Archaeology South-East



Summary Report on a Geophysical Survey and Archaeological Evaluation of Land at the Bowling Green, High Street, Snodland, Kent

NGR 5706 1618

Project No. 4076 ASE report Number 2009200

Greg Priestley-Bell and Chris Russel

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF REPORT

- **1.1** Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at University College London, was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of their client to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation Bowling Green, High Street, Snodland, Kent (Figs.1 and 2) (NGR 5706 1618).
- **1.2** The archaeological investigations comprised a geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation. This is a summary report on the results of the two investigations.

2.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A magnetometry survey of the Bowling Green at Mill Street, Snodland was undertaken on the 24th of November 2009. The aim of the survey was to identify any buried anomalies of possible archaeological origin. The survey area was limited to the playing surface of the Bowls club.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.2 A Bartington Grad 601-2 fluxgate gradiometer was used to survey an area of 0.63 hectares. A 30 metre grid was set out across the survey area and transects were walked every meter across these grids. Samples for the magnetometry survey were taken at 0.25m intervals along each transect.
- 2.2.3 The survey data was processed using Geoplot 3.0. The raw data was clipped with a range of -3 to +3 and de-spiked. High and low pass filters were applied along with zero mean grid. Finally the results were interpolated in the Y axis.

2.3 Results

2.3.1 The results of the magnetometry survey are presented below. It was not possible to conclusively identify any buried archaeological features from the survey. There appears to be a great deal of interference on site which has affected data collection. This interference is a combination of the electro-magnetic field emanating from the cables supplying power to the floodlights at the Bowling club and the high degree of sub-surface disturbance caused by the laying of the playing surface.

2.4 Conclusion

2.4.1 A combination of the interference noted above has caused the magnetometry survey to have been ineffectual at the Bowling Green, Snodland meaning that any sub-surface archaeology cannot be detected using this technique.

3.0 TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The trial trench evaluation comprised the excavation of two archaeological trenches 5m long and 1.8m wide (T1 and T2). The work was carried out on 3rd December 2009.

3.2 Results (Figs. 3 & 4)

3.2.1 Trench 1

Topsoil [Context 1/01] was 300mm thick and consisted of mid/dark yellowish brown slightly clayey silt with occasional rounded pebbles. The topsoil overlay 100mm of subsoil [1/02], consisting of mid yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional gravel. The subsoil overlay natural (Brickearth), [1/03], consisting of mid yellowish brown silty clay with 5% angular gravel

No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were present.

3.2.2 Trench 2

Topsoil [2/01] was 300mm thick and was the same as recorded in trench T1. Topsoil produced two fragments of very abraded CBM, an abraded fragment of oyster shell and a piece of coal. Topsoil [2/01] overlay 100mm of subsoil [2/02], which produced one fragment of peg tile and a small abraded piece of animal bone. Subsoil [2/02] and natural (Brickearth) [2/03] were the same as recorded in Trench T1.

No archaeological feature or deposits were present.

3.3 Discussion

- 3.3.1 The small quantity of finds recovered is not significant and probably represents the expected background level for these classes of material. Given the complete absence of archaeological features and the paucity of residual finds, it is likely that only a low level of activity took place in the immediate vicinity of trenches T1 and T2 in antiquity.
- 3.3.2 No archaeological features were identified. A small quantity of finds was recovered, comprising CBM from the topsoil and one piece of bone and CBM from the subsoil.

4.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 The magnetometer survey of the bowling green did not reveal any anomalies attributable to archaeological activity. This is because the background interference from nearby electricity cabling and the make-up of the bowling green rendered any such anomalies undetectable.

4.2 The trial trench evaluation, located just to the north of the bowling green was archaeologically negative and it is unlikely that there was a significant degree of ancient occupation in the immediate vicinity.



© Archaeology South-East		Snodland Bowling Green	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4076	Dec 2009	Site location	rig. i
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Fig. 2



© Archaeology South-East		Snodland Bowling Green	Fig. 3
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