

Archaeological Evaluation of Land at The Old Rectory Church Hill, Eythorne, Kent CT15 4AE

Site Code: ORE-EV-24

NGR Site Centre: 627995 149637

Planning Application Number: DOV/17/00246



Report for;

LMO Construction Limited

16/09/2024

Document Reference: 34380.01

Version: v01

SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company

The Office, School Farm Oast, Graveney Road

Faversham, Kent ME13 8UP

Tel; 01795 532548 or 07885 700 112

info@swatarchaeology.co.uk www.swatarchaeology.co.uk

© SWAT Archaeology 2024 all rights reserved

Archaeological Evaluation of Land at The Old Rectory Church Hill, Eythorne, Kent CT15 4AE

| | | |
|----------|--|----------|
| 1 | INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1 | Project Background | 1 |
| 1.2 | Timetable | 2 |
| 1.3 | Site Description and Topography | 2 |
| 1.4 | Scope of Report..... | 3 |
| 2 | ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND..... | 3 |
| 2.1 | Introduction | 3 |
| 3 | AIMS AND OBJECTIVES..... | 3 |
| 3.1 | Introduction | 3 |
| 3.2 | General Aims | 4 |
| 3.3 | Specific Aims | 4 |
| 3.4 | General Objectives | 4 |
| 4 | METHODOLOGY..... | 5 |
| 4.1 | Introduction | 5 |
| 4.2 | Fieldwork..... | 5 |
| 4.3 | Recording | 6 |
| 5 | RESULTS | 6 |
| 5.1 | Introduction | 6 |
| 5.2 | Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence | 6 |
| 5.3 | Archaeological Narrative..... | 7 |
| | <i>Trench 1 (Figure 3, Plates 2-4)</i> | <i>7</i> |
| | <i>Trench 2 (Figure 2)</i> | <i>7</i> |
| | <i>Trench 3 (Figure 4, Plate 5).....</i> | <i>7</i> |

| | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|
| | <i>Trench 4 (Figure 5, Plate 6)</i> | 8 |
| | <i>Trench 5 (Figure 6, Plates 7-8)</i> | 8 |
| | <i>Trench 6 (Figure 7, Plate 9)</i> | 8 |
| | <i>Trench 8 (Figure 9, Plates 11)</i> | 9 |
| 6 | FINDS | 9 |
| 6.1 | Overview | 9 |
| 7 | DISCUSSION | 9 |
| 7.1 | Introduction | 9 |
| 7.2 | Archaeological Narrative..... | 9 |
| 7.3 | Conclusions | 10 |
| 8 | ARCHIVE | 10 |
| 8.1 | General..... | 10 |
| 9 | ACKNOWLEDGMENTS | 10 |
| 10 | REFERENCES | 11 |
| 11 | APPENDIX 1 – TRENCH TABLES | 13 |
| 12 | APPENDIX 2 – HER FORM | 18 |

PLATES 19

FIGURES 28

Tables

| | | |
|---------|---|----|
| Table 1 | Timetable for the archaeological programme of works | 2 |
| Table 2 | Stratigraphic Sequence Trench 1 | 13 |
| Table 3 | Stratigraphic Sequence Trench 2 | 13 |
| Table 4 | Stratigraphic Sequence Trench 3 | 13 |
| Table 5 | Stratigraphic Sequence Trench 4 | 14 |
| Table 6 | Stratigraphic Sequence Trench 5 | 15 |
| Table 7 | Stratigraphic Sequence Trench 6 | 15 |
| Table 8 | Stratigraphic Sequence Trench 7 | 16 |
| Table 9 | Stratigraphic Sequence Trench 8 | 16 |

Plates

| | |
|---|----|
| Plate 1 Aerial photograph of trenches following excavation | 20 |
| Plate 2 Trench 1, viewed from the west..... | 20 |
| Plate 3 Trench 1, viewed from the west..... | 21 |
| Plate 4 Trench 1, Wall (105) with arched brickwork | 21 |
| Plate 5 Trench 3, viewed from the east..... | 22 |
| Plate 6 Trench 4, viewed from the southwest | 22 |
| Plate 7 Trench 5, viewed from the northeast..... | 23 |
| Plate 8 Trench 5, redeposited chalk (502)..... | 23 |
| Plate 9 Trench 6, viewed from the south | 24 |
| Plate 10 Trench 7, viewed from the east..... | 24 |
| Plate 11 Trench 8, viewed from the east..... | 25 |
| Plate 12 A selection of grave markers and architectural fragments recovered from the ground surface | 25 |
| Plate 13 Floor tile recovered from the ground surface | 26 |
| Plate 14 The Old Rectory, viewed from the north (c/o elvingtonandeythorneheritage.org.uk) | 26 |
| Plate 15 The Old Rectory, viewed from the northwest (c/o elvingtonandeythorneheritage.org.uk) | 27 |

Figures

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Figure 1 | Site Location Plan |
| Figure 2 | Site Plan |
| Figure 3 | Trench 1 Details |
| Figure 4 | Trench 2 Details |
| Figure 5 | Trench 3 Details |
| Figure 6 | Trench 4 Details |
| Figure 7 | Trench 5 Details |
| Figure 8 | Trench 7 Details |
| Figure 9 | Trench 8 Details |
| Figure 10 | Historical Overlay |
| Figure 11 | Surviving Elements of Former Buildings |

Summary

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by LMO Construction Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation on Land at The Old Rectory, Church Hill, Eythorne, Kent CT15 4AE. The works have been carried out as part of a planning condition which required an archaeological evaluation in order to further characterise the potential archaeological impact from any proposed development. The archaeological programme was monitored by the Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council.

The archaeological evaluation has been successful in evaluating the proposed development site for the possibility of archaeological remains. Despite the archaeological potential of the site no early archaeological finds or features were recorded within any of the trenches. That said, the remains of what are believed to represent the Old Rectory could be seen within one of the seven trenches excavated where the foundations were visible along with an arched brick structure, possibly a drain or cellar.

The archaeological evaluation has therefore fulfilled the primary aims and objectives of the Specification and has 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 of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

Archaeological Evaluation of Land at The Old Rectory Church Hill, Eythorne, Kent CT15 4AE

NGR Site Centre: 627995 149637

Site Code: ORE-EV-24

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Mr Louis O'Shea of LMO Construction Limited to undertake an Archaeological Evaluation of land at The Old Rectory, Church Hill, Eythorne, Kent CT15 4AE (Figure 1).

1.1.2 A planning application (PAN: DOV/17/00246) for the redevelopment of the site to include eight detached dwellings, landscaping, creation of new vehicular access and parking. Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation (KCCHC), who provide an advisory service to Dover District Council (DDC), requested that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains.

1.1.3 A Condition of archaeological works in the Schedule of Conditions was attached to the Planning Decision Notice, as follows:

13) 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. These details are required prior to the commencement of the development as they form an intrinsic part of the proposal, the approval of which cannot be separated from the carrying out of the rest of the development.

1.1.4 On the basis of the present archaeological information, the Senior Archaeological Officer advising Dover District Council recommended that the proposed development should be subject to a programme of archaeological works in order to clarify the archaeological elements within the site.

1.1.5 The methodology of the archaeological evaluation phase of the investigation is based upon the KCC Site Specific Specification A and in the KCC Evaluation Manual Part B

1.1.6 The archaeological evaluation, which initially comprised the excavation of eight trenches measuring up to 25m in length and 1.8m in width, was carried out over the course of two days in September 2024 (See Table 1 below). One trench (Trench 2: See Figure 2) was omitted due to access problems. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with an archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by SWAT Archaeology (2024), prior to commencement of works.

1.2 Timetable

1.2.1 A timetable for the archaeological programme of works, to date, is provided below;

| Task | Dates | Personnel/Company |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| Submission of the Written Scheme of Investigation | November 2020 | SWAT Archaeology |
| Archaeological Evaluation – Fieldwork | 2 nd and 3 rd of September 2024 | SWAT Archaeology |
| Archaeological Evaluation Report | This document | SWAT Archaeology |

Table 1 Timetable for the archaeological programme of works

1.3 Site Description and Topography

1.3.1 The site is centred on NGR 627995 149637 to the west of Church Hill and to the south of St Peter and St Paul's Church (TR 24 NE 149), to the west is a modern block of flats (Figure 1). The site was formally occupied by a large and imposing Grade II listed three storey building; The Old Rectory, which had extensive formal gardens but following an extensive fire in 2007 was de-listed in 2008 and is now demolished.

1.3.2 The proposed site being developed broadly consists of an area which is rectangular in shape on plan, with the full boundary surrounded by mature trees including Beech, Horse Chestnut, and Yew. It is worth noting that Bindweed exists to the northwest of the site. The area available for evaluation trenching measured approximately 7,415sq.m in area.

1.3.3 The Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS:1:50,000) shows that the site is set on bedrock geology of Seaford Chalk Formation-Chalk; Superficial deposits are not recorded. The Ordnance Datum (OD) heights of the site gently slopes from 67m OD in the north to 65m OD in the south.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report has been produced to provide initial information regarding the results of the archaeological evaluation. 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.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The proposed development area (PDA) is located close to a number of archaeological sites which are identified on the KCCHER database, and which have been highlighted in the Heritage Statement dated 21st February 2017. The archaeological WSI prepared by SWAT Archaeology (2020) provides a summary of the historical and archaeological background, provided herewith;

The KCCHER records show that in the centre of the site was the former site of the Old Rectory (TR 24 NE 117). Just to the SE a listed building the Old Bakery and Wall (TR 24 NE 105) and just to the north the Church of St Peter and St Paul (TR 24 NE 149). Further afield at about 600m to the west the cropmark of a ring ditch (TR 24 NE 59).

Historic mapping (MAP 1) shows that in 1872 The Old Rectory with various outbuildings dominated the site. The 1906 OS map shows little change (MAP 2) and the 1937 OS map shows some of the outbuildings have disappeared (MAP 3). The 1940 aerial photograph shows with some clarity the Old Rectory (AP 1) as does the aerial photograph of 1960 (AP 2). By 2019 the site is level and overgrown with scrub and grass (AP 3).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The specific objectives of the archaeological fieldwork were set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (SWAT Archaeology 2020: 6.1) as stated 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.

3.2 General Aims

3.2.1 The general aims (or purpose) of the evaluation, in compliance with the ClfA *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2023), were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains;
- To record the character, date, location, and preservation of any archaeological remains on Site; and
- To record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological deposits or remain on site.

3.3 Specific Aims

3.3.1 The specific aims of the investigation were:

- To excavate eight trenches within the site to expose the surface of any underlying archaeological horizon or the natural ground;
- To clean the base and representative sections of the trench and record it in both plan and representative section;
- To partially excavate any identified archaeological features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function and, where possible, date;
- To inform the need (or otherwise) for any future archaeological works on the site by means of an illustrated report.

3.4 General Objectives

3.4.1 The objectives of the investigation were:

- To undertake the archaeological evaluation to provide further information prior to the construction of the proposed development;
- To undertake work in accordance with national and local best practices and guidelines;
- To archaeologically record any deposits, features or structures of significance);
- To analyse any remains with reference to the existing documentary evidence for historical development and land use;

- To produce a written account to include summary, site description, deposit descriptions, deposit levels (relative to Ordnance Datum) and conclusions;
- To disseminate the findings of the work in an illustrated report, integrating the findings of the archaeological evaluation to produce as comprehensive a record as possible; and
- Provide an ordered archive.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the Specification (SWAT Archaeology 2020) and carried out in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (CIfA 2023).

4.2 Fieldwork

- 4.2.1 A total of seven evaluation trenches were excavated, as shown on Figure 2, and Plate 1, out of the eight proposed. Excavation was carried out using a 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.
- 4.2.2 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.
- 4.2.3 On completion, the trenches were made safe and left open in order to provide the opportunity for a curatorial monitoring visit. Backfilling was carried out once all recording, survey, and monitoring had been completed.

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 OD 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 and drone 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 (101), whilst the cut of the feature is shown as [101]. 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 All trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. Trenches were positioned in order to cover as many areas of the site as possible as set out in the WSI (Plate 1).
- 5.1.2 The site, as shown on Figure 2 provides the trench layout with Figures 3-9 illustrating the results for each individual archaeological evaluation trench with supporting Figures 10-11; Plates 1-15 consist of photographs of features and selected trenches that have been provided to supplement the text.
- 5.1.3 Appendix 1 provides the stratigraphic sequence and contextual information for all trenches, with the location of Representative Sections provided on each Trench plan.

5.2 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

- 5.2.1 A relatively consistent stratigraphic sequence was recorded across the site comprising topsoil and subsoil which overlay the natural geological drift deposits. Variation in the natural geology are included with trench descriptions in Appendix 2.

5.3 Archaeological Narrative

Trench 1 (Figure 3, Plates 2-4)

- 5.3.1 Within the northern extent of the site (Figure 2), Trench 1 was excavated on an E-W alignment and measured approximately 25m in length, 1.8m in width with a maximum depth of 0.76m (Figure 3). Natural geological deposits (102) were recorded at levels ranging from 66.50m OD and 66.92m OD, below the landscaped topsoil (101).
- 5.3.2 At both extents of the site the natural geology (102) was clearly present (Figure 3). This had been truncated on the eastern extent of the trench by NW-SE orientated wall (106) which measured 0.45m in width with a NE-SW return measuring 0.6m. To the west a similar parallel wall (103) was recorded, within demolition material (104). Further excavation of (104) was not carried out at this stage due to health and safety considerations. To the west, wall (105) was orientated NE-SW, partially visible below and within demolition deposits (104). Hand excavation of the lower visible extent of this wall revealed the presence of a brick arch, possibly a basement opening or a drainage culvert (Plate 4). Modern plastic conduit was fixed to the arch.
- 5.3.3 No archaeological finds or features predating the 18th century were present in Trench 1.

Trench 2 (Figure 2)

- 5.3.4 Trench 2 was located within the central area of the site, south of Trench 1, on an N-S alignment and measured 25m in length (Figure 2). This trench was positioned over existing garden landscape features (steps and patio) and spoil mound and so it was therefore decided that this trench would be left out of the current evaluation. The KCC Senior was notified of this decision during the fieldwork.

Trench 3 (Figure 4, Plate 5)

- 5.3.5 Within the northeastern area of the site (Figure 2) adjacent to the eastern boundary, Trench 3 was excavated on an E-W alignment and measured approximately 20m in length, 1.8m in width with a maximum depth of 0.89m (Figure 4). This trench was reduced in length due the presence of onsite obstructions. As with the two former trenches, steps were cut into the ends of the trench to provide safe access/egress.
- 5.3.6 Natural geological deposits (303) were recorded at a level of approximately 65.39m OD to 66.02m, below a stratigraphic sequence that comprised topsoil (301) over subsoil (302). A modern services trench was present at the eastern extent of the trench, where the subsoil was left intact. No archaeological finds or features were present.

Trench 4 (Figure 5, Plate 6)

- 5.3.7 Within the central western extent of the site (Figure 2), Trench 4 was excavated on an NE-SW alignment and measured approximately 18.75m in length, 1.8m in width, with a maximum depth of 0.89m (Figure 5). Natural geological deposits (403) were recorded at a level of approximately 68m OD, c. 0.33m below the existing ground surface, no archaeological finds or features were present.

Trench 5 (Figure 6, Plates 7-8)

- 5.3.8 Within the central southern extent of the site (Figure 2), Trench 5 was excavated on an E-W alignment and measured approximately 21.5m in length, 1.8m in width, with a maximum depth of 1.07m (Figure 6). Natural geological deposits (504) were recorded at a level of approximately 66.90m OD, underlying surviving subsoil (503) which was sealed by a layer of redeposited chalk (502), presumably deposited to create a level terrace for extant garden landscaping features.

- 5.3.9 No archaeological finds or features were present in Trench 5.

Trench 6 (Figure 7, Plate 9)

- 5.3.10 Trench 6 was located in the central southern extent of the area and measured 24m in length, had a width of 1.8m and an average depth of between 0.49m and 0.89m in an N-S orientation. Topsoil (601) overlay subsoil (602) which sealed natural geology (603) on levels between 66.51m OD and 67.38m OD. Two linear parallel drains were recorded within this trench, no archaeological finds or features were present.

Trench 7 (Figure 8, Plate 10)

- 5.3.11 Within the southeastern corner extent of the site (Figure 2), Trench 7 was excavated on an E-W alignment and measured approximately 21m in length, 1.8m in width, with a maximum depth of 0.77m (Figure 8). Natural geological deposits (704) were recorded at a level of approximately 65m OD, c. 0.70m below the existing ground surface (Plate 10). The stratigraphic sequence within this trench differed from other trenches recorded on site, comprising topsoil (701) over subsoil (702) which sat atop a layer of colluvium (703) which sealed natural (704) geology. This trench was excavated within the lowest area of the site.

- 5.3.12 No archaeological finds or features were present in Trench 7.

Trench 8 (Figure 9, Plates 11)

- 5.3.13 Trench 8 was located within the south-west extent of the site and measured 25m in length with a maximum depth of 0.51m. This E-W orientated trench contained a stratigraphic sequence comprising topsoil (801) overlying subsoil (802) which sealed natural geology (803) recorded at an average level of approximately 67.50m OD.
- 5.3.14 No archaeological finds or features were recorded in Trench 8

6 FINDS

6.1 Overview

- 6.1.1 Although no significant finds were recorded within any of the excavated trenches, perambulation of the site resulted in the discovery of discarded grave markers, architectural fragments, and floor tile (Plate 12). These finds were along the western boundary wall, closest to the existing church. It is suspected that more survive on site.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The archaeological investigation on Land at The Old Rectory, Church Hill, Eythorne, Kent has investigated the extents of the proposed development area using seven trenches, measuring between 18.75m and 25m in length and 1.8m in width. The natural geology was encountered within all trenches at an average depth of approximately 0.32 and 1.07m below the existing ground surface, directly underlying modern sequences of topsoil, made ground, subsoil with clays and chalk.

7.2 Archaeological Narrative

- 7.2.1 Despite the archaeological potential of the site no early archaeological finds or features were recorded within any of the trenches. The recording of a preserved natural geology directly below an intact subsoil in the majority of the trenches would certainly suggest that preservation conditions are reasonably favourable, particularly for earlier archaeological periods.
- 7.2.2 What remains of interest, however, is the former 'Old Rectory' (Plates 14-15), that stood on the site from the early 18th century until November 2007 when a fire destroyed the building. Subsequently the remains of the structure, and any associated structures within the site were raised to the ground and the site was levelled. Despite that, elements do survive (Figure 11). The rear landscape patio and steps remain intact, as does the main eastern garden wall with arched

gateway. Along the northwestern extent of the site an additional brick wall with steps may be associated with a building shown on historical mapping (Figure 10), now largely replaced by the existing road access to Our Lady's Flats (Figure 2)

- 7.2.3 The remains of the Old Rectory itself are recorded within Trench 1 (Figure 10). A bricked arch surrounded by demolished brickwork may form part of a former basement or drainage culvert (Plate 4, Figure 3). The presence of intact natural chalk and clay outside of wall (106) and the westernmost chalk natural (102) certainly would suggest the presence of a basement that may remain largely intact below the recorded demolition rubble (104).

7.3 Conclusions

- 7.3.1 The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification and has assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The area available for evaluation measured 7,415sq.m with the evaluation sample size being 4.4%.
- 7.3.2 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.

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; ClfA 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 and A4 graphics. The Site Archive will be retained at SWAT Archaeology offices until such time it can be transferred to a Kent Museum.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1.1 SWAT Archaeology would like to thank Mr Louis O'Shea of LMO Construction Limited for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Ben Found, Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council, for his advice and assistance.

- 9.1.2 David Britchfield BA (Hons) MCIfA carried out the archaeological fieldwork; illustrations were produced by Ravelin Archaeological Services. David Britchfield produced the draft text for this report. The Project Manager for the project was Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA, FRSA of SWAT Archaeology.

10 REFERENCES

ADS 2013. Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice

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* (updated 2020)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023, *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

Department of the Environment, 2010, *Planning for the Historic Environment*, Planning (PPS 5) HMSO.

English Heritage 2002. Environmental Archaeology; a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines

English Heritage, 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE).

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 (2023) *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation on Land at The Old Rectory, Church Hill, Eythorne, Kent CT15 4AE*

Websites

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: <https://www.archaeologists.net/>

British Geological Society (BGS): <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/>

Kent County Council Historic Environment Record: <https://webapps.kent.gov.uk/>

<https://elvingtonandeythorneheritage.org.uk/gallery/eythorne-village-gallery/>

<https://www.kentonline.co.uk/kent/news/country-home-goes-up-in-flames-a33500/>

11 APPENDIX 1 – TRENCH TABLES

Table 2 Stratigraphic Sequence Trench 1

| Dimensions: 23.00m x 1.8m Maximum Depth: 0.76m Ground Level: 66.98m OD – 67.33m OD | | | | |
|--|---------|----------------|--|------------|
| Context | Section | Interpretation | Description | Depth (m) |
| (101) | RS 1/1 | Topsoil | Mid to dark grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone | 0.00-0.41 |
| (102) | RS 1/1 | Natural | Compact grey, white chalk | 0.41+ |
| | | | | |
| (101) | RS 1/2 | Topsoil | Mid to dark grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone | 0.00-0.38 |
| (104) | RS 1/2 | Demolition | Mixed hardcore comprising bricks and stone with occasional plastic and glass | 0.38-0.70+ |
| | | | | |
| (101) | RS 1/3 | Topsoil | Mid to dark grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone | 0.00-0.45 |
| (102) | RS 1/3 | Natural | Mid brown, orange silt clay with moderate angular stone | 0.45+ |
| | | | | |
| (103) | Plan | Structure | Red brick wall with pale yellow bonding mortar | 0.69+ |
| (105) | Plan | Structure | Red brick wall with pale yellow bonding mortar | 0.51+ |
| (106) | Plan | Structure | Red brick wall with pale yellow bonding mortar | 0.45+ |

Table 3 Stratigraphic Sequence Trench 2

| Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m Maximum Depth: N/A Ground Level: 67.02m OD – 67.63m OD | | | | |
|---|---------|----------------|-------------|-----------|
| Context | Section | Interpretation | Description | Depth (m) |
| (201) | RS 2/1 | Surface | Made ground | 0.00+ |

* Trench 2 was not excavated

Table 4 Stratigraphic Sequence Trench 3

| Dimensions: 20m x 1.8m Maximum Depth: 0.89m Ground Level: 66.28m OD – 66.94m OD | | | | |
|---|---------|----------------|--|-----------|
| Context | Section | Interpretation | Description | Depth (m) |
| (301) | RS 3/1 | Topsoil | Mid to dark grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone and rare charcoal flecks, topped with grass | 0.00-0.18 |

| Dimensions: 20m x 1.8m Maximum Depth: 0.89m Ground Level: 66.28m OD – 66.94m OD | | | | |
|---|--------|---------|--|------------|
| (302) | RS 3/1 | Subsoil | Mid grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone | 0.18-0.45 |
| (303) | RS 3/1 | Natural | Mid brown, orange silt clay with moderate angular stone | 0.45-0.65+ |
| | | | | |
| (301) | RS 3/2 | Topsoil | Mid to dark grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone and rare charcoal flecks, topped with grass | 0.00-0.24 |
| (302) | RS 3/2 | Subsoil | Mid grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone | 0.24-0.44 |
| (303) | RS 3/2 | Natural | Mid brown, orange silt clay with moderate angular stone | 0.44-0.89+ |

Table 5 Stratigraphic Sequence Trench 4

| Dimensions: 18.75m x 1.8m Maximum Depth: 0.32m Ground Level: 68.00m OD – 68.41m OD | | | | |
|--|---------|----------------|--|------------|
| Context | Section | Interpretation | Description | Depth (m) |
| (401) | RS 4/1 | Topsoil | Mid to dark grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone and rare charcoal flecks, topped with grass | 0.00-0.21 |
| (402) | RS 4/1 | Subsoil | Mid grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone | 0.21-0.29 |
| (403) | RS 4/1 | Natural | Compact white, grey chalk with natural light brown silt clay stripping | 0.29-0.32+ |
| | | | | |
| (401) | RS 4/2 | Topsoil | Mid to dark grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone and rare charcoal flecks, topped with grass | 0.00-0.19 |
| (402) | RS 4/2 | Subsoil | Mid grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone | 0.19-0.33 |
| (403) | RS 4/2 | Natural | Compact white, grey chalk with natural light brown silt clay stripping | 0.33+ |

Table 6 Stratigraphic Sequence Trench 5

| Dimensions: 21.5m x 1.8m Maximum Depth: 1.07m Ground Level: 67.42m OD – 68.05m OD | | | | |
|---|---------|----------------|--|-----------|
| Context | Section | Interpretation | Description | Depth (m) |
| (501) | RS 5/1 | Topsoil | Mid to dark grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone and rare charcoal flecks, topped with grass | 0.00-0.37 |
| (502) | RS 5/1 | Formation | Redeposited white, grey chalk, relatively sterile | 0.37+ |
| | | | | |
| (501) | RS 5/2 | Topsoil | Mid to dark grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone and rare charcoal flecks, topped with grass | 0.00-0.37 |
| (503) | RS 5/2 | Subsoil | Mid grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone | 0.37-0.68 |
| (504) | RS 5/2 | Natural | Mid brown, orange silt clay with moderate angular stone. Chalk stripping towards the east | 0.68-1.07 |

Table 7 Stratigraphic Sequence Trench 6

| Dimensions: 24m x 1.8m Maximum Depth: 0.89m Ground Level: 2.76m OD – 3.25m OD | | | | |
|---|---------|----------------|--|-----------|
| Context | Section | Interpretation | Description | Depth (m) |
| (601) | RS 6/1 | Topsoil | Mid to dark grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone and rare charcoal flecks, topped with grass | 0.00-0.35 |
| (602) | RS 6/1 | Made ground | Mid grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone | 0.35-0.76 |
| (603) | RS 6/1 | Subsoil | Mid brown, orange silt clay with moderate angular stone. | 0.76-0.89 |
| | | | | |
| (601) | RS 6/2 | Topsoil | Mid to dark grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone and rare charcoal flecks, topped with grass | 0.00-0.33 |
| (602) | RS 6/2 | Made ground | Mid grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone | 0.33-0.41 |
| (603) | RS 6/2 | Subsoil | Mid brown, orange silt clay with moderate angular stone. | 0.41-0.49 |

Table 8 Stratigraphic Sequence Trench 7

| Dimensions: 21m x 1.8m Maximum Depth: 0.77m Ground Level: 65.71m OD – 66.34m OD | | | | |
|---|---------|----------------|--|------------|
| Context | Section | Interpretation | Description | Depth (m) |
| (701) | RS 7/1 | Topsoil | Mid to dark grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone and rare charcoal flecks, topped with grass | 0.00-0.21 |
| (702) | RS 7/1 | Subsoil | Mid grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone | 0.21-0.41 |
| (703) | RS 7/1 | Colluvium | Mid brown, orange silt clay with moderate angular stone. | 0.41-0.58 |
| (704) | RS 7/1 | Natural | Dark red brown silt clay with moderate angular stone. | 0.58-0.61+ |
| | | | | |
| (701) | RS 7/2 | Topsoil | Mid to dark grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone and rare charcoal flecks, topped with grass | 0.00-0.34 |
| (702) | RS 7/2 | Subsoil | Mid grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone | 0.34-0.58 |
| (703) | RS 7/2 | Colluvium | Mid brown, orange silt clay with moderate angular stone. | 0.58-0.62 |
| (704) | RS 7/2 | Natural | Dark red brown silt clay with moderate angular stone. | 0.62-0.77+ |

Table 9 Stratigraphic Sequence Trench 8

| Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m Maximum Depth: 0.51m Ground Level: 2.25m OD – 2.78m OD | | | | |
|---|---------|----------------|--|-----------|
| Context | Section | Interpretation | Description | Depth (m) |
| (801) | RS 8/1 | Topsoil | Mid to dark grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone and rare charcoal flecks, topped with grass | 0.00-0.24 |
| (802) | RS 8/1 | Subsoil | Mid grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone | 0.24-0.43 |
| (803) | RS 8/1 | Natural | Mid brown, orange silt clay with moderate angular stone. Chalk stripping towards the west | 0.43+ |
| | | | | |

| Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m Maximum Depth: 0.51m Ground Level: 2.25m OD – 2.78m OD | | | | |
|---|--------|---------|--|-----------|
| (801) | RS 8/2 | Topsoil | Mid to dark grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone and rare charcoal flecks, topped with grass | 0.00=0.28 |
| (802) | RS 8/2 | Subsoil | Mid grey, brown silty clay with occasional angular stone | 0.28-0.51 |
| (803) | RS 8/2 | Natural | Mid brown, orange silt clay with moderate angular stone. Chalk stripping towards the west | 0.51+ |

12 APPENDIX 2 – HER FORM

Site Name: Land at The Old Rectory, Church Hill, Eythorne, Kent CT15 4AE

SWAT Site Code: ORE-EV-24

Site Address: As above

Summary. *Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by LMO Construction Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation on Land at The Old Rectory, Church Hill, Eythorne, Kent CT15 4AE. The works have been carried out as part of a planning condition which required an archaeological evaluation in order to further characterise the potential archaeological impact from any proposed development. The archaeological programme was monitored by the Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council.*

The archaeological evaluation has been successful in evaluating the proposed development site for the possibility of archaeological remains. Despite the archaeological potential of the site no early archaeological finds or features were recorded within any of the trenches. That said, the remains of what are believed to represent the Old Rectory could be seen within one of the seven trenches excavated where the foundations were visible along with an arched brick structure, possibly a drain or cellar.

The archaeological evaluation has therefore fulfilled the primary aims and objectives of the Specification and has 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 of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

District/Unitary: Ashford Borough Council & Kent County Council

Period(s): 19th century and Modern

NGR (centre of site to eight figures) NGR 627995 149637

Type of Archaeological work: Archaeological Evaluation

Date of recording: September 2024

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

Geology: Bedrock geology of Seaford Chalk Formation-Chalk; Superficial deposits are not recorded.

Title and author of accompanying report: D Britchfield (2024) Archaeological Evaluation of Land at The Old Rectory, Church Hill, Eythorne, Kent CT15 4AE. SWAT Archaeology Ref. ORE-EV-2024

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

Contact at Unit: Paul Wilkinson

Date: 16/09/2024

PLATES



Plate 1 Aerial photograph of trenches following excavation



Plate 2 Trench 1, viewed from the west



Plate 3 Trench 1, viewed from the west



Plate 4 Trench 1, Wall (105) with arched brickwork



Plate 5 Trench 3, viewed from the east



Plate 6 Trench 4, viewed from the southwest



Plate 7 Trench 5, viewed from the northeast



Plate 8 Trench 5, redeposited chalk (502)



Plate 9 Trench 6, viewed from the south



Plate 10 Trench 7, viewed from the east



Plate 11 Trench 8, viewed from the east



Plate 12 A selection of grave markers and architectural fragments recovered from the ground surface



Plate 13 Floor tile recovered from the ground surface



Plate 14 The Old Rectory, viewed from the north (c/o elvingtonandeythorneheritage.org.uk)



Plate 15 The Old Rectory, viewed from the northwest (c/o elvingtonandeythorneheritage.org.uk)

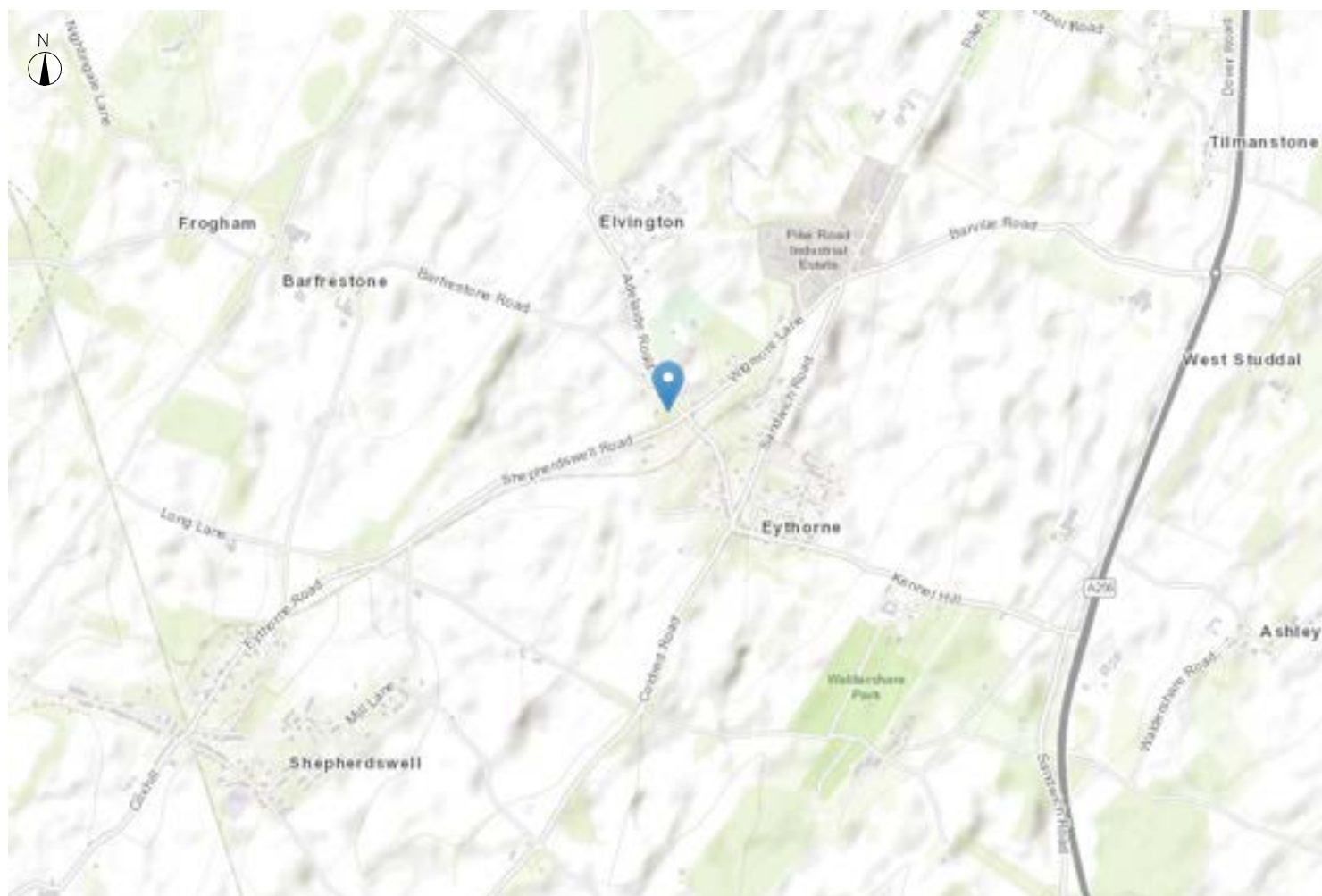
FIGURES



Map of UK (NTS)

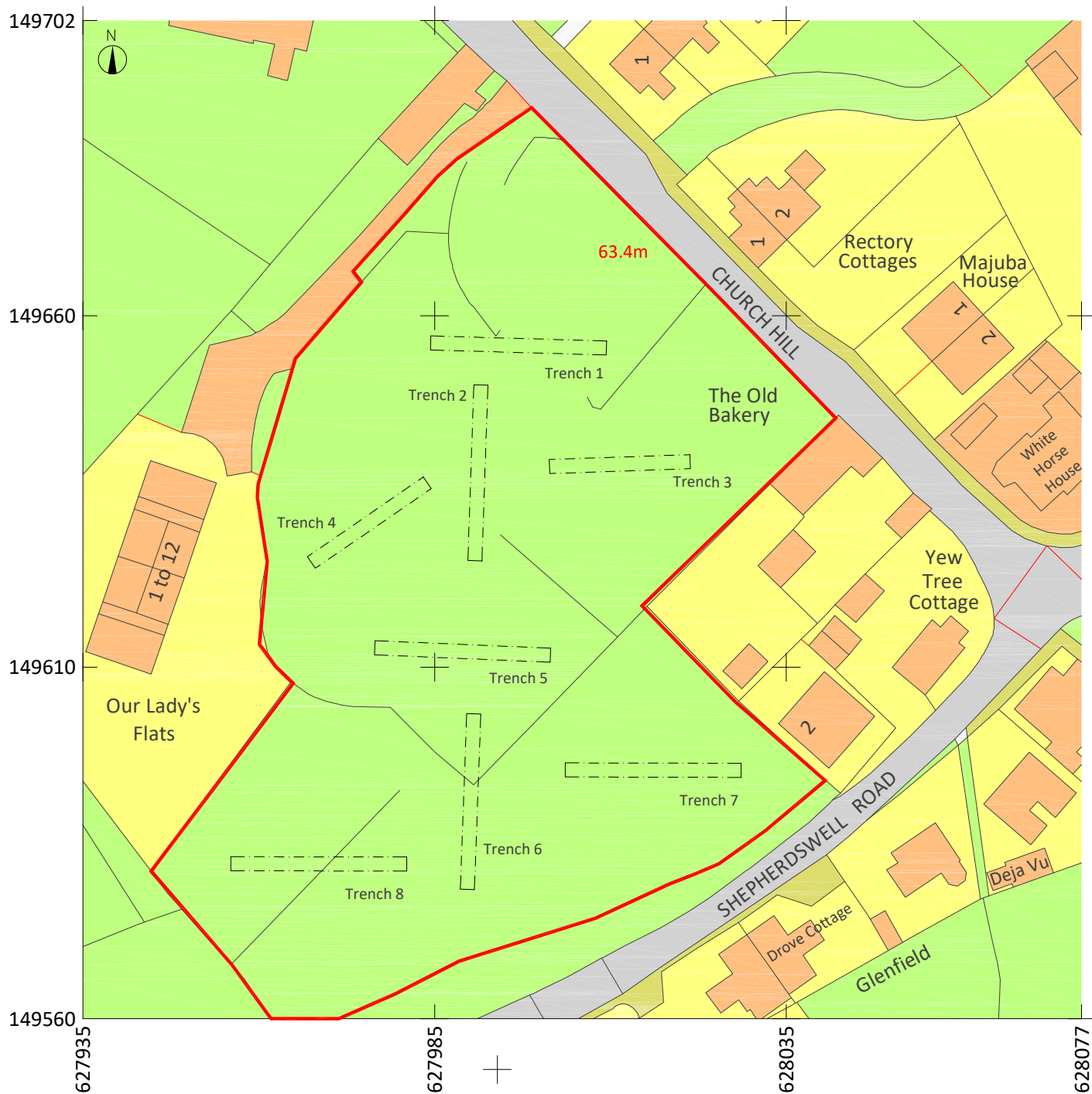


Map of Kent (NTS)



Courtesy of National Library of Scotland

Figure 1 Site Location Plan



Key

— Site boundary

- - - Trench and number

0m 50m

Figure 2 Site Plan

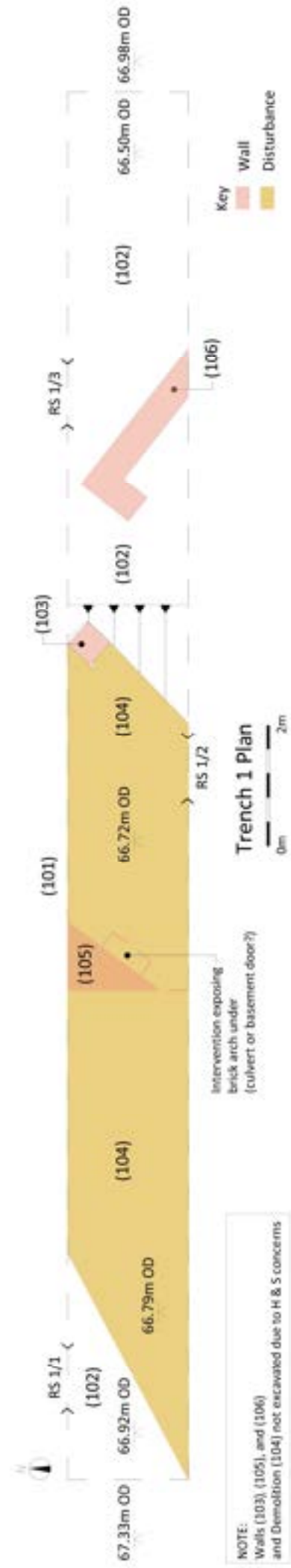
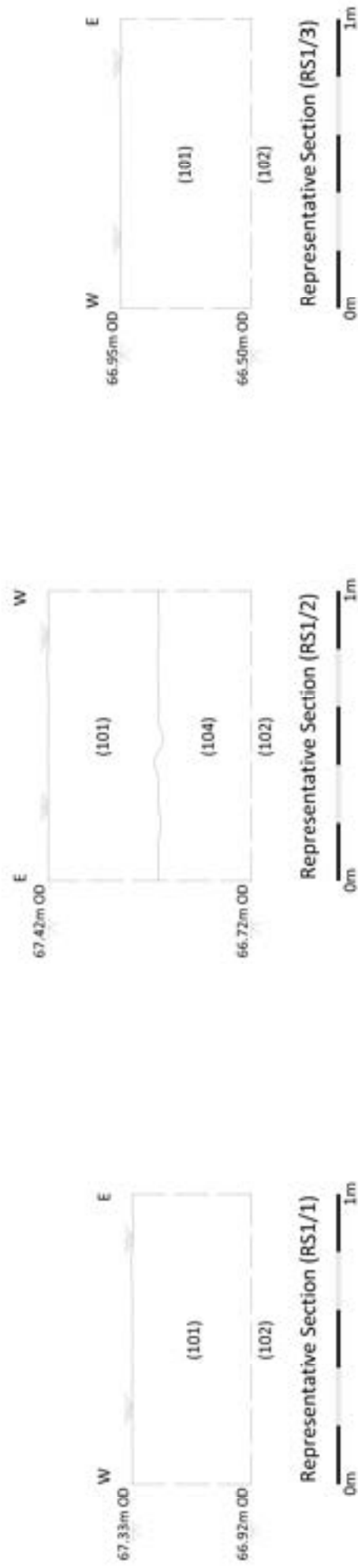


Figure 3 Trench 1 Details

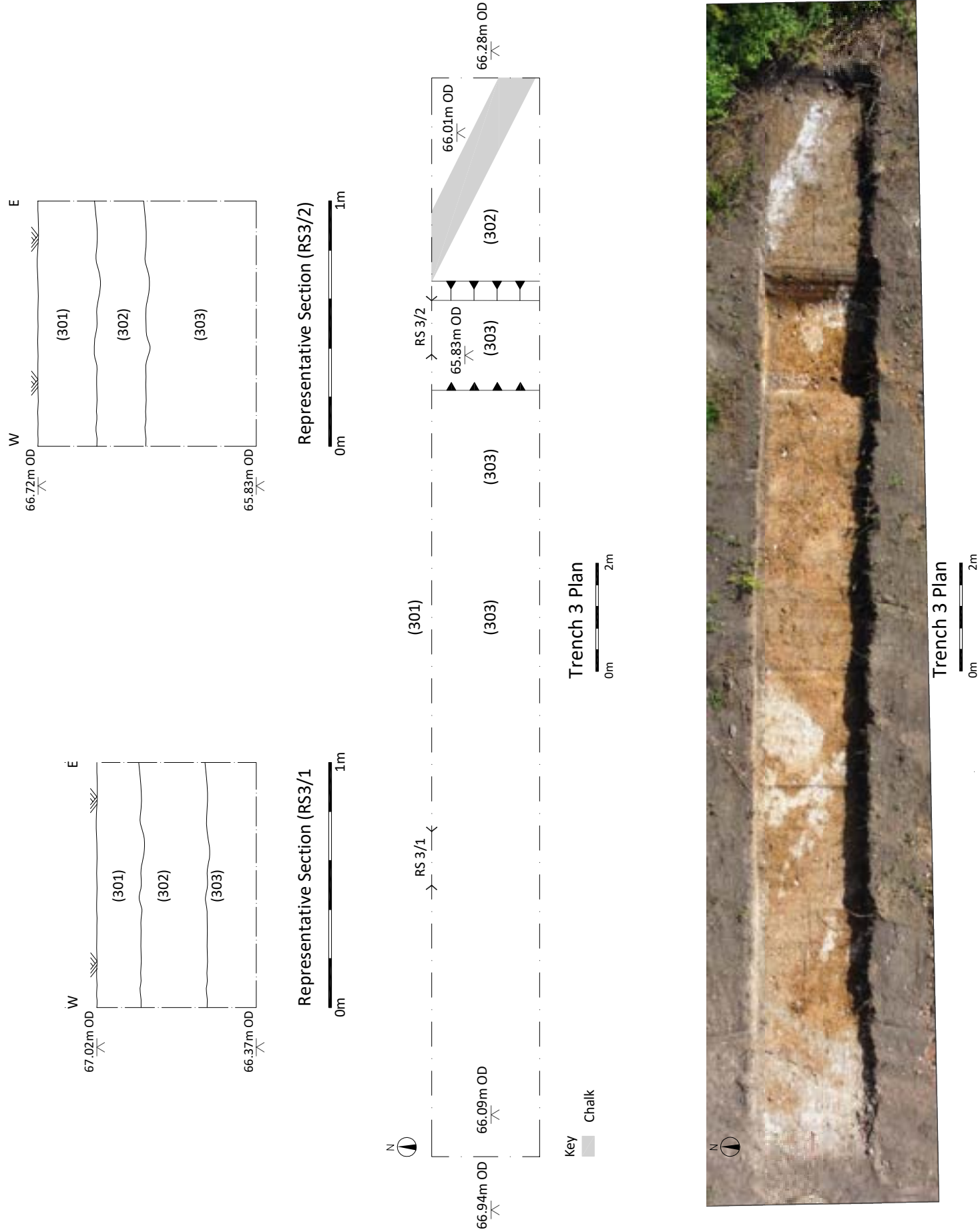
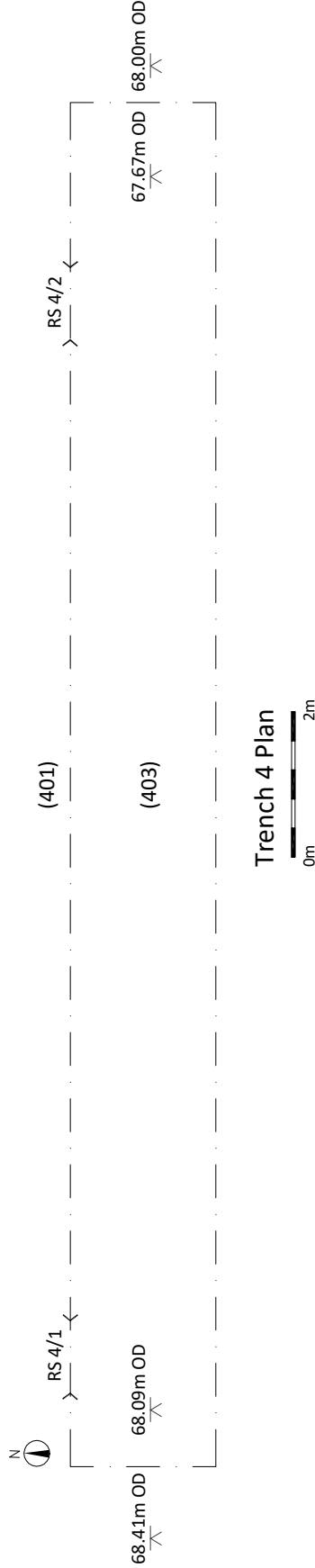
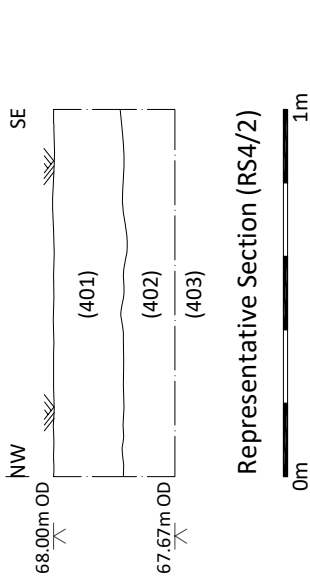
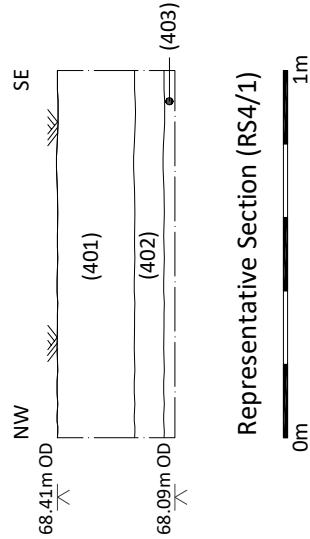
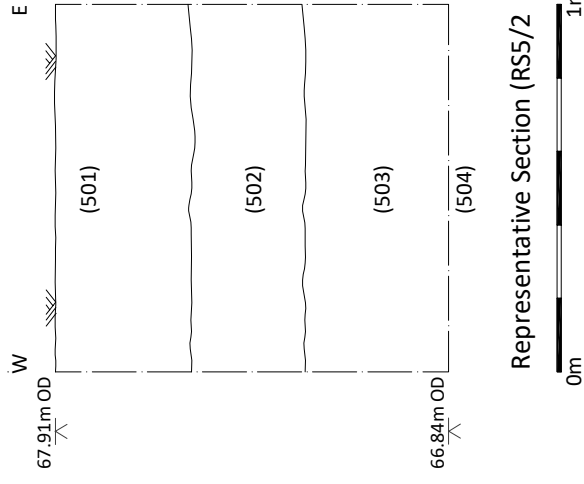


Figure 4 Trench 3 Details

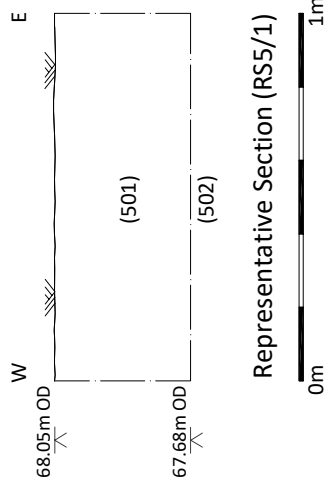


Trench 4 Plan

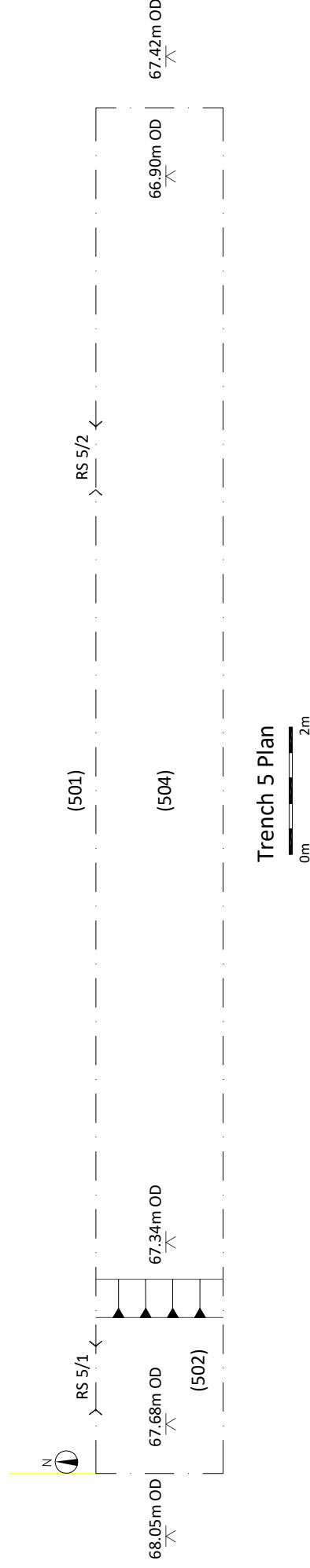
Figure 5 Trench 4 Details



Representative Section (RS5/2)



Representative Section (RS5/1)



Trench 5 Plan



Trench 5 Plan

Figure 6 Trench 5 Details

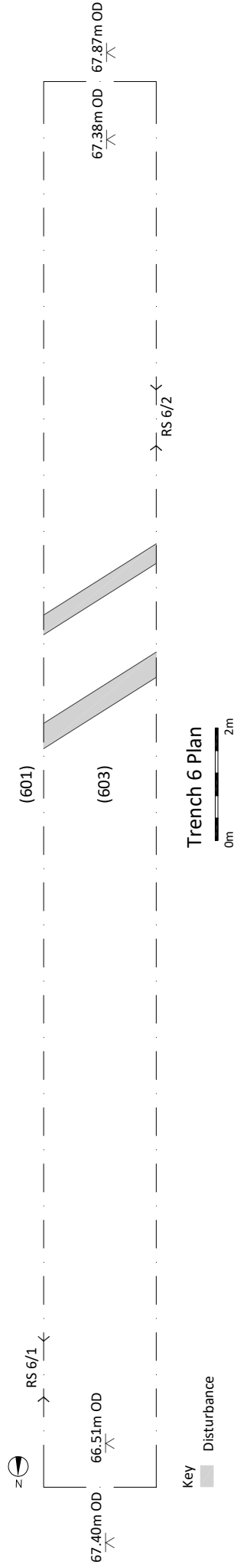
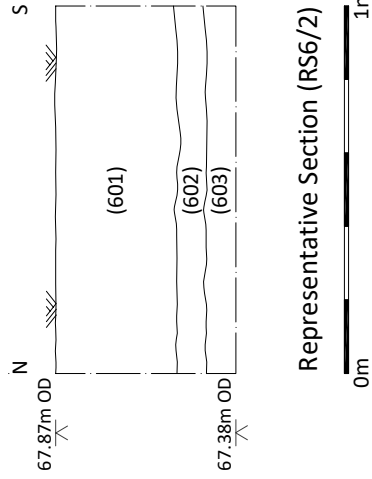
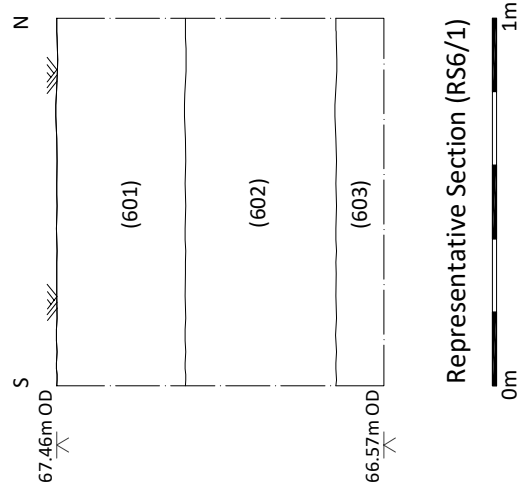


Figure 7 Trench 6 Details

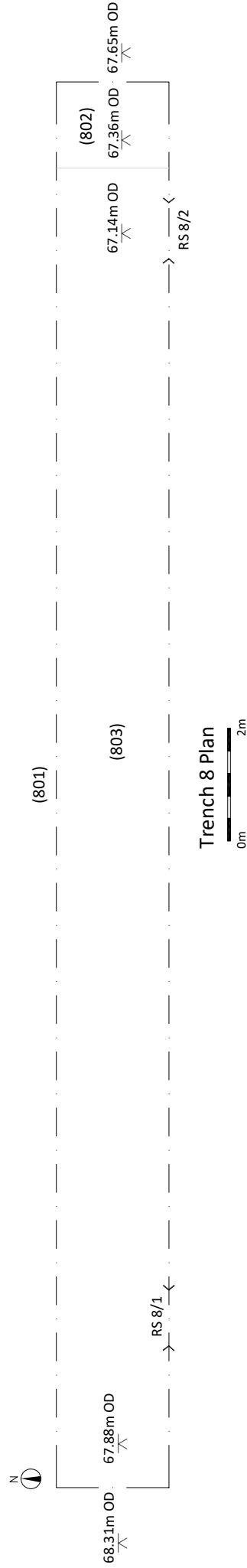
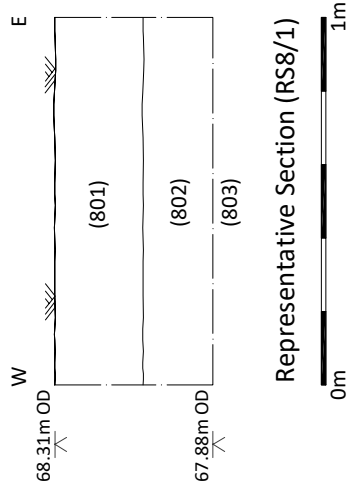
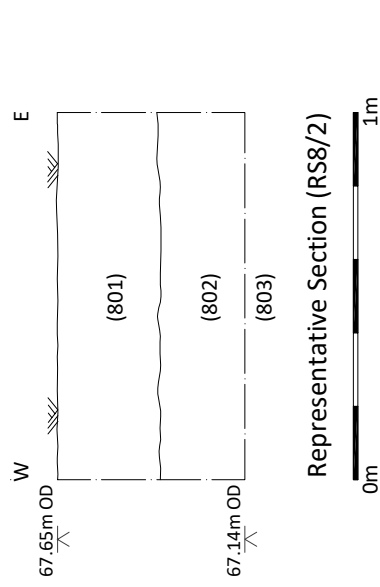


Figure 9 Trench 8 Details

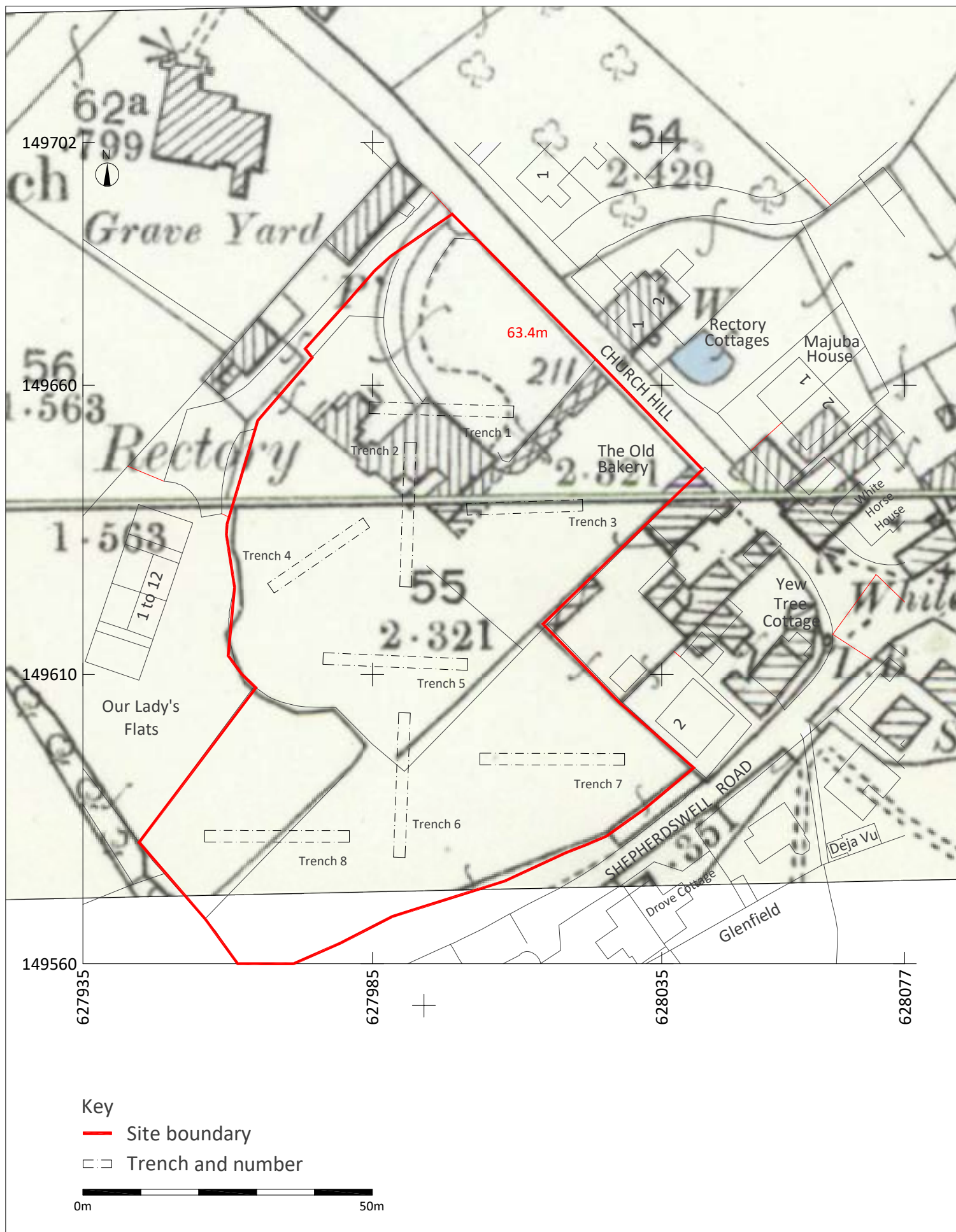


Figure 10 Hitorical Map Overlay

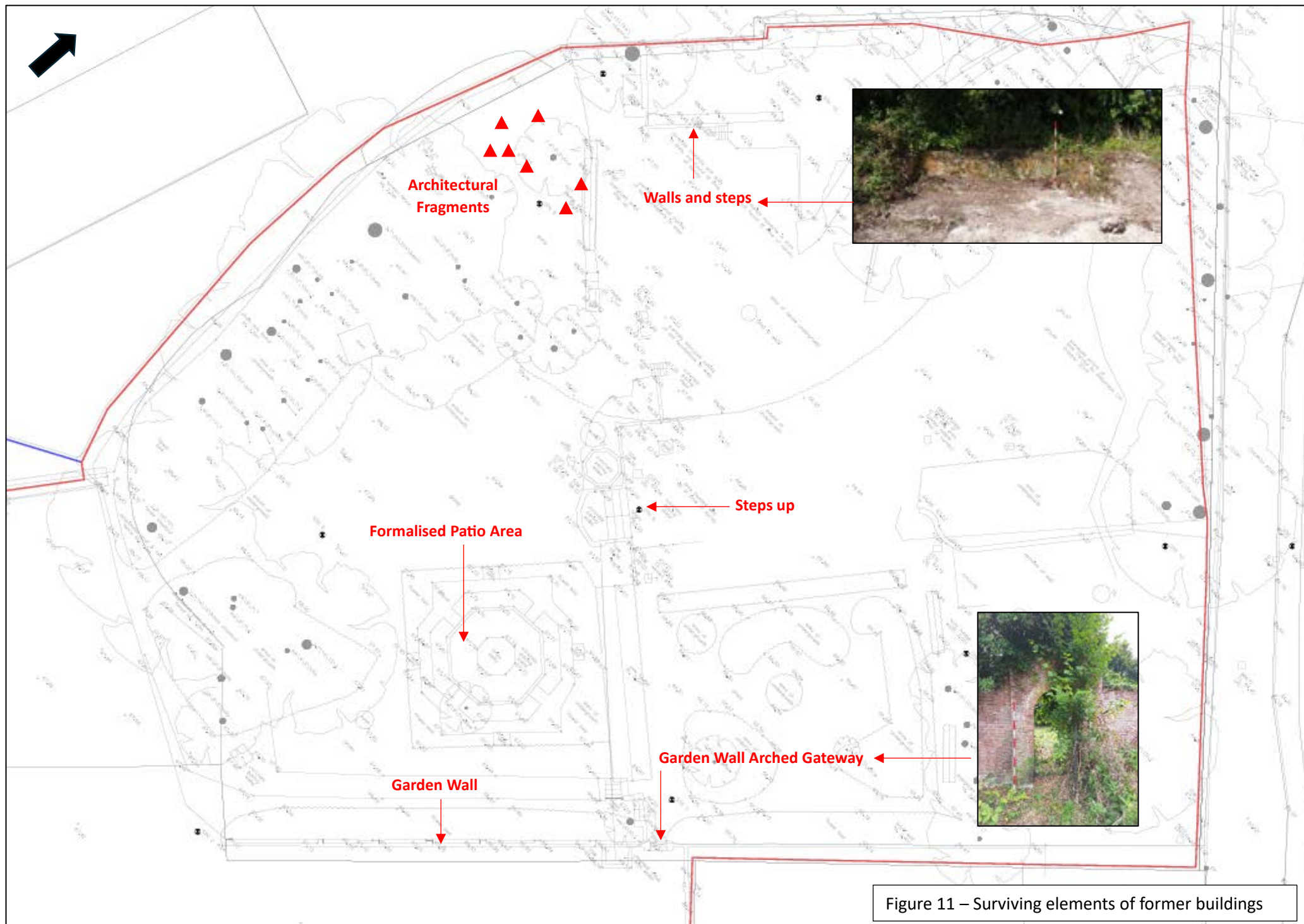


Figure 11 – Surviving elements of former buildings