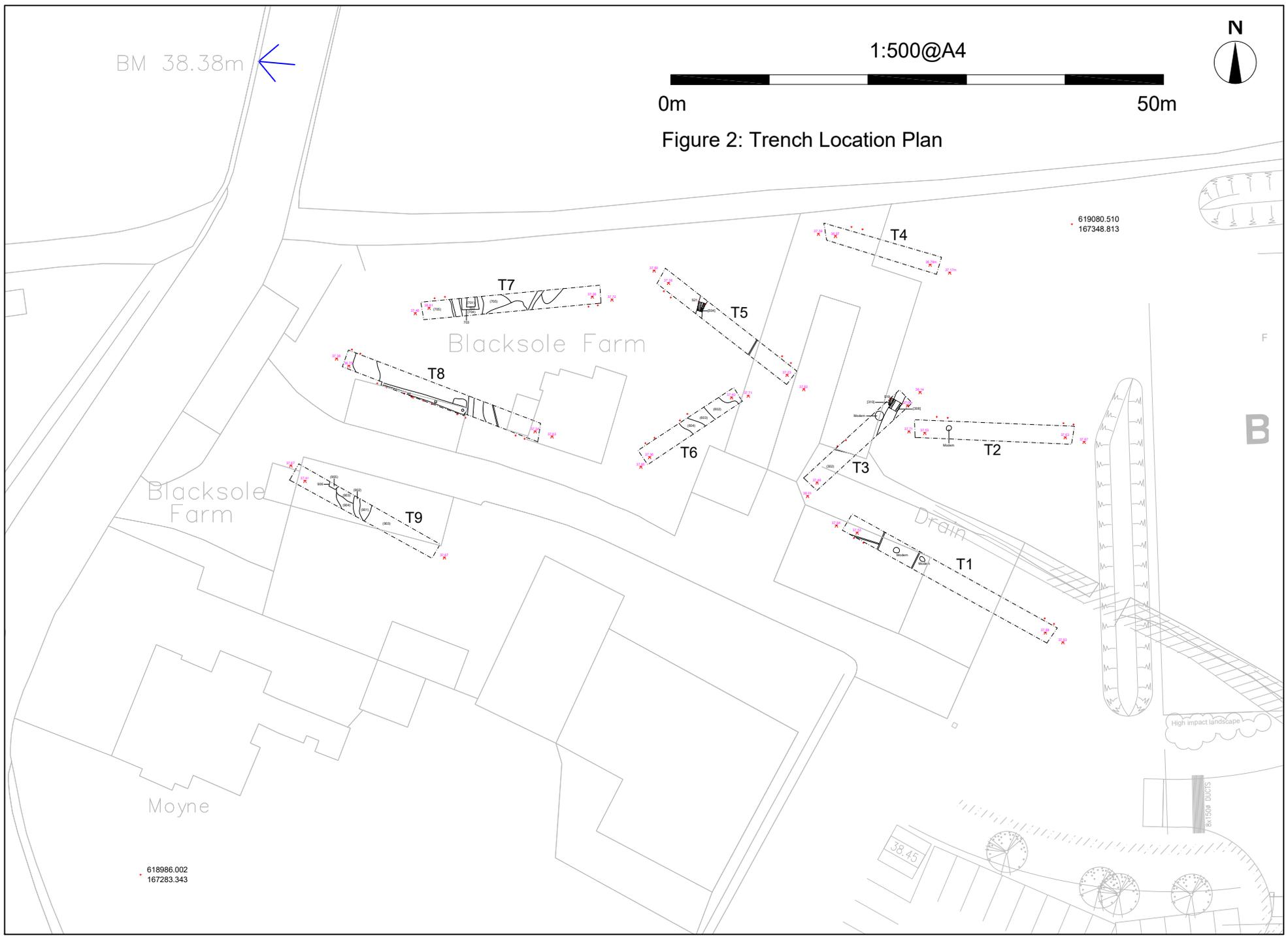
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0m

50m



Figure 2: Trench Location Plan



619080.510
167348.813

Blacksole Farm

Blacksole Farm

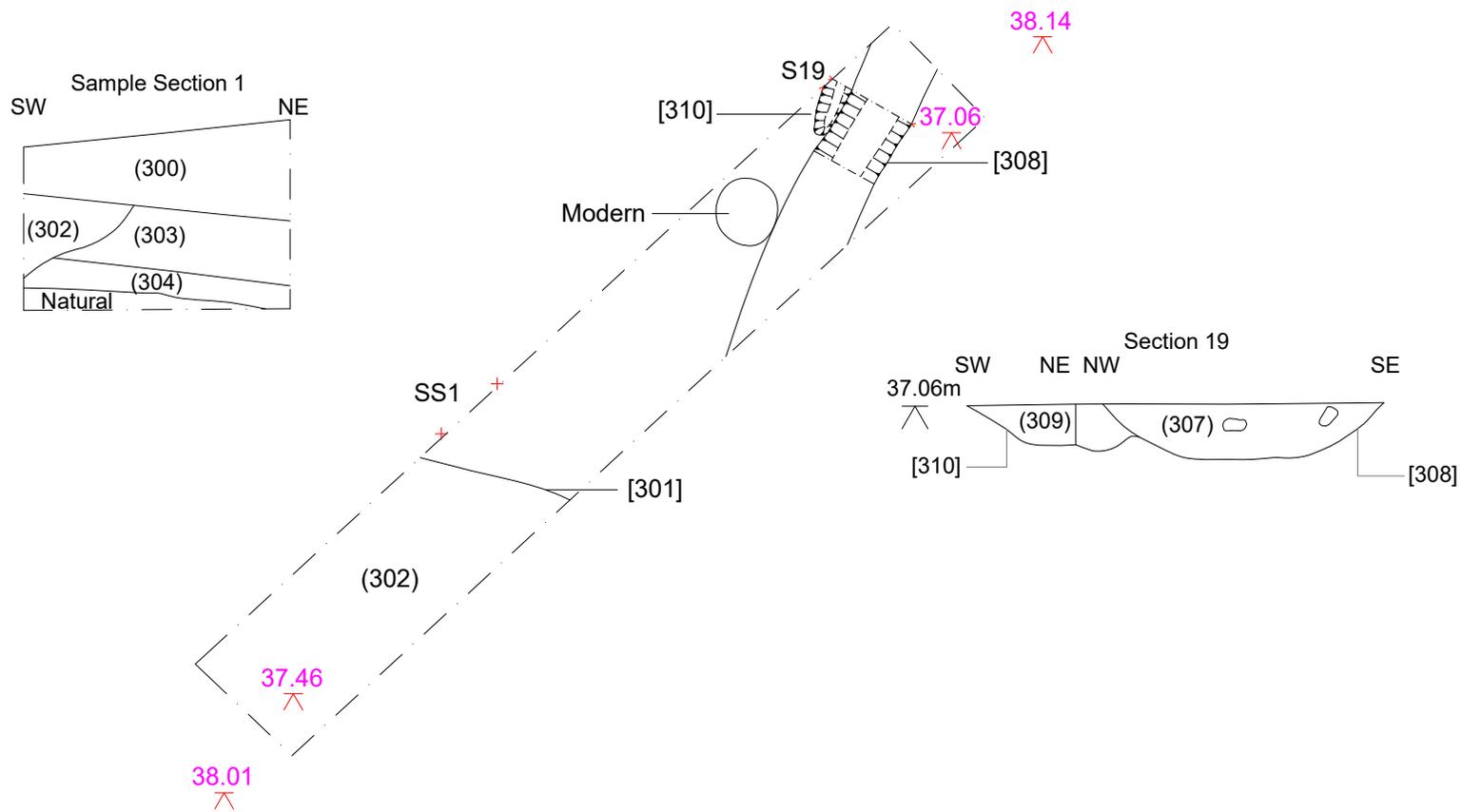
Moyne

618986.002
167283.343

38.45

High impact landscape

0m 150m 0m 150m



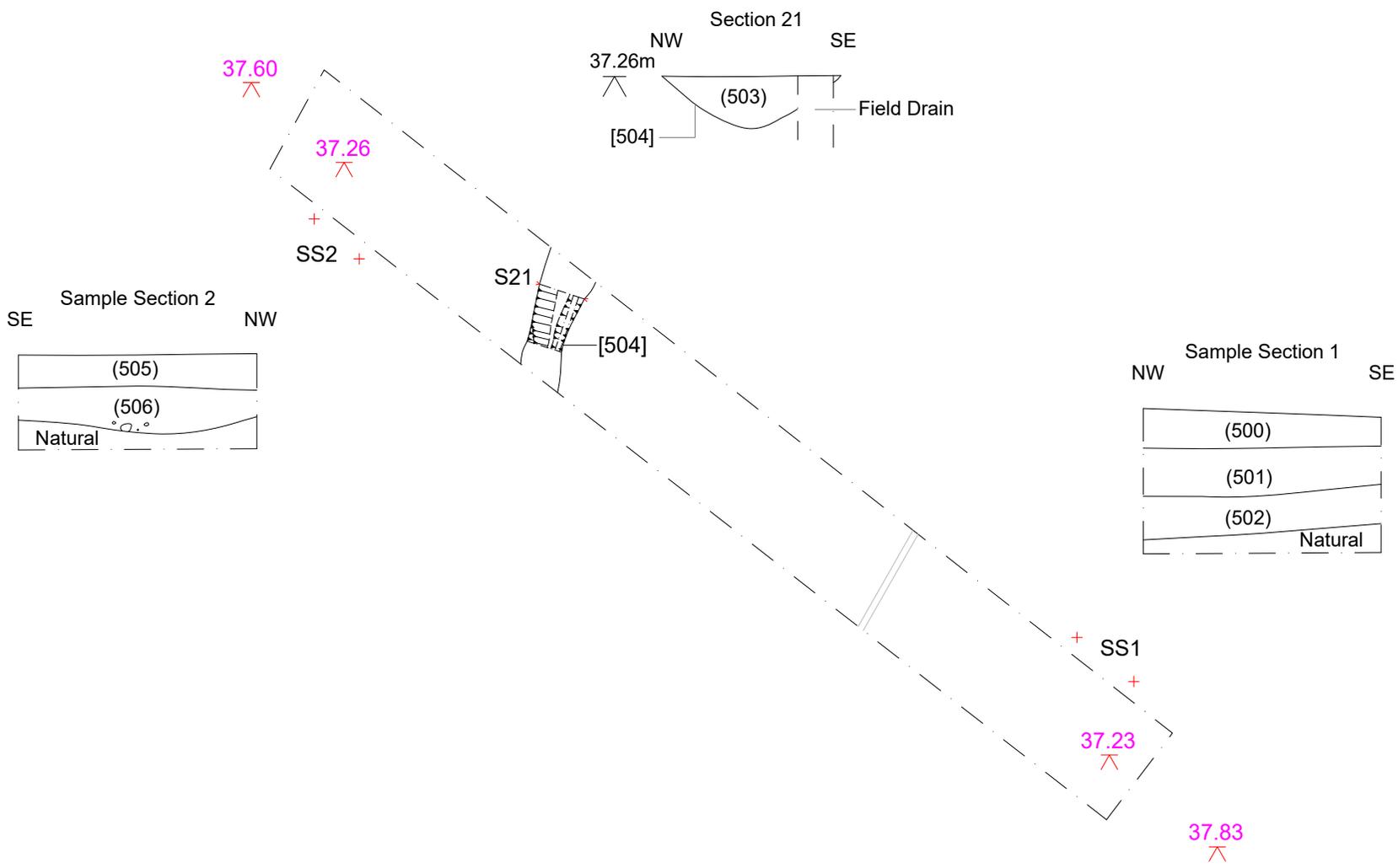
Scale for Sections



1:100@A4



Figure 3: Trench 3 Plan and Sections



Scale for Sections



1:100@A4



Figure 4: Trench 5 Plan and Sections

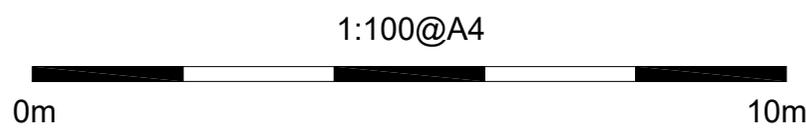
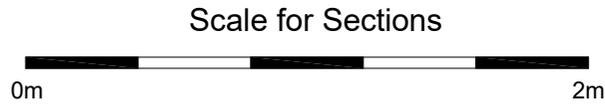
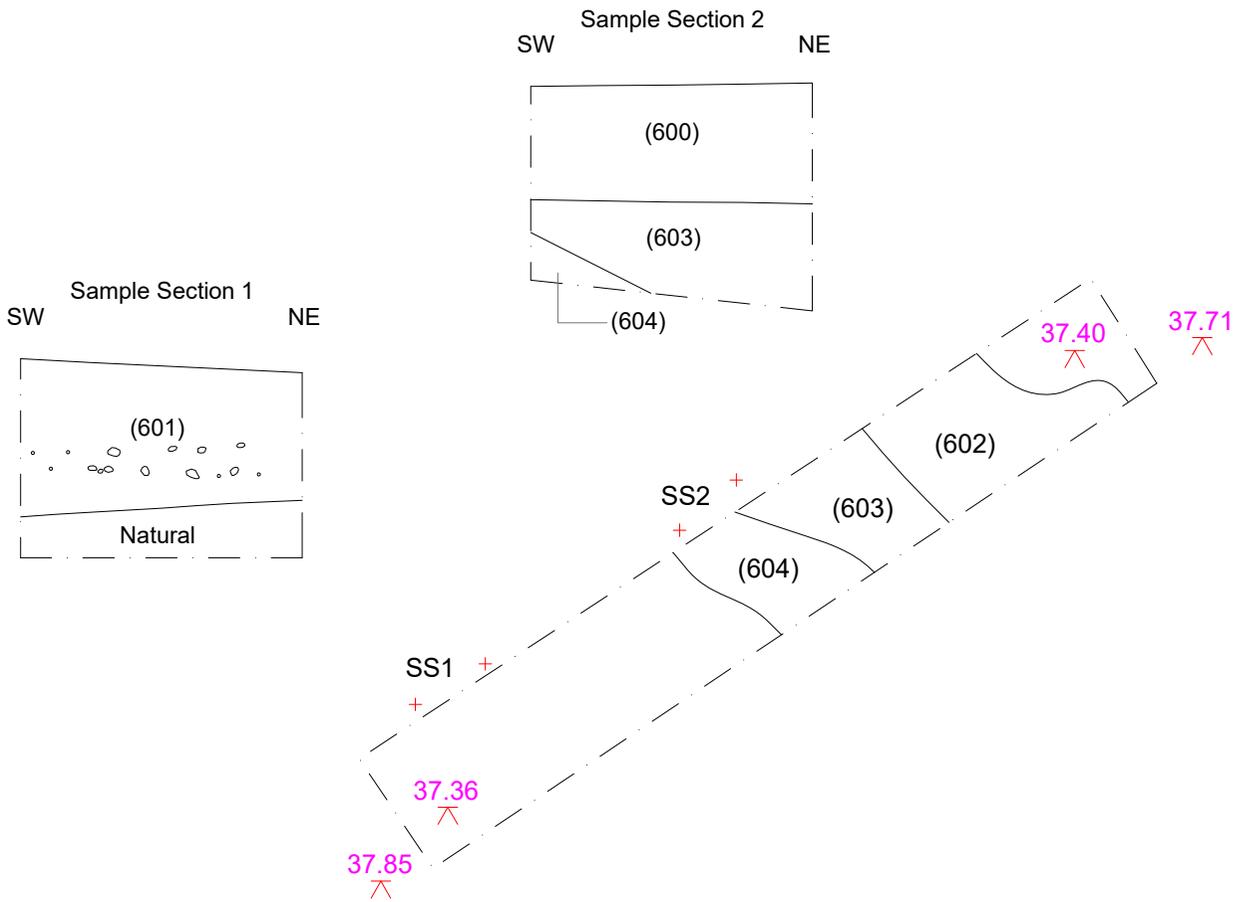


Figure 5: Trench 6 Plan and Sections

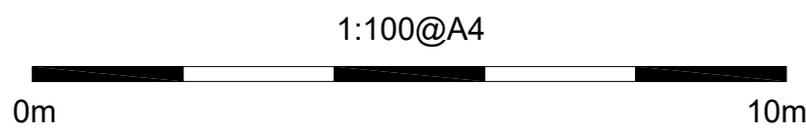
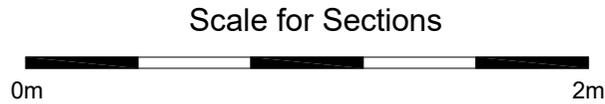
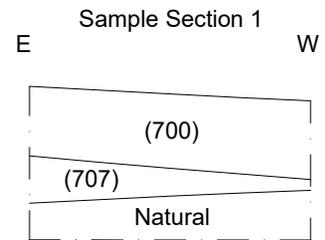
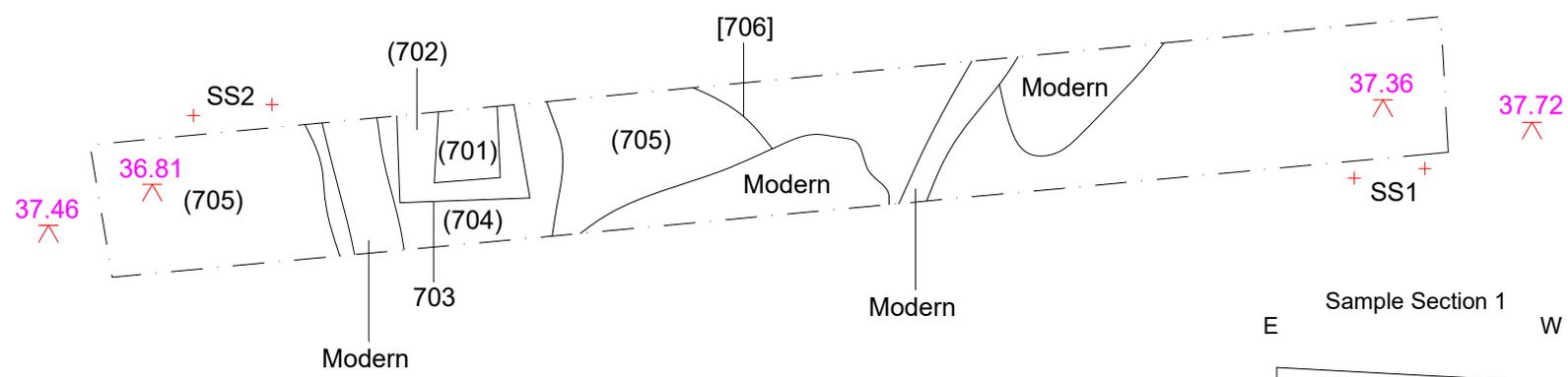
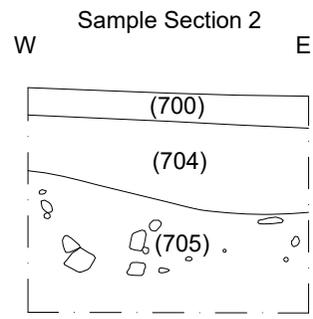
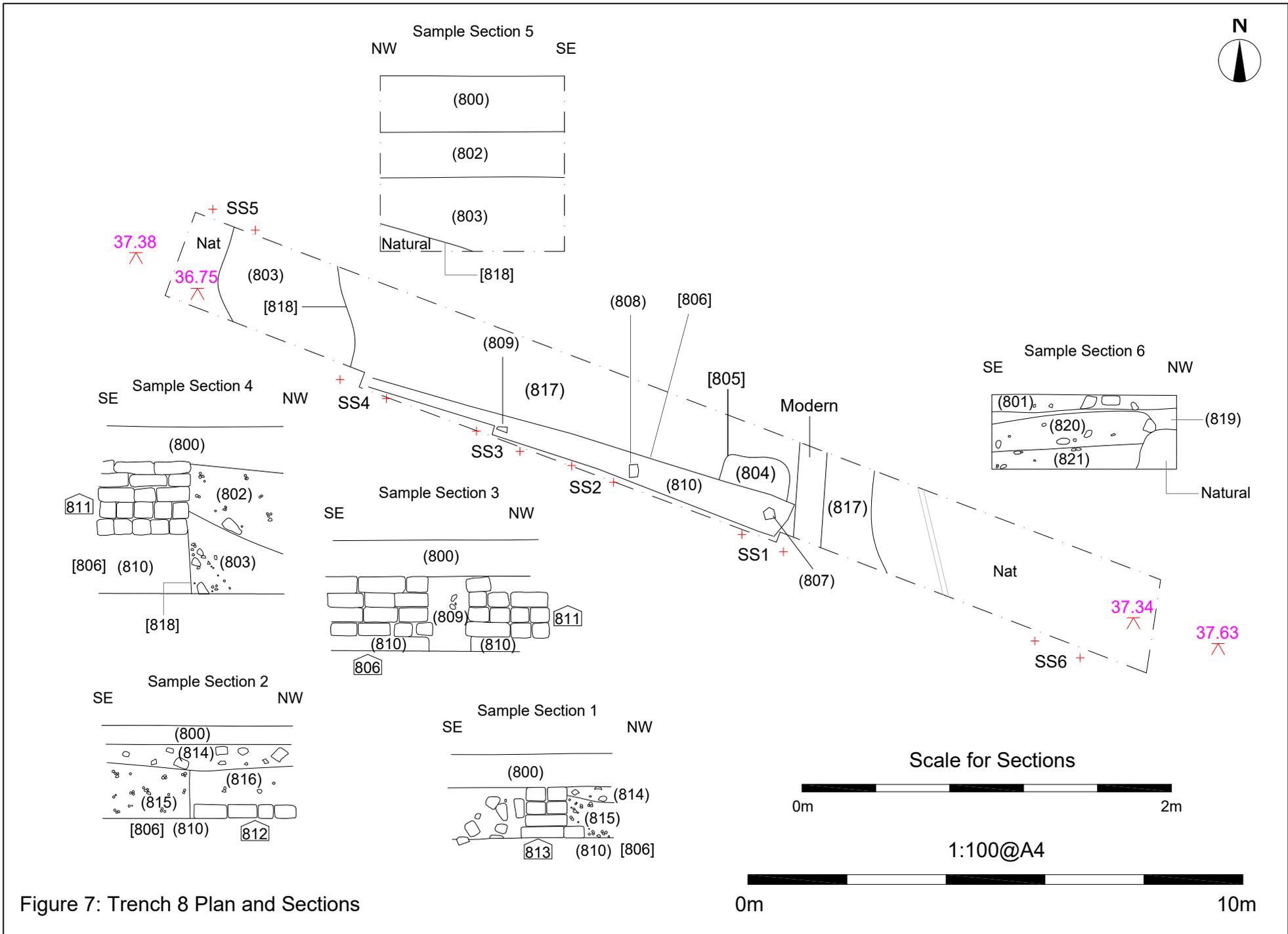
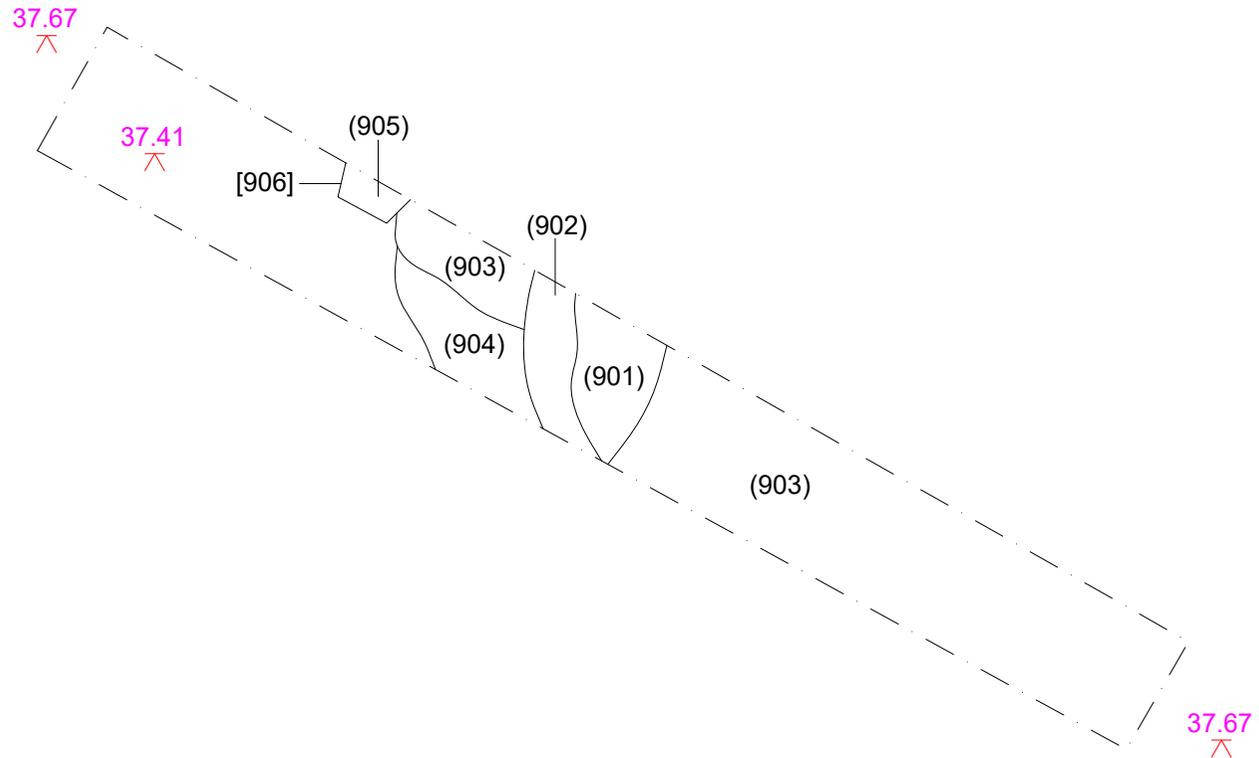


Figure 6: Trench 7 Plan and Sections





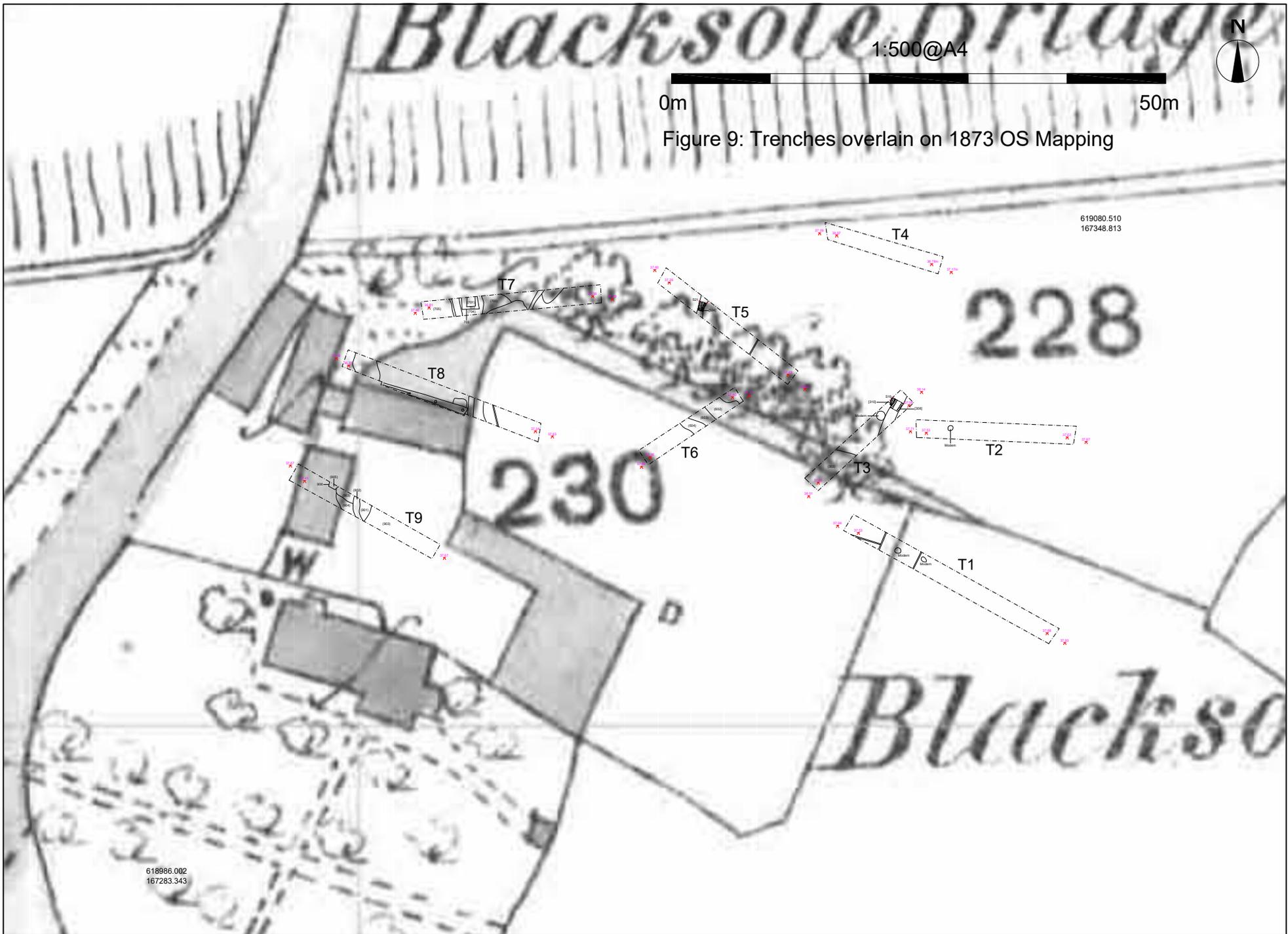
Scale for Sections



1:100@A4



Figure 8: Trench 9 Plan





0m

1:500@A4

increase capacity.

50m

Figure 10: Trenches overlain on Development Plan

GATE ROAD

Moyne

618986.002
167283.343

618986.810
167348.813

2 p s