

I N V I C T A A R C H A E O L O G I C A L



S E R V I C E S L T D

**Project specification for archaeological evaluation at
Church Farm, Throwley, Kent**

Planning reference: 23/500397

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Invicta Archaeological Services Ltd

Tel: 07592 630312

info@invictaarchaeology.com

www.invicta-archaeology.co.uk

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1. INTRODUCTION AND PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 1.1 This scheme of works sets out details of a project specification by Invicta Archaeological Services Ltd for an archaeological field evaluation at Church Farm, Throwley Road, Throwley, ME13 0PF at the request of the client, Mr Roger Linch.
- 1.2 Planning permission (23/500397) has been granted for the erection of a replacement dwelling, detached garage block, conversion of outbuilding for ancillary use (following demolition of existing dwelling).
- 1.3 The local planning authority's planning officer has recommended that an archaeological field evaluation be carried out before invasive groundworks begin, to satisfy **Condition 19** which states:

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has previously been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority; and following on from the evaluation has secured the implementation of;

1. Any safeguarding measures, identified in the evaluation as necessary, to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or

2. Further archaeological investigation in accordance with a timetable which has previously been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

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

- 1.4 This document is a project specification confirming the nature and methodology of the field evaluation to be undertaken by the approved archaeological contractor. The trial trench evaluation detailed in the document will be the first phase of archaeological works. If significant archaeology is recovered further phases of archaeological works may be required, which include, but is not limited to, full excavation, post excavation, publication or a watching brief. If

further archaeological works are required, this will need to be agreed and adhere to the specifications agreed with the Kent County Council Archaeological Officer in the first instance.

2. THE SITE

2.1 The proposed development area (PDA) is situated within the village of Throwley, Kent (centred at TR 19748 35040) south of Faversham. The site is located next to St Michaels Church on Throwley road, which is a Grade I listed building. The site is c.1,805m² and lies in a rural location.

3. GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 The PDA lies at approximately 94.236m OD. The underling bedrock for the PDA is recorded as Seaford Chalk Formation - Chalk. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 89.8 and 83.6 million years ago during the Cretaceous period (British Geological Survey 2023).

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 A brief summary of the archaeological and historical background to the site is presented below, having consulted the Heritage Gateway which records data held at the NMR Excavation Index and Kent Historic Environment Record (KHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE).

Prehistoric

4.2 There is currently very little evidence of prehistoric activity in the immediate area to the PDA.

Post Medieval - Modern

4.3 C.30m from the PDA is a Post Medieval farmstead, Church Farm, constructed around c.1800 AD to 1800 AD, and recorded as a regular multi-yard farmstead (MKE85774).

4.4 Approximately c.50m from the PDA is a grade II listed building Church House. Medieval to Post Medieval in date with the main construction periods c.1500 to c.1599 (TQ 95 NE 92).

- 4.5 C.50m northwest of the PDA lies the Church of St Michael and All Angels. Recorded as a Grade I listed building, with the main construction periods between c.1100 to c.1899. The earliest part of the Church has a Norman west doorway (TQ 95 NE 116).
- 4.6 C.47m northwest of the PDA are three listed monuments dedicated to John Hughes (to the south of St Michael and All Angels Church); grade II listed (TQ 95 NE 122), a Monument to John Kemp (to the south of St Michael and All Angels Church); grade II listed (TQ 95 NE 89), and a Monument to Robert Chapman (to the west of St Michael and All Angels Church) and grade II (TQ 95 NE 127).
- 4.7 C.133m to the north of the PDA is an undated earthwork. A walkover survey / aerial photographic assessment was carried out during an assessment of a cable route in 2010. The assessment noted ditches and small features in the field north of St Michael's church. These are interpreted as perhaps relating to a medieval settlement around the Church (MKE110799).
- 4.8 Approximately 212m northeast of the PDA is Benedictine priory cell of St Bertin, St Omer, founded circa 1150 by Hugh de Chilham and William de Ipra. It was dissolved in 1414 and granted to Syon Abbey. There are no visible remains and the site and it is now occupied by Glebe Cottage (TQ 95 NE 8).

5. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 This project specification sets out the strategy and methodology by which the Archaeological Contractor will implement the archaeological works. It conforms with current best practice and to the guidance outlined in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CifA) Standards and guidance for (CifA 2014a; 2014b; 2014c; 2014d) and The Centre for Archaeological Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology (English Heritage 2002).
- 5.2 The aims of the archaeological investigation will be to clarify the nature and extent of any archaeological deposits and/or features and to contribute to local and regional heritage recording, which will include the following.
- To determine if any archaeological remains are present.

- To determine if any prehistoric archaeological features or deposits are present.
- To determine if any Roman archaeological features or deposits are present.
- To determine if any Medieval archaeological features or deposits are present.
- To determine the extent and nature of the archaeological features encountered.
- To recover dating evidence and environmental evidence from the archaeological features encountered.
- To establish the sequence of the archaeological remains encountered.
- To interpret the archaeological features and finds within the context of the surrounding area and wider region.

6. GUIDANCE AND BEST PRACTICE

6.1 The standards and guidance followed during archaeological fieldwork are produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The investigation and field work will be carried out in accordance with the relevant guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b), Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2014c) and Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA 2014d).

7. TRENCHING & MONITORING

7.1 The Archaeological Contractor will inform the Kent County Council (KCC) County Archaeologist of the commencement of fieldwork and the progress of the investigations on the Site. Reasonable access to the Site will be arranged for representatives of KCC as appropriate for inspection and monitoring visits.

7.2 Variations to this project specification will be agreed in advance with the Client and the County Archaeologist.

7.3 All trench positioning will be agreed by the Kent County Council Archaeological Officer and surveyed in before excavation begins.

7.4 This specification proposes to excavate three trenches across the footprint of the building, all trenches will be 25m in length and 1.8m in width. The trenches may need to be adjusted or shortened due to any buried services, ecological exclusion zones, and protected trees.

8. HEALTH AND SAFETY

8.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

8.2 The Archaeological Contractor will supply a copy of their Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to the Client before the commencement of any fieldwork. The Risk Assessment will have been read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork commences.

9. METHOD

9.1 At least one competent archaeologist will closely monitor the trenches as they progress. Where possible, excavation should be undertaken using a flat bladed bucket operating in a single direction, whereas a toothless ditching bucket will be used to expose any sensitive archaeological levels.

9.2 Topsoil and any scrub will be removed, and excavation of the trenches will be taken down in spits to capture any archaeological biofact or archaeological artifacts.

9.3 If any archaeological deposits and/or features are encountered, machine excavation will temporarily cease, and these will be excavated and cleaned by hand, excluding any archaeology that warrants “preservation in situ” with the appropriate tools. All features and deposits that are present will be recorded in plan and section.

9.4 If significant archaeology is encountered, machine excavation will cease, and the archaeologist will inform the County Archaeologist and the developer immediately so that further mitigation measures can be agreed.

- 9.5 The field evaluation will be maintained throughout initial excavations and will be concluded when, in consultation with the County Archaeologist, the potential for archaeological remains to be exposed has been exhausted.
- 9.6 Should extensive and well-preserved remains be found requiring a contingent excavation, it will be necessary to agree with the Client and the County Archaeologist a programme for this, potentially extending the scope of archaeological works, whilst ensuring no unreasonable delay is caused to the groundwork programme.
- 9.7 Once the field evaluation has concluded, all trenches will be backfilled.

10. RECORDING

- 10.1 All structures, deposits and finds are to be recorded according to accepted professional standards.
- 10.2 A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits will be compiled. This will include both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels will be calculated and plans/sections will be annotated with OD heights. Archaeological features and deposits will be surveyed using GPS and tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum.
- 10.3 All archaeological contexts are to be recorded individually on a pro forma recording sheet.
- 10.4 A full black and white and colour (35mm transparency) photographic record of the work is to be kept as part of the site archive. The County Archaeologist will be provided with a selection of photographic images by the archaeological contractor, reflecting the archaeological findings undertaken on the site.
- 10.5 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 Applicant will arrange for the archive to be deposited in a suitable museum or similar repository to be agreed with Kent County Council.

11. ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING AND FINDS

11.1 Finds

11.1.1 All artefacts from excavated contexts will be retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. Where appropriate, a suitable metal detector will be used to enhance artefact recovery.

11.1.2 All retained artefacts will, as a minimum, be washed, weighed, counted and identified. All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the Site are the property of the landowner. They are to be suitably bagged, boxed in accordance with the guidance in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines (2) and generally in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2014c).

11.1.3 On completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme, and with the permission of the landowner, it is anticipated that any artefacts will be deposited with the relevant museum.

11.2 Environmental sampling

11.2.1 Bulk environmental soil samples for the recovery of plant macro fossils, wood charcoal, small animal bones and other small artefacts will be taken as appropriate. The samples will be of an appropriate size, for charred material typically from 20-60 litres, reduced to between 10-30 litres from waterlogged deposits. Samples will not be taken from the intersection of features.

11.2.2 Bulk environmental soil samples will be processed by standard flotation methods and scanned to assess the environmental potential of deposits, with any finds recovered given to the appropriate specialist.

11.2.3 If waterlogged deposits are encountered, an appropriate environmental sampling strategy will be devised and agreed with the County Archaeologist as appropriate. These samples would then be processed by standard waterlogged flotation/wet sieving methods.

11.2.4 Where appropriate monolith and/or contiguous column samples will be taken for the recovery of molluscs and to consider sub-sampling for pollen and/or diatom assessment, and for

consideration of soil micromorphological and soil chemical analyses. Appropriate specialist advice will be sought where needed.

11.2.5 Where appropriate samples may be taken and sieved to aid in artefact recovery. For both inhumations and cremation related deposits, the burial deposit will be sampled and processed following the specialist guidelines.

11.2.6 Human remains

11.2.7 In the event of discovery of any human remains (articulated or disarticulated, cremated or unburnt), they will be left in situ, covered and protected. Following discussions with the Client and the County Archaeologist, the need for and appropriateness of their excavation/removal or sampling as part of the works will be determined. Where deemed appropriate, the human remains will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from the Site, subject to compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence which will be obtained by the Archaeological Contractor.

11.2.8 Should human remains require excavation, this and post-excavation processing will be undertaken in accordance current guidance documents and in line with the standards set out in IfA Technical Paper 13 'Excavation and post excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains' (McKinley and Roberts 1993). Appropriate specialist guidance/site visits will be undertaken if required. The final deposition of human remains following analysis will be in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Justice Licence.

11.3 TREASURE

11.3.1 In the event of the discovery of any material covered, or potentially covered, by the Treasure Act of 1996, the archaeological contractor will immediately notify the Client and the County Archaeologist. All necessary information required by the Treasure Act (i.e. finder, location, material, date, associated items etc.) will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days.

12. REPORTING

- 12.1 On completion of the archaeological field evaluation, the archaeological contractor will agree with the County Archaeologist a programme for the reporting of the results of the work. The reporting of the evaluation will correspond with the degree of results but, as a minimum, must stand as a sufficiently detailed report on the archaeological monitoring to serve both future research and inform future planning decisions taken on the site.
- 12.2 Where the archaeological evaluation is being undertaken following an earlier evaluation, the results of the evaluation should be fully integrated within the report of the watching brief.
- 12.3 Copies of all reports are to be provided to the Developer, the County Archaeologist, and the Local Planning Authority and deposited with the project archive.
- 12.4 When submitting the report to the County Archaeologist the archaeological contractor should provide written confirmation that the report has been submitted to the above parties. No communication to third parties including news agencies will take place without prior permission of the client and KCC.
- 12.5 If the archaeological contractor is required, contractually, to only 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 to 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 9.3 above.
- 12.6 If the archaeological evaluation has resulted in limited archaeological remains, then the archaeological contractor will complete the necessary post excavation works and produce a 'archaeological evaluation report' within 4 weeks of the completion of the evaluation.
- 12.7 If significant archaeological remains are recorded then, within 3 months of completion of the evaluation, the archaeological contractor will undertake an assessment of the results and produce a MAP2 'Post-excavation Assessment Report'. This report will set out a programme of post excavation works through to completion of a 'Full Report' and 'Publication' of the findings.

Contents of a 'Field Evaluation' Report

12.7.1 The evaluation report is to include as a minimum:

12.7.2 An Abstract summarising the scope and results of the archaeological field evaluation.

12.7.3 An Introduction including:

- the location of the site including National Grid Reference
- an account of the background and circumstances of the work
- a description of the development proposals, planning history and planning reference together with the planning condition (where appropriate)
- the scope and date of the fieldwork, the personnel involved and who commissioned it
- the nature of potential impacts arising from the proposals

12.7.4 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 should include a summary of the known Historic Environment Record entries generally within a 500m radius of the boundaries of the site. The HER entries should be quoted with their full ESHER identifier (e.g. MES1234); summary of any previous phases of archaeological investigation at the development site; any constraints on the archaeological monitoring.

12.7.5 The Methodology employed during the evaluation must be detailed in the report. Simply referring to the methodology outlined in the specification is not acceptable. Any aims and objectives specified in the specification should be included as should any further objectives identified during the evaluation. The frequency of monitoring visits, ground works observed, and any constraints experienced while carrying out the monitoring should be detailed.

12.7.6 The report should include a quantification of the archive contents, their state and future location.

12.7.7 A description of the Results of the archaeological monitoring. This description must include for each area observed:

- the dimensions of the area observed

- the nature and depth of overburden soils encountered
- description of all archaeological features and finds encountered in each area observed, their dimensions, states of preservation and interpretation
- a description of the geological subsoil encountered across the site
- heights related to Ordnance Datum should be provided for each feature and deposit. for complex remains a Harris Matrix diagram should be provided.

12.7.8 The Finds recovered during the evaluation should be described, quantified and assessed by artefact type within the report. The report should also provide an indication of the potential of each category of artefact for further analysis and research. For each category of artefact, the report should 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 should also be detailed.

12.7.9 The report should include a table showing the contexts, classes and quantity of artefacts recovered, together with their date and interpretation.

12.7.10 The report must include an assessment of the Environmental potential of the site. Details should 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 should 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 should be described. Implications for future archive, conservation or discard of environmental samples or remains should be detailed.

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

12.7.12 Any results from the field evaluation involving the application of archaeological scientific techniques e.g. specialist dating should be included in the evaluation report.

12.7.13 An Interpretation of the archaeology of the site, including its location, extent, date, condition, significance and importance. This should 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.

12.7.14 A Conclusion with a summary of the archaeological results and how any archaeology observed relates to the development site. The effects of the development work on the archaeological remains should also be described. The report should highlight any areas of significant archaeological deposits that remain preserved within the development site. Particular note should be made of any variations in the depth of overburden covering any archaeological deposits revealed.

12.7.15 The report should include comments on the effectiveness of the methodology employed and the confidence of the results and interpretation.

12.7.16 Figures / illustrations – The report should 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 report should include the following figures:

- a site location plan tied into the Ordnance Survey at 1:1250 or in the case of larger sites at 1:2500. The plan should also include at least two National Grid points and show the site boundary
- a plan at 1:100 or 1:200 showing the layout of the evaluation trenches clearly indicating the areas observed. The plan should show significant archaeological features, coloured by phases or period as related to the development site. Where possible, projection of archaeological features outside of the areas observed should be included on the plan. This plan should also include two National grid points,
- plans of the features revealed in each of the excavation areas 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 should also be indicated; relevant section drawings and soil trench profiles as appropriate
- illustrations and/or photographs of significant finds should be included where appropriate.

12.7.17 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 should be consistent. Sections must indicate the orientation of the section and the Ordnance Datum height of the section datum.

12.7.18 Colour photographs should be included where appropriate to illustrate the archaeology of the site, the development operations or the range of soil profiles encountered. All photographs should be appropriately captioned.

12.7.19 The report will be submitted to the County Archaeologist in a bound hard-copy and in digital format. The digital copy will be supplied for preference in .pdf format or alternatively in .rtf format accompanied by digital copies of images, plans and maps in .bmp, .tif or .jpg format.

12.7.20 Kent County Council is able to provide the archaeological contractor with digital Ordnance Survey tiles of the area of the site in .dxf format. This can be supplied on the understanding that the tile will be used solely for the purposes of the project and to improve the quality of the submission of site data to the Historic Environment Record. In return the archaeological contractor must provide the Kent HER with fully geo-referenced (to Ordnance Survey National Grid) digital mapping of the locations of the investigation site, trench layout and significant archaeological features. The mapping should be supplied to the HER in a CAD readable format.

12.7.21 The report will be submitted to the County Archaeologist in a bound hard-copy and in digital format. The digital copy will be supplied for preference in .pdf format accompanied by digital copies of images, plans and maps in .bmp, .tif or .jpg format.

13. GENERAL

13.1 In undertaking the work, the archaeological contractor is to abide by:

- all statutory provisions and by-laws relating to the work in question, especially the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974
- the Institute of Field Archaeologist's Code of Conduct
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA), 2014b, Standard and Guidance for commissioning work on, or providing consultancy advice on, archaeology and the historic environment

13.2 The archaeological contractor is to include with their report a completed copy of the Kent County Sites and Monuments Report Form (Appendix 1).

13.3 The archaeological contractor is to provide the County Archaeologist with a representative selection of transparencies or digital images illustrating the archaeology of the site and the operations of the investigation. These will be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record (HER).

REFERENCES

British Geological Survey (2023)

Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists (CifA) 2014a. *Code of Conduct*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA) 2014b. *Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA), *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA) 2014d. *Standards and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA), 2014g, *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA), 2014, *Standard and Guidance for commissioning work on, or providing consultancy advice on, archaeology and the historic environment*

English Heritage, 2002. *The Centre for Archaeological Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology*

Health and Safety at Work Act 1974

Historic England, 2002. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*

Kent Historic Environment Record/Heritage Gateway

Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992

McKinley, Roberts (1993). *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains*. Institute for Field Archaeologists (IFA) Technical Paper 13

National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Treasure Act 1996

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1983) *Packaging and Storage of Freshly Excavated Artifacts from Archaeological Sites*. Conservation Guidelines No. 2. Walker K (1990) *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

APPENDIX 1 Kent County Council SMR summary form

Site Name:													
Site Address:													
Summary:													
District/Unitary:	Parish:												
Period(s):													
NGR (centre of site : 8 figures): (NB if large or linear site give multiple NGRs)													
Type of archaeological work (delete) <table> <tr> <td>Evaluation:</td> <td>Watching Brief</td> <td>Field Walking</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Documentary study</td> <td>Building recording</td> <td>Earthwork survey</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Excavation:</td> <td>Geophysical Survey</td> <td>Field Survey</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Geoarchaeological investigation</td> </tr> </table>		Evaluation:	Watching Brief	Field Walking	Documentary study	Building recording	Earthwork survey	Excavation:	Geophysical Survey	Field Survey	Geoarchaeological investigation		
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)													
(cont. on attached sheet)													
Location of archive/finds:													
Contact at Unit:	Date:												

Kent Archaeology Fieldwork Notification Form

*Archaeological Contractor's logo
(optional)*

KCC logo

(Section **A** and **B** to be filled in and sent either digitally or by fax to KCC Heritage Conservation Group (01622 221636) in advance of start of fieldwork. Section **C** to be completed and sent at end of fieldwork. Section **D** to be filled in and sent with completed report.)

SECTION A - PROJECT DETAILS

**Site/Project
Name:**

NGR:

Site Address:

Archaeological Contractor (inc name and address of project contact):

Commissioning Body/Client:

Development Proposals/Reason for Fieldwork:

Planning Reference:

SECTION B - COMMENCEMENT OF FIELDWORK

Type of Archaeological Fieldwork:

**Site Supervisor:
Site Contact Details:**

Specification for Works?:

Local Museum Notified:

Date:

Local Arch Soc Notified:

Date:

Site Code:

START DATE:

ANTICIPATED DURATION:

weeks

I (archaeological contractor) confirm that all necessary provision has been made for the resources to complete the archaeological fieldwork, post-excavation analysis and reporting in accordance with the agreed specification.

Name:

On behalf

of:

Signed:

Date:

SECTION C - COMPLETION OF FIELDWORK

Date Fieldwork

Completed:

Further Fieldwork

Anticipated:

Was fieldwork monitored by KCC/EH/Other?

Who?

Brief summary of archaeological

finds:

sheet if necessary)

(Continue on separate

Agreed Reporting Stages and Program:

Name:

On behalf

of:

Signed:

Date:

SECTION D - COMPLETION OF POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & REPORTING

Reports Submitted (Titles)	Copies to: (Number)						
	KCC	LPA	Arch Soc	Client	EH	Other	Digital Copies

SMR Data

SMR Summary Form?	Y	N	Notes:
Digital images?	Y	N	
Digital Mapping Data?	Y	N	

Location and Destination of Archive:

Name:

On behalf of:

Signed:

Date:

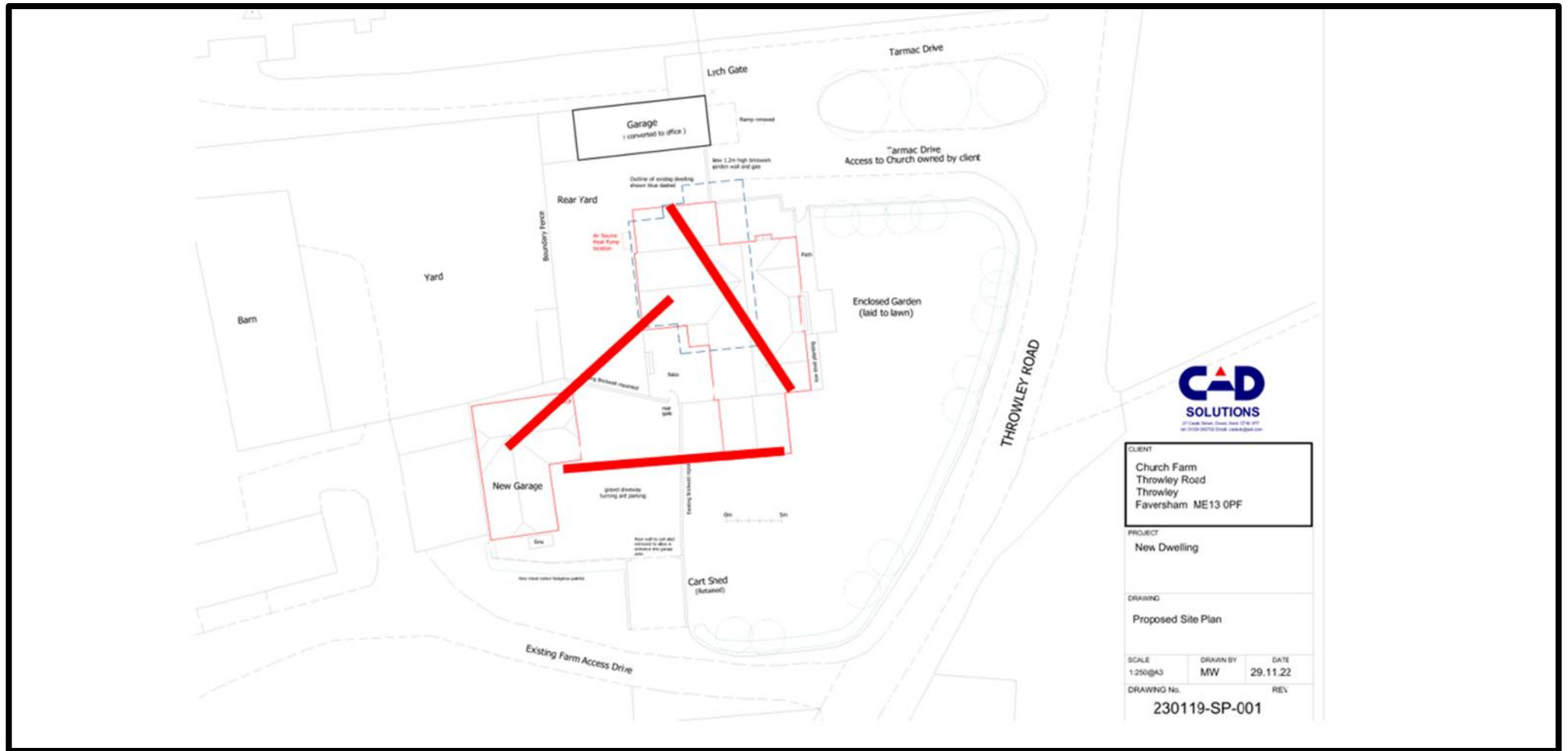


Figure 1 Site plan 1:500 with proposed trenches in red

APENDIX 3**EVALUATION – TRIAL TRENCHING REQUIREMENTS****2. General Requirements**

- 21 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.
- 22 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).
- 23 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.
- 24 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

- 31 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.
- 32 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.
- 33 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.
- 34 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.
- 35 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.
- 36 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

- 41 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.
- 42 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

- 51 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.
- 52 Particular issues that will be addressed by the evaluation are set out in part A of this specification.

6. Machine and Hand Excavations

- 61 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.
- 62 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.
- 63 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.
- 64 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.
- 65 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.
- 66 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.

- 67 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.
- 68 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.
- 69 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.
- 610 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.

- 85 Records of artefact assemblages will clearly state how they have been recovered, sub-sampled and processed.
- 86 Excavated artefacts will be bagged upon recovery or placed in finds trays. They must not be left loose on site.
- 87 **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.
- 88 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

- 91 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.
- 92 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.
- 93 An appropriately qualified and experienced environmental archaeologist will devise and supervise the implementation of the environmental sampling strategy.
- 94 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.

- 95 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.
- 96 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.
- 97 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.
- 98 Mollusc samples of 2 litres each will be taken vertically from appropriate sections to investigate the changes of vegetation through time.
- 99 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.
- 910 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.
- 911 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.
- 912 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.
- 913 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.

- 107 All plans and sections are to be levelled with respect to OD.
- 108 All plans and sections are to be drawn on polyester based drafting film and clearly labelled.
- 109 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.
- 1010 The Archaeological Contractor will keep a day to day digital photographic record of the investigation.
- 1011 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.
- 1012 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

- 122 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.
- 123 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.
- 124 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.
- 125 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.
- 126 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.
- 127 **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*.

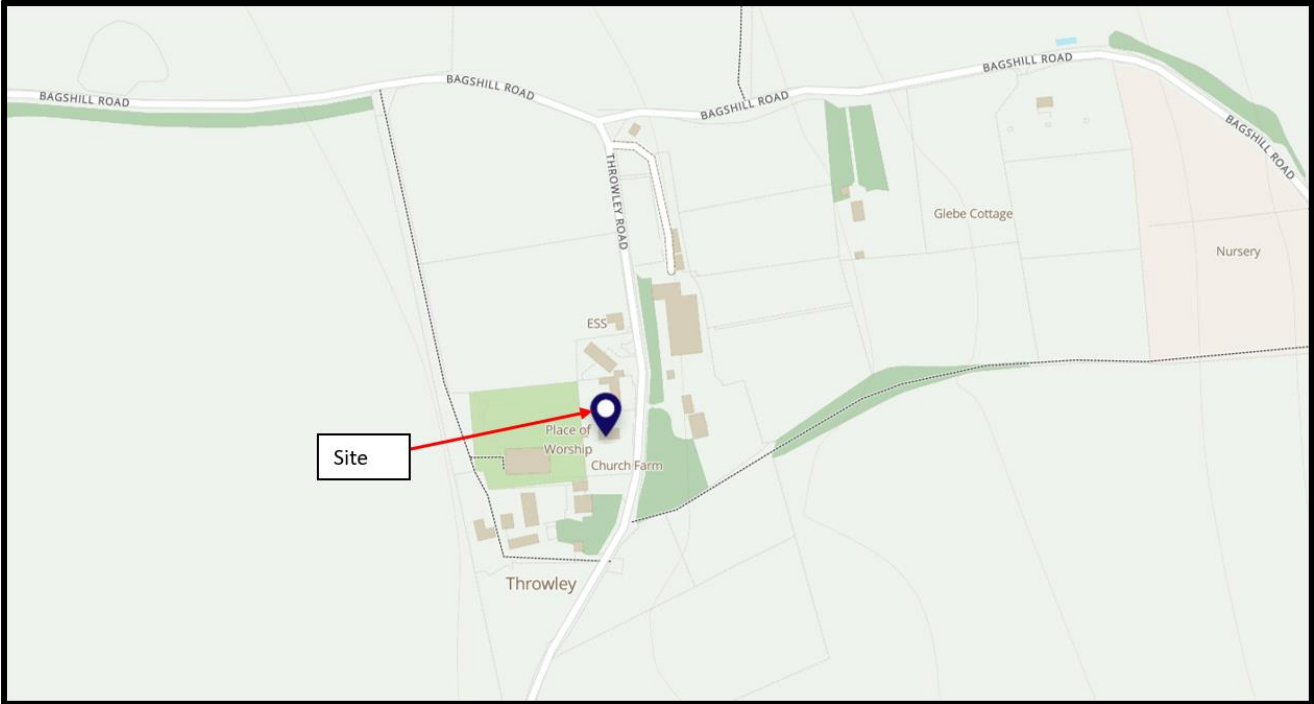


Figure 2 & 3 Site Location and Google Earth image