Stonestreet Green Solar

Supplementary Archaeological Trial Trenching Report

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ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE
ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY
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MINERAL ESTATES
WASTE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

EPL 001 LIMITED

STONESTREET GREEN SOLAR

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING

MAY 2025

CLIENT:	EPL 001 Limited
PROJECT:	Stonestreet Green Solar
SUBJECT:	Archaeological Trial Trenching
JOB NO.:	GM12014

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DATE:	12/05/2025
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 EPL 001 Limited (the 'Applicant') has submitted an application to the Planning Inspectorate for a Development Consent Order ('DCO') from the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero for the Stonestreet Green Solar Project (the 'Project'). The Project is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project ('NSIP') as defined in the Planning Act 2008 (the 'PA 2008'). This Supplementary Archaeological Trial Trenching Report has been prepared by Wardell Armstrong LLP ('WA').

1.1.2 WA was commissioned by the Applicant to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching in 2025 ('2025 Trial Trenching') at land at Stonestreet Green, Ashford, Kent (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'). The Site is centred on NGR: TR 05834 37447.

1.1.3 The Project comprises the construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of solar photovoltaic ('PV') arrays and energy storage, together with associated infrastructure and an underground cable connection to the existing National Grid Sellindge Substation.

1.1.4 Archaeological evaluation was undertaken in response to advice provided by Wendy Rogers, acting as the archaeological planning advisor on behalf of Kent County Council ('KCC'). The supplementary trial trenching evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation ('WSI') provided in Annex 1 which was agreed with KCC in advance of work beginning.

1.2 Purpose

1.2.1 This Supplementary Archaeological Evaluation Report presents the methods and findings of supplementary trial trenching undertaken at the Site in 2025 and has been used to inform updates to the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy submitted with the DCO Application.

1.3 Supporting Annexes

1.3.1 This report is supported by the following Annexes:

- Annex 1: Written Scheme of Investigation
- Annex 2: Plates
- Annex 3: Trench Description

- Annex 4: Figures
- Annex 5: Initial Catalogue of Pottery by Context
- Annex 6: Initial Catalogue of Ceramic Building Materials
- Annex 7: Initial Catalogue of the Small Finds

1.4 Policies, Standards and Guidance

1.4.1 The project conforms to advice provided by Wendy Rogers, Archaeological Advisor at KCC. A Witten Scheme of Investigation (Annex 1) (Wardell Armstrong, 2025) was then produced to provide a specific methodology based on the brief for a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken as part of a pre-determination stage. This was approved by the KCC Archaeological Advisor prior to the fieldwork taking place. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2024).

1.4.2 Applicable local planning policy is set out in the following documents: Ashford Local Plan 2030 (adopted 2019) and the Folkestone and Hythe District Places & Policies Local Plan (adopted 2020).

1.4.3 In addition, the archaeological evaluation conforms to the guidelines and standards laid down in the following documents:

- *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation,* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA, 2023);
- *Manual of Specification Part B: Evaluation – Trial Trenching Requirements. Kent County Council* (2023a)
- *Manual of specification Part B: Specification for preliminary evaluation of Quaternary deposits and Palaeolithic potential. Kent County Council* (2023b)
- *Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology,* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA, 2022);
- *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials,* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA, 2020);

- *Management of Archaeological Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Morphe),* Historic England: London (Historic England, 2015);
- *WA Archaeological Excavation Manual;* Wardell Armstrong: Birmingham (Wardell Armstrong, 2020a); and
- *WA Post Excavation handbook: Technical Manual 2;* Wardell Armstrong: Birmingham (Wardell Armstrong , 2020b).

1.5 Quality Assurance

1.5.1 The archaeological works were undertaken by a trained archaeologist from Wardell Armstrong LLP, who are a registered organisation of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists ('CIfA').

1.5.2 The archaeological recording was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA, 2020a), and the *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA, 2020b).

2 PREVIOUS WORKS

2.1 Previous documentary and archaeological works

2.1.1 **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.1: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)** [APP-070] and [APP-071] was produced to assess the known historical and archaeological background of the Site and the surrounding landscape to 5km (Wardell Armstrong, 2022). The desk-based assessment was supported by an Annex 4: Archaeological Landscape Assessment of **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.1: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)** [APP-070] and [APP-071] (Wardell Armstrong , 2023). A full geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys, 2023) and a Site walkover was completed to inform upon the archaeological potential of the Site. It is not intended to repeat that information here and what follows in paragraphs 2.1.2 to 2.2.4 is a brief overview. For further details please refer to the original documents referenced above.

2.1.2 **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.1: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)** [APP-070] and [APP-071] identified HER records within the Site; mostly of findspots largely found through metal detecting and are of Roman to post-medieval date. The significance of the projected Roman road was again highlighted by Annex 4: Archaeological Landscape Assessment of **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.1: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)** [APP-070] and [APP-071]. HER records not relating to findspots comprise Bank Road/ Roman Road which bisects the central and western part of the Site and follows the alignment of a projected Roman road (HER TR 04 SE 120), and two post-medieval farmsteads (HER MKE88378 and MKE88379). All entries are discussed in more detail in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.1: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)** [APP-070] and [APP-071] (Wardell Armstrong, 2022).

2.1.3 Within the 5km search area from the Site, designated heritage assets of an archaeological nature include a Scheduled Bronze Age Barrow Cemetery which lies approximately 880m south-east of the Site. Two further Scheduled barrows lie to the east of the cemetery beyond the 5km search area.

2.1.4 For ease of reference, a summary of the surrounding archaeology is provided below:

- **Prehistoric (up to AD 43):** There are several prehistoric assets in the vicinity of the Site. The first is a group of scheduled bowl barrows located at the North Downs, located 4.5km north-east of the Site. The second asset is a barrow cemetery located 2.8km east

of the Site and consists of seven barrows on and around the summit of low hill (situated at 80m aOD) to the west of the settlement of Barrowhill. Recent archaeological investigations at the barrows have identified the buried remains of cremation pits and have dated one of these to the Late Bronze Age. These two asset groups are representative of the wider prehistoric funerary landscape in the vicinity.

- **Roman (AD 43 – c.410):** The projected route of a Roman road (HER TR 04 SE 120), bisects the central and western part of the Site. There is also a Romano-British villa 1.7km to the east of Field 22, which is a scheduled monument (NHLE 1004216) and survives as buried remains. This is representative of Roman settlement in the area. It is also part of the wider Roman landscape, with the Maidstone to Dover Roman Road being located approximately 550m to the south of the villa.
- **Medieval (AD 1066 – c.1540):** There are 18 medieval heritage assets in the vicinity of the Site. These consist of Grade I and II farmhouses, churches and priories, such as Bilsington Priory (NHLE 1018877 & 1362769), located 1.5km south-west of the Site. The priory consists of a scheduled monastery, and the Grade I priory, and dates to AD 1253.
- **Post-medieval (AD c.1540 – 1901):** There are nine post medieval heritage assets in the vicinity of the Site, which consist of historic houses, farmhouses and a mill. Assets from this period also include the Adlington Clap Hill Conservation Area, which has the potential for earlier medieval associations, where Adlington was affected by the Black Death.
- **Modern (AD 1901 – present):** The Messerschmitt plane crash site is within the eastern part of the Site (HER DKE22255). Although the wreckage is thought to have been removed at the time of the crash, shrapnel may remain. The crash site has been designated as Protected Military Remains ('PMR').

2.2 Previous archaeological works

2.2.1 Archaeological trenching was undertaken by WA between 19th July – 2nd August 2023 (Wardell Armstrong, 2024), as discussed in Annex 7: Archaeological Trial Trenching Evaluation Report of **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.1: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)** [APP-070] and [APP-071].

2.2.2 A total of thirteen trenches and four geoarchaeological test pits were opened. Four of these trenches were in Field 26, a sub-rectangular field alongside the Kent Rail route,

whilst the remaining nine were positioned either side of the Roman road which bisects Bank Farmland (Field 2, 5, 6 and 7). The trenching focussed primarily on the Project Substation area (Field 26) to confirm no risk to delivery of the Project due to archaeological constraints on the basis that it would be difficult to relocate this infrastructure post DCO consent if archaeology was discovered. It was considered proportionate to review the main impact from the proposed development and therefore evaluate the area deemed to be the greatest impact upfront. This allows for appropriate understanding of significance and the impact on that significance, which will be outlined through consultation within an Archaeological Mitigation Strategy in agreement with KCC and following NPPF Section 16, Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment.

2.2.3 The four trenches in Field 26 exposed evidence of Bronze Age activity, represented by struck flint, including possible 'horned' scraper recovered from two ditches and a small pit in Trench 1.

2.2.4 Roman activity was evidenced in Trench 9 (Field 2) with a series of pits and postholes and two ditches cut into an older deposit containing a flint blade. These features aligned with the geophysical survey carried out in 2023, suggesting their origin as Roman enclosure ditches. Finds included Roman pottery and nails, suggesting nearby settlement activity. Trench 6 (Field 6) revealed three more pits and a large sub-rectangular feature, each containing Roman pottery. The results suggested that settlement/s may be present along this section of Roman road.

2.2.5 Modern deposits related to the construction of the railway bank were encountered in Trench 4 (Field 26). A large natural depression was encountered in Trench 10 and undated features, possibly medieval in date, were uncovered in Trench 8, opposite the modern farmyard for Bank Farm.

2.2.6 In conclusion, based on the information from the initial trial trenching evaluation several areas contain archaeological evidence from the Iron Age, Romano-British, Medieval and Post Medieval periods. However, based on initial evidence it is believed that these areas containing archaeology will not preclude the proposed development, the probability is that they are of local significance, however, these areas will require appropriate and proportionate mitigation to be agreed with KCC through the AMS either through design (avoidance) or record.

3 GENERAL METHODOLOGY

3.1.1 In accordance with discussions held between WA and the County Archaeologist at Kent County Council, acting on behalf of the LPA, a scheme for an archaeological evaluation has been designed in order to satisfy the stated objectives of the project as set out under Section 3 of Annex 1: Written Scheme of Investigation (Wardell Armstrong, 2025).

3.1.2 In advance of the fieldwork WA ensured that all reasonable measures were taken to identify any constraints and had obtained information from the Applicant on the presence of services, any ecological constraints, the presence of Public Rights of Way, the presence of contaminated land or any other risks to health and safety.

3.1.3 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 62 trenches across the proposed development area: sixteen measured 20m in length x 1.8m in width, thirty-six 30m x 1.8m, eight 50m x 1.8m, one 40m x 1.8m and one 26m x 1.8m. Figure 1: Plan of Evaluation Trenches of Annex 4: Figures shows the location of the trenches.

3.1.4 The trenches (3% sample of the overall site) were positioned to target known archaeological anomalies identified from the geophysical survey results as well as 'blank' areas, as indicated by LiDAR, aerial photography and the geophysical survey results.

3.1.5 The general aims of these investigations were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed.
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces.
- to assess the impact of the application on the archaeological site.
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes.
- to recover paleoenvironmental material where it survives to understand site and landscape formation processes.

3.1.6 Specifically, the aims were to verify:

- Geophysical anomalies (Drawing GM12014/004-010 of **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.1: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)** [APP-070] and [APP-071]): the

geophysical survey identified possible features of archaeological origin within the south-west of the Site across Fields 1 and 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8 (Drawing GM12014/004-010 of **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.1: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)** [APP-070] and [APP-071]). Within the western extent of Field 1 fragmented partial enclosures, possibly indicating the presence of field systems, were recorded, with similar, more concentrated features across the centre of Field 2. Within the centre of Field 4 and western extent of Field 5, a possible enclosure with internal subdivisions, along with possible associated anomalies surrounding the enclosure, was identified. Across the centre of Fields 7 and 8, two possible double ditched trackways have been identified, with the trackway in Area 8 appearing to culminate at a sub-rectilinear enclosure. These features are undated however but likely date to between the late Prehistoric up to the Medieval periods.

- LiDAR data (Drawing GM12014/004-009 of **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.1: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)** [APP-070] and [APP-071]): Linear features potentially representing former field boundaries of the post medieval or modern period are visible within Fields 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11.

3.1.7 Deposits considered not to be significant were removed by a 360˚ tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. All possible features or deposits were inspected, and selected deposits were excavated by hand to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples. Once completed all features were recorded according to the WA standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (Wardell Armstrong, 2020a).

3.1.8 All features were recorded using a Trimble TSC3 GPS unit (or equivalent) with sub-centimetre accuracy with each point recorded in relation to the OSGB36 geod model and coded to an internal database to provide a dataset that records feature type, context number, associated drawing numbers and any other feature specific information that may be relevant. In addition, features that required more detailed illustration were undertaken by hand. Hand drawn sections were drawn at an appropriate scale, primarily 1:10. Likewise, plans of archaeological features were drawn at a suitable scale to record them in detail. All drawings were levelled in respect to aOD.

3.1.9 All finds encountered were retained on site and returned to the Bury St Edmunds office where they will be identified, quantified and dated to period. A terminus post quem will then be produced for each stratified context under the supervision of the WA Finds Officer, and the dates were used to help determine the broad date phases for the site. For this report a spot dating exercise took place to allow for reasonable dating information to be provided.

3.1.10 A full professional archive will be compiled in accordance with Dover Museum and Bronze Age Boat Gallery Guidelines, *A Standard Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europ*e (Perrin, 2014) and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown, 2011).

4 RESULTS

4.1.1 The archaeological trial trenching evaluation was undertaken between 20th January 2025 and 11th of April 2025 across the Site within the proposed development area (see Annex 4: Figures).

4.1.2 The underlying geology is mapped as Weald Clay (Mudstone). This is a sedimentary bedrock formed in the Cretaceous period between 133.9 and 126.3 million years ago. Variations of geology on the Site also comprise Atherfield Clay (Sandy Mudstone) and Hythe Formation (interbedded sandstone and limestone), which are both sedimentary bedrocks formed during the Cretaceous Period, between 126.3 and 113 million years ago (BGS, 2025).

4.1.3 The majority of the Site has no mapped superficial geology. Those fields which are partially or wholly located near to the East Stour River, largely lie on alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel), formed up to two million years ago, and represent a local environment previously dominated by rivers (Ibid.). The natural substrate encountered on Site, which ranged from firm mid orangey brown clay to firm mid blueish grey clay, or mid greenish grey clayey sand, as well as gravels, is consistent with the mapped geologies above.

4.1.4 Of the 62 trenches excavated during Phase 2, 31 trenches contained features that required investigation and recording. Of those 31 trenches, 11 contained archaeological features dated between Prehistoric to Medieval. The remaining 20 trenches were of Postmedieval to Modern date.

4.1.5 The results are detailed below, deposit numbers are given in **(parenthesis)** and cut numbers are given in **[square brackets]**. Paleochannel numbers given in **{curly brackets}**.

4.1.6 Field 1 contained 8 trenches with archaeological features:

- Trench 2 was located at the centre of Field 1, and it was N/S oriented. In its southern half, **[0203]** was identified: a post medieval ditch, 2.5 m wide and investigated up to 0.6 m in depth, NW/SE oriented. It was filled with **(0204)**, a sterile fill with no finds of naturally redeposited fine clay. This feature corresponded to one of the weak to mid strong geophysical anomalies highlighted in this area of Field 1.

- Trench 4 was located on the Western border of Field 1, and it was NE/SW oriented. At its SW end it contained paleochannel **{0406}** an approx. 4 m wide (and investigated up to 1.2m in depth from ground level) natural feature, N/S oriented, comprised of a series of coarse sandy colluvial events -**(0403), (0404), (0405)**. The sample investigation revealed no artefacts/eco-facts.
- Trench 5 was located South of Trench 4 and was N/S oriented. Identified at its northern end was paleochannel **{0504}**, Paleochannel **{0504}** was orientated E/W which measured 0.6m wide and approximately 0.4m deep. It was filled by a course sandy material, rich in manganese. Like paleochannel **{0406}** no finds were recovered and during the geophysical survey it was interpreted as natural feature.
- Trench 7, located towards the centre of the field, was aligned NE/SW and was split into two halves to avoid a live electric fence obstruction. At its centre, was post medieval drainage ditch **[0704]**. It aligned on the same NW/SE orientation as **[0203];** and was filled by a similar sterile, natural infilling deposit **(0705**). It corresponds with a weak anomaly identified in previous geophysical survey.
- Positioned with in the central-eastern part of Field 1 was Trench 10, aligned NW/SE. At its NW end was pit **[1002]**, whose likely purpose was for clay extraction. It was only partially exposed within the parameters of the trench and had a projected diameter of *c.*10m, measuring 0.50m in depth. Its principal fill **(1006)** comprised a fine silted clay with residual surface finds of medieval pottery. At the SE end of Trench 10 only one edge of linear **[1004]** was exposed. Investigated up to 0.6m in depth, it was filled by **(1005)** a similar clayey sterile material with no dating evidence, similar to the linear feature contained within Tr 4 and 5. Both features in Trench 10 were detected as geophysical anomalies.
- Trench 11 was located on close to the Eastern border of Filed 1 and it was NE/SW oriented. In its SW half a 4 m (projected) wide NNW/SSE oriented ditch was identified. It was not possible to ascertain the actual extension of the feature due to the odd angle by which it was encountered by the trench. It was formed by [**1102]- [1111]** (investigated up to 1.2m in depth from the present ground level) and its recut **[1104]-[1113]** (0.6m wide by 0.4 m deep). The earlier feature was filled by a series of silting events of waterlogged clay, with a residual presence of medieval pottery and animal bones on the surface of the upper fill **(1103)**. The later feature also contained medieval glazed pottery, and it was partially backfilled with sub angular mid-sized stones a

probable result of agricultural activity. This sequence was finally truncated by **[1109]** a 0.5 m wide gully NW/SE oriented, whose single fill **(1110)** contained no dating evidence. The archaeological context just described was not present in the results of the geophysical survey. Parallel to **[1109]** to the SW investigated **[1106]**, a 1.3 m wide ditch, whose single silted fill **(1107)** contained similar residual dating material found both in Trench 10 and in the other interventions of Trench 11.

- Trench 12 was located North of Trench 10, and it was E/W oriented. At its centre **[1203]** was identified: a N/S base of boundary ditch, 1.5 m wide and 0.2m deep, filled with **(1204)**, a black sandy infill containing modern residual material. The feature was not detected during the geophysical survey.
- Trench 13 was located NE of Trench 12 and was oriented NE/SW. In its NE half **[1303]** was investigated: it was a N/S 0.6m wide gully filled with sterile clay and bearing no dating evidence. Highlighted as weak geophysical anomaly it may have constituted a further modern field subdivision feature.

4.1.7 Field 2 contained 6 trenches with investigated features.

- Trench 16 was in the Northwestern corner of Field 2 and was NW/SE oriented. Starting from its SE end it contained the following features that were not investigated due to the rapidly surging water table at the time of their discovery **[1603]**, a 1.5 m wide ditch filled by **(1604)**, dark sandy material with residual Roman pottery on surface. **[1605]** and **[1607]**, two 0.6m wide pits with traces of burnt fills and edges. On their surface residual traces of Roman pottery and metal work were found. **(1609)**, a 4 m long layer of water affected material bearing residual Roman pottery and metalwork on its surface. **[1610]**, a discrete feature 0.4m in diameter. Its single fill bore residual Roman pottery and metalwork. Just clipped by the edge of the trench was pit **[1612]** filled by **(1613)**, pale infilled fine clay containing rare fragments of Roman pottery. The following features corresponded to geophysical anomalies: **[1603], (1609)**.
- Trench 17 was located 30 m East of Trench 16 and was E-W oriented. It was almost entirely occupied by a dark grey clayey deposit rich in organic inclusions. It was investigated through three hand excavated test pits. Test pit 1 and 2 documented a consistent sequence of regular colluvial deposits rich in organic inclusions and containing Roman artefacts in various degrees of frequency. The exposed section of test Pit 2 will be here summarized as an example: **(1703)** a fine sandy brown sterile layer containing no finds (sealing / post-abandonment horizon); (**1705)** a mid-grey fine

sandy clay deposit containing a low to mid concentrations of charcoal and low dispersion of Roman material (pottery and metalwork) (last colluvial event) ; **(1706)** a dark grey/black sandy clay deposit, very rich in charcoal and with a dense dispersion of Roman material: pottery (Samian, local produce and local imitations of Roman types), metalwork (nail and longer timber elements), a Cu alloy coin (possible *post quem* dating element) and animal bones; **(1707)** a light grey clayey deposit overlaying the natural substrate. It contained no visible organic material and rare finds. Test Pit 3 also intercepted **[1716]** a 1 m approximately wide pit cut into the stratigraphical above described. The geophysical survey didn't detect any trace of such and anthropic presence in Trench 17.

- Trench 19 was in the central area of Field 2 and was SE/NW oriented. From SE to NW, it contained the following features: **[1908]** + **[1912]**: a 3.7m wide recut boundary ditch (Plate 1) NW/SE oriented. It contained Iron Age diagnostic pottery fragments either in its upper silted fills **(1913)** + **(1916)** and in its primary fill **(1915)**; **[1917]**: a 0.5 m wide ditch (parallel to [**1908] + [1912]**. It also contained residual Iron age pottery in both its fills **(1918)** and **(1919)**. In the NW half of Trench bioturbation void **(1909), [1903]** and **(1911)** all contained rare fragments of abraded pottery. No linear features investigated in this instance had been detected during the geophysical survey.
- Trench 21 was also located in the central area of Field 2, and it was WNW/ESE oriented. It contained **[2103]** and **[2105],** two N/S oriented ditches approximately 0.2 m deep and both infilled with sterile water affected material. **(2104)**-the single fill of **[2103]** contained an abraded fragment of pottery. Both the features probably are modern field subdivision elements only **[2105]** was detected during the geophysical survey as weak anomaly.
- Trench 23 was in the southernmost portion of Field 2 and was ENE/WSW oriented. It contained the following features starting from its SW end: **[2303]**: a 0.5 wide m ditch N/S oriented. Its silted fill **(2304)** bore modern glass fragments and plough elements; **(2305)**: a 6m approx. wide (not entirely exposed by the Trench) spread of modern rubble and plough elements; **[2306]**: a 0.6m wide ditch, E/W oriented. It's silted clayey fill **(2307)** is partly covered by **(2305)** and contained modern metal fragments. All the features revealed in Trench 23 had been detected during the geophysical survey.

- Trench 24 was in the NE area of Field 2 and was NE/SW oriented. It was almost entirely cut into **(2403)**, a dark brown sandy colluvial deposit 0.5m thick approximately, overlaying natural substrate and containing postmedieval/modern material.

4.1.8 Field 3 contained 1 trench with archaeological features:

- Trench 26 was orientated NNE/SSW and was 50 m in length and 1.8m width. Within the middle of the trench cut into the natural **(2602)** was an E/W linear **[2603]** with 2 fills (Plate 2), this was visible on the geophysics and was interpretated as a weak agricultural anomaly. Linear **[2603]** was 1.3m in width and had a depth of 0.4m, it was a steep sides ditch with a flat base. The 0.12m thick basal fill **(2605)** was sterile in nature and was very similar to that of the surrounding natural. The upper fill **(2604)** was 0.28m thick and 1.02m wide and was formed by slow silting up over time, it consists of grey silty clay with small, rounded pebbles.

4.1.9 Field 4 contained 2 trenches with archaeological features:

- Trench 28 was in the N part of Field 4 and was targeting a line visible in Lidar and lines visible on aerial photographs. The NE/SW orientated trench has a 1.5m wide NW/SE **[2803]** linear with modern glass and china in its fill. It was unexcavated as it was treated as a post medieval field boundary. Trench 30 was in the S part of Field 4 and was targeting weak archaeological geophysical signals. The NE/SW oriented trench contained a singular circular pit **[3003]** (Plate 3) with a diameter of 0.58m and a depth of 0.15m. The fill **(3004)** contained burnt material placed while still hot causing heat affected clay patches at the base. No dateable evidence recovered.

4.1.10 Field 6 contained 1 trench with a possible archaeological feature:

- Trench 35 was a NW/SE orientated trench with a **(3503)** colluvial layer with occasional CBM fragments (Plate 4), currently undated.

4.1.11 Field 7 contained 6 trenches with archaeological features:

- Trench 38 was orientated broadly SE/NW and was located towards the southwest corner of Field 7. It contained a single linear feature **[3803]** (Plate 5), orientated broadly NE/SW; interpreted in the field as a naturally formed solution channel. It measured 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep and was filled by a single silty clay deposit **(3804).**

- Trench 41 was orientated broadly SE/NW, positioned along flat ground towards the lower slope of Field 7. Recorded in the trench was a NW/SE aligned land drain at its SE end, and at its centre, a modern cut pit **[4102]** (Plate 6) was identified, which contained a backfilled topsoil-like deposit **(4103)** which contained asbestos tile. It was not excavated in the event due to H & S reasons. The trench cut through at its NW end (*c.* 2-3m) surface deposits of burnt waste material which along with pit **[4102]** indicates some level of modern disturbance within the area.
- Located along the middle of Field 7 were trenches 42 and 43 both oriented broadly SE/NW. Two linear land-drains forming a herringbone pattern were identified at the SE end of Trench 42 with a single linear feature **[4202]** recorded at the NW end of the trench. It was orientated N/S. A NE/SW aligned ceramic land-drain was encountered at the SE of Trench 43 along with two further undated linear features across the trench base. Linear **[4302]** recorded at the NW end of the trench measured 0.74m wide and 0.40m deep and was aligned broadly W/E with gently sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a singular sterile fill **(4303).** Recorded at the SE end of the trench, Linear **[4304]**, a possible field boundary ditch.
- Located towards the northern half of Field 7 were Trenches 45 and 47, both aligned E/W; with the former positioned to target a positive geophysical anomaly. Trench 45 encountered a system of linear, NW/SE aligned, ceramic land-drains positioned at approximately 6m intervals across the trench base with a single linear ditch **[4502]** (Plate 7) identified at its west end. **[4502]** corresponds to the identified geophysical anomaly and represents a probable former field boundary ditch. It measured 2.20m wide and 0.30m deep and was aligned N/S, with shallow concave sides and a flat base and was filled by **(4503)**; a loose, mid grey, coarse grained silty clay devoid of any finds. Recorded at the east end of Trench 47 was Linear **[4702]**; a probable field boundary ditch which measured 1.85m wide, 0.30m deep and was aligned N/S, with steep straight sides and a concave base. It was backfilled with **(4703)**; a mixed deposit of firm, mid brown yellow and mid grey, brown silty clay with frequent post medieval CBM throughout.

4.1.12 Field 8 contained 2 trenches with possible archaeological features:

- Trench 50 orientated broadly SE/NW was located towards the southern half of Field 8 and contained two archaeological linear features along with a further four field drains. At the NW end of the trench, aligned NE/SW, was Linear **[5003]**; which

measured 1.70m wide, 0.35m. It had gently sloping concave sides and a flattish base and contained single fill **(5004)**. Directly NW of **[5003]** was similarly aligned Linear **[5005]**, which measured 1.70m wide, 0.35m deep. And contained a singular fill **(5006).**

- Positioned towards the western half of Field 8 was Trench 53 orientated broadly E/W which contained a single linear ditch **[5302]**, 1.70m wide, 0.35m deep and was aligned N/S across the western end of the trench. It had gently sloping concave sides and a flattish base and was filled by single fill **(5303)**, a firm, pale to mid grey, brown clay devoid of any datable material.

4.1.13 Field 9 contained 1 trench with archaeological features:

- Trench 54 in Field 9 was located close to the entrance of the field and was placed directly on top of a PROW and as such the trench was split. In the SW end of the trench was an occupation layer **[5403]**. The occupation spread was 0.08m to 0.15m thick and consists of a reddish-brown silty clay **(5404)**. The occupation layer extends into the beginning of the NE half of the trench and only two edges were located, the NE and SW edges, a total length of c.13m, but the full limit of the spread has not been determined. Found within this occupation layer were FE objects- possibly nails, animal bone fragments and pottery. A sondage was put in to test the layer in the SW end of the trench and revealed a large midden pit **[5405]** (Plate 8) which was excavated and recorded. The Pit **[5405]** was not fully excavated due to water ingress at 0.60m bpgl but the dark reddish brown silty clay upper fill **(5406)** was rich in charcoal and contained many medieval pottery fragments. Finally, a NW/SE ditch **[5408]** (Plate 9) was excavated and recorded near the NE end. This was a U-Shaped feature with a flat base measuring 0.43m deep and 0.42m wide. An undiagnostic pottery fragment was recovered from the singular fill **(5409)**. This continued beyond the limits of the trench but was truncated by post medieval field drains.

4.1.14 Field 10 contained 1 trench with archaeological features:

- Trench 55 was in the SW corner of Field 10 and was targeting anomalies. The trench was orientated NE/SW and contained 2 linear and a pit. In the SW end of the trench, a 3.5m wide linear **[5505]** ran beyond the limits of the trench at a N/S orientation. Due to water ingress at 0.7m bpgl this wide ditch was not bottomed. Directly NE was Pit **[5508]** (Plate 10) which was 0.82m deep, 2.1m wide and continued underneath the trench limit. Pit **[5508]** contained 4 fills **(5509) (5510), (5511)** and **(5512)** with medieval

pottery fragments and CBM recovered from the fills. This feature was not fully excavated due to water ingress. In the NE end of the trench linear **[5502]** a 1.2m wide, 0.47m deep concave linear continued beyond the limits of the trench (Plate 11). It contained 2 fills **(5503)** and **(5504)**; with the upper fill **(5503)** containing medieval pottery fragments.

4.1.15 Field 11 contained 3 trenches with archaeological features:

- Trench 57 was located at the SW end of Field 11 at the top of the slope. Due to a Public Right of Way (PRoW) this trench was split. The NW end contained a sondage through a spread **(5704/5702)** of spread which exposed a dark greyish brown silty clay **(5706)** pit **[5705]** (Plate 12) with Roman pottery and animal bone fragments. Pit **[5705]** was cut into a chalk/limestone fragmented bedrock and measured 0.44m deep, 1.4m wide and continued beyond the trench limit but was at a minimum 0.8m in length.
- Trench 59 was oriented SE/NW, located roughly in the middle of Field 11 and was targeting a possible paleochannel and lines visible on lidar. Trench 59 contained a NW/SE concave ditch **[5902]** (Plate 13) roughly in the correct location for the linear visible on Lidar. Linear **[5902]** measured 1.73m wide and 0.46m deep and was filled by a singular silty clay fill **(5903)**.
- Trench 62 was orientated NW/SE and was in the NE of Field 11 and was targeting a line visible on historic aerial photographs. Trench 62 had tarmac and CBM within the topsoil indicating some level of modern disturbance in this area. At the NW end of the trench was a drainage sump with drains running into it. This sump appears to be off some depth due to the presence of greyish blue clay within the backfill. Located in the SE of the trench was a ceramic land drain (which matches location of the line visible in aerial photographs) and an irregular pit **[6203]** of unknown date and purpose (Plate 14). Pit **[6203]** was 0.7m wide and 1.2m in length. It had a singular deliberate deposited 0.17m thick sterile fill **(6204)**.

5 FINDS

5.1 The Pottery – Andrew Peachey

5.1.1 Trial-trench evaluation excavations recorded a total of 280 sherds (3552g) of pottery in a moderately to highly fragmented, but only slightly abraded condition. Table 5.1 outlines the quantification of pottery by period.

Period	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Prehistoric	2	25
(LIA-) Roman	98	1179
Medieval	49	500
Post-medieval	126	1683
Victorian (19th C)	5	165
Total	*280*	*3552*

Table 5.1: Quantification of pottery by period

5.1.2 Figure 5.2 shows the distribution of pottery by period in trenches.

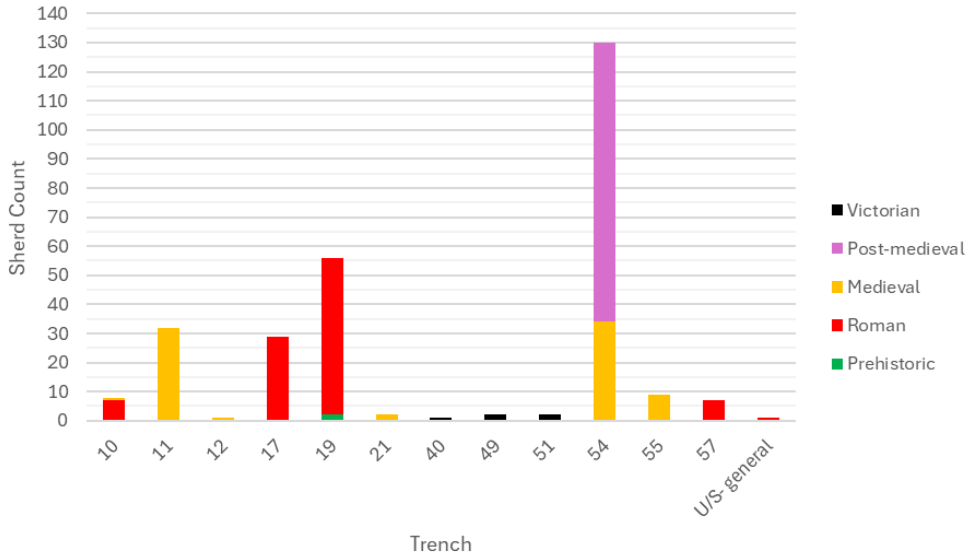

Figure 5.2: Distribution of pottery by period in trenches

5.1.3 The assemblage contains isolated sherds of prehistoric pottery, likely of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date, and a modest component of Roman pottery (*Table 4.1*), notably distributed in Trenches 17 and 19, with a sparse scatter elsewhere (*Figure 4.1*). The Roman pottery appears limited to sherds of mid to late 1st century AD date, principally of Southern British ('Belgic) grog-tempered ware, which was introduced in

the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age, but the presence of rare Samian ware and other local Roman coarse wares support a post-Roman Conquest date.

5.1.4 The medieval pottery notably occurs in trenches 11 and 54, with the former limited to sherds of local coarse ware (glazed and un-glazed), including the rims and sagging bases of jars, and flat bases and handles of jugs or pitchers. The sherds in trench 54 are associated with significant quantities of Transitional/Post-Medieval pottery and may represent the continuous or contemporaneous use late medieval glazed wares, including handles from at least three jugs or pitchers. The post-medieval sherds, indicative of a 16th to 17th century date, were entirely contained in Trench 54 and comprise glazed and un-glazed red wares, including jars, dishes and notably a heating stand. Trenches 40, 49 and 51 also contained isolated sherds of Victorian (19th century) blue-glazed sanitary ware that does not warrant any further comment.

5.2 Methodology

5.2.1 The pottery was subject to a visual scan and basic quantification (sherd count/weight) with observations and comments on fabric and form types included as free text comments, presented in the catalogue in Annex 5.

5.3 Discussion

5.3.1 Prehistoric pottery is limited to two body sherds from a single vessel in **(1919)**. The sherds are in a fabric tempered with fine calcined flint, and the profile of the sherds suggests a necked bowl, likely in the Post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) ceramic tradition, which spans the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age.

5.3.2 The Roman pottery exhibits a highly consistent character, focused on the mid to late 1st century AD. The group from trench 17 includes a samian ware Curle 23 dish in **(1706)**, which arrives in Britain from the late 1st century AD, associated with a Romanising, black-surfaced reduced ware jar, and body sherds of Southern British ('Belgic) grog-tempered ware. Further Romanising reduced ware dishes with rounded bead rims were present in **(1710)** and **(1714)**, each associated with body sherds of grog-tempered ware. In slight contrast, the group from trench 19 was entirely comprised of body sherds of Southern British ('Belgic) grog-tempered ware, which may have been produced from the mid-1st century BC to the mid-1st century AD, and includes sherds in **(1907), (1911), (1913), (1915)** and **(1918)**. However, the presence of a samian ware Dr.27 cup associated with Southern British ('Belgic) grog-tempered

ware body sherds in **(5705)** further supports the consumption of this fabric on the site in the mid to late 1st century AD, likely relating to occupation in the near vicinity.

5.3.3 The medieval pottery appears limited to local coarse wares with a narrow range of composition relative to inclusions and firing, and glazing varying between only internal or external, splashed, dribbled or not present; likely representing varying application across single vessels. The group from trench 11 was notable for sherds in **(1115)** that included the stump of a slashed handle from a jug or pitcher and a body sherd decorated with a thumb-impressed strip, while a body sherd in **(1103)** a scored decorative pattern under the glaze. The everted bead rim of a cooking pot was present in **(1107)**, with a sagging base from a similar vessel in **(1112)**, collectively consistent with consumption in the 13th to 15th centuries. A similar group of medieval sherds, perhaps limited to sherds from jugs or pitches was also contained in **(5406)** trench 54 but associated with Transitional/Post-Medieval wares that suggest contemporary use into the mid-16th century, if not slightly later. These sherds included two rims with everted triangular beads, two plain handles and one handle with stabbed decoration, as well as two sagging bases.

5.3.4 The post-medieval pottery was limited to relatively fine red wares with varying extents of glaze (but never entirely glazed), including a substantive group in **(5406)** with further body sherds in **(5404)**, **(5409)** and as un-stratified material above that trench. The group in **(5406)** was notable for containing cross-joining sherds from the base of a heating stand, with a pedestal base that elevated a perforated floor and was glazed internally. This fabric type had a currency in the 16th to 17th centuries and was likely deposited from domestic occupation in the close vicinity.

5.4 The Ceramic Building Materials – Andrew Peachey

5.4.1 Trial-trench evaluation excavations recorded a total of 102 fragments (3471g) of Ceramic Building Materials (CBM) in a highly fragmented and abraded condition, including rare fragments of Roman tile, with the bulk accounted for by post-medieval peg tile. Table 5.3 shows the quantification of CBM by period.

Period	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Roman	4	380
Post-medieval	98	3091
Total	*102*	*3471*

Table 5.3: Quantification of CBM by period

5.4.2 The CBM was subject to a visual scan and basic quantification (sherd count/weight) with observations on form types included as free text comments, presented in the catalogue in Annex 6.

5.4.3 The Roman CBM was limited to relatively small fragments in trench 17, including a flanged fragment of tegula roof tile in **(1706)**, with further body fragments in **(1710)**, potentially derived from a structure, somewhat removed, in the local landscape.

5.4.4 The bulk of the CBM was comprised of post-medieval peg tile, notably 70 fragments (2099g) in trench 54, principally in **(5404)**, which might be derived from a small structure in the close vicinity, with small groups of comparable material also in trenches 47 and 55. The peg tile occurs in a silty orange red fabric, often with streaks of pale clay and grog in it, and slightly irregular peg holes and edges; traits suggestive of manufacture in the 16th to 18th centuries, prior to the innovations and improved, consistent fabrics enabled by industrialisation. A single small fragment of glazed dark red brick recovered as un-stratified material in trench 23 may be of 18th to 19th century origin, but have been scattered through manuring, while fragments of field drain in **(5801)** are likely of Victorian origin but have been disturbed by subsequent agricultural practices.

5.5 The Small Finds - Ruth Beveridge

5.5.1 Trial-trench excavations recovered a total of 31 small finds, including a single illegible Roman coin associated with a highly fragmented possible iron knife, copper and iron rods and nails in trench 17. Table 5.4 shows the quantification of small finds by material, type and period.

Material	Object type	Roman	Post-medieval	Modern
Cu (alloy)	Coin	1		
	Rod	1		
	Shotgun cartridge			1
Fe	Knife?	1		
	Rod	1		
	Nail	1	10	7
	Sheet fragment		1	
	Hinge pivot		1	
	Fitting/vessel rim?		1	
	Wire/bucket handle?			1
	Barbed wire			2
	Plough fragment		1	
Ceramic	Clay pipe		1	
Total		*5*	*15*	*11*

Table 5.4: Quantification of small finds by material, type and period

5.5.2 The bulk of the objects comprise post-medieval iron objects, principally nails and sparse agriculture-related items, as well as a single fragment of clay pipe.

5.5.3 The small finds were subject to a visual scan to identify material and object type (pending subsequent conservation and/or X-ray), with a catalogue of items presented in Annex 7.

5.5.4 The Roman objects were entirely contained in trench 17, principally in **(1706)** and **(1707)**. The former includes a copper alloy Roman coin, likely a 4th century AD issue nummus, but the bust and legend are not legible (without further X-ray), while the latter contains the fragmentary remains of an iron strip-like object, likely a knife. Both objects are associated with iron or copper rod or nail fragments, limited to 'shanks' with no heads present.

5.5.5 The post-medieval objects were principally contained in trenches 45 and 54. These include in **(4503)**, small fragments of iron wire, possibly forming a bucket handle, associated with iron nails; while **(5406)** included small fragments of an iron fitting, possibly from the rim of a vessel (cauldron/bucket), associated with the hinge pivot of a door or gate and nail fragments.

5.5.6 A single fragment of clay pipe was contained in **(6000)** and exhibits a heel at the base of the bowl; a trait that is consistent with manufacture in the 17th to 18th centuries.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1

6.2 Paleochannel or natural geological features were identified in trenches 4, 5, and 38. They were generally undated and were evidence of old water courses, typical of this area of the country.

6.3 Currently the only Bronze Age activity located on Site was found during the 2023 Phase 1 Trial Trenching in Field 26. No further Bronze Age activity located prior to the completion of find and environmental sample processing for Phase 2 trenching.

6.4 Iron Age activity was visible in Trench 19 (Field 2) with a possible enclosure or boundary activity. This was located to the SW of the Romano British Activity in Field 2 and could be contemporary with this activity.

6.5 Features in trenches 17, 19 and 57 have been preliminary spot dated to the Roman period- specifically mid to late 1st century AD. Which places the Roman activity as Post Conquest. The activity located appears to have only occurred for a short span of time despite the Roman Road being in use for a lot longer. Trench 57 contains a Roman pit underneath a spread of currently undated material (presumably later than the Roman period rather than concurrent).

6.6 Activity in trenches 10, 11, 12, 21 and 54 can be dated to the medieval period. Trenches 10, 11,12 and 21 (Field 2) have possible boundary/water management or enclosure activity while Trench 54 (Field 9) contains a possible ploughed out/levelled midden heap and associated ditch which also includes finds dated to the transitional period from medieval to post medieval (16th century). Trench 54 was likely a domestic rubbish dump for a nearby dwelling/s dating to the Medieval period.

6.7 Former field boundaries were located within Trenches 2, 7, 10, 23, 34, 26, 28, 35 and 59. These field boundaries were probably out of use and backfilled around the time farming was mechanised (twentieth century) with the old field boundaries being removed to form larger fields for higher productivity due to larger mechanised machines-combines, ploughs etc.

6.8 The use of the land as predominately agricultural has meant that there is often good preservation of archaeological features and artefacts. Modern activity appears to have been limited to interventions relating to agricultural processes such as drainage

systems, ploughing etc. Some pottery fragments have been abraded but this is often due to the nature of the features they were found in, which often related to water management/field boundaries.

6.9 The trial trenching activity has ground-truthed the results of the LiDAR and geophysical surveys to confirm these are accurate. Both phases of trial trench evaluation largely targeted areas of potential archaeology based on identified geophysical anomalies. Across the 75 trenches undertaken during the 2 Phases of evaluation, 15 trenches displayed Prehistoric to Postmedieval archaeological activity; 23 trenches displayed Postmedieval to Modern activity; and the remaining 37 trenches being blank.

6.10 The archaeology results identified are of local interest at best and therefore not significant. This conclusion is consistent with the evaluation of the Site presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.1: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)** [APP-070] and [APP-071] which informed the assessment presented in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage (Doc Ref. 5.2(A))** [AS-011].

- From the results of both Phases of Archaeological Evaluation by trial trenching the areas of archaeological activity that will likely require further mitigation (See Annex 3) are as follows: Iron Age activity in Field 10 (Trench 55);
- Iron Age/ Romano British activity within Field 2 (Trenches 16, 17 and 19); and
- Medieval spread, midden pit and ditch in Field 9 (Trench 54).

6.11 The submitted **Archaeological Management Strategy (Doc Ref. 7.17)** [APP-162] will be updated following consultation with KCC to secure additional pre-construction mitigation in the form of field investigation and recording in these areas as appropriate mitigation in the event archaeology is identified to ensure this will be protected in line with conservation principles.

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ANNEX 1: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

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ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE
ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY
INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES
LAND AND PROPERTY
MINING AND MINERAL PROCESSING
MINERAL ESTATES
WASTE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

EVOLUTION POWER LIMITED

STONESTREET GREEN SOLAR

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PRE-DETERMINATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION (PHASE 2 TRENCHING)

JANUARY 2025

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DATE ISSUED:	**January 2025**
JOB NUMBER:	**GM12014**
OS GRID REF:	**TR 05834 37447**
REPORT NUMBER:	**0001**

EVOLUTION POWER LIMITED

STONE STREET GREEN SOLAR

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PRE-DETERMINATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION (PHASE 2)

JANUARY 2025

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DRAWINGS	**TITLE**	**SCALE**
Figure 1	Site location plan	1:25,000@A4
Figure 2	Trench Location Plan	1:10,000@A3

APPENDICES

1 INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT HISTORY

1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA), a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, has been commissioned by Evolution Power Limited hereafter referred to as 'the Client') to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation on land at Stonestreet Green, Ashford, Kent (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'). The Site is centred on NGR: TR 05834 37447 (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of solar photovoltaic ('PV') arrays and energy storage, together with associated infrastructure and an underground cable connection to the existing National Grid Sellindge Substation.

1.1.3 This proposed programme of archaeological works follows a previous programme of archaeological trenching and geoarchaeological test pits carried out by WA in July-August 2023. Further trenching is required to further inform upon the potential resource within the proposed development area.

1.1.4 In tandem with the new phase of archaeological trenching, WA will review existing ground investigation data to inform a geoarchaeological deposit model. This will form part of the AMS to inform and understand the Palaeo and early prehistoric landscape close to the River Stour.

1.1.5 This document forms the required Written Scheme of Investigation for the proposed archaeological trial trench evaluation and provides the methodology to be employed during the course of the trial trenching.

1.1.6 This WSI conforms to guidelines and standards set out in the following documents;

- *Standard* and *Universal Guidance for archaeological field evaluation.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA 2023a & b).
- *Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology,* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA 2022);
- *Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials,* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA 2020b);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide,* Historic England: London (HE 2015);

- *Wardell Armstrong Technical Manual No.1 Excavation Manual (V0.3),* Wardell Armstrong LLP, Unpublished internal document (WA 2020a);
- *Wardell Armstrong Technical Manual No.2: Post-Excavation Handbook,* Wardell Armstrong LLP, Unpublished internal document (WA, 2020b);
- *Manual of Specification Part B: Evaluation – Trial Trenching Requirements*. Kent County Council (2023a)
- *Manual of specification Part B: Specification for preliminary evaluation of Quaternary deposits and Palaeolithic potential*. Kent County Council (2023b)

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location and Geological Context

2.1.1 The Site is located at National Grid Reference (NGR): TR 05834 37447. The Site is located approximately 5 miles southeast of Ashford, Kent and predominantly consists of agricultural land and pasture. The High Speed 1/Channel Tunnel Rail Link (HS1) is located to the north of the Site boundary and is within 100m at its closest point. A railway line operated by Network Rail as part of the Kent Route between Ashford and Westenhanger is located adjacent to the HS1 railway line.

2.1.2 The M20 motorway lies approximately 45m further to the north of HS1 at this point but is significantly further north towards the west of the Site. On the opposite side of the HS1 railway line (between HS1 and the M20 motorway), there is a UK Power Networks (UKPN) and National Grid (NG) substation, and a sewage treatment works. Residential dwellings of the village of Aldington are located predominantly to the south and east of the Site and residential dwellings within Stonestreet Green are located to the east. There are several watercourses passing through the Site, the largest of which is the East Stour River which passes through the area in a roughly east to west direction.

2.1.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Weald Clay (Mudstone). This is a sedimentary bedrock formed in the Cretaceous period between 133.9 and 126.3 million years ago. Variations of geology on the Site also comprise Atherfield Clay (Sandy Mudstone) and Hythe Formation (interbedded sandstone and limestone), which are both sedimentary bedrocks formed during the Cretaceous Period, between 126.3 and 113 million years ago (BGS, 2023). The majority of the Site has no mapped superficial geology. Those fields which are partially or wholly located near to the East Stour River, largely lie on alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel), formed up to two million years ago, and represent a local environment previously dominated by rivers (Ibid.). The natural substrate encountered on Site, which ranged from firm mid orangey brown clay to firm mid blueish grey clay, or mid greenish grey clayey sand, as well as gravels, is consistent with the mapped geologies above.

2.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

2.2.1 An initial desk-based assessment (DBA) was produced to assess the known historical and archaeological background of the Site and the surrounding landscape to a distance

of 5km (Wardell Armstrong, 2022). The desk based assessment was supported by an Archaeological Landscape Assessment (Wardell Armstrong 2023). This was undertaken alongside geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys, 2023) and a site walkover to inform upon the archaeological potential of the Site. It is not intended to repeat that information here and what follows is a brief overview, **for further details please refer to the original documents referenced above.**

2.2.2 This DBA report identified HER records within the Site; mostly of findspots largely found through metal detecting and are of Roman to post-medieval date. The significance of the projected Roman road was again highlighted by the Archaeological Landscape Assessment. HER records not relating to findspots comprise Bank Road/ Roman Road which bisects the central and western part of the Site and follows the alignment of a projected Roman road (HER TR 04 SE 120), and two post-medieval farmsteads (HER MKE88378 and MKE88379). All entries are discussed in more detail in the archaeological desk-based assessment (WA 2022).

2.2.3 Within the 5km search area from the Site, designated heritage assets of an archaeological nature include a Scheduled Bronze Age Barrow Cemetery which lies approximately 880m south-east of the Site. Two further Scheduled barrows lie to the east of the cemetery beyond the 5km search area.

2.2.4 **Prehistoric (up to AD 43):** There are several prehistoric assets in the vicinity of the Site. The first is a group of scheduled bowl barrows located at the North Downs, located 4.5km north-east of the Site. The second asset is a barrow cemetery located 2.8km east of the Site and consists of seven barrows on and around the summit of low hill (situated at 80m aOD) to the west of the settlement of Barrowhill. Recent archaeological investigations at the barrows have identified the buried remains of cremation pits and have dated one of these to the Late Bronze Age. These two asset groups are representative of the wider prehistoric funerary landscape in the vicinity.

2.2.5 **Roman (AD 43 – c.410):** The projected route of a Roman road (HER TR 04 SE 120), discussed above, bisects the central and western part of the Site. There is also a Romano-British villa 1.7km to the east of Field 22, which is a scheduled monument (NHLE 1004216) and survives as buried remains. This is representative of Roman settlement in the area. It is also part of the wider Roman landscape, with the Maidstone to Dover Roman Road being located approximately 550m to the south of the villa.

2.2.6 **Medieval (AD 1066 – c.1540):** There are 18 medieval heritage assets in the vicinity of the Site. These consist of Grade I and II farmhouses, churches and priories, such as Bilsington Priory (NHLE 1018877 & 1362769), located 1.5km south-west of the Site. The priory consists of a scheduled monastery, and the Grade I priory, and dates to AD 1253.

2.2.7 **Post-medieval (AD c.1540 – 1901):** There are nine post medieval heritage assets in the vicinity of the Site, which consist of historic houses, farmhouses and a mill. Assets from this period also include the Adlington Clap Hill Conservation Area, which has the potential for earlier medieval associations, where Adlington was affected by the Black Death.

2.2.8 **Modern (AD 1901 – present):** The Messerschmitt plane crash site is within the eastern part of the Site (HER DKE22255). Although the wreckage is thought to have been removed at the time of the crash, shrapnel may remain. The crash site has been designated as Protected Military Remains (PMR).

2.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

2.3.1 Archaeological trenching was undertaken by WA between 19th July – 2nd August 2023. A total of thirteen trenches and four geoarchaeological test pits were opened. Four of these trenches were located in Field 26, a sub-rectangular field alongside the Kent Rail route, whilst the remaining nine were positioned either side of the Roman road which bisects Bank Farm land.

2.3.2 The four trenches in Field 26 exposed evidence of Bronze Age activity, represented by struck flint, including possible 'horned' scraper recovered from two ditches and a small pit in Trench 1.

2.3.3 Roman activity was evidenced in Trench 9 with a series of pits and postholes and two ditches cut into an older deposit containing a flint blade. These features aligned with the geophysical survey carried out in 2023, suggesting their origin as Roman enclosure ditches. Finds included Roman pottery and nails, suggesting nearby settlement activity. Trench 6 revealed three more pits and a large sub-rectangular feature, each containing Roman pottery. The results suggested that settlement/s may be present along this section of Roman road.

2.3.4 Modern deposits related to the construction of the railway bank were encountered in Trench 4. A large natural depression was encountered in Trench 10 and undated

features, possibly medieval in date, were uncovered in Trench 8, opposite the modern farmyard for Bank Farm.

3 INFORMATIVE TRENCHING: PROJECT DESIGN

3.1 Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The purpose of the trial trench evaluation is to further investigate the potential of the archaeological resource and the impact of the proposed development plans. Where archaeological remains are present, to characterise, record and date them.

3.1.2 The general aims of the archaeological evaluation by trial trenching are to:

- determine the presence or absence of buried or upstanding archaeological remains within the Site;
- determine the character, date, extent and distribution of any archaeological deposits revealed as well as their potential significance;
- determine levels of disturbance to any archaeological deposits from plough damage or from any other agricultural/industrial practices or later building activities;
- Summarise the findings in relation to the geophysical survey data and to the results of the previous archaeological trenching;
- determine the likely impact on any archaeological deposits present as a result of the proposed development;
- disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of recording.

4 METHOD STATEMENT

4.1 General Methodologies

4.1.1 The location of the trenches are identified on plans produced by the client (Appendix 1) under the guidance of WA's Technical Director for Heritage & Archaeology, Anthony Hanna and drawn following advice and recommendations provided by Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Advisor to KCC.

4.1.2 **Trial Trenching:** A scheme for an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching has been designed to satisfy the stated objectives of the project as set out under Section 3 above and has been prepared in accordance with the standard requirements for trial trenching as set out KCC within their *Manual of Specifications Part B, Specification for Evaluation – Trial Trenching,* a copy of which is included within Appendix 3 of this WSI.

4.1.3 The archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is intended to provide an appropriate data set to allow for further characterisation of the proposed development area to be established pre-determination. WA propose the opening of a further 68no. 20m x 1.8m trenches across the site (Figure 2). The trenches are positioned to target known archaeological anomalies as well as 'blank' areas, as indicated by LiDAR, aerial photography and the geophysical survey results. Trenches will be extended up to 30m as necessary to expose full profiles/ relationships of features.

4.1.4 In advance of any fieldwork, WA will request the Client has demonstrated that all reasonable measures have been taken to identify any constraints and that they have provided all reasonable information regarding the presence of services, any ecological constraints, the presence of Public Rights of Way (PRoW), any areas of potentially contaminated land and/or any other known risks to health and safety.

4.1.5 WA will undertake the opening of the excavation area using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless / flat-bladed ditching bucket to maximise the chance for identification of the archaeological remains. Should substantial obstructions be encountered a toothed bucket may be employed on the understanding that it will be removed again once the obstacle has been removed. All mechanical works will be supervised by a suitably experienced archaeologist who will control the depth of excavation and stop machining at the top of the first potentially significant archaeological horizon, or the top of the natural substrate, whichever is encountered first.

4.1.6 Trenches will be machined to a maximum safe depth of 1.2m to allow access for hand-excavation and recording. Deeper excavation could be undertaken, where practicable in terms of space, provided the trench sides are stepped or battered and/or suitable trench support is used.

4.1.7 No mechanical excavators, earthmoving or other vehicles will travel within any excavated trench until it has been signed off by the Archaeological Advisor at KCC or specific agreement has been reached to enable re-stripping.

4.1.8 If there is a potential for deeper deposits within any given trench a sondage/slot may be excavated by machine. Agreement will be obtained from the archaeological advisor at KCC to deepen the trenches with the machine, if necessary.

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

4.1.10 All trenches will be cleaned by hand, photographed and recorded as appropriate. Once cleaned, all trenches will be inspected and potential features/deposits excavated to retrieve artefactual and ecofactual material, as well as determine their character, significance and date. All trenches will be inspected again after sufficient weathering to ensure that no potential features or deposits are missed.

4.1.11 Prior to backfilling, all deposits, including the trench sides will be again inspected for artefactual material to ensure that finds are recovered from as many contexts as possible regardless of date.

4.1.12 Upon completion of trenches, and following approval by the archaeological advisor at KCC, trenches will be backfilled appropriately, with material reinstated in the same order that it had been excavated. No further provision for reinstatement has been provided for.

4.1.13 Trenches will not be backfilled without approval from KCC.

4.1.14 Wardell Armstrong will ensure that access to the investigations is granted at all times to representatives of the Client, and KCC.

4.1.15 Any variations to this WSI will be agreed with the archaeological advisor at KCC prior to carrying them out.

4.2 General Investigation and Sampling Strategy

4.2.1 Archaeological features will be sampled sufficiently to determine their extent, condition, character, significance and date, i.e. 10% of fills of linear features (unless the linear features are substantial in which case an alternative sampling strategy will be discussed with KCC) and 50% of pit fills. Smaller discrete features such as postholes will be 100% sampled.

4.2.2 Any remains of substantial buildings/structures of archaeological interest will be cleaned, photographed and recorded in-situ, with sample excavation undertaken as necessary in order to determine their form, construction methods and dating. Any substantial structures may also be subject to a programme of photogrammetric recording where appropriate, and where it meet the project's objectives.

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

4.3 **Recording**

4.3.1 All features will be recorded using a Leica GPS unit (or equivalent) with sub-centimetre accuracy with each point recorded in relation to the OSGB36 geodetic co-ordinate reference system and coded to an internal database to provide a dataset that records feature type, context number, associated drawing numbers and any other feature specific information that may be relevant.

4.3.2 All written records will utilise pro-forma record sheets. Plans will be drawn to a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10 on polyester based drafting film and clearly labelled. All plans and sections will be levelled in respect to aOD. A combination of multi and single context planning will be utilised as appropriate.

4.3.3 A full photographic record of all contexts will be maintained in digital formats. All images are to be taken using a digital SLR camera with a minimum megapixel resolution of 10mp (and fitted with an APS-C or larger sensor). All photographs will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale and north arrow. Graduated metric scales of appropriate lengths should be used, ensuring the use of vertical scales against deep sections in combination with horizontal scales. The photographic record is to be regarded as part of the site archive and the digital files will be labelled appropriately and cross-referenced in relation to a site-specific photography register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot. Both feature specific and general photographs will be included within the record. The digital archive should

comprise of high quality DNG or TIFF files.

4.3.4 Wardell Armstrong will ensure that the complete site archive including finds and paleoenvironmental samples is kept in a secure place throughout the period of fieldwork and post-excavation process.

4.4 **Human Remains**

4.4.1 In the event that human remains, both inhumations and/or cremations, are exposed during the course of the archaeological trenching then all works are to cease immediately and both the Client and KCC will be informed. The local police and coroner will be informed if appropriate. Human remains will be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are anticipated, or where analysis of the remains is considered to be a necessary requirement for satisfactory evaluation of the site. Discussions will be held with the Client and KCC on options for their appropriate preservation *in situ* or for their removal in accordance with professional standards and guidelines once the antiquity of the remains has been suitably proven. The area will be screened from view.

4.4.2 Wardell Armstrong will have an appropriately qualified and experienced osteoarchaeologist available to consult for excavation and sampling strategies and will supervise the excavation and removal of any human remains (where this is necessary) from the Site.

4.4.3 In the event that human burials are to be removed, a Ministry of Justice Licence will be required (in accordance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857) before the remains can be lifted. The need for a Ministry of Justice Licence applies to both inhumation and cremated remains. The need for a Ministry of Justice Licence applies to both inhumation and cremated remains. Application for a Licence will be made by Wardell Armstrong.

4.4.4 Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect.

4.4.5 The Archaeological Contractor will adhere to the following guidelines when dealing with human remains: *Code of Ethics* (BABAO online 2019a), *Code of Practice* (BABAO online 2019b), *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Brickley and McKinley 2004), *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Mitchell & Brickley 2017), *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (HE 2018a) and *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human*

remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England (APABE 2017).

4.5 Metal Detecting

4.5.1 Topsoil, subsoil or other overburden will be scanned with a metal detector before and during its excavation, including when it is excavated by machine.

4.5.2 Exposed features and layers should be scanned by metal detector prior to, and periodically during, their excavation.

4.5.3 The detector will not be set to discriminate against iron. Metal detected finds will be plotted on suitable area plans.

4.5.4 The metal detecting will be carried out by an experienced member of the field team suitably experienced in the use of metal detectors and retention methodologies.

4.6 Treatment of Treasure

4.6.1 Finds falling under the statutory definition of treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and its revisions of 2002 and 2023) will be reported directly to the Treasure team at the British Museum (treasure@britishmuseum.org) and to the Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) of the Portable Antiquities Scheme. The Client and KCC will also be informed. Advice and guidance on compliance with the Treasure Act are obtainable from the FLO. The find will be reported to the Coroners Office, within 14 days of understanding that the find is treasure. Failure to report within 14 days of discovery is a criminal offence.

4.6.2 A Treasure Receipt form, including the date, location and circumstances of the discovery, a description of the object(s), and details of the finder (Wardell Armstrong) and landowner will be submitted to the British Museum.

4.7 Finds Recovery and Processing

4.7.1 All artefacts revealed will be recovered regardless of date so that the provisional dating of as many contexts as possible can be ascertained. However, in circumstances where the quantity of finds present preclude total recovery then a representative sample will be taken in agreement with KCC and this will be noted on the relevant context sheet.

4.7.2 All artefacts recovered during the course of the archaeological trenching are the property of the landowner/Client. They will be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the *Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Conservation and*

Research of Archaeological Materials (CIFA 2020a) and the *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe* (Perrin et al. 2014).

4.7.3 The primary archive records will clearly state how all artefact assemblages have been recovered, sub-sampled and processed. Once assessed, all retained material must be packed and stored in optimum conditions, as described in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 2001).

4.7.4 On completion of the project modern material, unstratified remains and objects that have been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention will be discarded after a period of six months, unless there is a specific request to retain them. No finds will be discarded without the prior approval of KCC.

4.7.5 The primary archive records will clearly state how all artefact assemblages have been recovered, sub-sampled and processed

4.8 **Paleoenvironmental Sampling**

4.8.1 The strategy and methodology for the sampling of deposits will be in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology – A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (HE 2011). Where deemed appropriate the advice of the relevant Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be sought in relation to the collection of palaeoenvironmental material, industrial residues or other relevant scientific material. Historic England's guidance on geoarchaeology will also be referred to as necessary (HE 2015b) as will their guidance on animal bones and archaeology (HE 2019).

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

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

4.8.4 Where deposits are wet, waterlogged or peaty, monoliths will be taken along cleaned vertical surfaces for the retrieval of pollen, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera. The numbers to be taken will be agreed with the client and KCC. Where bulk samples are

to be taken a minimum of 20 litres will be taken from visible layers or spits for the retrieval of plant macro-remains and insects.

4.8.5 Environmental samples from dry deposits will normally by processed by floatation following the fieldwork and the residues will be sorted to retrieve small bones, small finds and charcoal that has not floated. Environmental samples from wet deposits will normally be sent to specialists for processing in laboratory conditions.

4.8.6 Waterlogged organic deposits are not anticipated but in the event that waterlogged wood or other delicate organic deposits are uncovered Historic England's guidance (2010, 2018b) will be followed.

4.9 Timetable and Staffing

4.9.1 It is anticipated that the trenching program on Site will be completed within 25 to 50 days depending on the quantity, size and depth of any archaeological features or deposits encountered and any need for contingency trenching. Thereafter we would expect the assessment report to be complete within 4-6 weeks of the completion of fieldwork (dependant on specialist input).

4.9.2 Details of Wardell Armstrong staff likely to be involved with the trial trenching project are provided in Appendix 2.

4.9.3 Up to five members of Wardell Armstrong staff would be on site during fieldwork, depending on the quantity, depth and significance of archaeological remains uncovered during the initial cutting of the trenches. The field team will be drawn from a pool of experienced field staff, as determined by availability at the time, fully competent in the recognition and recording of archaeological stratigraphy, features and finds. Details of the field Project Officer will be forwarded to KCC prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

4.10 Health and Safety

4.10.1 WA will produce an internal RAMS document for the project which will be read by all site staff, in conjunction with this WSI, prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

4.10.2 The Client will be asked to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and confirm the location of any known services before the archaeological works commence.

4.10.3 Site staff will have an appropriate level of training to enable them to carry out

fieldwork safely. Appropriate PPE as directed by the Client will be worn by field staff at all times.

4.10.4 The Client will be requested to provide details of their own risk assessment and specify PPE required before fieldwork commences if appropriate.

4.10.5 WA will abide by the Client's health and safety methodology if provided. If there is conflict between the Client's risk assessment and that of WA then the Client's will take priority, unless it is perceived to be placing the field team at greater risk.

4.10.6 All staff will assist the Client in maintaining the Site in a safe condition. Hazards will be appropriately identified and managed including identification of buried and above ground services/utilities.

4.10.7 In addition to the RAMS, where appropriate a COSHH assessment will also be undertaken. Once onsite, these documents will be assessed, and any variations will be highlighted and added to the appropriate assessment. These will be re-evaluated periodically during the course of the fieldwork to make sure that they remain consistent to the Site-specific risks. All staff and visitors will be required to be inducted and sign these documents on first arrival to Site to show that they have read and understood the contents and any variations will be communicated as required.

4.10.8 WA maintains appropriate insurance cover for the project, including Public and Employers Liability (£10 million each) and Professional Indemnity cover of £2m as standard.

5 REPORTING AND DISSEMINATION

5.1.1 Upon completion of the archaeological evaluation, WA will produce an appropriate report, a draft of which be supplied to the Client for comment in the first instance. Once approved by the client a copy of the report will be forwarded to the Archaeological Advisor at KCC.

5.1.2 Should little or no archaeology be revealed during the archaeological investigations then it is expected that the production and submission of a suitable report will be completed within 4/5 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. If significant and/or substantial archaeological deposits are revealed, then the submission may take longer to allow for necessary specialist input. In this event, discussions will be held with KCC about the possibility of submitting an interim report to aid in the discharge of the planning condition.

5.1.3 External specialists will only be called upon during the compilation of the report if the of the archaeological resource cannot be adequately determined without their input.

5.1.4 The report of the results of trial trenching will include the following as a minimum:

- An Abstract summarising the scope and results of the archaeological evaluation;
- A HER Summary form;
- An Introduction including:
- The location of the site with a National Grid Reference for the centre sufficient to locate the site to 1m accuracy;
- An account of the background and circumstances of the work;
- A description of the development proposals, planning history and planning reference together with the archaeological condition (where appropriate);
- The nature of potential impacts arising from the proposals;
- The scope and date of the fieldwork, the personnel involved and who commissioned it;
- An account of the Archaeological Background of the development site including

- The Methodology employed during the evaluation including the aims and objectives as will any further objectives identified during the course of the evaluation;
- A quantification of the project archive contents, their state and future location;
- The Results of the evaluation field work will be described trench by trench including the dimensions of the trench, the nature and depth of overburden soils encountered and a description of all archaeological features and finds encountered in each trench, their dimensions, states of preservation and interpretation;
- A description of the geological subsoil encountered in each trench;
- The Finds recovered during the course of the evaluation will be described, quantified and assessed by artefact type within the evaluation report. The report will also provide an indication of the potential of each category of artefact for further analysis and research. For each category of artefact the report will describe the method of processing, any sub-sampling, conservation and assessment undertaken. Where appropriate local reference collections will be referred to for descriptive and analytical consistency. Any implications for future archive, conservation or discard of the artefacts will also be set out;
- A table showing, per trench, the contexts, classes and quantity of artefacts recovered, together with their date and interpretation;
- An assessment of the Environmental potential of the site;
- An Interpretation of the archaeology of the site; and
- A conclusion.

5.1.5 The report will be accompanied by figures and illustrations in accordance with KCC Manual of Specification Part B: Evaluation – Trial Trenching Requirements.

5.2 **Dissemination/Publication**

5.2.1 Each stage of mitigatory fieldwork will be registered with the Online AccesS to the index of archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS) via http://oasis/.ac.uk. At the end of each project, prior to submission of a draft report, the OASIS record will be completed. Following approval the OASIS summary will be attached as an appendix and a digital copy of the archaeological report uploaded.

5.2.2 A digital copy of all reports (a single.PDF file) will be supplied to KCC and to the Client. Hard copies will be available on request.

5.2.3 A copy of each report, as an unbound hard copy and in .pdf/a format on CD, will be issued to KCC for passing to the Kent Historic Environment Record.

5.2.4 A summary of each stage of fieldwork will be submitted to the editor of any relevant journals agreed with KCC should the results of the fieldwork warrant this.

5.3 Archive Preparation and Deposition

5.3.1 WA will make provisional arrangements for the deposition of the site archive with Dover Museum and Bronze Age Boat Gallery and all documents, artefacts and any other material associated with the project will be marked with a HER reference number**.** Following completion of the fieldwork preparation of the site archive will follow guidelines from the recipient museum regarding deposition. Any variation will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority before being implemented.

5.3.2 In addition, WA will use an internal site code during the course of the archaeological investigations which shall also be placed on all documents, artefacts and any other items that may be associated with the project.

5.3.3 The site archive will include all project records and cultural material produced by the evaluation, and will be prepared in accordance with *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (Brown 2011) and A *Standard Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe* (Perrin et al 2014).

5.3.4 Should no archaeology be revealed then the final report will be provided to the local HER and entered into the online access to the index of archaeological investigations database (See below).

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APPENDICES

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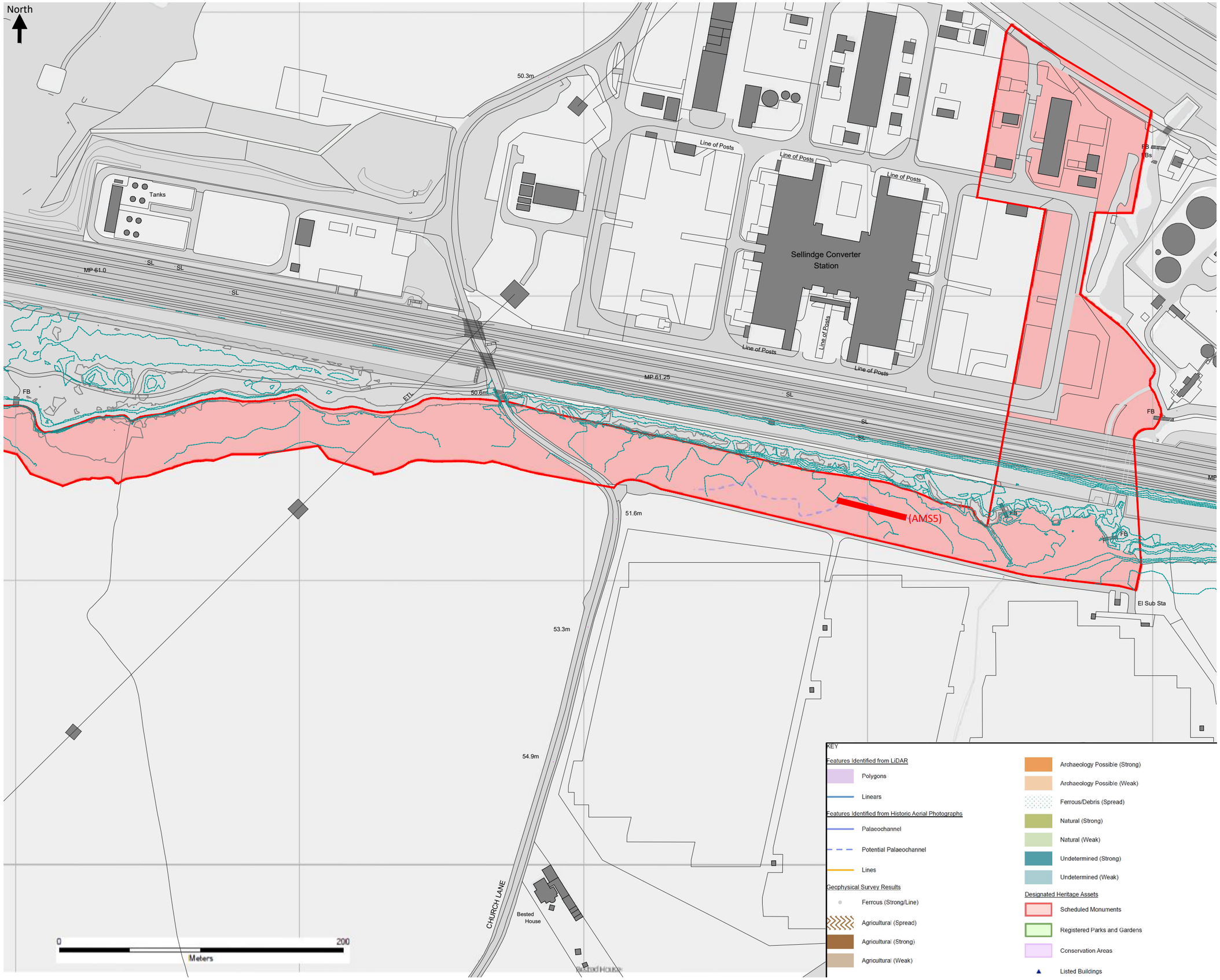
APPENDIX 1. PROPOSED TRENCH PLANS



KEY

Features Identified from LiDAR
- Polygons
- Linears

Features Identified from Historic Aerial Photographs
- Palaeochannel
- Potential Palaeochannel
- Lines

Geophysical Survey Results
- Ferrcus (Strong/Line)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)

Designated Heritage Assets
- Scheduled Monuments
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Conservation Areas
- Listed Buildings

Drawing not to scale,
For information purposes only.
Not for construction.

Notes:

Postcode: TN25 7HP W3W: paints.embodied.warp

KEY
- Site Boundary

Proposed Layout
- Works 7 - Composite
- Works 3 - Main Substation
- Works 4 - Cable Route
- PSWG
- Water Tanks
- Array Boxes
- Fence - ISS20
- Acoustic Fencing - Full Wrap
- Drainage-Proposed Pond-Buffer
- Drainage-Depression Storage
- Drainage-Swale
- Batteries
- Inverter
- Batteries Bunds
- Proposed Trench Locations
- Additional Trench Locations
- Additional Trench Locations within Aldington Flood Storage Area

Evolution Power Holdings Ltd
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www.stonestreetgreensolar.co.uk

Project Name:
Stonestreet Green Solar

Document Name:
Proposed Trench Locations - pg1

Document Reference #:
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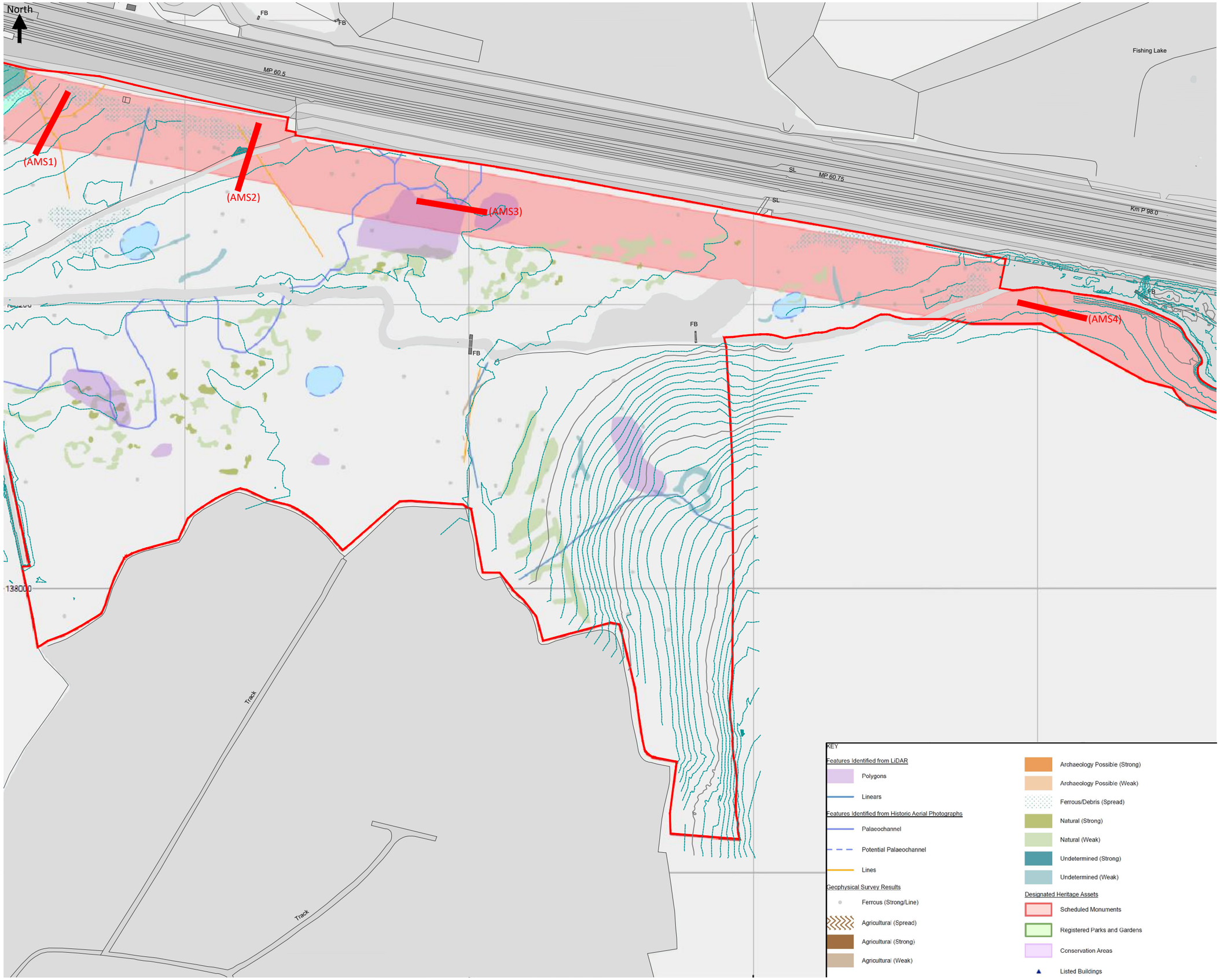

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Project Name:
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Document Name:
Proposed Trench Locations - pg2

Document Reference #:
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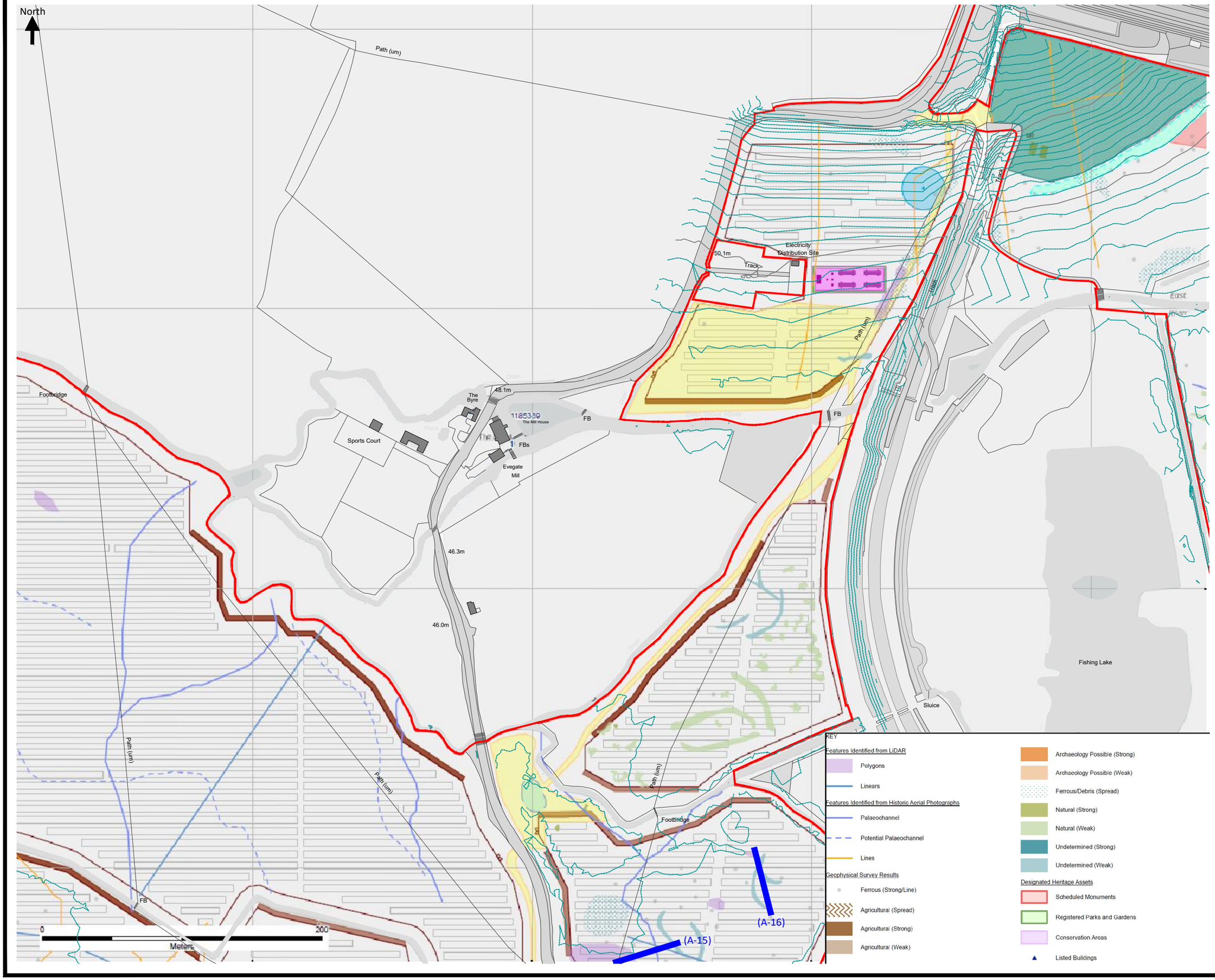

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Project Name:
Stonestreet Green Solar

Document Name:
Proposed Trench Locations - pg3

Document Reference #:
142-02-76

Scale: 1:2500@A3

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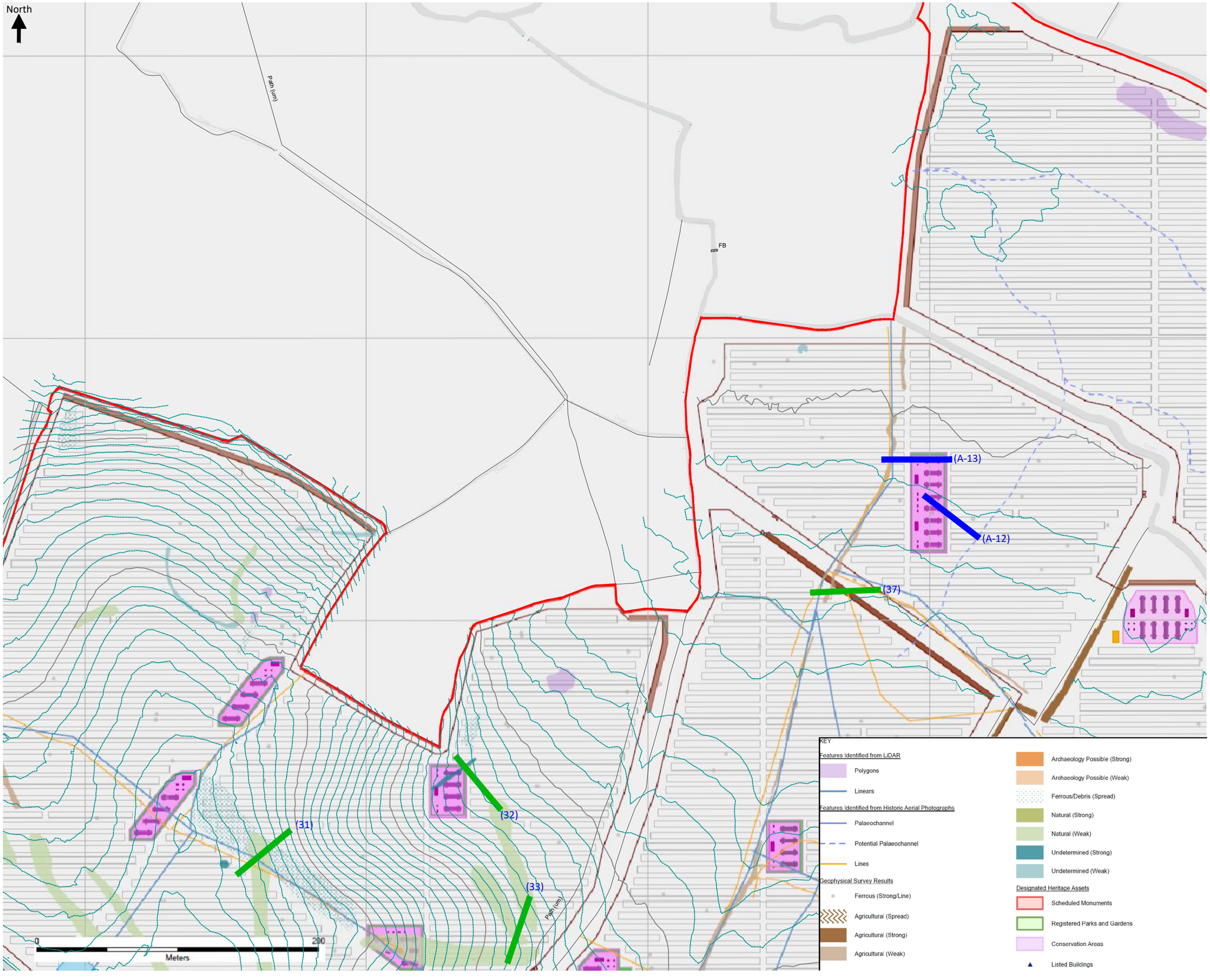
RC	EPL	08/01/2025



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Notes:

Postcode: TN25 7HP W3W: paints.embodied.warp

KEY

- Site Boundary

Proposed Layout

- Works 7 - Composite
- Works 3 - Main Substation
- Works 4 - Cable Route
- PSWG
- Water Tanks
- Array Boxes
- Fence - ISS20
- Acoustic Fencing - Full Wrap
- Drainage-Proposed Pond-Buffer
- Drainage-Depression Storage
- Drainage-Swale
- Batteries
- Inverter
- Batteries Bunds
- Proposed Trench Locations
- Additional Trench Locations
- Additional Trench Locations within Aldington Flood Storage Area

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Project Name:
Stonestreet Green Solar

Document Name:
Proposed Trench Locations - pg4

Document Reference #:
142-02-76

Scale: 1:2500@A3

Produced:	Checked:	Date:
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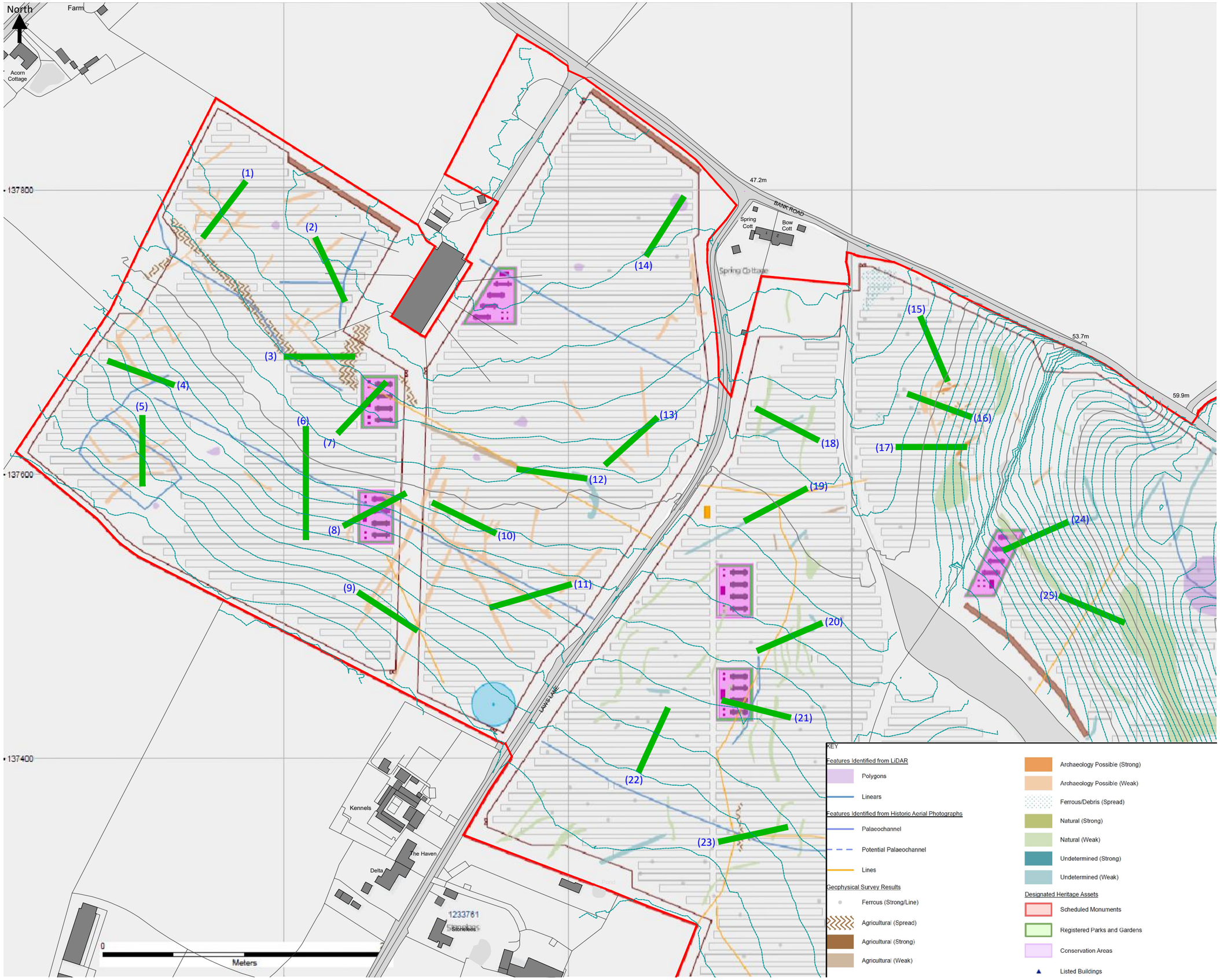

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Notes:

Postcode: TN25 7HP W3W: paints.embodied.warp

KEY

- Site Boundary

Proposed Layout

- Works 7 - Composite
- Works 3 - Main Substation
- Works 4 - Cable Route
- PSWG
- Water Tanks
- Array Boxes
- Fence - ISS20
- Acoustic Fencing - Full Wrap
- Drainage-Proposed Pond-Buffer
- Drainage-Depression Storage
- Drainage-Swale
- Batteries
- Inverter
- Batteries Bunds
- Proposed Trench Locations
- Additional Trench Locations
- Additional Trench Locations within Aldington Flood Storage Area

KEY

Features Identified from LiDAR

- Polygons
- Linears

Features Identified from Historic Aerial Photographs

- Palaeochannel
- Potential Palaeochannel
- Lines

Geophysical Survey Results

- Ferrous (Strong/Line)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)

Designated Heritage Assets

- Scheduled Monuments
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Conservation Areas
- Listed Buildings

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Document Name:
Proposed Trench Locations - pg5

Document Reference #:
142-02-76

Scale: 1:2500@A3

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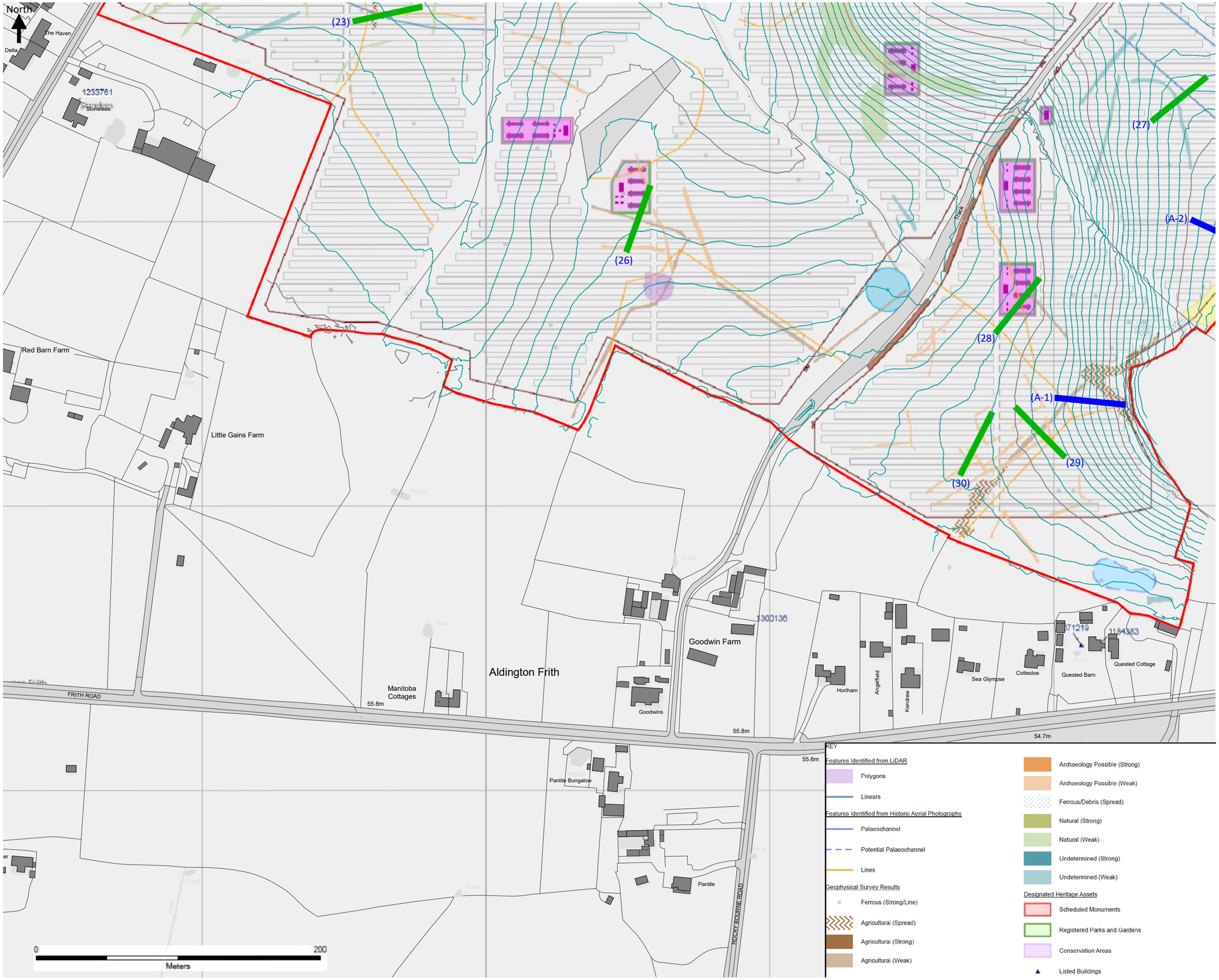

KEY

Features Identified from LiDAR

- Polygons
- Linears

Features Identified from Historic Aerial Photographs

- Palaeochannel
- Potential Palaeochannel
- Lines

Geophysical Survey Results

- Ferrous (Strong/Line)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)

Designated Heritage Assets

- Scheduled Monuments
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Conservation Areas
- Listed Buildings

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Notes:

Postcode: TN25 7HP W3W: paints.embodied.warp

KEY

- Site Boundary

Proposed Layout

- Works 7 - Composite
- Works 3 - Main Substation
- Works 4 - Cable Route
- PSWG
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- Array Boxes
- Fence - ISS20
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- Additional Trench Locations within Aldington Flood Storage Area

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Project Name:
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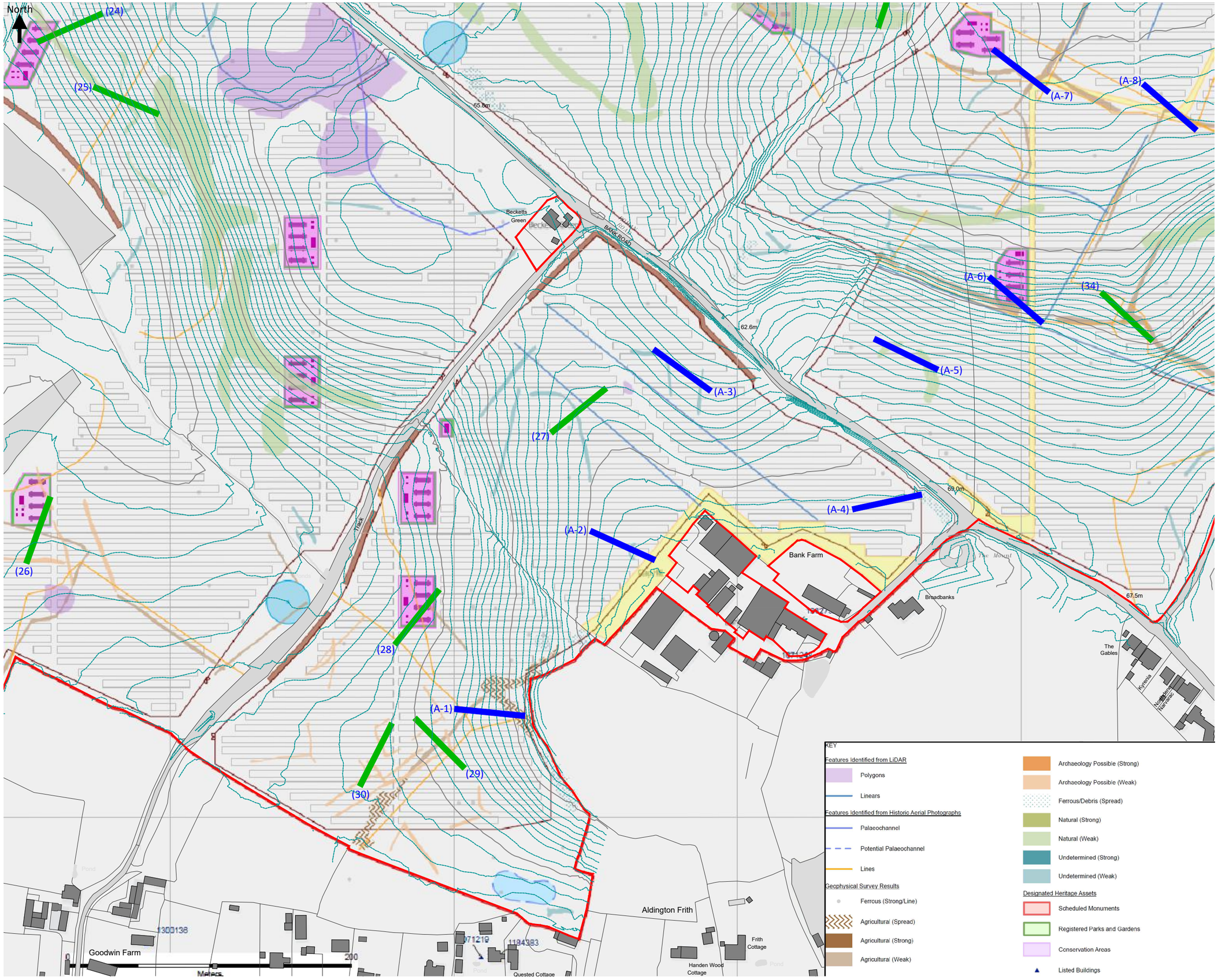
Document Name:
Proposed Trench Locations - pg6

Document Reference #:
142-02-76

Scale: 1:2500@A3

Produced:	Checked:	Date:
RC	EPL	08/01/2025



KEY

Features Identified from LiDAR
- Polygons
- Linears

Features Identified from Historic Aerial Photographs
- Palaeochannel
- Potential Palaeochannel
- Lines

Geophysical Survey Results
- Ferrous (Strong/Line)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
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Designated Heritage Assets
- Scheduled Monuments
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Conservation Areas
- Listed Buildings

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Notes:

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KEY
- Site Boundary

Proposed Layout
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- Works 3 - Main Substation
- Works 4 - Cable Route
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Project Name:
Stonestreet Green Solar

Document Name:
Proposed Trench Locations - pg7

Document Reference #:
142-02-76

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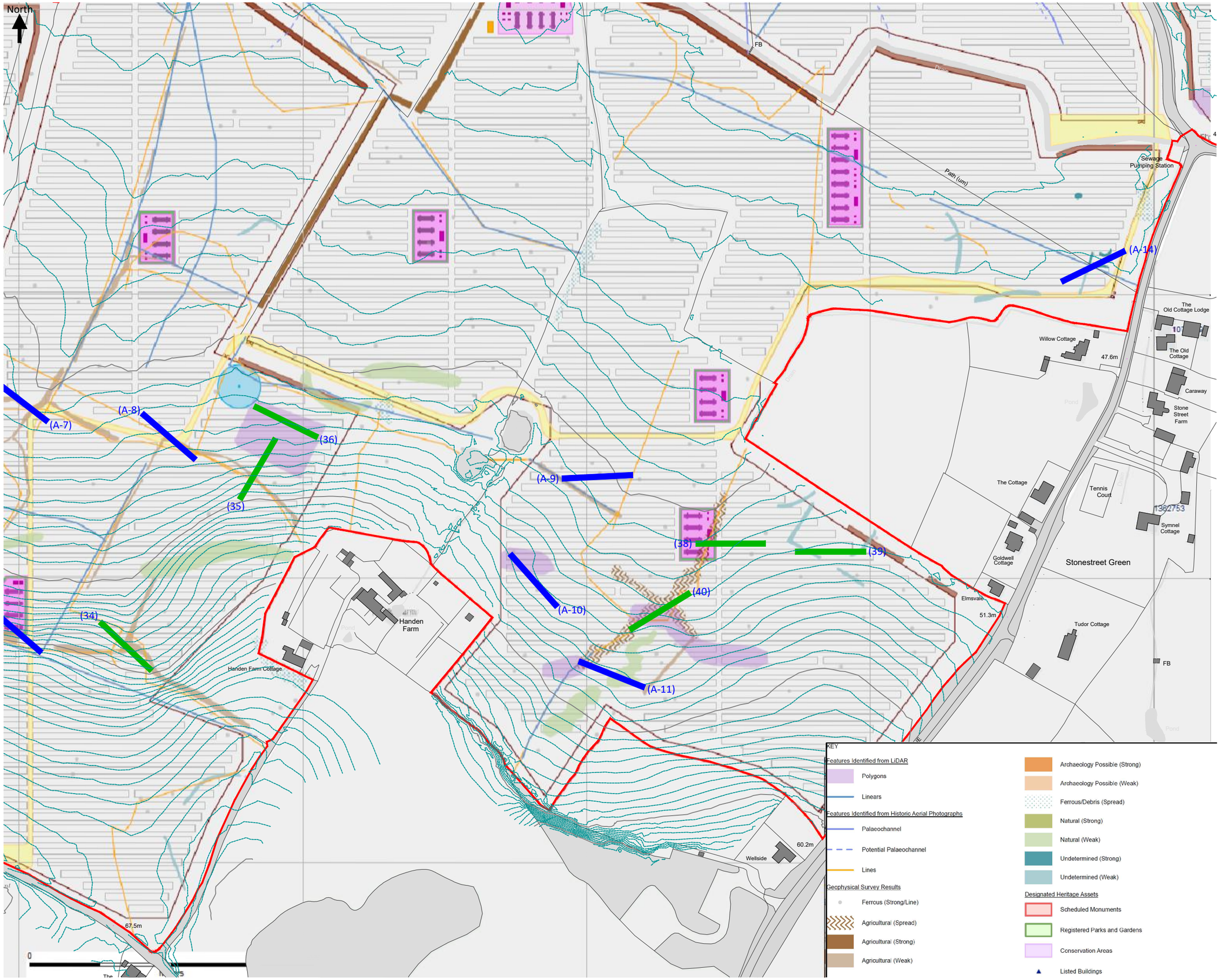

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Notes:

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KEY

- Site Boundary

Proposed Layout

- Works 7 - Composite
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- Additional Trench Locations within Aldington Flood Storage Area

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Project Name:
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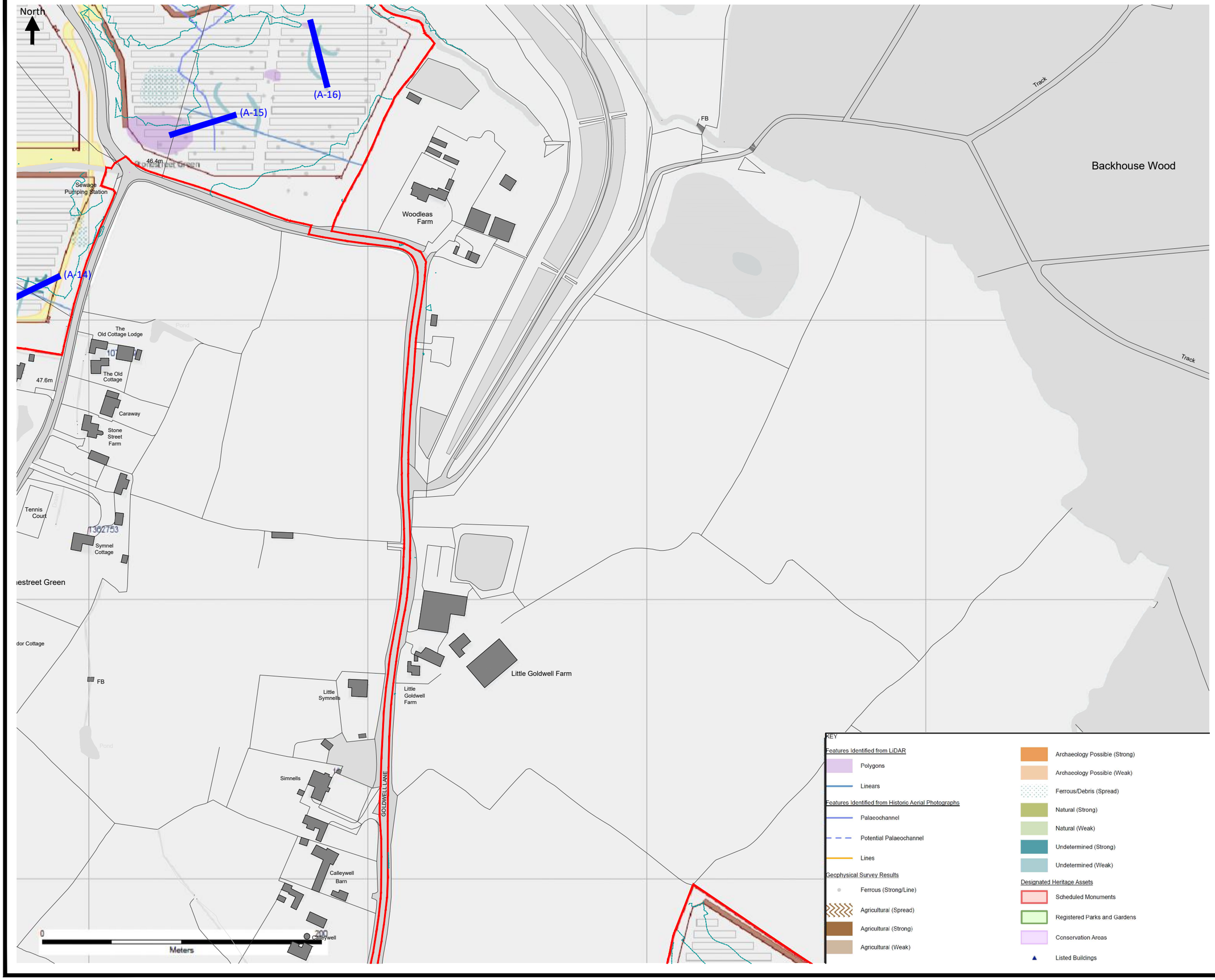
Document Name:
Proposed Trench Locations - pg8

Document Reference #:
142-02-76

Scale: 1:2500@A3

Produced:	Checked:	Date:
RC	EPL	08/01/2025



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Notes:

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KEY

- Site Boundary

Proposed Layout

- Works 7 - Composite
- Works 3 - Main Substation
- Works 4 - Cable Route
- PSWG
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- Fence - ISS20
- Acoustic Fencing - Full Wrap
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Project Name:
Stonestreet Green Solar

Document Name:
Proposed Trench Locations - pg9

Document Reference #:
142-02-76

Scale: 1:2500@A3

Produced:	Checked:	Date:
RC	EPL	08/01/2025

KEY

Features Identified from LiDAR
- Polygons
- Linears

Features Identified from Historic Aerial Photographs
- Palaeochannel
- Potential Palaeochannel
- Lines

Geophysical Survey Results
- Ferrous (Strong/Line)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)

Designated Heritage Assets
- Scheduled Monuments
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Conservation Areas
- Listed Buildings

Drawing not to scale,
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Notes:

Postcode: TN25 7HP W3W: paints.embodied.warp

KEY
- Site Boundary

Proposed Layout
- Works 7 - Composite
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Project Name:
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Document Name:
Proposed Trench Locations - pg10

Document Reference #:
142-02-76

Scale: 1:2500@A3

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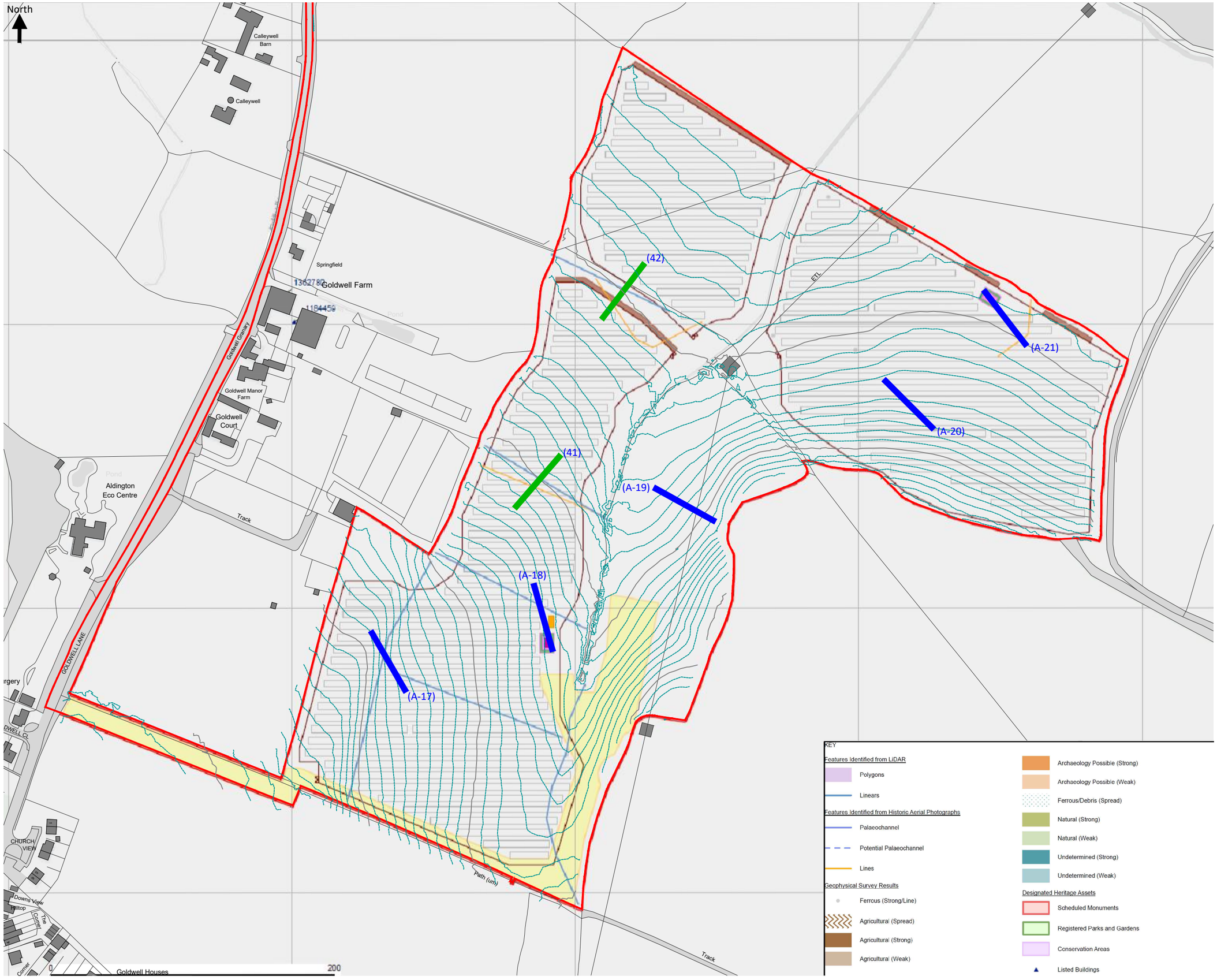

KEY

Features Identified from LiDAR

- Polygons
- Linears

Features Identified from Historic Aerial Photographs

- Palaeochannel
- Potential Palaeochannel
- Lines

Geophysical Survey Results

- Ferrous (Strong/Line)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
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- Undetermined (Weak)

Designated Heritage Assets

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Notes:

Postcode: TN25 7HP W3W: paints.embodied.warp

KEY

- Site Boundary

Proposed Layout

- Works 7 - Composite
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Project Name:
Stonestreet Green Solar

Document Name:
Proposed Trench Locations - pg11

Document Reference #:
142-02-76

Scale: 1:2500@A3

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RC	EPL	08/01/2025

Wardell Armstrong (Part of SLR)
Armstrong House, Lamdin Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, United Kingdom IP32 6NU
Telephone: +44 (0)1284 765210 www.wardell-armstrong.com

APPENDIX 2. STAFF PROFILES

MANAGEMENT TEAM

REGIONAL DIRECTOR
Dr Rhodri Gardner PhD MSc BA MCIfA

Qualifications: PhD, Archaeology, UCL (2000)
MSc, Bioarchaeology & Geoarchaeology (Distinction), UCL, (1993)
BA Hons, Archaeological Studies, University of Leicester (1993)

Experience: Rhodri has been a professional Archaeologist for over 20 years. He is currently a Technical Director for Archaeology within Wardell Armstrong based at the Bury St Edmunds Office. He was previously Head of Cotswold Archaeology's Suffolk Office and their Head Fieldwork.

Rhodri is an experienced senior manager who has worked on a large variety of archaeological projects throughout East Anglia for several different leading commercial contractors in the region. He is responsible for the delivery and overall quality of our archaeological projects undertaken in the East of England.

In a c.23 year career he has built up a wide range of experience on variety of rural and urban sites, including complex multi-period urban excavations in Ipswich and London as well as large rural projects across East Anglia. These have included a number of Road Schemes in Suffolk and Norfolk (e.g. Bury St Edmunds eastern relief Road for SCC and the recent A47 evaluation works for Highways England/Galliford Try). Predominantly working in the south of England, he has experience of all periods.

Rhodri is also an experienced osteologist and zooarchaeologist and has worked as both a human and animal bone specialist.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR - PROJECT MANAGER
John Craven BA MCIfA

Qualifications: BA Hons, Ancient History and Archaeology, University of Birmingham (2001)

Experience: John has been working as a professional Archaeologist in East Anglia since the mid 1990's, in various roles at Suffolk County Council, Suffolk Archaeology, Cotswold Archaeology and AOC Archaeology, before joining Wardell Armstrong in 2021 where he is responsible for the management of projects from initial client contact to completion.

An experienced field archaeologist and Project Manager John has previously assisted on, directed or managed a wide range of archaeological fieldwork and related heritage projects in the region, including extensive multi-period sites in west Suffolk across the airbases of RAF Lakenheath and RAF Mildenhall, for a broad range of commercial, private and public clients. He has an extensive record of producing project designs, desk-based assessments, post-excavation assessments and client reports and of team-wide archaeological data management and quality assurance.

John also takes an interest in disseminating the results of archaeological investigation to a wide variety of audiences and has managed several well-received Heritage Lottery funded community projects.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR - POST-EXCAVATION MANAGER & ARTEFACT SPECIALIST (POTTERY, LITHICS AND CBM RESEARCHER)
Andrew Peachey BA MCIfA

Qualifications: BA Hons, Archaeology and History, University of Reading (2001)

Experience: Andrew has been working as a specialist across East Anglia and adjacent regions since 2002, with a particular interest in prehistoric and Roman pottery and ceramic building materials, as well as in the prehistoric technology and use of struck flint. Working as an internal specialist for Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong and accepting work as an external specialist for other contracting archaeological units has afforded Andrew a diverse and wide-ranging portfolio of projects and experience. Projects have included Neolithic pit groups at Coxford and flint assemblages from Blakeney Norfolk, extensive Neolithic to Iron Age assemblages from a riverside site at Dernford, Cambs and an important fenland occupation and ritual site at Sawtry, Cambs. Significant Roman pottery and CBM assemblages have included a large farmstead complex and pottery production site at Stowmarket, Suffolk and a Roman villa at Bottisham, Cambs; as well as from intensive agro-industrial sites at Soham, Cambs; Beck Row and Newmarket, Suffolk. A large pottery production and industrial site at East Winch Norfolk has recently been published as an East Anglian Archaeology monograph, while other kiln sites have included early Roman production at Snape, Suffolk (published in the Journal of Roman Pottery Studies) and Horningsea, Cambs (published in the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society). Andrew is a long-standing committee member and contributor to the Study Group for Roman Pottery.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR & ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST
Dr John Summers PhD MSc BSc

Qualifications: PhD "The Architecture of Food", University of Bradford (2010)
MSc, Biological Archaeology, University of Bradford (2006)
BSc Hons, Bioarchaeology, University of Bradford (2005)

Experience: John is an archaeobotanist with a primary specialism in the analysis of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. He has undertaken archaeobotanical analyses for numerous excavations, mainly in the Eastern region, including assemblages from a number of large Romano-British, medieval and multi-phased sites. In addition to work on Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong projects, John undertakes archaeobotanical assessment and analysis for a number of other archaeological units. He also maintains a connection with research projects in Scotland, including recent work with the University of

Bradford's Covesea Caves Project. In addition to archaeobotanical investigations, John is responsible for co-ordinating field survey with GPS and total station, as well as in house magnetic gradiometer surveys. With Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong, he has co-ordinated and written up a number of gradiometer surveys, including a number of large areas (up to 140ha) and cart-based surveys, in conjunction with our external consultant.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR - PROJECT MANAGER
Keeley-jade Bingham BA ACIfA

Qualifications: BA Hons, Archaeology and Geography, University of Southampton (2017)

Experience: Keeley-jade has over 5 years' experience supervising and coordinating archaeological fieldwork and geophysics projects across East Anglia. She has led numerous small to large trial trench evaluations, excavations and geophysical surveys (both handheld and cart based). Keeley-jade plays a leading role in geophysics at the Bury St Edmunds office and has trained multiple members of staff to correctly use magnetometry and GPS equipment.

Keeley now assists with the preparation of quotes, written schemes of investigation and the day-to-day management of the field team.

ARCHAEOLOGIST - ARCHIVES CO-ORDINATOR & FINDS MANAGER
Luke Harris

Qualifications: A-Level History, English Literature and Language and AS-Level Government and Politics, Northampton College (2006)

Experience: Since completing his advanced education, Luke has held a number of professional administrative roles with companies and institutions including Nationwide Building Society (2007–2011) and Civica (2013–2014). His duties and responsibilities in these posts included the supervision and coordination of co-workers, the handling of customer enquiries and the categorisation, collation and digitalisation of paper records. Luke has also gained valuable clerical experience through voluntary roles and work experience. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong Luke has received training in finds recognition, finds and environmental processing/ storage, archiving and the deposition of archaeological archives.

POST-EXCAVATION TEAM

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGIST - PROJECTS MANAGER (POST-EXCAVATION)
Andrew Newton MPhil PCIFA

Qualifications: MPhil, University of Bradford (2004)
BSc (Hons), Archaeology, University of Bradford (2003)
Dip Professional Archaeological Studies, University of Bradford (2002)

Experience: Andrew has carried out geophysical surveys for GeoQuest Associates on sites throughout the UK and has worked as a site assistant with BUFAU. During 2001 he worked as a researcher for the Yorkshire Dales Hunter-Gatherer Research Project, a University of Bradford and Michigan State University joint research programme, and has carried out voluntary work with the curatorial staff at Beamish Museum in County Durham. Andrew is a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and a Practitioner Member of the Institute for Archaeologists. Andrew joined Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong in 2005 as Project Officer writing desk-based assessments, he has since gained considerable experience in post-excavation work and his principal role is conducting post-excavation research and authoring site reports for publication. Significant post-excavation projects he has been responsible for include the Ingham Quarry Extension, Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk – a site with large Iron Age pit clusters arranged around a possible wetland area; the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age enclosure and early Saxon cremation cemetery at the Chalet Site, Heybridge, Essex; and, the high status Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Burwell Road, Exning, Suffolk. Andrew's work on the Iron Age settlement at Black Horse Farm, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire was recently published by BAR and he co-authored the recent *East Anglian Archaeology* monograph on the Romano-British industrial site at East Winch, Norfolk. Andrew also writes and co-ordinates Environmental Impact Assessments and has worked on a variety of such projects across southern and eastern England. In addition to his research responsibilities, Andrew undertakes outreach and publicity work and carries out some fieldwork.

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGIST - PROJECT OFFICER (POST-EXCAVATION)
Lindsay Lloyd-Smith BSc MPhil PhD

Qualifications: PhD, Archaeology, University of Cambridge (2008)
MPhil, Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge (2005)
BSc (Hons), Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology, UoL (1992)

Experience: Lindsay has over 25 years' experience in archaeology working on a wide variety of contract and research projects. As well as working in East Anglia for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (1992), the Cambridge Archaeology Unit (repeatedly between 1995 and 2010), and most recently for Pre-Construct Archaeology (2016-2018), Lindsay's work and research has taken him to Belize (1992), the Netherlands (1992-1995), Sweden (1997-2004), India (1996-2005), Egypt (2002-2004), Malaysia (2000-2017), the Philippines (2006), Vietnam (2009), and South Korea (2011-2015). He was a member of the Niah Caves Project, Borneo (University of Cambridge, 2000-2004), which led on to his post-graduate research (MPhil,

PhD) into later prehistorical mortuary practice in Island Southeast Asia. Following this, he was a Post-Doctoral Research Associate on the Cultured Rainforest Project, University of Cambridge (2007-2011), responsible for archaeological fieldwork investigating the prehistory of the central highlands of Borneo. He spent four years (2011-2015) working as an Assistant Professor at the Institute for East Asian Studies, Sogang University, Seoul, South Korea, where he taught Area Studies and Southeast Asian Archaeology and directed the Early Central Borneo Project (2013-2016). During this time he also was lead editor for the newly launched journal *TRANS: Trans –Regional and –National Studies of Southeast Asia* published by Cambridge University Press. Returning to the UK in 2015, Lindsay worked at Leicester University as an Associate Tutor in the School of Archaeology and Ancient History where he designed and wrote a Distance Learning Masters Module in Archaeology and Education. Lindsay joined Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong in June 2018 and is responsible for the post-excavation management of large excavation projects, from the assessment, interpretation and synthesis of site data to the production of archaeological reports from assessment to publication level.

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGIST - POTTERY RESEARCHER
Peter Thompson MA

Qualifications: MA, Landscape Archaeology, University of Bristol (1999)
BA (Hons), Archaeology, University of Bristol (1998)

Experience: Peter has over two years commercial site excavation experience mainly with Bristol and Region Archaeological Services and the Bath Archaeological Trust. Peter joined HAT (now Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong) in 2002 to specialise in Anglo-Saxon and Medieval pottery research covering East Anglia and the Greater London areas, and also has good knowledge of Prehistoric pottery identification. Publications include pottery assemblages from a Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age enclosure and Early Saxon cemetery at Heybridge, Essex (*Essex Archaeology and History 2008, Vol 39);* Saxon and Medieval settlement at Marham, Norfolk (*Norfolk Archaeology 2012, Vol 46*); Iron Age settlement and burials and Early Anglo-Saxon settlement from Harston Mills, Cambs (*East Anglian Archaeology 2016 Vol 157*); two rural Suffolk Anglo-Saxon sites at Snape and Oulton (*Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History 2018, Vol 21*); A Medieval Grimston ware pottery assemblage at Pott Row, Norfolk *(Norfolk Archaeology 2014 Vol 48*); a medieval rural landscape at Stone, Bucks (*Records of Buckinghamshire 2018, Volume 58 part 1*); and a late medieval kiln site at Stowmarket, Suffolk (*forthcoming*). Peter has also written more than 100 Desk-Based Assessments primarily for commercial developers in both rural and urban locations. These include particularly archaeologically sensitive sites such as a double Scheduled Ancient Monument site at Kings Langley, Herts, and The Great Hospital in Norwich.

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGIST – SMALL FINDS SPECIALIST
Ruth Beveridge BA MA PhD

Qualifications: PhD, Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology, University College London (2000)
MA, Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology, University College London (1992)
BA (Hons), Archaeology, University of Exeter (1987)

Experience: Ruth has been a professional archaeologist for over 30 years, beginning her career at the Museum of London as a field archaeologist working on urban excavations in central London. Moving into post-excavation she has been working with artefact assemblages on a range of sites across the country, with particular focus on East Anglia. Since 2008 she has worked as a metalwork and small finds specialist, beginning as freelance and then working full time for both Suffolk Archaeology CIC and Cotswold Archaeology. Ruth has reported on a wide variety of assemblages from multi-period urban sites in Norwich, Ipswich and Bury St Edmunds to a range of rural settlements of all periods across the eastern region. More recently Ruth has written publication reports on medieval urban metalwork assemblages from Gloucester and Bristol. In addition to working on Wardell Armstrong projects, Ruth undertakes assessment and analysis on small finds for other archaeological units.

Ruth undertook seven seasons of fieldwork in Vietnam between 1994 to 2000, ranging from excavation to survey and museum-based studies. She has maintained contact with the European Association of South-East Asian Archaeologists and the Indo-Pacific Prehistoric Association, for whom she has regularly provided conference presentations, most recently in 2018 in Hue, Vietnam

In addition to her specialist work, Ruth has considerable experience with archaeological archiving and the reporting, recording and closing of archaeological treasure cases.

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGIST - HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
Tansy Collins BSc MSt

Qualifications: MSt Building History, University of Cambridge (2015)
BSc (Hons), University of Sheffield, Archaeological Sciences (2002)

Experience: Tansy's archaeological experience has been gained on diverse sites throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Tansy joined Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong in 2004 where she developed skills in graphics, backed by her grasp of archaeological interpretation and on-site experience, to produce hand drawn illustrations of pottery, and digital illustrations using a variety of packages such as AutoCAD, Corel Draw and Adobe Illustrator.

She is a historic building specialist with over fifteen years experience investigating and recording historic buildings, and is skilled in all aspects of such projects including technical analysis, research, drawn and photographic surveys. Tansy's knowledge was consolidated by completing, with Distinction, the MSt in Building History at the University of Cambridge. Her

dissertation focused on the under-researched topic of the marking of Baltic timber imported into Britain in the 18th and 19th centuries.

She has authored over 150 historic building reports from pre-application appraisals and impact assessments through to condition-based recording with monitoring during planned works that adhere to Levels 1 to 4 as outlined in guidance documents by Historic England. These projects include a number of regionally and nationally significant buildings, for example a previously unrecognised medieval aisled barn belonging to a small group of nationally important agricultural buildings, one of the earliest surviving domestic timber framed houses in Hertfordshire, a Cambridgeshire house retaining formerly hidden 17th century decorative paint schemes. Larger projects include The King Edward VII Sanatorium in Sussex, RAF Bentley Priory in London as well as the Grade I Listed Balls Park mansion in Hertfordshire.

SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST - HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
Liam Podbury BA

Qualifications: BA (Hons), Archaeology, Newcastle University (2016)

Experience: Throughout his higher education, Liam has gained extensive practical archaeological experience, assisting in the excavation of the Hasting Hill Neolithic Monument Complex in Sunderland and the excavation of an early Bronze Age metallurgy site in Sicily with the *Case Bastione Project*. After graduating Liam trained in the practical conservation of historic structures with the *National Heritage Training Group* and went on to work as a project manager, restoring and renovating numerous listed historic buildings. Liam joined Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong as a field archaeologist, working on a variety of commercial fieldwork projects, developing his practical skills and gaining a good understanding of various archaeological periods across the East of England. In 2019 he joined the historic buildings team, since then Liam has authored reports for a wide range of building types; both timber-framed and brick-built buildings with date ranges varying from the medieval period to the 20th century. Liam also conducts background research and contributes to archaeological report writing. He is CSCS certified and is trained in Emergency First Aid at Work.

SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST - DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS
Kate Higgs MA (Oxon)

Qualifications: MA (Oxon), Archaeology & Anthropology, St Hilda's College University of Oxford (2004)

Experience: Kate has archaeological experience dating from 1999, having taken part in clearance, surveying and recording of stone circles in the Penwith area of Cornwall. During the same period, she also assisted in compiling a database of archaeological and anthropological artefacts from Papua New Guinea, which were held in Scottish museums.

Kate has varied archaeological experience from her years at Oxford University, including participating in excavations at a Roman amphitheatre and an early church at Marcham/ Frilford in Oxfordshire, with the Bamburgh Castle Research Project in Northumberland, which also entailed the excavation of human remains at a Saxon cemetery, and also excavating, recording and drawing a Neolithic chambered tomb at Prissé, France. Kate has also worked in the environmental laboratory at the Museum of Natural History in Oxford, and as a finds processor for Oxford's Institute of Archaeology. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong in November 2004, Kate has researched and authored a variety of reports, concentrating on desk-based assessments in advance of archaeological work and historic building recording.

POST-EXCAVATION TEAM

PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS LIST

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	Dr David Bescoby Dr John Summers
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS	Aerial-Cam Ltd – SUMO Aerial Surveys
PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS	K Henry
PREHISTORIC POTTERY	A Peachey MCIfA
ROMAN POTTERY	A Peachey MCIfA
SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY	P Thompson
POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY	P Thompson
FLINT	A Peachey MCIfA
GLASS	H Cool
COINS	R Henry
SMALL FINDS	Dr R Beveridge
SLAG	A Newton
ANIMAL BONE	J Curl
HUMAN BONE:	S Anderson
ENVIRONMENTAL CO-ORDINATOR	Dr J Summers
POLLEN AND SEEDS:	Dr R Scaife
CHARCOAL/WOOD	Dr J Summers
SOIL MICROMORPHOLOGY	Dr R MacPhail, Dr C French
CARBON-14 DATING:	SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory
CONSERVATION	Drakon Heritage and Conservation

SENIOR SITE STAFF

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGIST - SENIOR PROJECT OFFICER
Kerrie Bull BSc

Qualifications: BSc Archaeology, University of Reading (2011)

Experience: During her undergraduate degree at the University of Reading Kerrie worked on the Lyminge Archaeological Project (2008), the Silchester 'Town Life' Project (2009) and the Ecology of Crusading Research Programme (2011). Through her academic and professional career, Kerrie has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation techniques. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong Kerrie has gained enhanced experience of commercial archaeological practice, and has managed the fieldwork elements of various large projects, including the excavation of Chilton Leys, Stowmarket. Kerrie's other responsibilities include the training and management of field staff, and professional liaison with clients and local authority representatives. Kerrie has contributed towards the dissemination of project outcomes through the production of 'grey' literature and published works. Kerrie is CSCS certified.

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGIST - SENIOR PROJECT OFFICER
Gareth Barlow MSc BA

Qualifications: MSc, Environmental Archaeology & Palaeoeconomy, University of Sheffield, (2003)
BA (Hons), Archaeology, King Alfred's College, Winchester (2002)

Experience: Gareth worked on a number of excavations in Cambridgeshire before pursuing his degree studies and worked on many archaeological projects across the UK during his university days. Gareth joined Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong in 2003 and has worked on numerous archaeological projects throughout the South East and East Anglia. Gareth is CSCS and First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance) qualified.

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGIST – PROJECT OFFICER
John Haygreen

Experience: John has extensive experience of working within the construction sector, including as a company director of a landscaping business. His duties and responsibilities in these posts included the supervision and coordination of co-workers, liaising with stakeholders to determine specific project design elements and managing projects to ensure deadlines were realised. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong John has worked on a variety of commercial fieldwork projects, developing his knowledge and excavation, surveying and supervisory skills. John is a CPCS trained operator of 360 Excavators. John is also CSCS certified, passed the CITB Health and Safety Awareness Course and is trained in Emergency First Aid.

SENIOR SITE STAFF

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGIST – PROJECT OFFICER
Christian Burgess BSc

Qualifications: BSc (Hons), Archaeology, Bournemouth University (2018)

Experience: During his Undergraduate degree, Christian worked with several universities and professional companies across multiple sites in the U.K and in the western Hebrides, most notable of which was on the island of Islay on several Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age sites including; 'Sloch Mesach', a Neolithic Clyde Cairn used through to the Bronze Age and 'Rubha Port an t-Seilich', a Mesolithic campsite. During his time at university Christian also worked in Dorset with the Durotriges project, a Bournemouth university led excavation, investigating the transition from the Iron Age to Roman Britain. Since leaving university and joining Wardell Armstrong as a site assistant Christian has worked on a great many projects in the East Anglian area, these include an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Oulton, Suffolk and a Bronze Age ring ditch at Thorley, Hertfordshire. Christian has gained valuable experience in site coordinating, excavation strategies and efficient and professional interpreting and recording systems. As a Supervisor his duties include the carrying out of Watching Briefs and direction of small/medium scale evaluations, management and supervision of site staff, liaison with clients and local authority representatives and managing fieldwork timescales with deadlines. Christian also assists in the creation of 'grey' literature and published literature during the post excavation processes. He is CSCS qualified and has completed a First Aid at Work Course.

SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST - SUPERVISOR
Shannon Lucas BA, PCIfA

Qualifications: BA (Hons), Archaeology, University of York (2019)

Experience: Shannon has over four years' experience in commercial archaeology, working on a variety of projects within North Yorkshire and across East Anglia. Shannon has an extensive knowledge of Osteology through university studies, analysing monastic cemeteries in Yorkshire to produce skeletal reports. This has transferred to the field where she spent time excavating a large Anglo-Saxon cemetery in Oulton, Suffolk. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd/Wardell Armstrong in 2019, she has been involved in small and large trial trenching evaluations, excavations and monitoring construction projects. Shannon has led several trial trench evaluations and excavations, including large quarry projects. She is proficient in supervising geophysical projects using the handheld methodologies, GPS and total station in order to stakeout or survey fieldwork projects. Shannon regularly liaisons with clients, county archaeologists and communicates with project staff to create a happy working environment, ensuring projects are completed to schedule. She often assists in writing archaeological reports of her own sites. Shannon frequently takes responsibility for the training and development of staff on site. Shannon has a CSCS card and Emergency First Aid training.

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APPENDIX 3. KCC MANUAL

EVALUATION – TRIAL TRENCHING REQUIREMENTS

1. Introduction

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

2. General Requirements

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

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

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

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

3. Pre-site Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Objectives

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

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

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

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

5. Scope of trial trenching

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

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

6. Machine and Hand Excavations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Investigation and Sampling Strategy

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

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

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

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

Burial Remains

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. Finds recovery processing and treatment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. Archaeological Science and Environmental Sampling

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. Recording

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. Reinstatement and completion of fieldwork

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

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

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

12. Reporting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12.7.2 An **Introduction** including:

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

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

- geology, soils and topography;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13. Archive Preparation & Deposition

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

14 Monitoring and Liaison

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. Copyright and data protection

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

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

16. Health and Safety

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

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

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

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

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

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

17. KCC HER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

18 General

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

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

APPENDIX 1 Kent County Council HER summary form

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

Contact at Unit:	Date:

APPENDIX 2 - FIELDWORK NOTIFICATION FORM

Guidance for Completing the Kent Archaeological Fieldwork Notification Form

Purpose

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

Approach

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

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

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

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

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

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DRAWINGS

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

Site boundary

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

CLIENT

Evolution Power Limited

PROJECT

Stonestreet Green Solar

DRAWING TITLE

Figure 1: Site location

DRG No.	REV	SUIT.
GM12014-065	A	-

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	1:25,000	Sept 2023

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
HP	RB	MB

wardell armstrong

0 1km

N:\GM\GM12014 - BANK FARM SOLAR DCO\03 - DESIGN\AUTOCAD\GM12014-065 SITE LOCATION.DWG

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

CLIENT

Evolution Power Limited

PROJECT

Stonestreet Green Solar

DRAWING TITLE

Figure 2
Trench location plan

DRG No.	REV	SUIT.
GM12014-066	B	-

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	1:10,000	13/01/2025

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
JS	KJB	RG

wardell armstrong

N:\GM\GM12014 - BANK FARM SOLAR DCO\03 - DESIGN\AUTOCAD\SCRATCHPAD\ARCHAEOLOGY TT 2025\2025 ARCH TT\GM12014 TRENCH LOCATION PLAN.DWG

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ANNEX 2: PLATES

Picture Taken:	Plate No. 1	Title: Ditches [1908] and [1912] in Trench 19 Field 2. 1m scale Taken facing SE.

Picture Taken:	Plate No. 2	Title: Ditch [2603] in Trench 26 Field 3 Taken facing East. 1m scale.

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Client: Evolution Power Holdings Ltd

Project: Stonestreet Solar Farm

Project Number: GM12014

Picture Taken:	Plate No. 3	Title: Pit [3003] in Trench 30 in Field 4. No Scale Taken facing SW.

Picture Taken:	Plate No. 4	Title: Colluvial (3503) in Trench 35 I Field 6. 2x1m scale. Taken facing NE.

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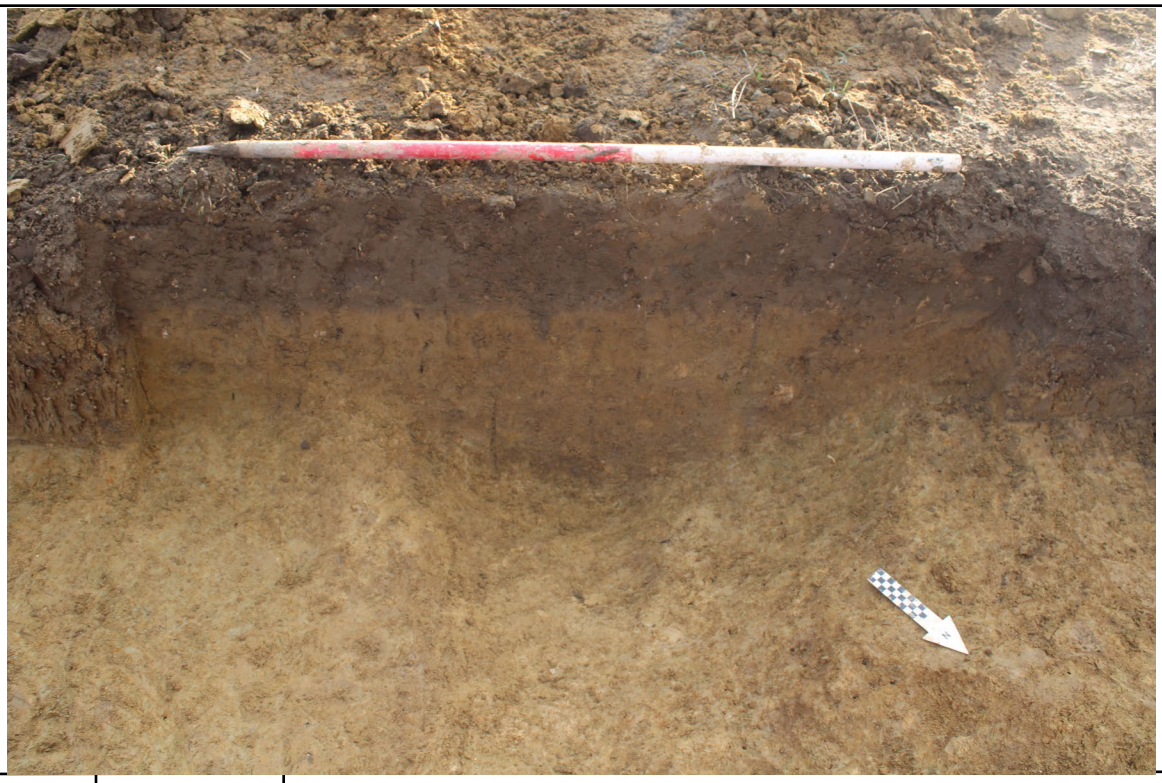
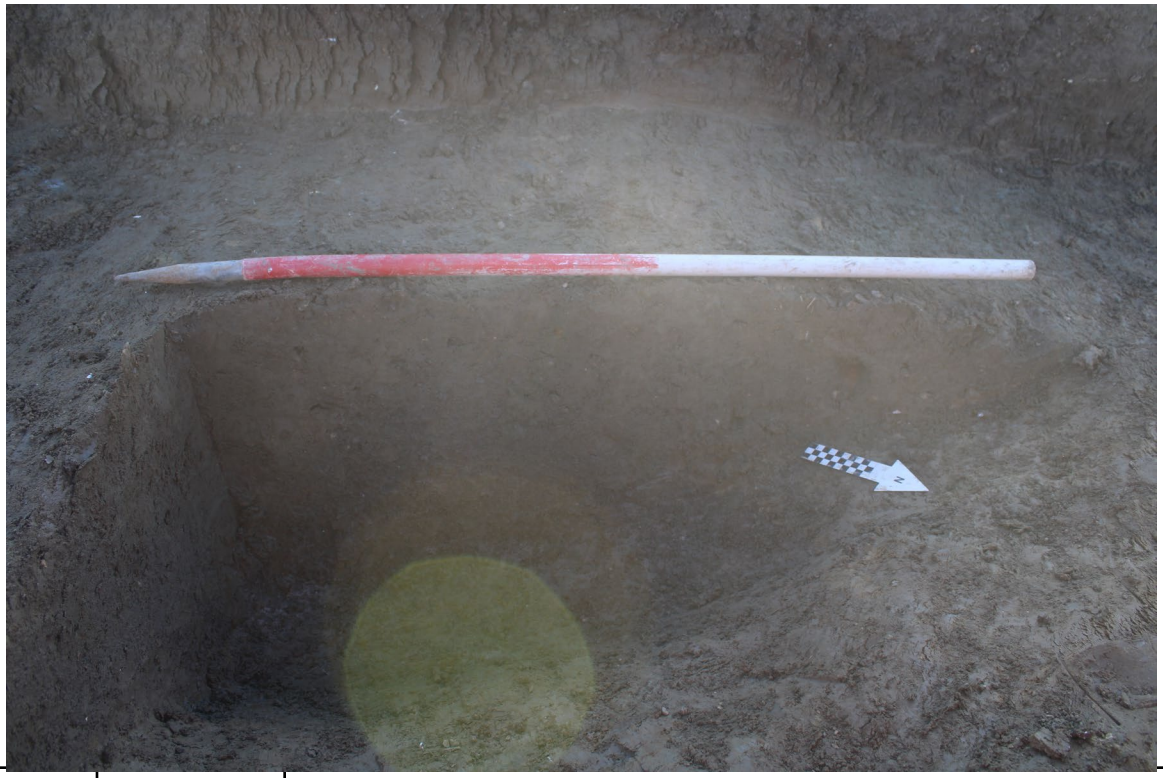
Client: Evolution Power Holdings Ltd

Project: Stonestreet Green Solar

Project Number: GM12014



Picture Taken:	Plate No. 5	Title: Linear [3803] in Trench 38 Field 7.1m scale. Taken facing SW.



Picture Taken:	Plate No. 6	Title: Pit [4102] in Trench 41 Field 7. 1m scale. Taken facing SW.

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Client: Evolution Power Holdings Ltd

Project: Stonestreet Green Solar

Project Number: GM12014

Picture Taken:	Plate No. 7	Title: Field boundary [4502] in Trench 45 Field 7. 1m scale. Taken facing S.

Picture Taken:	Plate No. 8	Title: Midden Pit [5405] in Trench 54 Field 9. 1m scale. Taken facing NW.

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Client: Evolution Power Holdings Ltd

Project: Stonestreet Green Solar

Project Number: GM12014

Picture Taken:	Plate No. 9	Title: Linear [5408] in Trench 54 Field 9. 0.5m scale. Taken facing N.

Picture Taken:	Plate No. 10	Title: Pit [5508] in Trench 55 Field 10. 1m scale. Taken facing NW

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Client: Evolution Power Holdings Ltd

Project: Stonestreet Green Solar

Project Number: GM12014

Picture Taken:	Plate No. 11	Title: Ditch [5502] in Trench 55 Field 10. 1m scale. Taken facing S.

Picture Taken:	Plate No. 12	Title: Pit [5705] in Trench 57 Field 11. 1m scale. Taken facing NW.

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Client: Evolution Power Holdings Ltd

Project: Stonestreet Green Solar

Project Number: GM12014

Picture Taken:	Plate No. 13	Title: Ditch [5903] in Trench 59 Field 11. 1m scale. Taken facing SE.

Picture Taken:	Plate No. 14	Title: Irregular pit [6203] in SE end of Trench 62 Field 11. 0.5m scale. Taken facing NE.

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Client: Evolution Power Holdings Ltd

Project: Stonestreet Green Solar

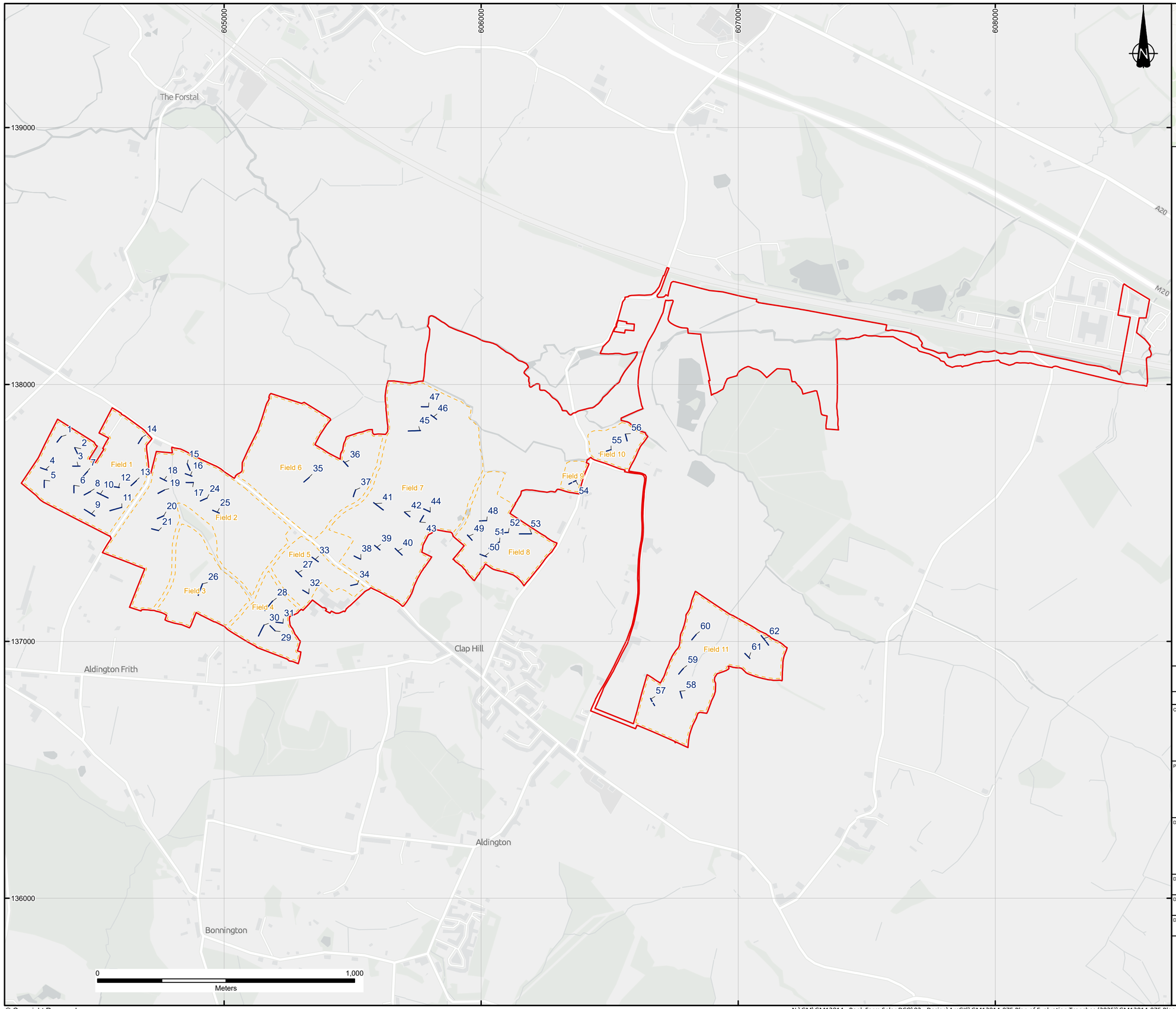
Project Number: GM12014

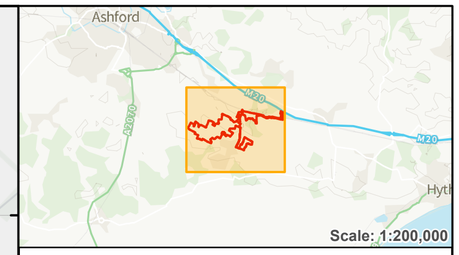
ANNEX 3: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench #	Orientation	Length (M)	Width (M)	Max Depth (M)	Min Depth (M)	Topsoil Context #	Topsoil (T) Colour	T Consistency	T Composistion	T Depth	T Thickness	Subsoil Context #	S Colour	S Consistency	S Composistion	S Depth	S Thickness	Natural Context #	N Colour	N Consistency	N Composistion	Devoid of Archeaology?	Modern features?	Land Drain Ammount:	Service Ammount:	Trench Description:	Context Numbers Issued:
1	NE-SW	20M	1.8M	0.51M	0.4M	(0100)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(0101)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Fine Silty Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(0102)	Mid Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	0	0	Trench is fairly level with little variation in depth. Natural Base is mainly a sandy-coloured clay with some patches/spread of managnese. Trench has no archaeoloigical feature or land drains.	(0100) (0101) 0102)
2	N-S	20M	1.8M	0.45M	0.35M	(0200)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(0201)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(0202)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	0	0	TR#2 was moved approx 8m to the west to avoid corner of electrified fence surrounding bank farm.	(0200) (0201) (0202) [0203] (0204)
3	E-W	20M	1.8M	0.5M	0.35M	(0300)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(0301)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Fine Silty Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(0302)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	1	0	No description given.	(0300) (0301) (0302)
4	NE-SW	20M	1.8M	0.5M	0.35M	(0400)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(0401)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(0402)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	1	0	Paleo channel situated at eastern end [0406] which fills are distinctive for their blue colour and more gritty texture. On excavation of the paleo channel a terracotta land drain was partially exposed.	(0400) (0401) (0402) (0403) (0404) (0405) {0406}
5	N-S	20M	1.8M	0.45M	0.35M	(0500)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(0501)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(0502)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	0	0	Paleo channel in northern half, tested.	(0500) (0501) (0502) {0504}
6	N-S	20M	1.8M	0.45M	0.35M	(0600)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(0601)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(0602)	Mid Orangish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	1	0	Land drain NE-SW orientated in northern half.	(0600) (0601) (0602)
7	NE-SW	20M	1.8M	0.35M	0.51M	(0700)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(0701)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(0702)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	1	0	Land drain N-S orientated in NE end of trench. 3m at roughly the centre of the trench was not excavated due to the presence of an electric fence. Colluvial layer (0703) present in NE half. A sondage was cut into this layer and recorded as the representative section.	(0700) (0701) (0702) (0703) [0704] (0705)
8	NE-SW	20M	1.8M	0.48M	0.25M	(0800)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(0801)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(0802)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	0	0	No description given.	(0800) (0801) (0802)
9	NW-SE	50M	1.8M	0.45M	0.35M	(0900)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(0901)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(0902)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	0	0	Very Wet Ground.	(0900) (0901) (0902)
10	NW-SE	50M	1.8M	0.5M	0.35M	(1000)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.30m	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(1001)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☐	☐	0	0	Quarry pit [1005] at SE end, Sondage was put across it before a quadrent was excavated and recorded. Ditch at NW end extending beyond trench, Half slot excavated into what was available and recorded.	(1000) (1001) [1002] (1003) (1004) [1005] (1006)
11	NE-SW	50M	1.8M	0.55M	0.35M	(1100)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.30m	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(1101)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☐	☐	2	0	Land drain in NE end running N-S. In the NE end there is a linear running N-S, another running NE-SW cutting it and a third running SE-NW cutting both. A land drain cuts parallel and through the middle of the third linear. An additional land drain with the same orientation lies just beyond this area of activity.	(1100) (1101) [1102] (1103) [1104] (1105) (1106) (1107) (1108) [1109] (1110) [1111] (1112) (1113) (1114) (1115)
12	E-W	20M	1.8M	0.47M	0.35M	(1200)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(1201)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Silty Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(1202)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☐	☐	0	0	A Possible linear at the eastern end of the trench was investigated and found to be a natural disturbance. This was consistent with the area of bioturbation just to the west of it. Towards the centre of the trench there is a land drain running NW-SE. In the Western end just after the centre there is a ditch [1203] running N-S. Sample 1 was collected from the upper fill (1204) of this linear.	(1200) (1201) (1202) [1203] (1204) (1205)
13	NE-SW	20M	1.8M	0.52M	0.31M	(1300)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.13m	(1301)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.13m	0.17M	(1302)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☐	☐	0	0	A possible linear at the south western end was investigated and found to be remnant topsoil. Towards the centre of the trench there were two supposed linears running N-S. Upon investigation the south western linear turned out to be natural and the north eastern linear was excavated and recorded as a ditch [1303].	(1300) (1301) (1302) [1303] (1304)
14	NE-SW	30M	1.8M	0.5M	0.4M	(1400)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(1401)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(1402)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	0	0	Blank Trench.	(1400) (1401) (1402)
15	NW-SE	30M	1.8M	0.45M	0.35M	(1500)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(1501)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(1502)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	0	0	Blank Trench.	(1500) (1501) (1502)
16	W-E	30M	1.8M	0.45M	0.35M	(1600)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(1601)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(1602)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☐	☐	0	0	This Trench could not be investigated due to an abnormally high water table resulting in the rapid flooding of even the most shallow excavations. Amongst the uninvestigated possible features are a pit at the western end and some smaller pits leading to a linear in the centre. Additionally there are some more small pits and a linear at the eastern end.	(1600) (1601) (1602) [1603](1604) [1605] (1606) [1607] (1608) (1609) [1610] (1611) [1612] (1613)
17	W-E	30M	1.8M	1.1M	0.35M	(1700)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(1701)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(1702)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☐	☐	0	0	An occupation layer runs from just before the western end to beyond the eastern end. Despite the abnormally high water table and constant flooding three test pits where excavated in the layer. TP1 was excavated and recorded in the centre of the trench. TP2 at the western end and TP3 at the Eastern end. TP3 revealed a pit at it's base suggesting there are more features underlying the layer.	(1700) (1701) (1702) (1703) (1704) (1705) (1706) (1707) (1708) (1709) (1710) (1711) (1712) (1713) (1714) (1715)
18	NW-SE	30M	1.8M	0.4M	0.3M	(1800)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(1801)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(1802)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	2	0	Two land drains orientated W-E; one at the NW end and one just after the cente in the SE end.	(1800) (1801) (1802)
19	NE-SW	30M	1.8M	0.45M	0.3M	(1900)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(1901)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(1902)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☐	☐	0	0	Large linear was excavated and recorded revealing two ditches [1908] and [1912] at SW end. A second smaller ditch [1917] near the centre was excavated and recorded. In the NE half progressing from the centre there was: a posthole [1909], a treebole and a NNE-SSW running ditch [1906] with a pit cut through it near its terminus [1903].	(1900) (1901) (1902) [1903] (1904) (1905) [1906] (1907) [1908] [1909] (1910) [1912]
20	NE-SW	30M	1.8M	0.45M	0.3M	(2000)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(2001)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(2002)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☑	0	0	At NE end there was a modern cut. A varitation in the natural at the centre. And a section of tree rooting at the SW end.	(2000) (2001) (2002)
21	WNW-ESE	30M	1.8M	0.45M	0.3M	(2100)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(2101)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(2102)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☐	☐	0	0	A ditch running N-S [2105] was excavated and recorded at the W end. Another ditch N-S was excavated and recorded [2103] near the centre.	(2100) (2101) (2102) [2103] (2104) [2105] (2106)
22	NNE-SSW	30M	1.8M	0.4M	0.3M	(2200)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(2201)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(2202)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	0	0	Blank Trench.	(2200) (2201) (2202)
23	ENE-WSW	30M	1.8M	0.45M	0.3M	(2300)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(2301)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(2302)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☑	0	0	Modern ditch at the WSW end and a Modern spread near the centre.	(2300) (2301) (2302)
24	E-W	30M	1.8M	0.6M	0.35M	(2400)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(2401)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(2402)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	2	0	The W end from the centre is covered by a colluvial layer (2403). One land drain running NE-SW and one SE-NW just after the centre in E end.	(2400) (2401) (2402) (2403)
25	NW-SE	30M	1.8M	0.5M	0.3M	(2500)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(2501)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(2502)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	0	0	Blank Trench.	(2500) (2501) (2502)
26	NNE-SSW	50M	1.8M	0.5M	0.3M	(2600)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(2601)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(2602)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☐	☐	1	0	A ditch running SE-NW [2603] was excavated and recorded near the centre. Just SSW of this is a land drain running NE-SW.	(2600) (2601) (2602) [2603] (2604) (2605)
27	E-W	20M	1.8M	0.42M	0.39M	(2700)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(2701)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(2702)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	0	0	Moved to parallel treeline while still targeting geophysical anomalie. Rooting throughout Trench. Possible linear tested towards centre of trench and found to be natural. Stoney patches in natural.	(2700) (2701) (2702)
28	NE-SW	50M	1.8M	0.55M	0.4M	(2800)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(2801)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(2802)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	0	0	Modern ditch running NW-SE at centre.	(2800) (2801) (2802)
29	NW-SE	30M	1.8M	0.55M	0.4M	(2900)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(2901)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(2902)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	2	0	Very Wet Ground. One land drain running E-W at centre and another running E-W at SW end.	(2900) (2901) (2902)
30	NE-SW	50M	1.8M	0.5M	0.4M	(3000)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(3001)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(3002)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☐	☐	2	0	Pit [3003] excavated and recorded at NW end. Two land drains running NE-SW, one at centre and one at the SE end.	(3000) (3001) (3002) [3003] (3004)
31	E-W	30M	1.8M	0.5M	0.35M	(3100)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(3101)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(3102)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	1	0	Land drain running NE-SW in W end.	(3100) (3101) (3102)
32	NW-SE	20M	1.8M	0.38M	0.32M	(3200)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.3m	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(3201)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Silty Clay	☑	☐	0	0	Near the centre in the SE end was a stoney patch of natural.	(3200)(3201)
33	NW-SE	20M	1.8M	0.6M	0.75M	(3300)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.3m	(3301)	Mid Greyish Brown	Firm	Silty Clay	0.3m	0.3m	(3302)	Mid Reddish Brown	Firm	Silty Clay	☐	☐	0	0	Trench extended 2M SE. Stone filled hollow at NW end which was then tested with a sondage. At the SE end the natural changes to (3303) Firm Yellowish Brown Silty Clay.	(3300) (3301) (3302) (3303)
34	E-W	30M	1.8M	0.78M	0.58M	(3400)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.3m	(3401)	Mid Greyish Brown	Firm	Silty Clay	0.3m	0.3m	(3402)	Mid Reddish Brown	Firm	Silty Clay	☑	☐	0	0	Plough scars throughout some presence of cbm and charcoal flecks due to plough scars.	(3400) (3401) (3402
35	NW-SE	30M	1.8M	0.45M	0.35M	(3500)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(3501)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(3502)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	0	0	A collovial layer (3503) covers the majority of the ditch from the SE end till after the middlepoint in the NW end. A possible linear was tested in the NW end but was too irregular to be considerd as mand made.	(3500) (3501) (3502)
36	NW-SE	30M	1.8M	0.45M	0.35M	(3600)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(3601)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(3602)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	1	0	In the NW end a land drain runs NE-SW and a possible linear was tested and found to be a natural feature.	(3600) (3601) (3602)
37	NE-SW	20M	1.8M	0.45M	0.35M	(3700)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(3701)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	0	0	Blank Trench.	(3700) (3701)
38	NW-SE	30M	1.8M	0.45M	0.3M	(3800)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(3801)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(3802)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☑	0	0	A Post Medieval water management ditch running NE-SW [3803] at the centre of the trench was excavated and recorded.	(3800) (3801) (3802) [3803] (3804)
39	NW-SE	30M	1.8M	0.7M	0.4M	(3900)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(3901)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(3902)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	1	0	A collovial layer (3903) covers the majority of the trench with the natural only being visible at the very SE end. It is cut by a land drain running E-W at the NW end and a modern pit, with plastic clearly visible in its fill, at the SE end.	(3900) (3901) (3902) (3903)
40	NW-SE	40M	1.8M	0.5M	0.4M	(4000)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(4001)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(4002)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☐	☐	0	0	A collovial layer (4003) covers a roughly 7m portion in the NW end of the trench. It is cut by a modern pit, with plastic clearly visible in its fill, at the SE end.	(4000) (4001) (4002) (4003)
41	NW-SE	30M	1.8M	0.37M	0.3M	(4100)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.3m	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(4101)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☑	1	0	At the NE end of the trench approx 1-2m away is a pile of burnt material containing, starw, earth and rat bones. Asbestos in topsoil. Large pit tested and asbestos found in fill. It is cut by two modern linears. The SE most one cuts a land drain running N-S.	(4100) (4101) [4102] (4103)
42	SE-NW	30M	1.8M	0.3M	0.1M	(4200)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.3m	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(4201)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☐	☑	2	0	A collovial layer covers the mahority of the trench from SE end to just before the NW end. Two land drains cut through the SE end of this deposit. One running E-W and the other running NE-SW. At the NW end in the small area where natural is visble was a possible linear, however, upon investigation this turned out to be an undulation in the natural.	(4200) (4201) [4202] (4203)
43	NE-SW	30M	1.8M	0.3M	0.3M	(4300)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.3m	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(4301)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☐	☐	1	0	A linear running SE-NW [4302] was recorded and excavated at the NE end. Another linear running NNW-SSE [4304] was excavated and recorded in the SW end. Additionally a land drain runs SE-NW in the SW end.	(4300) (4301) [4302] (4303) [4304] (4305)
44	NW-SE	30M	1.8M	0.45M	0.3M	(4400)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.25m	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(4401)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	0	0	Blank Trench.	(4400) (4401)
45	E-W	30M	1.8M	0.4M	0.3M	(4500)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.3m	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(4501)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	6	0	Modern ditch running N-S [4502] was excavated and recorded at the W end. There was also a gravel land drain running NNW-SSE at the W end. Starting just before the centre in the W end and progressing until Halfway through the E end is a mole system of 4 landrains running NNW-SSE each 6m apart from the rest. A final land drain runs NW-SE at the E trench edge.	(4500) (4501) [4502] (4503)
46	NW-SE	30M	1.8M	0.35M	0.32M	(4600)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.3m	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(4601)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	0	0	Blank Trench.	(4600) (4601)
47	E-W	20M	1.8M	0.35M	0.34M	(4700)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.3m	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(4701)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☐	☐	0	0	Ditch running N-S [4702] was excavated and recorded at the E end.	(4700) (4701) [4702] (4703)
48	E-W	30M	1.8M	0.3M	0.28M	(4800)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.26m	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(4801)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	0	0	Blank Trench.	(4800) (4801)
49	NW-SE	30M	1.8M	0.42M	0.3M	(4900)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.31m	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(4901)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	0	0	Blank Trench.	(4900) (4901)
50	NW-SE	20M	1.8M	0.35M	0.3M	(5000)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.20m	(5001)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.20m	0.30m	(5002)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☐	☑	4	0	In the NW end a land drain runs NNW-SSE and a modern ditch [5003] and land drains run NE-SW. In the SE end there was a field drain running NNW-SSE just after the centre and a field drain at the SE extreme running E-W.	(5000) (5001) (5002) [5003] (5004) [5005] (5006)
51	NE-SW	30M	1.8M	0.57M	0.44M	(5100)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.30m	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(5101)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☐	☐	5	0	In the SW end there were three land drains running N-S. The NE most of these cuts through a stoney patch of modern dumping material to level a natural depression (5102) (5103) (5104). In the NE end two land drains run NW-SE.	(5100) (5101) (5102) (5103) (5104)
52	E-W	20M	1.8M	0.4M	0.3M	(5200)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.3m	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(5202)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☐	☐	2	0	An area of bioturbation extendeds from the W trench edge until the middle of the W half. A test pit was dug into it and photographed Set 1 245-247. Two land drains were uncovered at the centre, the W one running SW-NE and the E one running NW-SE.	(5200) (5201)
53	E-W	30M	1.8M	0.3M	0.35M	(5300)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.3m	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(5301)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☑	1	0	A modern ditch [5302] running NW-SE was excavated and recorded. A land drain running NW-SE was uncoverd near the centre of the trench.	(5300) (5301) [5302] (5303)
54	NE-SW	30M	1.8M	0.3M	0.23M	(5400)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(5401)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☐	☐	3	0	Split trench in two due to public right of way. In the SW end of the trench was an occupation layer [5403] (5404). A sondage was put in to test the layer and revealed a large midden pit [5405] which was excavated and recorded. The occupation layer extends into the begining of the NE half of the trench. As this gives way to natural a number of land drains cut the area. 2 running W-E with another one running N-S. Finally a ditch was excavated and recorded near the NE end.	(5400) (5401) (5402) [5403] (5404) [5405] (5406) (5407) [5408] (5409) (5410)
55	NE-SW	50M	1.8M	0.3M	0.3M	(5500)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(5501)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(5502)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☐	☐	1	0	In the SW end a ditch running N-S [5505] and a pit [5508] just to the NE of the intersection of the ditch and the NE trench edge. At the centre of the trench a land drain runs W-E. In the NE end a ditch running NE-SW [5502] was excavated and recorded.	(5500) (5501) [5502] (5503) (5504) [5505] (5506) (5507) [5508] (5509) (5510) (5511) (5512)
56	N-S	30M	1.8M	0.35M	0.3M	(5600)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.24m	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(5601)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	0	0	Blank Trench.	(5600) (5601)
57	NW-SE	26M	1.8M	0.62M	0.3M	(5700)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.15m	(5702)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.15m	0.15m	(5701)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☐	☐	0	0	Split trench in two due to public right of way. Chalk rubble layer in NW end a sondage revealed a midden pit [5704] which was excavated and recorded. Another sondage was put in near to the centre revealing a line of chalk rubble but when tested it lacked regular edges. The SE end had a sondage to check the natural put into it.	(5700) (5701) (5702) (5703) (5704) [5705] (5706)
58	SE-NW	30M	1.8M	0.2M	0.18M	(5800)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.24m	(5801)	Mid Grey	Plastic	Sandy Clay	0.24m	0.10m	(5802)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☐	☐	6	0	At the NW end there was a land drain running N-S, one paralell to the trench, one running E-W. At the centre there are three land drains running NE-SW. At the SE end a sondage was put in and a land drain runs N-S.	(5800) (5801) (5802)
59	SE-NW	30M	1.8M			(5900)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.3m	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(5901)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☐	☐	2	0	Moved 5m SE due to public right of way. A linear was excavated and recorded in the NW end. Twoland drains running NE-SW in SE end.	(5900) (5901) [5902] (5903)

60	NW-SE	30M	1.8M	0.3M	0.28M	(6000)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.3m	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(6001)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	0	0	Blank Trench.	(6000) (6001)
61	NW-SE	30M	1.8M	0.39M	0.35M	(6100)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.3m	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(6101)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☑	☐	2	0	Land drain running NE-SW in NW end. Land drain running NE-SW in SE end and also a sodage.	(6100) (6101)
62	SE-NW	50M	1.8M	0.35M	0.28M	(6200)	Mid Greyish Brown	Plastic	Coarse Silty Clay	0m	0.24m	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(6201)	Mid Greyish Yellow	Firm	Glacio-Fluvial Clay	☐	☑	3+Sump	0	In the NE end two land drains run into a modern sump. In the SW end is another land drain N-S and small modern pit [6202].	(6200) (6201) (6202) [6203] (6204)

ANNEX 4: FIGURES





KEY

- Site Boundary
- Evaluation Trenches (2025)
- Field Numbers as Referenced in Text

Notes:

Boundaries are indicative.

Site boundary and layout from file "142-02-01 Stonestreet Green Site Layout ISS27.1.dwg" received from Evolution Power Limited on 08/11/24

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHK'D	APP'D
A	First Issue	14/04/25	HP	GM	AH

CLIENT

EVOLUTION POWER LIMITED

PROJECT

STONESTREET GREEN SOLAR

DRAWING TITLE

PLAN OF EVALUATION TRENCHES (2025)

DRG No	REV	SUIT. CODE
GM12014-075	A	--

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A2	1:10,000	14/04/2025

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
HP	GM	AH

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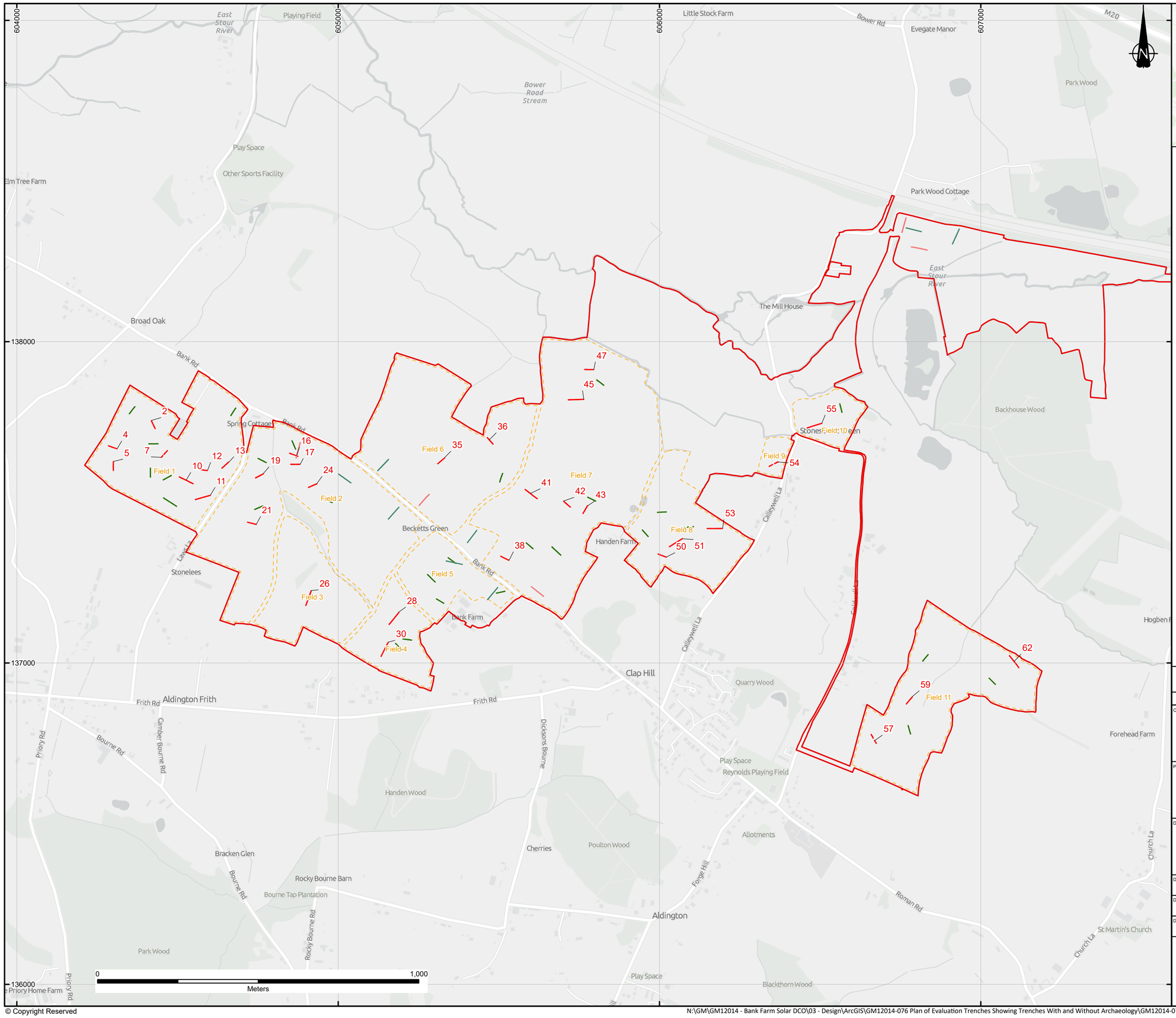

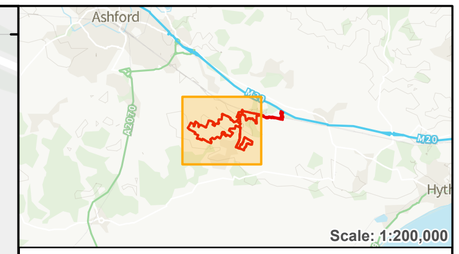

KEY

- Site Boundary
- Field Numbers as Referenced in Text

Evaluation Trenches

- Contains Archaeology
- No Archaeology

Previous Evaluation Trenches

- Contains Archaeology
- No Archaeology

Notes:

Boundaries are indicative.

Site boundary and layout from file "142-02-01 Stonestreet Green Site Layout ISS27.1.dwg" received from Evolution Power Limited on 08/11/24

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHK'D	APP'D
A	First Issue	14/04/25	HP	GM	AH

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EVOLUTION POWER LIMITED

PROJECT

STONESTREET GREEN SOLAR

DRAWING TITLE

PLAN OF EVALUATION TRENCHES SHOWING TRENCHES WITH AND WITHOUT ARCHAEOLOGY

DRG No	REV	SUIT. CODE
GM12014-076	A	--

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A2	1:8,000	14/04/2025

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
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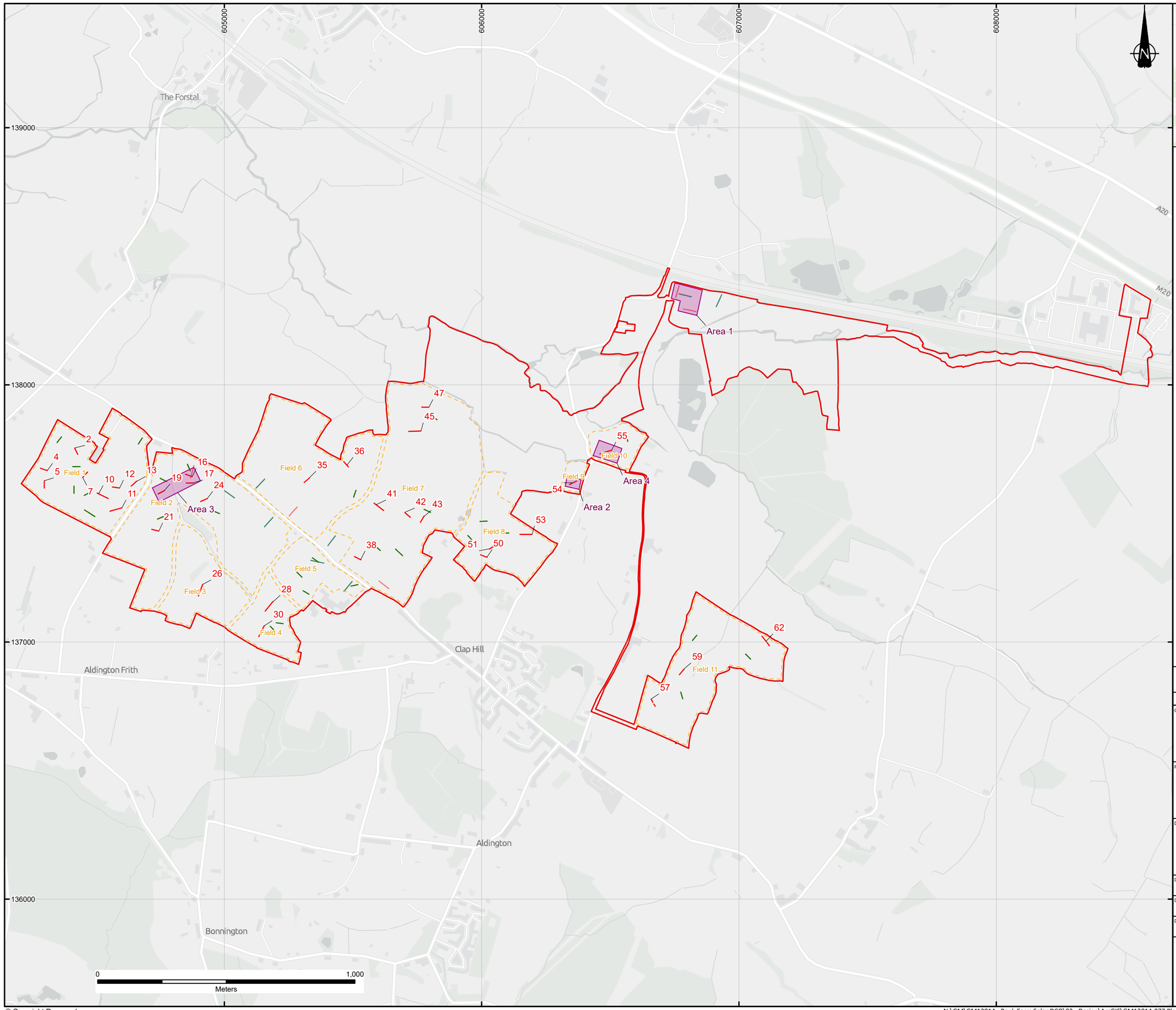
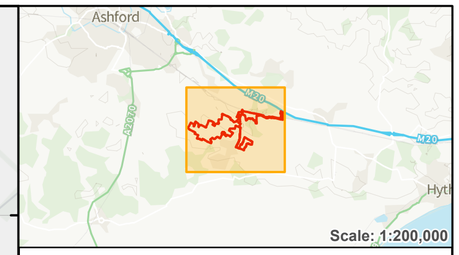
N:\GM\GM12014 - Bank Farm Solar DCO\03 - Design\ArcGIS\GM12014-076 Plan of Evaluation Trenches Showing Trenches With and Without Archaeology\GM12014-076 Plan of Evaluation Trenches Showing Trenches With and Without Archaeology.aprx





KEY

- Site Boundary
- Field Numbers as Referenced in Text
- Proposed Mitigation Areas

Evaluation Trenches

- Contains Archaeology
- No Archaeology

Previous Evaluation Trenches

- Contains Archaeology
- No Archaeology

Notes:

Boundaries are indicative.

Site boundary and layout from file "142-02-01 Stonestreet Green Site Layout ISS27.1.dwg" received from Evolution Power Limited on 08/11/24

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHK'D	APP'D
A	First Issue	14/04/25	HP	GM	AH

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STONESTREET GREEN SOLAR

DRAWING TITLE

PLAN OF PROPOSED MITIGATION AREAS – PRELIMINARY DATA APRIL 2025

DRG No	REV	SUIT. CODE
GM12014-077	A	--

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A2	1:10,000	14/04/2025

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
HP	GM	AH

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ANNEX 5: INITIAL CATALOGUE OF POTTERY BY CONTEXT

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Comment
	1004	10		13th-15th C	1	2	Local coarse ware (unglazed).
	1019			1st C BC/AD	7	80	Southern British grog-tempered ware; body sherds.
	1103	11		13th-15th C	22	184	Local coarse ware, including flat base with internal glaze, everted bead rim, and body sherd with external glaze over scored decorative pattern,
	1107			13th-15th C	1	20	Local coarse ware (unglazed); everted bead rim of jar.
	1112			13th-15th C	2	30	Local coarse ware (unglazed); sagging base.
	1115			13th-15th C	7	139	Local coarse ware, including body sherds with the stump of a slashed handle, a thumb-impressed strip, and splashed glaze.
	1205	12		Medieval	1	2	Local coarse ware (unglazed); body sherd.
	1705	17		1st C BC/AD	1	7	Southern British grog-tempered ware; body sherds.
	1706			Late 1st C AD	15	239	Samian ware (Curle 23 dish), Southern British grog-tempered ware & Romanising coarse ware, including jar.
	1707 1710			Early Roman	1	5	Local coarse ware (grog-tempered, Romanising and sandy grey ware), including at least two jars and a shallow plain rim dish.
				Early Roman	6	66	Romanising coarse ware dish with rounded bead rim; Southern British grog-tempered ware; body sherds.
	1713			1st C BC/AD	2	29	Southern British grog-tempered ware; body sherds.
	1714			Early Roman	4	74	Local coarse ware, including bead rim dish
	1907	19		1st C BC/AD	2	18	Southern British grog-tempered ware; body sherds.
	1911			1st C BC/AD	3	35	Southern British grog-tempered ware; body sherds.
	1913			1st C BC/AD	7	80	Southern British grog-tempered ware; body sherds.
	1915			1st C BC/AD	3	24	Southern British grog-tempered ware; body sherds.
	1918			1st C BC/AD	39	387	Southern British grog-tempered ware; body sherds.
	1919			Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age	2	25	Fine flint-tempered body sherds with polished exterior.
	2104	21		13th-15th C	2	8	Local coarse ware (glazed).
	4003	40		19th century	1	14	1 x blue-glazed sanitary ware
	4500	45			1	114	
	4900	49		19th century	2	101	2 x blue-glazed sanitary ware
	5100	51		19th century	2	50	2 x blue-glazed sanitary ware
	5404	54		16th-17th C	16	152	16x transitional/post-medieval red ware (glazed & un-glazed), including jar with angular bead and cupped rim
	5406			16th-17th C	77	1271	30 x late medieval glazed ware, including handle with stabbed decoration, two plain handles, two

							everted triangular bead rims and two sagging bases. 47x transitional/post-medieval red ware (glazed & un-glazed), including pedestal base with perforated floor of heating stand.
	5408			13th-15th C	4	24	Local coarse ware (with splash glaze)
	5409			16th-17th C	7	22	transitional/post-medieval red ware (glazed & un-glazed).
	5509			13th-15th C	9	91	Loan coarse ware, including spach glaze
	5705	57		Mid-Late 1st C AD	7	110	Samian ware (Dr.27 cup), fine grey ware and Southern British grog-tempered ware; body sherds.
	U/S	-		Roman	1	25	Sandy grey ware; body sherd.
	U/S	54	Unstratified - Related to L5404	16th-17th C	13	67	13x transitional/post-medieval red ware (glazed & un-glazed).
	U/S		Unstratified - Related to L5406		13	171	13x transitional/post-medieval red ware (glazed & un-glazed), including two dishes/bowls
Total					*295*	*3915*	

ANNEX 6: INITIAL CATALOGUE OF CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Comment
	1205	12		Post-medieval	1	4	-
	1706	17		Roman	2	261	Tegula
	1710			?Roman	2	119	-
	4306	43		Post-medieval	2	4	-
	4500	45		Post-medieval	1	14	-
	4700	47		Post-medieval	2	100	Peg tile
	4703			Post-medieval	5	287	Peg tile
	5100	51		Post-medieval	1	5	-
	5404	54		Post-medieval	16	867	Peg tile
	5406			Post-medieval	5	196	Peg tile
	5409			Post-medieval	4	49	Peg tile
	5503	55		Post-medieval	1	29	-
	5506			Post-medieval	1	22	?Peg tile
	5509			?Medieval	5	82	?Fired clay
	5801	58		18th-19th C	6	64	Field drain
	U/S	24	Unstratified - Related to L2403	18th-19th C	3	381	Peg tile & glazed brick
	U/S	54	Unstratified - Related to L5404	Post-medieval	24	391	Peg tile
	U/S		Unstratified - Related to L5406	Post-medieval	21	596	Peg tile
Total					*102*	*3471*	

ANNEX 7: INITIAL CATALOGUE OF THE SMALL FINDS

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pottery)	Qty	Weight (g)	Material & Comment
	1103	11		Medieval	1	2	Galvanised Fe nail (modern)
	1706	17		Roman	1	5	Roman Coin (SF1), nummus (4th C AD?), poor condition (x-ray may allow further ID)
				Roman	1	80	Fe Rod
	1707			Roman	1	3	Fe Nail
				Roman	6	63	4 x Fe strip object, possibly a knife blade (very fragmentary) 2 x Fe nail fragment
	1710			Roman	1	5	Cu alloy rod/nail fragment
	4305	43		-	1	234	Fe Plough fragment
	4503	45		-	7	43	6 x Fe ?nail fragments 1x Fe Wire/?bucket handle 2x Fe barbed wire
				-	2	29	Fe Wire/Handle
	4703	47		-	1	4	Cu Shotgun Cartridge Case
				-	3	11	3 x Fe nail fragments
	5404	54		Post-medieval	1	70	Fe sheet fragment
	5406			Post-medieval	6	12	6 x Fe nail fragments
				Post-medieval	2	50	1 x Fe hinge pivot (medieval-modern) 1x Fe fitting, possibly vessel/cauldron fragment
	6000	60		Post-medieval	1	5	Clay Pipe with heel, 17th-18th C
	U/S	54	Unstratified - Related to L5404	Post-medieval	1	8	Fe Nail with sub-square head and square shank (Roman to post-medieval)