



Land Adjacent to 9 Neatscourt Cottages Queenborough, Isle of Sheppey, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation



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wessexarchaeology

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by UK Power Reserve, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 1 ha parcel of land located on land adjacent to 9 Neatscourt Cottages, Queenborough, Kent, ME12 3RL. The evaluation was centred on NGR 592606 171379.

The evaluation comprised the first stage of archaeological works undertaken in advance of a proposed electricity battery storage facility within a steel framed portal building.

The evaluation comprised nine trenches (30 m by 1.8 m) excavated within the development area. A tenth trench was originally proposed but was cancelled as it was outside of the proposed development footprint.

No archaeological features or deposits were recorded during the evaluation. Natural deposits across the site were either alluvium or weathered London clay. A test pit was excavated in Trench 7 to determine the depth of these deposits. Un-weathered London Clay was identified at 1.7m deep.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank UK Power Reserve, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular Juliana Santos De Souza. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Ben Found, County Archaeologist for Kent County Council, who monitored the project for Swale Borough Council.

The fieldwork was directed by Ben Cullen, with the assistance of Virva Lompolo and Dudley Staniforth. This report was written by Andrew Souter and edited by Mark Williams. The project was managed by Mark Williams on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Land Adjacent to 9 Neatscourt Cottages, Queenborough, Isle of Sheppey, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by UK Power Reserve ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 1 ha parcel of land located on land adjacent to 9 Neatscourt Cottages, Queenborough, Kent, ME12 3RL. The evaluation was centred on NGR 592606 171379 (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The proposed development comprised the construction of an electricity battery storage facility within a steel framed portal building. The site will also include a transformer facility, access, hard standing and landscaping. A surface water pipe will run to the west.

1.1.3 A planning application (17/503032/FULL) submitted to Swale Borough Council, was granted on 30th October 2018, subject to conditions. The following conditions related to archaeology:

Condition 17) No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of

i. archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and

ii. following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved 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.

1.1.4 Simon Mason, Count Archaeologist for Kent County Council (KCC), prepared Site Specific Requirements for the archaeological evaluation specified in the above condition (KCC 2019, Appendix 1).

1.1.5 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2019). The County Archaeologist for KCC approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.6 The evaluation comprising nine trial trenches (5 % sample) was undertaken between the 27th and 30th August 2019.



1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The site comprised a single agricultural field, located approximately 900m to the southeast of Queenborough, in an area that is predominately farmland. Queenborough Road lies to the north of the site, the A249 to the south, and open land lies to the east and west. Neatscourt Cottages, which front Queenborough Road, lie approximately 30m to the west.
- 1.3.2 The site slopes gradually from east to west from a high of 10 m OD to a low of 8.7 m OD.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as clay and silt of the London Clay Formation, with no superficial geological deposits recorded upon the site (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 A desk-based assessment was not undertaken for the site. However a summary of the archaeological and historical background was presented in the specification prepared by Kent County Council (KCC 2019). This states that:

The site lies on the Isle of Sheppey close to the discovery of the remains of prehistoric, Roman and medieval date on the nearby Neatscourt Phase 1 development and on the remodelled A249 road. Of particular relevance are the finding of Iron Age and Roman cremation burials scattered in the area close to the south and east of the site. Iron Age and other Roman features also lie in proximity. The site is located on the margins of the land emerging from the Sheppey marshes which would have been attractive to ancient peoples for their resources.

- 2.1.2 A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken upon a site to the immediate south of the section of the A249 which forms the site boundary (WA 2015). Results from of this included:
- Test pits revealed significant amounts of early prehistoric remains and indications of the potential location of a Bronze Age settlement associated with a buried land surface underlying alluvial deposits;
 - A funerary mound presumed to date to the Early Bronze Age, which contained 14 cremation and inhumation burials;
 - Further early Bronze Age evidence in the form of a large pit and adjacent post hole, and circular enclosure;
 - A middle-late Bronze Age clay extraction quarry;
 - Possible quarry or salt production pits and natural water channels that suggested a continuation of land use from the prehistoric to early Romano-British period;



- Burials from the late prehistoric to Romano-British period, including urned Romano-British cremations burials, possibly part of a large cemetery group;
- Romano-British ditches and pits;
- An early medieval field system;
- Medieval features including a 12-13th century pit, a ditch and a cattle burial; and
- Numerous undated features.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019) and in compliance with the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were:

- To provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- To establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 The following the site-specific objectives for the evaluation are set out in the specification provided by Kent County Council (KCC 2019):

- To determine the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the area of proposed development groundwork and how they would be affected by such works. The location, nature, significance and condition of any archaeological remains present should be assessed and clearly set out in the evaluation report;
- In particular the evaluation aims to assess the potential of the area to contain remains associated with the nearby burial sites of Iron Age and Roman date; and



- The evaluation seeks to determine the potential for earlier archaeological remains on the site and how they may be affected by development or may have been affected by previous development.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using GPS, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI (**Fig. 1**). It was decided that Trench 10 would not be excavated as it was located outside of the development footprint.

4.2.2 Nine trial trenches, each measuring 30 m in length and 1.8 m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench was cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified would have been hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.

4.2.4 Spoil derived from both machine stripping. Where found, artefacts were to be collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were to be retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were to be recorded on site and not retained.

4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the KCC County Archaeologist were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

4.2.6 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of the excavated trenches. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.2.7 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of*



archaeological materials (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 KCC County Archaeologist, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the watching brief. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the KCC County Archaeologist.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 None of the excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits (**Fig. 1**).
- 5.1.2 The following section describes the geological stratigraphy recorded during the evaluation, with detailed descriptions of individual contexts provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**).

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 A consistent stratigraphic sequence was recorded throughout the site, with the exception of Trench 9. A layer of topsoil approximately 0.33 m thick overlaid deposits of dark grey brown alluvium deposits with a greenish hue. The alluvial deposits were between 0.32 and 0.47m thick and sealed natural deposits of mid-red brown clay at a maximum depth of 0.63m below ground level.
- 5.2.2 A test pit was excavated in Trench 7 at the request of, and in the presence of, Ben Found of Kent County Council in order to test the depth of the Alluvium. Natural London Clay was identified at a depth of 1.6m below ground level.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered, deriving from topsoil or alluvial deposits in five of the trenches excavated (Trenches 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8). Quantities by material type are given in Table 1. The assemblage ranges in date from prehistoric to modern.
- 6.1.2 The presence of one patinated flint flake (from topsoil in Trench 6) is indicative of very sporadic prehistoric activity in the vicinity, but as a waste piece this cannot be dated more broadly than Neolithic/Bronze Age.
- 6.1.3 Two of the seven sherds of pottery are medieval (respectively from an alluvial deposit in Trench 6, and topsoil in Trench 7). Both are in sandy fabrics which can be identified as Tyler Hill ware (fabric M1 in the Kent type series), dating c. 1225–1375. The sherd from trench 7 is a strap handle from a jug.
- 6.1.4 The five fragments of ceramic building material are all from flat roof tiles, broadly dated here as medieval/early post-medieval.
- 6.1.5 All other datable finds (clay pipe stems, vessel glass, copper alloy furniture handle, iron ploughshare, remaining five sherds of pottery) are post-medieval/modern, with a date range probably restricted to the 19th/20th century.



Table 1 All finds by context

Context	CBM	Pottery	Other Finds
201			2 clay pipe; 1 copper alloy
501	2/42		1 iron
601	6/107	4/20	1 flint; 3 glass
602		1/2	
701		1/53	1 oyster shell
801	3/68	1/1	
Total	11/217	7/76	

CBM = ceramic building material

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1.1 No archaeological features or deposits suitable for environmental analysis were found during the watching brief.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1.1 The evaluation has been successful in its aims and objectives of testing the archaeological potential of the site. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded during the evaluation.

8.1.2 Alluvial/weathered London clay deposits were identified throughout the site. These were tested in Trench 7 and was found to be 1.7m deep onto Un weathered London Clays.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 In the absence of any museum in the area actively collecting archaeological archives, no final repository for the project archive has yet been identified. The archive will continue to be stored at the offices of Wessex Archaeology until such time as the situation is resolved. However, ongoing storage charges may be levied after a set time after project completion.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site code 22230**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 01 files/document cases of paper records.

9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4), with the aim of retaining only those finds which are considered to have further research potential, or which fulfil other criteria within the receiving museum's collecting policy.

9.3.2 In this instance, given the very small quantity of finds recovered, and their provenance, the assemblage is considered to have little or no further research value, and the finds have



therefore not been retained. This process of selection will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.4 Security copy

9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at the most north-westerly point of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench No 1		Length 29.60 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.62 m
Easting 592613.35		Northing 171412.78		m OD 9.62
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay loam. Tightly compacted, homogenous fill. Sparse 5% SR, sub-angular and rounded flint <60mm, moderate 10% rounded chalk <10mm, both poorly sorted. Sparse CBM. Common rooting. Boundary below fairly clear.	0.0-0.34
102		Alluvium/weathe red London clay	Mid greyish brown with greenish hue, clay. Very tight compaction. Sparse 5% rounded stone <5mm, well sorted. Rare sub-rounded and sub-angular flint <60mm and sparse 3% rounded chalk <10mm, both poorly sorted. Rare rooting. Boundary above somewhat clear but with natural very diffuse.	0.34-0.62
103		Alluvium/weathe red London clay	Mid reddish brown clay. Very tight compaction, homogenous. Contains patches of tufa throughout. Moderate (10%) rounded stone <5mm, well sorted. Sparse 3% sub-rounded and sub-angular flint <60mm, poorly sorted. Boundary above very diffuse.	+0.62

Trench No 2		Length 27 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.50 m
Easting 592577.21		Northing 171406.55		m OD 8.85
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Topsoil	Top soil. Dark reddish brown silty loam. Dense compaction. Diffuse horizon. Spares sub rounded flint 2-4cm . Homogeneous. Common chalk flecks	0-0.3
202		Alluvium/weathe red London clay	Mid greyish brown with greenish hue, clay. Very tight compaction. Sparse 5% rounded stone <5mm, well sorted. Rare sub-rounded and sub-angular flint <60mm and sparse 3% rounded chalk <10mm, both poorly sorted. Rare rooting. Boundary above somewhat clear but with natural very diffuse.	0.30-0.62



203		Alluvium/weathe red London clay	Dark reddish brown silty clay. Dense compaction. Diffuse horizon. Slick. No inclusion	0.62+
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Trench No 3		Length 29.60 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.90 m
Easting 592618.57		Northing 171392.70		m OD 9.77
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
301		Topsoil	Top soil. Dark Reddish Brown. Silty loam. Dense compaction. Diffuse horizon. Sparse chalk flecks. Common sub rounded flint 2-4 cm.	0-0.20
302		Alluvium/weathe red London clay	Mid greyish brown with greenish hue, clay. Very tight compaction. Sparse 5% rounded stone <5mm, well sorted. Rare sub-rounded and sub-angular flint <60mm and sparse 3% rounded chalk <10mm, both poorly sorted. Rare rooting. Boundary above somewhat clear but with natural very diffuse.	0.3-0.63
303		Alluvium/weathe red London clay	Dark Reddish Brown. Clay. Dense compaction. Diffuse horizon. Common patches of tufa	0.63+

Trench No 4		Length 28.30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.60 m
Easting 592628.91		Northing 171405.27		m OD 9.99
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
401		Topsoil	Top soil. Dark Reddish Brown. Silty loam. dense compaction. Diffuse horizon. Sub rounded flint sparse 2-4cm. Angular flint sparse 2-4cm	0-0.20
402		Alluvium/weathe red London clay	Mid greyish brown with greenish hue, clay. Very tight compaction. Sparse 5% rounded stone <5mm, well sorted. Rare sub-rounded and sub-angular flint <60mm and sparse 3% rounded chalk <10mm, both poorly sorted. Rare rooting. Boundary above somewhat clear but with natural very diffuse.	0.3-0.6
403		Alluvium/weathe red London clay	Dark Reddish Brown. Silty clay. Dense compaction. Diffuse Horizon. Tufa for is sparse. Rare angular flint 1 cm	0.6+

Trench No 5		Length 28.10 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.84 m
Easting 592581.71		Northing 171372.68		m OD 9.06
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL



501		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay loam. Homogenous fill, tightly compacted. Sparse 5% rounded to sub-rounded and sub-angular flint (60mm), sparse 5% sub-rounded chalk <10mm, poorly sorted. Common rooting, sparse CBM. Boundary below fairly clear.	0.0-0.30
502		Alluvium/weathered London clay	Mid greyish brown with greenish hue, clay. Very tight compaction, homogenous. Rare rounded flint <60mm, rare sub-rounded chalk <10mm, both poorly sorted. Moderate 10% rounded stone <5mm, well sorted. Rare rooting. Boundary above fairly clear but with natural very diffuse.	0.30-0.69
503		Alluvium/weathered London clay	Mid reddish brown clay. Homogenous and very tightly compacted. Contains sparse patches of tufa throughout. Moderate 15% rounded stones <5mm, well sorted. Boundary above very diffuse.	+0.62

Trench No 6		Length 29.60 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.94 m
Easting 592595.13		Northing 171343.56		m OD 9.31
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
601		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay loam. Tight compaction. Sparse 3% sub rounded to sub-angular flint (<40mm). Sparse 5% shells. Sparse CBM. Poorly-sorted sorted. Common rooting. Boundary with alluvial, clear.	0.0-0.32
602		Alluvium/weathered London clay	Dark greyish brown with greenish hue. Clay. Very tight compaction. Sparse rounded stone <5mm. Sparse rooting. Rare sub-angular flint (<40mm), poorly sorted. Sparse fragments of shells (<10mm). Rare CBM. Boundary clear above but very diffuse with natural.	0.32-0.62
603		Alluvium/weathered London clay	Mid reddish brown clay. Very tight compaction. Moderate patches of whitish tufa. Rare rooting and rounded stone <5mm especially close to interface with upper fill. Boundary above very diffuse.	0.62+



Trench No 7		Length 28.70 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.60 m
Easting 592565.54		Northing 171363.78		m OD 8.74
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
701		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay loam. Fairly homogenous fill. tight compaction. Sparse (5%) sub rounded to sub-angular flint <60mm, moderate shell fragments <40mm, and sparse (3%) rounded chalk (<5mm). Poorly-sorted. Common rooting. Boundary below fairly clear.	0.0-0.33
702		Alluvium/ weathered London clay	Mid greyish brown with greenish hue, clay. Homogenous and tightly compacted. Sparse fragments of shells <5mm. Sparse rounded stone <5mm and rare rounded flint <60mm. Poorly sorted. Sparse rooting mainly in interface with fill above. Boundary above fairly clear but with natural very diffuse.	0.33-0.80
703		Alluvium/weathe red London clay	Mid reddish brown clay. Very tight compaction. Homogenous. Moderate patches of tufa, poorly sorted. Sparse fairly well sorted rounded stones <5mm.	+0.63
704		Natural	Silty Clay	1.60+

Trench No 8		Length 29.50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.65 m
Easting 592587.72		Northing 171325.50		m OD 9.32
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
801		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay loam. Tight compaction. Sparse (5%) sub rounded to angular flint <60mm. Sparse fragments of shells <10mm. Poor sorted. Common rooting. Sparse CBM. Fairly homogeneous. Boundary below fairly clear.	0.0-0.32
802		Alluvium/weathered London clay	Mid greyish brown with greenish hue, clay. Fairly homogenous. Very tight compaction. Sparse rooting near interface. Rare sub-angular flint <30mm, poorly sorted. Rare CBM. Sparse fragments of shells <50m. Sparse rounded stone <5mm, well sorted. Boundary above fairly clear, below diffuse.	0.32-0.65



803		Alluvium/weathered London clay	Mid reddish brown clay. Very tight compaction. Homogenous. Sparse patches of tufa, poorly sorted. Rare rooting and very rare rounded stoned <5mm. Rare rounded to sub-angular flint <60mm. Boundary above diffuse.	+0.57
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Trench No 9		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m
Easting 592630.96		Northing 171341.71		m OD 9.86
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
901		Topsoil	Dark Reddish brown silty loam. Dense compaction. Diffuse horizon. Sparse sub rounded flint 2-3 cm.	0-0.20
902		Alluvium/weathe red London clay	Dark Reddish orange brown alluvial clay. Dense compaction. Diffuse horizon. Sparse chalk flecks. Sparse sub rounded flint 2-4cm,. Sparse angular flint 2-4 cm.	0.20+



Appendix 2 KHER Form

Site Name: Land Adjacent to 9 Neatscourt Cottages	
Site Address: 9 Neatscourt Cottages, Queenborough, Isle of Sheppey, Kent	
Summary of discoveries: Blank Eval	
District/Unitary: Swale	Parish: Queenborough
Period(s): NA	
NGR (centre of site to nearest 1m): 592606, 171379 (NB if large or linear site give multiple NGRs)	
Type of archaeological work (delete) Evaluation	
Date of fieldwork (dd/mm/yy) From: 27 th August 2019 To: 30 th August 2019	
Unit/contractor undertaking recording: Wessex Archaeology	
Geology: London Clay Formation (BGS online viewer)	
Title and author of accompanying report: Title: Land Adjacent to 9 Neatscourt Cottages, Queenborough, Isle of Sheppey, Kent: Archaeological Evaluation Authors: Andrew Souter	
Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate) The evaluation comprised nine sample trenches (30 m by 1.8 m) excavated within the development area. A tenth trench was originally proposed but was cancelled as it was determined to be outside of the proposed development footprint. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded during the evaluation. An undisturbed natural geology was observed comprising topsoil overlying either alluvial which overlay silty clay deposits.	
Location of archive/finds: Wessex Archaeology	
Contact at Unit: Mark Williams	Date: 18/09/2019



Appendix 3 OASIS Form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-367469

Project details

Project name	9 Neatscourt Cottages, Sheppey
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by UK Power Reserve, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 1 ha parcel of land located on land adjacent to 9 Neatscourt Cottages, Queenborough, Kent, ME12 3RL. The evaluation was centred on NGR 592606 171379. The development comprised the construction of a electricity battery storage facility. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed, however a single residual prehistoric flint and two residual sherds of medieval pottery were recorded.
Project dates	Start: 27-08-2019 End: 30-08-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	222230 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	17/503032/FULL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Service infrastructure (e.g. sewage works, reservoir, pumping station, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT SWALE QUEENBOROUGH 9 Neatscourt Cottages
Postcode	ME12 3RJ
Study area	1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 92606 71379 51.408111372219 0.769738366072 51 24 29 N 000 46 11 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
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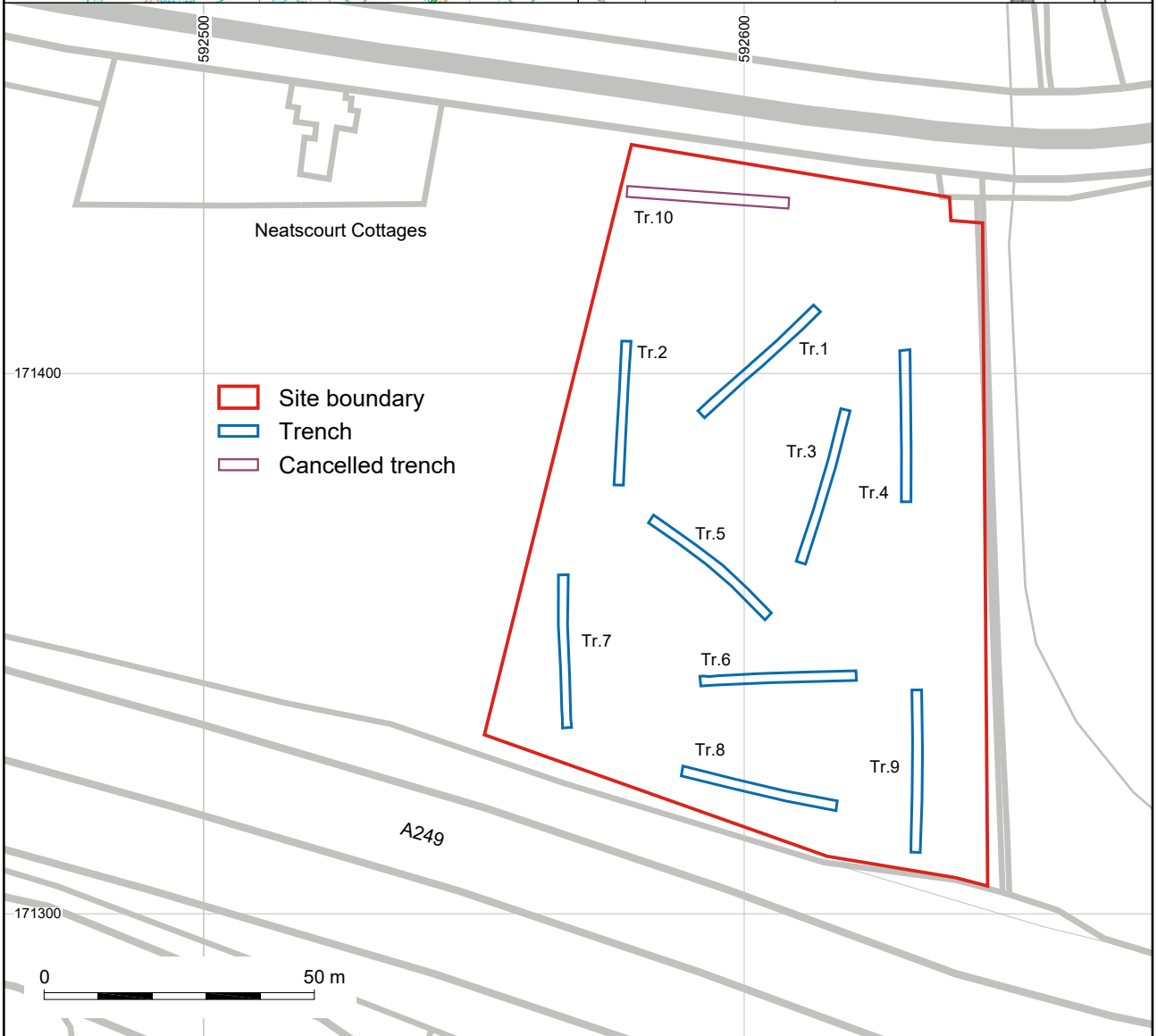
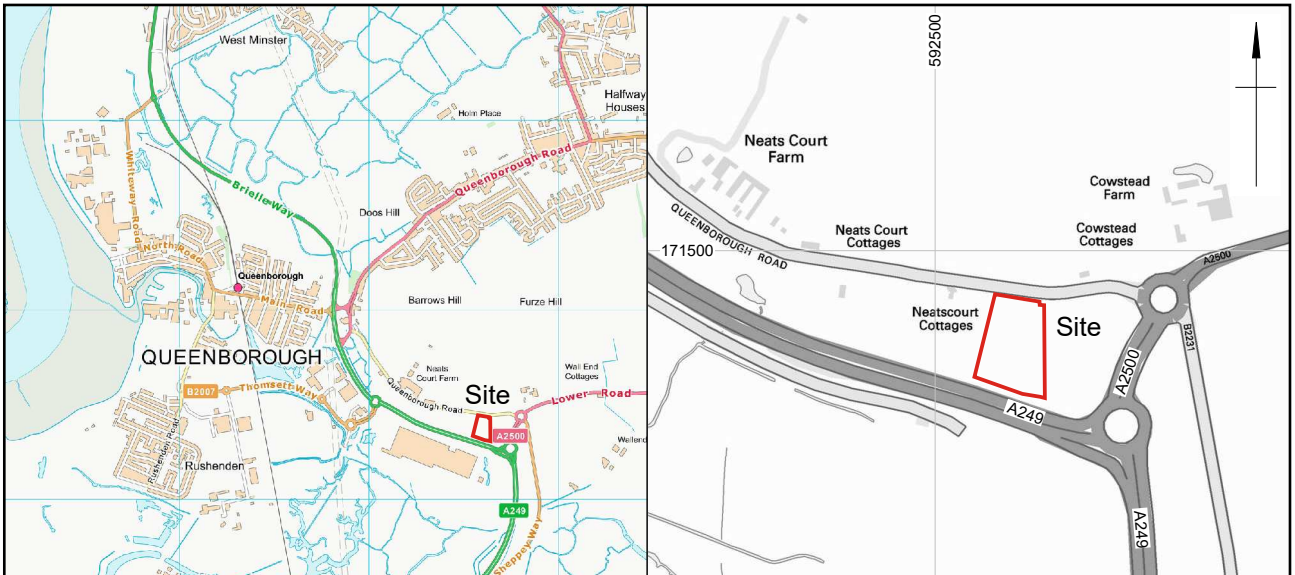
Project brief originator	UK Power Reserve
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Mark Williams
Project supervisor	Ben Cullen
Type of sponsor/funding body	Electricity Authority/Company
Name of sponsor/funding body	UK Power Reserve

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive ID	222230
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive Exists?	No

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Adjacent to 9 Neatscourt Cottages, Queenborough, Isle of Sheppey, Kent: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Souter, A
Other bibliographic details	222230.3
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Maidstone
Description	Report detailing the result of an archaeological evaluation. Grey literature report
Entered by	Andrew Souter (a.souter@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	18 September 2019



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Coordinate system:
 OSGB36
 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date:	16/09/2019	Revision Number:	0
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Site location plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: Trench 7, viewed from the South



Plate 2: South-west facing representative section of Trench 5



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Plate 3: Trench 9, viewed from the North



Plate 4: West-facing representative section of Trench 9

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