Archaeological Evaluation of Land at High Meadow, Sandling Road, Saltwood, Hythe, Kent CT21 4QJ

Centred on NGR: 615428 135713

Site Code: HMS-EV-24
Planning Policy Ref: (23/0159/FH)
V1
24/4/2024

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Summary

Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) carried out an archaeological evaluation of Land at High Meadow, Sandling Road, Saltwood, Hythe, Kent CT21 4QJ. A planning application (23/0159/FH) was granted by Folkestone & Hythe District Council for the erection of a replacement dwelling (involving the demolition of the existing fire damaged property) plus two additional dwellings to the rear of the site and associated external works.

The work was carried out by SWAT Archaeology between the 9th and the 10th of April 2024, in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological produced by SWAT Archaeology (Wilkinson. P, 2024) and in discussion with the Senior Archaeological Officer at KCCHC.

The evaluation, comprising of 3 trenches, identified a small, limited presence of mostly undated archaeological activity within the proposed development area with one linear dating to the Early Medieval/ Medieval Period. Archaeological remains were recorded in 2 of 3 trenches excavated. A total of 4 archaeological features were identified during the evaluation as well as an isolated grey sandy silt deposit at the top of the site. A total of 2 hand excavated interventions were implemented into identified archaeological features and a single Test Pit was excavated into the grey, sandy silt geological deposit to ascertain the character, nature, and date of features and to establish the stratigraphic relationships between features.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Clarus Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation of Land at High Meadow, Sandling Road, Saltwood, Hythe, Kent CT21 4QJ.

1.2. The evaluation comprised of 3 trenches measuring approximately 25m x 1.8m in a layout previously agreed by Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation department (KCCHC). The layout was designed strategically to evaluate the specific areas of the proposed development area (PDA) where archaeology would be impacted by development, targeting the footprint of proposed buildings on the site, with the exception of the replacement building due to the significant impact from the existing fire damaged property.

1.3. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) previously produced by SWAT Archaeology (Wilkinson. P, 2024) and in discussion with the Senior Archaeological Officer at KCCHC. The evaluation was undertaken between the 9th and the 10th of April 2024.

1.4. The requirement for an archaeological assessment to ascertain the extent, character and significance of buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area (PDA) was stated in Condition 19 of Planning Decision Notice (23/0159/FH).

1.5. This report summarizes the results of the archaeological evaluation and considers the potential impact to the archaeological resource resulting from the proposed development in order to aid and inform KCCHC decision on what further archaeological mitigation will be required.

2. Site Description, Topography and Geology

2.1. The site covers approximately 0.33 hectares and is located south of Sandling Road west of Freshfield Lane and northeast of Highfield Close in the village of Saltwood and with the Brockhill Country Park to the southwest and Brockhill Art College to the west. The PDA is bounded to the northeast by Sandling Road, with the remainder of the site bounded by residential properties.

2.2. The British Geological Survey (BGS) of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the PDA (Proposed Development Area) is set on bedrock geology of Sandgate Formation- Sandstone, Siltstone and Mudstone. This was supported by the on-site findings of bright sandy silt geology, with the exception of an isolated mid grey sandy silt deposit at the North of the site.

2.3. Topographically the site is located towards the top of a hill with the centre of site at approximately 69m AOD. The site is, however, terraced with the southern roughly 1/3 of the site at a level c.1.3m lower. The site overlooks the western end of Hythe.

2.4. The site conditions are markedly different between the southern and northern terrace. On the lower southern terrace (where trenches 1 & 2 were located), the ground cover is a grass lawn with frequent trees and bushes as well as a deep excavation from the site of a small c.10m x 5m swimming pool, visible on aerial photographs. The upper, northern terrace is the former site of the fire damaged property, and its ground conditions are significantly impacted by building works, including the deep cellar of the fire damaged property. Between the two terraces there is a brick retaining wall.

3. Planning Background

3.1. A planning application was granted by Folkestone & Hythe District Council on the 11th of August 2023 (23/0159/FH) for the proposed replacement dwelling (involving the demolition of the existing fire damaged property) plus two additional dwellings to the rear of the site and associated external works. A Condition of archaeological works in the Schedule of Conditions were attached to the Planning Decision Notice (Condition 19, 23/0159/FH) and was:

(19) No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of:

i) archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority; and

ii) following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

***Reason**: To ensure appropriate assessment of the archaeological implications of any development proposals and the subsequent mitigation of adverse impacts through preservation in situ or by record.*

3.2. On the basis of the present archaeological information. KCCHC advising Folkestone & Hythe 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.

3.3. This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation of Land at High Meadow, Sandling Road, Saltwood, Hythe, Kent CT21 4QJ, carried out by SWAT Archaeology. The evaluation, which comprised of 3 evaluation trenches measuring between 24 and 14.5m in length and 1.8m in width, was conducted in April 2024 according to the agreed written specification (Wilkinson. P, 2024).

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1. Introduction

The site is located within the village of Saltwood that has records back to at least the Saxon Period. A Conservation Area Appraisal of Satlwood was commission by Shepway District Council in 2006 (Warshaw, J. et al 2006) that highlighted the archaeological significance of features such as the Satlwood Castle as well as characterising the features of the village with a gradually developing residential centre around The Green and Village hall, with a wider rural landscape noted as unchanged for millennia. Historic map regression within this study highlighted the 16th century Symonson Map illustrated the early relationship between St Leonards church at Hythe with St Peters and St Pauls Church in Satwood and the Castle. 18th century map sources show the village road layout to be exactly the same as the modern day, with the buildings around The Green and The Rectory making up the residential buildings within the village. Below is a detailed overview of the known historical and archaeological landscape surrounding Site.

4.2. **Prehistoric (to c. AD43**)

There is limited known archaeological records for pre-medieval activity within the immediate vicinity, with the only Kent Historical Environment Record (KHER) result within 500m of the site being a probable Bronze Age bowl barrow (TR 13 NE 20) situated approximately 560m northwest of the Site.

Approximately 800m north northwest of the site was the location of a Late Bronze Age founders hoard (TR 13 NE 8) found at Hayne Hill in 1872. The hoard a good example of a Late Bronze Age metal workers collection of pieces for recasting.

There are also a number of ancient tracks and holloways (TR 13 W 155 and TR 13 NW 154) that run through the landscape that are still in use today.

4.3. Romano-British (c. AD43 to c. AD410)

In 1874 the corner of a substantial Roman building (TR 12 NW 8), possibly a villa, was discovered in Harp Wood, 750m southwest of the Site.

Approximately 800m northeast of the site is the location Romano-British burial (TR 13 NE 69).

There is some speculation that Saltwood Castle, located 726m northeast of the Site, may have been erected on the site of a Roman fortification due to it's prominent position overlooking the coast and Hythe, though this is disputed as there has been to date no archaeological evidence for this.

4.4. Saxon to Medieval (c. AD410 to c. AD1485)

Records indicate that Saltwood was providing wood, in 833AD, for the fires used for salt production on Romney Marsh. The name Saltwood derives from its past of salt production, in which large wood fires were used to evaporate the water off the salt marsh flats (Warshaw et al, 2006).

In 1086 Saltwood had a recorded population of 272 households, putting it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded in Domesday (Opendomesday.org). A number of these buildings still survive.

440m northeast of the Site is the location of the Church of St Peter and St Paul (TR 13 NE 125), a Grade II* listed building that was initially constructed on 1067, with subsequent additions throughout the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods.

The former Rectory, now Saltwood House (TR 13 NE 127) also has a Medieval core again with later additions.

Approximately 700m northeast of the Site is Saltwood Castle (TR 13 NE 133). The manor of Saltwood was granted to the see of Canterbury in 1026. Archbishop Lanfranc took Saltwood into his possession in 1086 with the building remaining mostly remaining the property of the Archbishop's for much of Medieval period. It is possible that a ringwork castle was constructed on the site of a manorial establishment at the time of Domesday, with the square stone towers of the inner ward later additions circa 1160AD (Smith and Saunders, 2001). In the 1300's Archbishop Courtney implemented a costly rebuilding scheme comprising of the outer bailey, state rooms and the keep, with the gate supposedly modelled of that at Westgate in

Canterbury (Warshaw et al, 2006). Following the dissolution of the monasteries the property passed into private ownership.

Brockhull Manor (TR 13 NE 10), situated opposite the Site, also has Medieval origins with its chapel dating to 1310AD.

4.5. Post-Medieval (c. AD1485 to c. AD1900)

There is limited activity recorded within the immediate vicinity of Site during the Post-Medieval period, with only three dedicated entries pertaining to this period within approximately 500m recorded on the Kent HER.

Approximately 500m west of site is the location of Brockhill County Secondary School (TR 13 NW 105), a Grade II listed building with its initial construction in 1611 AD by Thomas Tournay, with alterations and additions win the 19th and 20th centuries.

Approximately 550m southeast of site is the location of Outfarm, southeast of Saltwood (MKE88462), a Post-Medieval farmstead and outfarm with a loose courtyard plan with building and a secondary yard.

Approximately 450m northeast of site is a Grade II listed monument (TR 13 NE 116) c. 10m south of the tower of the medieval church of St Peter and St Paul in Saltwood. The monument is dedicated to a "Mary Bollard" and dates to the early 19th century.

Along with the limited activity from the Post-Medieval period described above, there is also activity from this period in the form of alterations and renovation of existing medieval buildings, such as alterations to the Manor House and Manorial Chapel of Brockhull in the early 17th century, along with the late 19th century restoration of the medieval Church of St Peter and St Paul in Saltwood.

4.6. Modern (AD1901 to date)

There are a small number of listed Modern buildings and sites of interests within 500m of Site on the HER including listed buildings, gardens and pillar boxes. These include the Grade II listed Kintail building constructed in 1923 situated c. 500m northeast of site (TR 13 NE 144), the George IV pillar box located on The Green in Saltwood c. 200m east of site (TR 13 NE 251), a modern informal garden of specialist interest at 6 Grange Road c.250m east of site (TR 13 NE 233), and the former site of a National School (Boys and Girls school) c.300m east of site shown on the 1862-1875 OS map before being demolished in 1960 (TR 13 NE 13).

5. Aims and Objectives

5.1. The project adhered to the aims and objectives laid out in the KCCHC approved WSI (Wilkinson. P, 2024).

5.2. The primary objective of the archaeological evaluation was to establish or otherwise the presence of any potential archaeological features which may be impacted by the proposed development. The aims of this investigation were to determine the potential for archaeological activity to survive within the site (Wilkinson. P, 2024).

5.3. The evaluation also specifically sought to determine whether any significant archaeological remains would be affected by the development and if so, what further mitigation measures would be appropriate. Such measures may include an archaeological watching brief during construction work.

6. Methodology

6.1. Introduction

6.1.1. All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the KCCHC approved WSI (Wilkinson. P, 2024) and carried out in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (CifA, 2014).

6.2. Fieldwork

6.2.1. A total of 3 trenches (roughly 24m x 1.8m) were excavated. This comprised of trenches laid out in accordance to the KCCHC approved trench layout within the WSI (Wilkinson. P, 2024). Due to significant on-site constraints in the form of: on the southern terrace, several trees protected by a Tree Protection Order (TPO), and the previously mentioned swimming pool; on the northern terrace, active gas, water and electricity services, the 3 trenches all required slight changes to their locations. Trenches 1&2 were shifted marginally to avoid trees, and trench 3 was slightly shortened to avoid active services on all sides. All trench locations were subsequently recorded using GNSS after excavation.

6.2.2. A 21t 360 tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket was used to remove the overburden, comprising of mostly intact topsoil sealing subsoil, to reveal the natural geology and the archaeological horizon.

6.2.3. Where appropriate, trenches or specific areas/ features were subsequently hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross sections through the

features were excavated to establish the character of the archaeology, relationships between features and to obtain cultural material.

6.2.4. As it was agreed with KCCHC during the evaluation fieldwork, the large geological deposit in Trench 3 was test pitted with the 360 excavator instead of hand excavation.

6.2.5. The soil sampling strategy laid out in the WSI (Wilkinson, P 2024) was not implemented due to the relatively low environmental potential of the limited archaeology present and rarity of any stratified cultural material identified in the very limited archaeological assemblage, meaning that any results would not contribute significantly to the understanding of the limited archaeological landscape.

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.

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 regularly surveyed using GNSS 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 in **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. Communication with the Senior Archaeological Officer for Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation comprised of emails. A curatorial monitoring visit was made on the morning of the 10th April 2024. KCCHC's permission was obtained before reinstatement works began.

8. Results

8.1. Introduction

A total of 3 evaluation trenches measuring between 24m and 15.5m long x 1.8m wide were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. Archaeological remains were

recorded in 2 of 3 trenches excavated. A total of 4 archaeological features were identified during the evaluation as well as an isolated geological deposit of mid grey sandy silt at the northern end of site. A total of 2 hand excavated interventions were implemented into identified archaeological features and a machine excavated Test Pit was implemented into the isolated geological deposit to ascertain the character, nature, and date of features and to establish the stratigraphic relationships between features.

8.1.1. Figure list:

- *Figure 1: Site location plan*
- *Figure 2: Trench location plan*
- *Figure 3: Trench location overlaid with development plan*
- *Figure 4: Trenches 1 & 2*
- *Figure 5: Trench 3*

8.2. Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

8.2.1. The site can be divided in two both topographically and by usage. The Southern part of site (containing trenches 1 & 2) is on a lower terrace and gardened. The Northern part of site (containing Trench 3) is on an upper terrace and was more disturbed by modern building works.

8.2.2. The lower Southern terrace had a consistent stratigraphic deposit sequence of 0.27 to 0.33m of loose dark brown loam topsoil overlaying up to 0.15m of grey sandy, silty loam subsoil (though worth noting the absence of any subsoil to the SSE end of Trench 2) that then overlaid various layers of bright yellow, orange, and grey sandy silts and silty sand geologies All layers had significant bioturbation. *Plates 1-4*

8.2.3. The upper Northern terrace had a deposit sequence of 0.33m of loose black loam topsoil impacted by modern building material that overlaid a consistent 0.12m of mid grey sandy silt subsoil, that overlaid the natural geology. Across the majority of the trench, this was an isolated deposit of mid grey with occasional oranges, clayey, sandy silt (302). Due to the archaeological potential of such a stationary deposit (due to its location at the top of a hill), a 1.8m x 1.8m test pit was excavated to a maximal depth of 0.95m that showed (302) to be 0.24m thick, and to overlay a yellow sandy silt (303) that is more akin to the geology seen in trenches 1 & 2. (303) was itself 0.26m thick and overlaid a white-grey sandy silt (304) that formed the base of the test pit. The test pit found no cultural material present in (302), in fact (302) was sterile barring the significant bioturbation in the form of roots and an animal burrow (*see Plate 6*). The Hythe/Sandgate formation

geology described here is known to be liable to cambering, (especially when above a valley such as the site's overlook of Hythe) where peri-glacial weathering causes fissures or "gulls" that then are in-filled by head deposits. It is possible that (302) is one such head deposit. It was observed on site in the side of the demolition cut of the fire-damaged building on site's basement, that (302) appeared to continue at least 10m southwest of trench 3, where it appeared itself overlaid by a yellow sandy silt. (BGS website: Shallow Geohazards)

8.3. Archaeological Narrative

Archaeology was identified in two of the three trenches: Trenches 1 & 2. For full stratigraphic information regarding the trenches, see **Appendix 1**: Trench Tables.

8.3.1. Trench 1

Trench 1 was located on the southern lower terrace of site and excavated on a NNW-SSE alignment and measured 23.6m long, 1.8m wide and 0.42m deep before underlying geology was observed. The trench contained a single pit [104] truncating a small gully [106].

Pit [104] emerged from the WSW edge of the trench and was ovate in plan, measuring 1.02m+ long, 1.04m wide and 0.27m deep. It had moderately steep inward sloping sides and a shallow concave base. [104] contained two fills: upper fill (102), a 0.17m thick dark grey friable silty loam with occasional angular sandstone and rare sub angular flint inclusions; basal fill (103), a 0.10m thick mid yellowish grey clayey loam with occasional angular sandstone inclusions. Pit [104] was observed in section to truncate away the shallow gully [106]. Gully [106] was rectilinear and aligned WSW-ENE, measuring 0.81m+ long, 0.44m wide and 0.08m deep. It contained a single fill (105), a light orangey brown friable loam with occasional sandstone inclusions. Neither feature produced any cultural material.

8.3.2. Trench 2

Trench 2 was also located on the southern lower terrace of site and excavated on a NNW-SSE alignment and measured 24.0m long, 1.8m wide, and 0.33 to 0.44m deep before underlying geology was reached. The trench was deeper towards the NNW, with subsoil only present for the NNW c.15m of the trench. Two parallel linears forming a possible double ditch were identified in the trench: [203], [205].

The parallel ditches were located towards the NNW end of the trench and aligned NE-SW. They were parallel and just abutted each other, with the excavated section against the WSW trench edge showing that the southeastern linear [203] may truncate the northwestern linear [205], though it was unclear and inconclusive.

The southeastern of the two ditches, [203], was rectilinear in plan with moderate to gentle inward sloping sides and a gradual concave base, measuring 2.5m+ long, 0.69m wide, and 0.27m deep. [203] contained a single fill (202), a mid-yellowish grey brown loam with occasional sandstone and limestone inclusions that produced ceramic dating to 1050-1250AD.

The Northwestern of the two ditches, [205], was also rectilinear in plan with moderate to gentle inward sloping sides and a gentle concave base, and measured 2.5m+ long, 0.70m wide and 0.19m deep. The linear contained a single fill (204), a mid orangey brown loam with occasional sandstone and limestone inclusions.

8.3.3. Trench 3

Trench 3 was located on the northern upper terrace of site, to the north of the fire damaged building demolished immediately before the archaeological evaluation. Due to the constraints of water, gas and electricity utility lines in close proximity, trench 3 was limited in size and position but still managed to overlay the footprint of the proposed new garage building in the north of the Site.

The trench was excavated on a NW-SE alignment and measured 15.5m long, 1.8m wide, with underlying geology reached after 0.45m. The trench was absent of archaeology but contained an isolated geological deposit sealed by the subsoil (302) at the centre of the trench that was elsewhere seen in the side of the demolition cut of the basement of the fire damaged building on site. Excavation of Test Pit 1 through (302) and the subsequent geology (303) showed the deposit to be 0.24m thick and completely sterile, but for the significant rooting and animal burrow bioturbation that was consistent across all deposits on site, be they topsoil, subsoil, geological or archaeological. It is possible that (302) is a head deposit in filling a hollow or ‘gull’ left by cambering of the underlying Sandgate/Hythe formation down the steep hill towards Hythe that the terraces of site appear cut on.

9. Finds

9.1. Ceramic Assemblage – Paul Hart

9.1.1. Introduction

The only feature to produce dateable material was Linear (202) [203] which produced a total of 3 ceramic sherds weighing 13g. The wear of the material is indicative of this material being residual in nature.

9.1.2. Summary of the ceramic assemblage

(202) [203] - Small plain body sherds, chipped and worn, with little specific data beyond the fabric and firing. The earliest is likely to be a Canterbury product. The others show more coloured quartzes, as well as more oxidised firings, 1 particularly so and this might be an Ashford area (Gault Clay zone) product. The other could be a less typical/common Canterbury (and is somewhat akin to the Britton Court Farm type, though is not certainly an example of such), but might have been produced elsewhere, though likely in East Kent.

Quantity	Ware	Date	Notes
1 Sherd	Canterbury sandy	1050-1175/1200 AD	Grey-black
1 Sherd	Canterbury sandy	1150-1225 AD	Sooted dark brown exterior, pinkish-buff int
1 Sherd	Ashford area sandy	1150/1200-1250 AD	Pinkish-buff.

Table 1. Ceramic Assemblage

9.2. Worked flint Assemblage

9.2.1. Linear (202) [203] produced 1 worked flint piece, an 8g small bladelet with minimal retouching, likely Later Prehistoric and appearing residually within a Medieval context.

10. Discussion

10.1. Introduction

10.1.1. The archaeological evaluation of High Meadow, Sandling Road, Saltwood has identified the very limited presence of archaeological activity within the extent of the development area associated with the Early Medieval/ Medieval period, and undated. Four features were identified across the investigation, an undated pit and gully in trench 1 and two parallel intercutting linear features in trench 2 with the truncating feature dating to the Early Medieval/ Medieval period (1050-1250AD). In addition, isolated geological deposit sealed by the subsoil (302) was observed at the centre of the trench 3, possibly a head deposit in filling a hollow or 'gull' left by cambering of the underlying Sandgate/Hythe formation down the steep hill towards Hythe that the terraces of site appear cut on.

10.1.2. Other than (302) a relatively consistent stratigraphic sequence was observed across the site of approximately 0.27m – 0.33m of topsoil overlying 0.12m – 0.25m of subsoil, overlaying the geological and archaeological horizon.

10.2. Archaeological Narrative

10.2.1. The archaeological investigation has been successful in evaluating the development site for the presence/ absence of archaeological remains and has established a limited presence of Early Medieval/ Medieval activity concentrated towards the southern end of the PDA.

10.2.2. A total of four features of archaeological interest were recorded in two of the three trenches, comprising of three linear features and a pit, with only one of these features [203] producing archaeological material, dating it to 1050-1250AD. Linear [203] parallel nature and unclear relationship to linear [205] is likely due to it being contemporary with or associated with the same activity over a tight period of time. The features in trench 1, pit [104] and shallow gully [106] remain undated.

10.2.3. No evidence for domestic occupation or industry was recorded and the domination of linear features suggests historic management of the landscape as the likely focus of activity, with these features forming field boundaries necessary for the demarcation of land divisions and the management of an agrarian landscape. It is clear that Saltwood is an established village by the early 11th century and is therefore likely that the

archaeology recorded within the PDA is agrarian in nature on the periphery of the Medieval settlement.

10.3. Conclusions

10.3.1. The archaeological investigation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the specification and has identified the very limited presence of archaeological remains pertaining to the Early Medieval/ Medieval period.

10.3.2. The results of this work will be used to aid the Principal Archaeological Officer at KCCHC to decide what further archaeological mitigation may be necessary prior to development.

11. Acknowledgements

11.1. SWAT Archaeology would like to thank Clarus Homes for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Casper Johnson, Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation. Site Survey and illustrations were produced by Jonny Madden of Digitise This. The fieldwork was undertaken by Alistair McKeever BSc (Hons). The report was written by Alistair McKeever BSc (Hons) and edited by Dan Worsley MA. The project was managed by Dr Paul Wilkinson MiFA.

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Opendomesday.org (Accessed 16/4/24)

Plates

Plate 1, NNW facing plan of Trench 1 showing varying colours of sandy silt geology. Scale 1m

Plate 2, Sample Section 1 of Trench 1 showing topsoil overlaying subsoil. Scale 1m

Plate 3, NNW facing plan of Trench 2. Scale, 1m

Plate 4, Sample Section 1 of Trench 2. Scale 1m

Plate 5, SE facing plan of Trench 3, showing isolated grey sandy silt geology (302) at the centre of the trench. Scale 1m

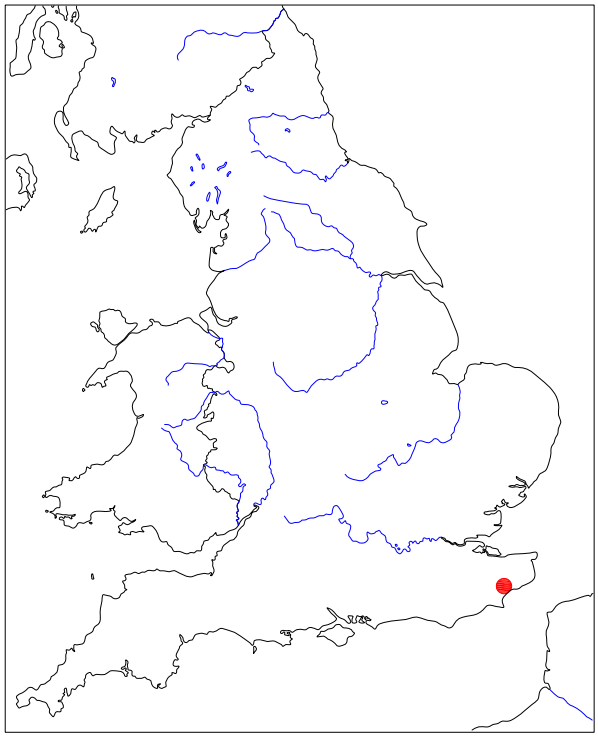
Plate 6, SW facing section of Test Pit 1 in Trench 3, showing grey geology (302) transitioning into the yellow (303). Scale 1m

Plate 7, NW facing plan of double ditch [203], [205] in Trench 2. Scale 1m

Plate 8, NE facing section of double ditch [203], [205]. Scale 1m

Plate 9, SSE facing plan of pit [104] truncating gully [106]. Scale 1m

NOT TO SCALE



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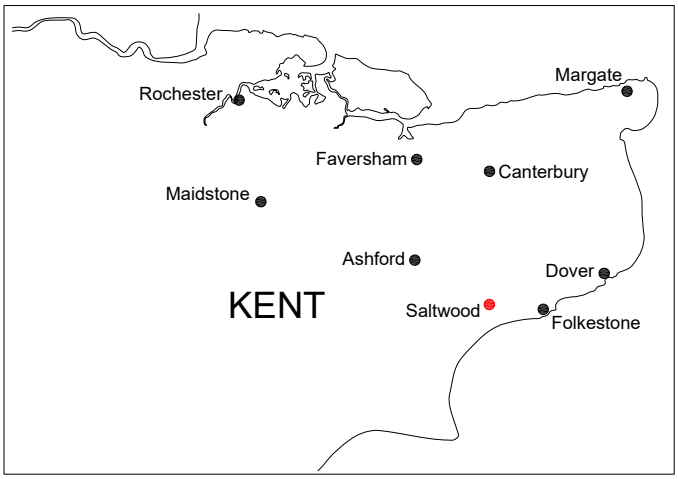

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Figure 1: Site Location Plan

0m 5km

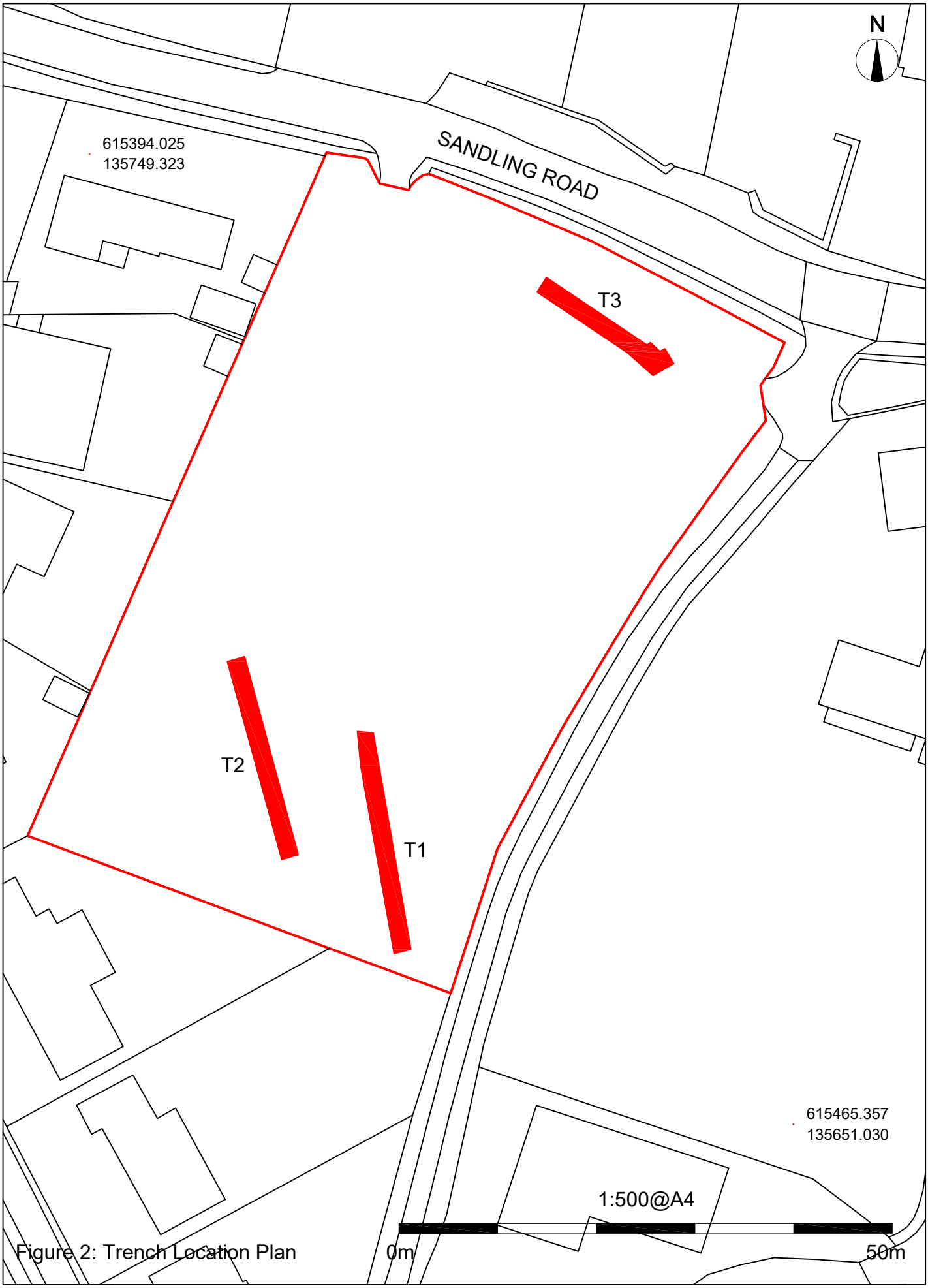

Figure 2: Trench Location Plan

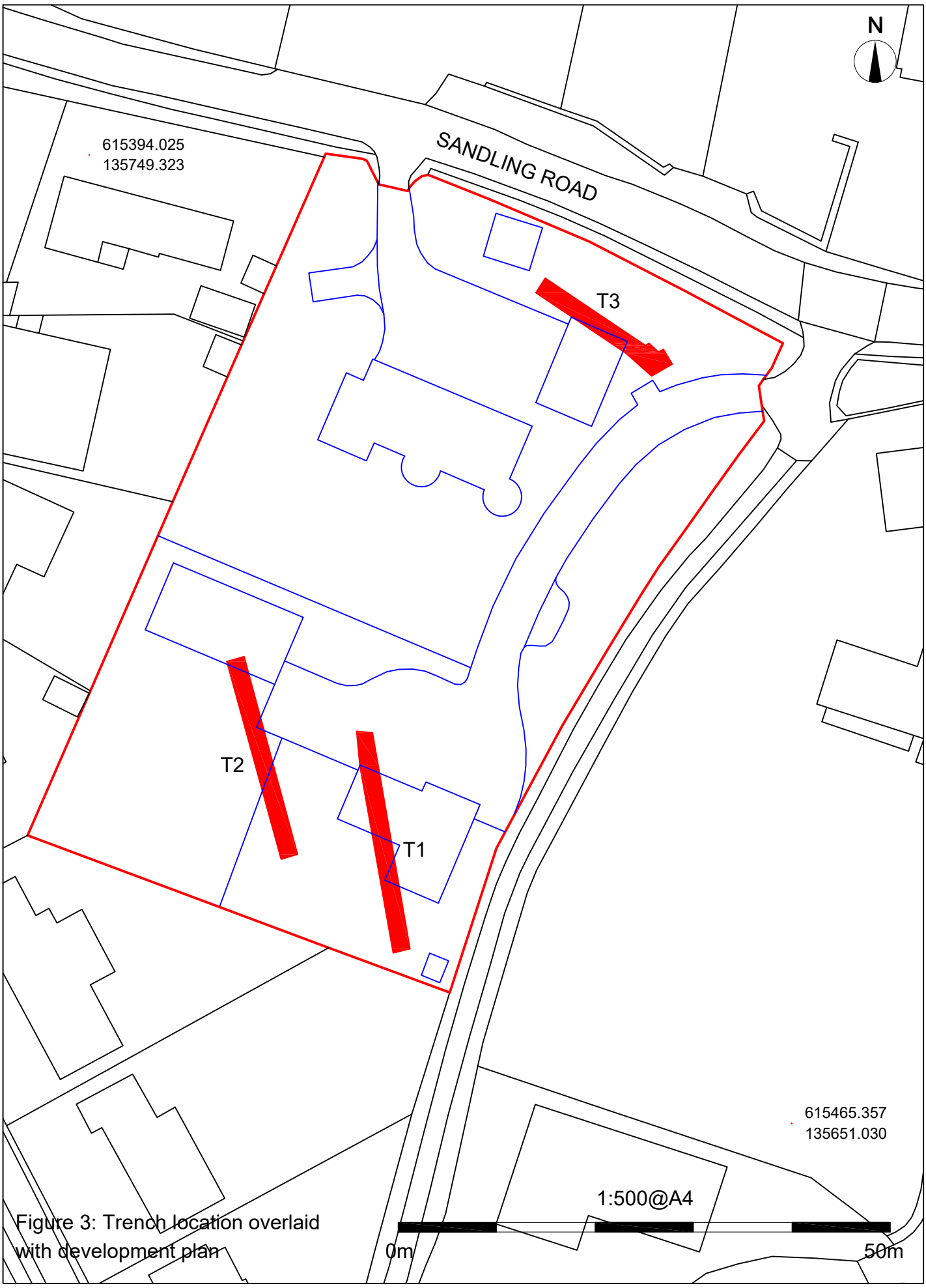

Figure 3: Trench location overlaid with development plan

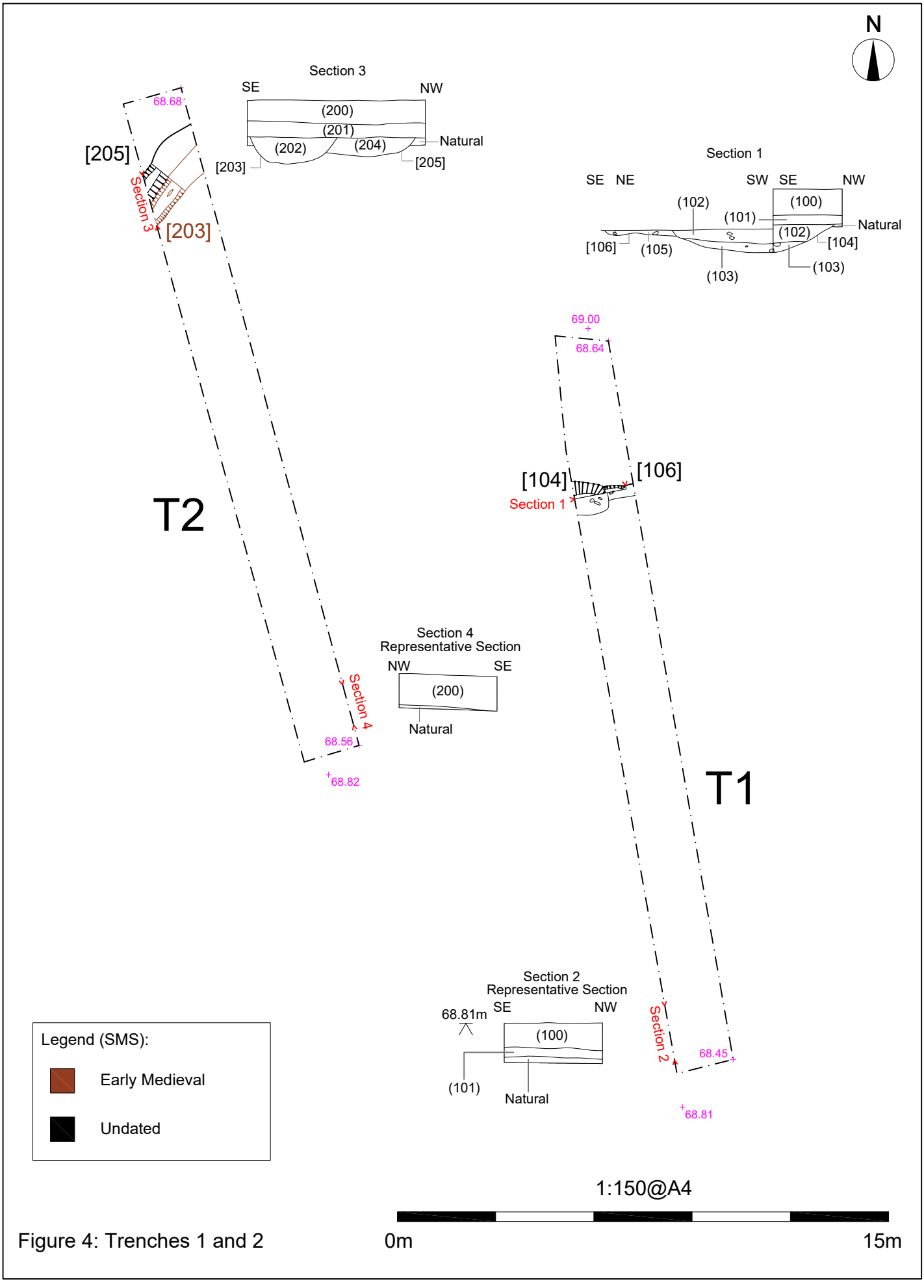

Figure 4: Trenches 1 and 2

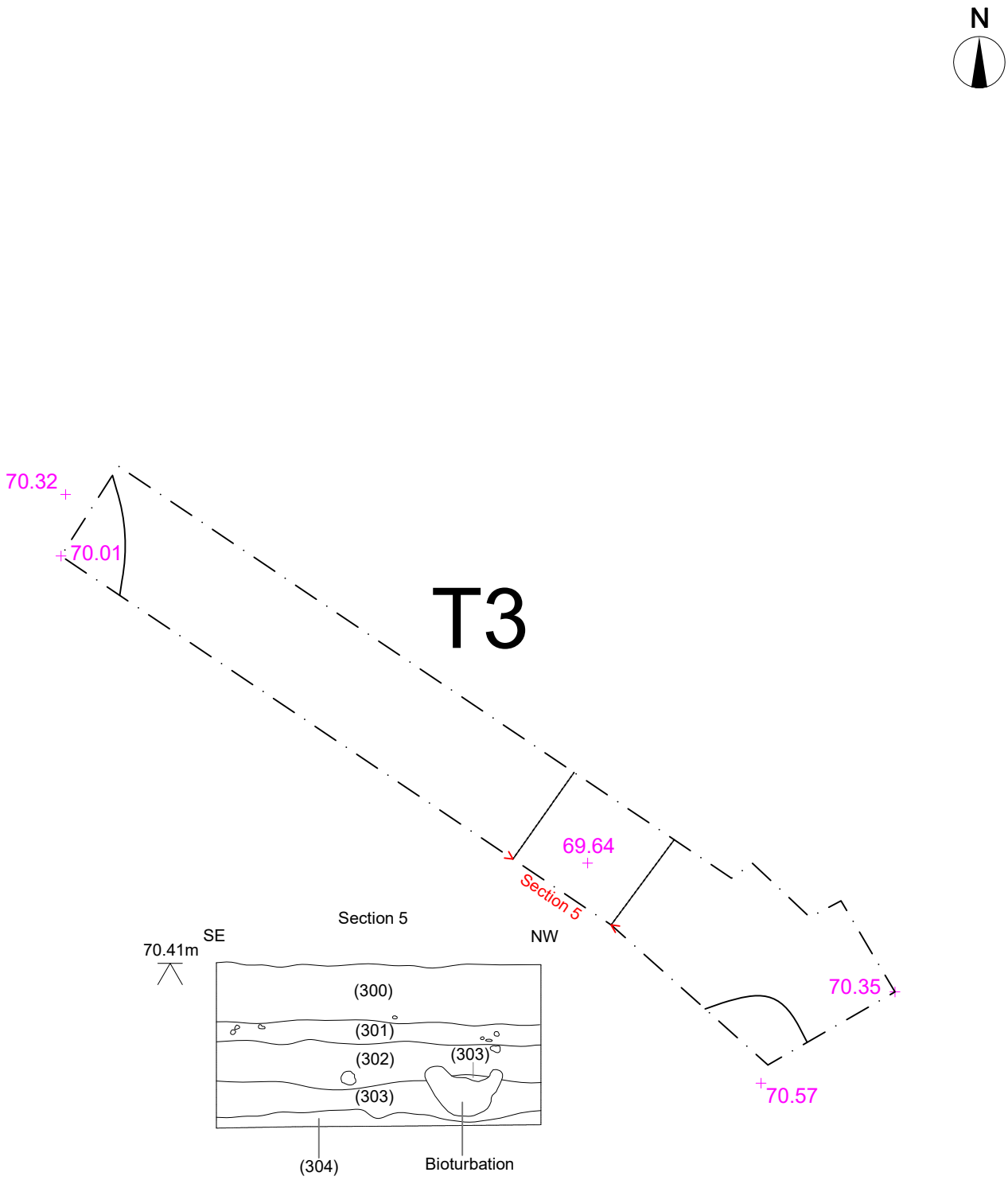

Figure 5: Trench 3

Appendix 1: Trench Tables

Trench 1	Dimensions: 23.6m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NNW-SSE Ground level at NNW end: 69mOD Ground level at SSE end: 68.81mOD				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
100	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 1. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large angular to sub-rounded sand and limestone, evenly distributed.			0.26 (avg.)
101	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 1. Colour: dark grey. Composition: sandy loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional small to very large angular to sub-rounded sandstone and limestone, evenly distributed.			0.10 (avg.)
102	Upper fill of pit [104]	Fill of pit [104]. Colour: dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small to large angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	> 1.02	1.04	0.17
103	Basal fill of pit	Fill of pit [104]. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry. Inclusions: rare small to medium angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	> 0.90	0.7	0.1
104	Cut of pit	Cut of NE-SW pit. Shape in plan: regular, semi-oval. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.02	1.04	0.27
105	Fill of gully [106]	Fill of gully [106]. Colour: light orangey brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to large angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	> 0.81	0.44	0.08
106	Cut of linear	Cut of NE-SW gully. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 0.81	0.44	0.08
107	Natural Geology	Natural of Trench 1. Colour: yellow, orange, mid grey. Composition: clayey sand. Compaction: dry, very loose.			0.36+

Trench 2	Dimensions: 24m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NNW-SSE Ground level at NW end: 68.68mOD Ground level at SE end: 68.82mOD				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
200	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 2. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large angular to sub-rounded sandstone and limestone, evenly distributed.			0.33 to 0.27
201	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 2. Colour: dark grey. Composition: sandy loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional small to very large angular to sub-rounded sandstone and limestone, evenly distributed.			0.00 to 0.15
202	Fill of linear [203]	Fill of ditch [203]. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: loam. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: occasional small to medium angular to sub-rounded sandstone.	> 2.50	0.69	0.27
203	Cut of linear	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.50	0.69	0.27
204	Fill of linear [205]	Fill of ditch [205]. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	> 2.50	0.7	0.19
205	Cut of linear	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.50	0.7	0.19
206	Natural	Natural of Trench 2. Colour: yellow, orange, mid grey. Composition: clayey sand. Compaction: dry, very loose.			

Trench 3	Dimensions: 15.5m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 70.32mOD Ground level at SE end: 70.57mOD		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
300	Impacted topsoil	Impacted topsoil of Trench 3. Colour: dark greyish black. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, spongey. Inclusions: occasional small to large angular modern building material, concentrated towards ne side.	0.33 (avg.)
301	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 3. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: sandy loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to large angular to sub-rounded sand and limestone, evenly distributed.	0.12 (avg.)
302	Natural forming base of centre of trench	Natural of Trench 3. Colour: mid/light grey w. occasional orange. Composition: fine clayey sand. Compaction: dry, loose.	0.00 to 0.24
303	Natural forming base of SE of trench	Natural of Trench 3. Colour: bright greyish yellow. Composition: fine clayey sand. Compaction: dry, friable.	0.26 (avg.)
304	Natural seen at base of TP1	Natural of Trench 3. Colour: v light grey with occasional oranges. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, loose.	0.10+