

Note: Outline Planning Application (OPA) Site Boundary

The following report was produced prior to the finalisation of the application site boundary. The final application site boundary is shown on Figure 1.1 in ES Appendix 1.1. Therefore, references within the report to the site boundary do not reflect the site area and site boundary submitted with the OPA.

The reports were correct at the time of preparation, and all information within the Environmental Statement assessment reflects the latest relevant information.



Land at Lyveden, Otterpool Park, Hythe, Kent

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

Report Ref.: 227403.04
September 2021



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Summary

A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted over land at Lyveden, Otterpool Park, Hythe in Kent (centred on NGR 612660 136579). The project was commissioned by Arcadis Consulting Ltd with the aim of establishing the presence, or otherwise, and nature of detectable archaeological features in support of a planning application for the development of the site.

The site comprises two small pasture fields covering an area of 1.2 ha. The geophysical survey was undertaken on 20 August 2021 and has demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of potential archaeological interest.

The survey has not identified any anomalies that can confidently be interpreted as archaeology. However a possible recti-linear enclosure and pit-like anomalies have been identified. Anomalies indicating Iron Age – Romano-British settlement activity have been extensively identified in the surrounding landscape. It is possible these anomalies indicate further activity associated with similar periods. However, they could equally relate to modern agricultural activity or natural variation.

The remaining anomalies pertain to modern features including services and land drains, as well as the installation of an extant tennis court.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Arcadis Consulting Ltd for commissioning the geophysical survey. The assistance of Kate Clover and Jana Ewart-Blake is gratefully acknowledged in this regard.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Davor Cakanic and Tom Marshall. Alexander Schmidt processed and interpreted the geophysical data, wrote the report and prepared the illustrations. The geophysical work was quality controlled by Tom Richardson, who managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Land at Lyveden, Otterpool Park, Hythe, Kent

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Arcadis Consulting Ltd to carry out a geophysical survey at Lyveden, Otterpool, Hythe in the county of Kent (centred on NGR 612660 136579) (**Figure 1**). The survey forms part of an ongoing programme of archaeological works being undertaken in support of a planning application for the development of the site.

1.2 Scope of document

1.2.1 This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed by the detailed survey results and the archaeological interpretation of the geophysical data.

1.3 The site

1.3.1 The survey comprises 1.2 ha of grassland located at Lyveden, west of Stone Street, 3.2 km north-west of Hythe, and 10.6 km south-east of Ashford in the county of Kent. The site is bounded by a residential property to the north, Stone Street to the east, pastureland to the south, and arable land to the west.

1.3.2 The site is on a slight slope from 79 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the eastern edge to 74 m aOD at the western edge.

1.3.3 The solid geology comprises Sandstone, Siltstone, and Mudstone of the Sandgate Formation, with no overlying superficial geological deposits recorded (BGS 2021). Deposits of Head (clay and silt) are recorded immediately to the west of the survey area.

1.3.4 The soils underlying the site are likely to consist of typical argillic gley soils of the 841e (Park Gate) association (SSEW SE Sheet 6 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background for the wider scheme has been assessed in a prior DBA (Arcadis 2018). This considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area of the 709 ha proposed development. The DBA used information from the Kent Historic Environment Record (KHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE). Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate. While not exhaustive, a summary of the findings of the DBA surrounding the proposed survey area are summarised below.



2.2 Archaeological and historical context

- 2.2.1 There are 41 listed buildings, 2 registered parks and gardens, and 7 scheduled monuments within 1 km of the site. There are also 4 military crash sites, 47 non-designated built heritage assets, and 121 non-designated archaeological assets recorded within 500 m of the wider scheme.
- 2.2.2 The proposed survey area is located 600 m south-east of the scheduled site of Westhanger Castle (NHLE 1020761). 600 m to the west, the scheduled causeway south of the castle is also recorded (NHLE 1475108). The castle is bounded on its northern edge by a railway line (CTRL/HS1) and the M20. The monument is described as a 14th century fortified house with associated structures and landscaping which remain both above and below ground. It comprises both the earthwork and structural remains of the moated inner court, a 16th century barn and stable, the buried remains of the outer court, and the buried remains of the church, medieval hall, walled garden, and cemetery. The site is associated with surrounding landscape features including a deer park and water control system, and was possibly the site of two manors, Westenhanger and Ostenhanger (Easternhanger), which were reunited in the 16th century. However, there is currently little evidence of two manors, later conjoined and the difference in place names might actually indicate a single manor known under two names.
- 2.2.3 Two prehistoric scheduled monuments are recorded 1.2 km to the west-north-west and west-south-west of the site respectively. A bell barrow is noted 750 m south-west of Westhanger Castle (NHLE 1475133), and a round barrow is recorded 400 m north-east of Upper Otterpool Farmhouse (NHLE 1475688).
- 2.2.4 One Grade II listed building is recorded within 1 km of the proposed survey area. The Royal Oak Public House is noted 315 m to the south (NHLE 1061067). The building has its origins in the early- to mid-19th century.
- 2.2.5 The site of a former racecourse is noted immediately north-west of the proposed survey area. An evaluation undertaken over the former racecourse in 1969 retrieved some waste and worked flints of possible Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date (Oxford Archaeology 2018a).
- 2.2.6 Two Iron Age occupation sites have been recorded to the north of Westenhanger, some 600 m north of the survey area.
- 2.2.7 Stone Street Roman Road runs north – south from Canterbury to Lympne for 16 miles (Margary 1955) and passes through the north-eastern corner of the proposed development area, through the village of Westenhanger. The route of the road then either follows the line of the boundary of the proposed development area from Newingreen down to Lympne, and the Roman fort beyond, or diverges to head for West Hythe and the Roman port of *Portus Lemanis*.
- 2.2.8 One asset is recorded as ‘occupation’ for the early medieval period. This is based on cropmark evidence and is thought to be an Anglo-Saxon palace within the former Folkestone Racecourse. The cropmarks are described as six or seven ‘boat-shaped’ features which may represent the earliest site of Westenhanger Manor. However, it remains possible that it instead relates to installations and activity during World War Two.
- 2.2.9 Within the study area early medieval occupation evidence is shown through features to the north of Westenhanger Manor and two burial sites to the south and south-east of the site. The first of these lies 465 m south-east of the site at the cross-roads of Stone Street and



Aldington Road and is a possible Anglo-Saxon cemetery. The second lies to the south of the site within the land around Port Lympne Park and is recorded as a Flemish inhumation cemetery. Other assets within the study area are isolated find-spots.

- 2.2.10 Seven of the KHER monuments are within the wider proposed development scheme. Four of these are located within the scheduled monument at Westenhanger Manor. Two are described as the deserted medieval sites of Westenhanger and Easternhanger, however, it is noted that deserted medieval villages (DMV) are virtually unproven in Kent.
- 2.2.11 To the west of Westenhanger are cropmarks of a trackway and field system which may have been associated with the Manor. Close to the manor house at Westenhanger is the site of St Mary's Church which was demolished around AD 1701.
- 2.2.12 The survey area lies 290 m west of the Grade II Registered Sandling Park (NHLE 1000262) - a mid-19th to late 20th century informal woodland garden.

2.3 Previous investigations related to the wider scheme

Geophysical survey

- 2.3.1 Several phases of detailed gradiometer survey (Wessex Archaeology 2020, 2021a; Headland Archaeology 2018a-b; Sumo 2018a-c; Magnitude 2018) and a geoarchaeological DBA (Oxford Archaeology 2018a) have been undertaken within the wider development site. The geophysical surveys were successful in identifying anomalies of archaeological interest as well as a large number of coherent ferrous responses.
- 2.3.2 Wessex Archaeology (2020) undertook detailed gradiometer, ground penetrating radar (GPR) and electromagnetic (EM) survey at eight locations within the proposed development area. The gradiometer survey was successful in detecting numerous anomalies of archaeological origin in Area 1 – 6 and Area 8. This included a number of ditch-like features, some of which may have formed a series of land divisions and enclosures potentially associated with settlement activity at the nearby Westenhanger Castle. Those located further away are more likely associated with Romano British settlement in the area which is likely centered around the villa located in areas covered by previous phases of geophysical investigation (Sumo 2018a-c; Magnitude 2018). A small number of potential structural features were also located (in Areas 8 and Area 3) but the interpretation of these features is less clear. They could also be related to Romano-British occupation as limestone structures were identified at the site of the Roman villa 800 m south of Area 8 but may relate to an alternative phase of activity. Numerous pits were also identified as a result of the gradiometer survey however the majority of these are thought to relate to former quarrying.
- 2.3.3 The site of the Roman villa was subject to a subsequent phase of earth resistance survey (Wessex Archaeology 2021a). In the north-west of the survey area the remains of rectangular room known to contain a hypocaust were identified. Excavations of these anomalies revealed walls and remains of a Roman hypocaust system utilised to heat the Roman villa.
- 2.3.4 The EM survey was undertaken in Area 7 with the aim to investigate whether any significant archaeological remains were located below alluvial material adjacent to the River East Story that might be an attributable activity associated with the Romano-British villa. Although areas of lower conductivity and higher magnetic susceptibility were detected, it is not possible to ascribe this to evidence for specific archaeological activity. Given the small scale of the survey, it is more likely that these relate to very localised variations in the underlying



superficial and bedrock geology. However, it is equally difficult to define the character of the deposits in this area based on this data alone.

- 2.3.5 Approximately 200 ha of detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken over several land parcels within the development site (Sumo 2018a). Four previously recorded ring-ditch features were identified along with three previously unrecorded ring-ditches from this phase of geophysical survey. Numerous ditched enclosures, tracks, and extensive field systems associated with small settlements were identified. The settlements are interpreted as possibly Iron Age or earlier farmsteads. A possible Roman villa was identified in one of the survey areas.
- 2.3.6 A GPR survey was carried out within the proposed development site (Magnitude 2018). The GPR survey successfully detected structural remains and occupation evidence pertaining to the Romano-British period. Agricultural trends relating to modern ploughing and a number of uncertain anomalies were also detected during the GPR survey.

Archaeological evaluation

- 2.3.7 An archaeological evaluation and excavation was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology (2021b) in 2020. The work comprised 354 trial trenches, 3 geoarchaeological trial trenches, and 3 mini-excavation areas, which expanded on 3 former trial trenches carried out by Oxford Archaeology (2018b).
- 2.3.8 Numerous archaeological features were recorded in the excavated trenches with archaeological remains consisting of ditches and termini, pits, postholes, trackways, quarry pits and a brick wall and former rail spur for RAF Lympne. The majority of ditches were attributed in date to either prehistoric or Romano British in origin. In addition, features potentially associated with the Westenhanger Castle were also identified.
- 2.3.9 Following previous trial trench evaluation undertaken by Oxford Archaeology, three trenches were expanded to identify a proposed Neolithic causewayed enclosure. Although these excavations identified a number of ditches which could indicate a causewayed enclosure it is unclear whether these ditches form one feature. Sparse dating evidence was recorded within the excavated slots during the current phase of excavation works, and all that could be determined with any degree of confidence is that the feature is Bronze Age or earlier, as it was truncated by a later Bronze Age feature. The three excavation trenches identified a further nine ditches, one ditch terminus and two pits, with only a single dated feature comprising a slightly curvilinear Bronze Age ditch that truncated the curvilinear enclosure. The limited nature of the excavation trenches restricted the potential for assessing the purpose of the recorded features.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team on 20 August 2021. Field conditions at the time of the survey were adequate. An overall coverage of 0.9 ha was achieved, with a small reduction noted as a result of overgrown vegetation and on site obstructions.
- 3.1.2 The methods and standards employed throughout the geophysical survey conform to that set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex archaeology 2021), as well as to current best practice, and guidance outlined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA 2014) and European Archaeologiae Consilium (Schmidt *et al.* 2015).



3.2 Aims and objectives

3.2.1 The aims of the survey comprise the following:

- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the detectable archaeological resource within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices; 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.

3.2.2 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the geophysical survey are:

- To conduct a geophysical survey covering as much of the specified area as possible, allowing for on-site obstructions;
- To clarify the presence/absence of anomalies of archaeological potential; and
- Where possible, to determine the general nature of any anomalies of archaeological potential.

3.3 Fieldwork methodology

3.3.1 The cart-based gradiometer system used a Leica Captivate RTK GNSS instrument, which receives corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey (OS) and Leica Geosystems. Such instruments allow positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02 m in real-time and therefore exceeds European Archaeologiae Consilium recommendations (Schmidt *et al.* 2015).

3.3.2 The detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken using four Bartington Grad-01-1000L gradiometers spaced at 1 m intervals and mounted on a non-magnetic cart. Data were collected with an effective sensitivity of 0.03 nT at a rate of 10 Hz, producing intervals of 0.15 m along transects spaced 4 m apart.

3.4 Data processing

3.4.1 Data from the survey were subjected to minimal correction processes. These comprise a 'Destripe' function (± 5 nT thresholds), applied to correct for any variation between the sensors, and an interpolation used to grid the data and discard overlaps where transects have been collected too close together.

3.4.2 Further details of the geophysical and survey equipment, methods and processing are described in **Appendix 1**.

4 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The detailed gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies across the site. Results are presented as a greyscale plot and archaeological interpretation at a scale of 1:1000 (**Figures 2 to 3**). The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale image.

4.1.2 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous responses, burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figure 3**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in **Appendix 2**.



- 4.1.3 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.
- 4.1.4 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be present than have been identified through geophysical survey.
- 4.1.5 Gradiometer survey may not detect all services present on site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g. CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on site.

4.2 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation

- 4.2.1 Three weakly positive linear anomalies have been noted (**4000 – 4002**). These form an incomplete recti-linear shape and could evidence a small enclosure of unknown date. The anomaly is on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment and measures 14 m north to south. No clear western side can be discerned in the survey results. However, this anomaly could equally be the result of recent agricultural activity, such as ploughing.
- 4.2.2 Numerous, discrete positive anomalies have been identified throughout the survey results. Examples of this type of anomaly are noted at **4003**. The anomalies are 1 – 2 m in diameter and could indicate extraction or refuse pits. However, it is equally possible these anomalies are natural in origin, pertaining to localised variation in the magnetic susceptibility of the topsoil or underlying geological deposits.
- 4.2.3 In the southern portion of the survey area, an area of increased magnetic response is noted at **4004**. This corresponds to a feature visible on aerial imagery and indicates modern land use such as an area of backfill or a surface spread.
- 4.2.4 In the north of the survey area at **4005**, a linear alignment of increased magnetic response is noted. A weakly dipolar trend is noted. Such responses can indicate material that has been burnt or fired such as ceramic associated with a land drain. However, it is possible this anomaly indicates an unrecorded footpath or boundary feature. Towards the eastern end of the linear trend, a wider area of increased magnetic response is noted. This is likely to be the result of the installation of the adjacent tennis court.
- 4.2.5 Two highly magnetic dipolar, linear anomalies have been identified at **4006** and **4007**. These anomalies indicate underlying modern services such as pipes or cables.

5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1.1 The detailed gradiometer survey has not identified any anomalies that can confidently be interpreted as archaeology. However, anomalies of a possible archaeological origin have been found. These include recti-linear enclosure and pit-like anomalies. Anomalies indicating Iron Age – Romano-British settlement activity have been extensively identified in the surrounding landscape. It is possible these anomalies indicate further activity associated with similar periods. However, they could equally relate to modern agricultural activity or natural variation.
- 5.1.2 The remaining anomalies pertain to modern features including services and land drains, as well as the installation of an extant tennis court.



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Magic Maps (accessed September 2021) <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

National Library of Scotland (accessed September 2021) <https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore>

Old Maps (accessed September 2021) <https://www.old-maps.co.uk>



APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Survey Equipment and Data Processing

Survey methods and equipment

The magnetic data for this project were acquired using a Bartington 601-2 dual magnetic gradiometer system. This instrument has two sensor assemblies fixed horizontally 1 m apart allowing two traverses to be recorded simultaneously. Each sensor contains two fluxgate magnetometers arranged vertically with a 1 m separation and measures the difference between the vertical components of the total magnetic field within each sensor array. This arrangement of magnetometers suppresses any diurnal or low frequency effects.

The gradiometers have an effective resolution of 0.03 nT over a ± 100 nT range, and measurements from each sensor are logged at intervals of 0.25 m. All data are stored on an integrated data logger for subsequent post-processing and analysis.

Wessex Archaeology undertakes two types of magnetic surveys: scanning and detail. Both types depend upon the establishment of an accurate 20 m or 30 m site grid, which is achieved using a Leica Viva RTK GNSS instrument and then extended using tapes. The Leica Viva system receives corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey and Leica Geosystems, allowing positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02 m in real-time and therefore exceed the level of accuracy recommended by European Archaeologiae Consilium (Schmidt *et al.* 2015) for geophysical surveys.

Scanning surveys consist of recording data at 0.25 m intervals along transects spaced 10 m apart, acquiring a minimum of 80 data points per transect. Due to the relatively coarse transect interval, scanning surveys should only be expected to detect extended regions of archaeological anomalies, when there is a greater likelihood of distinguishing such responses from the background magnetic field.

The detailed surveys consist of 20 m x 20 m or 30 m x 30 m grids, and data are collected at 0.25 m intervals along traverses spaced 1m apart. These strategies give 1600 or 3600 measurements per 20 m or 30 m grid respectively and are the recommended methodologies for archaeological surveys of this type (Schmidt *et al.* 2015).

Data may be collected with a higher sample density where complex archaeological anomalies are encountered, to aid the detection and characterisation of small and ephemeral features. Data may be collected at up to 0.125 m intervals along traverses spaced up to 0.25 m apart, resulting in a maximum of 28800 readings per 30 m grid, exceeding that recommended by European Archaeologiae Consilium recommendations (Schmidt *et al.* 2015) for characterisation surveys.

Post-processing

The magnetic data collected during the detail survey are downloaded from the Bartington system for processing and analysis using both commercial and in-house software. This software allows for both the data and the images to be processed in order to enhance the results for analysis; however, it should be noted that minimal data processing is conducted so as not to distort the anomalies.

As the scanning data are not as closely distributed as with detailed survey, they are georeferenced using the GPS information and interpolated to highlight similar anomalies in adjacent transects. Directional trends may be removed before interpolation to produce more easily understood images.



Typical data and image processing steps may include:

- Destripe – Applying a zero-mean traverse in order to remove differences caused by directional effects inherent in the magnetometer;
- Destagger – Shifting each traverse longitudinally by a number of readings. This corrects for operator errors and is used to enhance linear features;
- Despike – Filtering isolated data points that exceed the mean by a specified amount to reduce the appearance of dominant anomalous readings (generally only used for earth resistance data)

Typical displays of the data used during processing and analysis:

- Greyscale – Presents the data in plan using a greyscale to indicate the relative strength of the signal at each measurement point. These plots can be produced in colour to highlight certain features but generally greyscale plots are used during analysis of the data.
- XY Plot – Presents the data as a trace or graph line for each traverse. Each traverse is displaced down the image to produce a stacked profile effect. This type of image is useful as it shows the full range of individual anomalies. XY plots can be made available upon request.



Appendix 2: Geophysical Interpretation

The interpretation methodology used by Wessex Archaeology separates the anomalies into four main categories: archaeological, modern, agricultural, and uncertain origin/geological.

The archaeological category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are indicative of archaeological material. Further sources of information such as aerial photographs may also have been incorporated in providing the final interpretation. This category is further sub-divided into three groups, implying a decreasing level of confidence:

- Archaeology – used when there is a clear geophysical response and anthropogenic pattern.
- Possible archaeology – used for features which give a response, but which form no discernible pattern or trend.

The modern category is used for anomalies that are presumed to be relatively modern in date:

- Ferrous – used for responses caused by ferrous material. These anomalies are likely to be of modern origin.
- Modern service – used for responses considered relating to cables and pipes; most are composed of ferrous/ceramic material although services made from non-magnetic material can sometimes be observed.

The agricultural category is used for the following:

- Former field boundaries – used for ditch sections that correspond to the position of boundaries marked on earlier mapping.
- Ridge and furrow – used for broad and diffuse linear anomalies that are considered to indicate areas of former ridge and furrow.
- Ploughing – used for well-defined narrow linear responses, usually aligned parallel to existing field boundaries.
- Drainage – used to define the course of ceramic field drains that are visible in the data as a series of repeating bipolar (black and white) responses.

The uncertain origin/geological category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are not sufficient to warrant a classification as an archaeological feature. This category is further sub-divided into:

- Increased magnetic response – used for areas dominated by indistinct anomalies which may have some archaeological potential.
- Trend – used for low amplitude or indistinct linear anomalies.
- Superficial geology – used for diffuse edged spreads considered to relate to shallow geological deposits. They can be distinguished as areas of positive, negative, or broad bipolar (positive and negative) anomalies.



Appendix 3: OASIS form

Project Details:

Project name		Land at Lyveden, Otterpool Park, Hythe, Kent			
Type of project		Detailed gradiometer survey (Field evaluation)			
Project description		<p>The site comprises two small pasture fields covering an area of 1.2 ha. The geophysical survey was undertaken on 20th August 2021 and has demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of potential archaeological interest.</p> <p>Anomalies tentatively interpreted as a recti-linear enclosure have been identified. However, a more recent agricultural origin cannot be ruled out for these anomalies. Numerous pit-like anomalies have also been identified that may indicate wider settlement activity.</p> <p>Anomalies indicating Iron Age – Romano-British settlement activity has been extensively identified in the surrounding landscape. It is possible these anomalies indicate further activity associated with similar periods.</p> <p>The remaining anomalies pertain to modern features including modern services and probable land drains. A peripheral ferrous response has also been identified indicative of a metallic fence boundary.</p>			
Project dates		Start: 20-08-2021		End: 20-08-2021	
Previous work		Yes			
Future work		Not known			
Project Code:	227403	HER event no.	N/A	OASIS form ID:	wessexar1-
		NMR no.	N/A		
		SM no.	N/A		
Planning Application Ref.		Y19/0257/FH			
Site Status		None.			
Land use					
Monument type			Period		

Project Location:

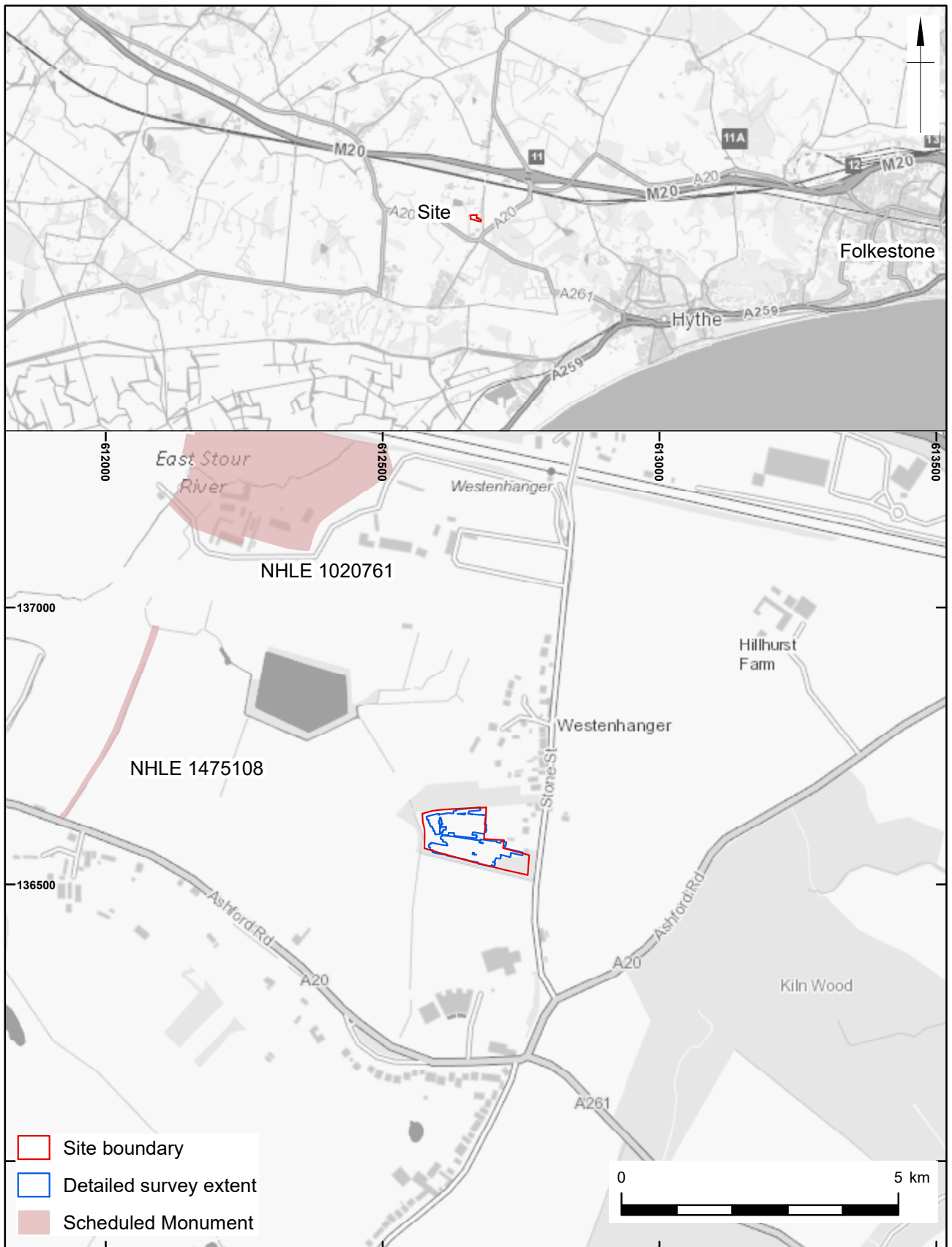
Site Address	Lyveden, Otterpool Park, Hythe			Postcode	CT21 4HR
County	Kent	District		Parish	
Study Area	1.2 ha	Height OD	74 – 79 m aOD	NGR	612660 136579


Project Creators:

Name of Organisation		Wessex Archaeology			
Project brief originator		Arcadis Consulting Ltd	Project design originator		Wessex Archaeology
Project Manager		Tom Richardson	Project Supervisor		Davor Cakanic
Sponsor or funding body		Arcadis Consulting Ltd	Type of Sponsor		

Project Archive and Bibliography:

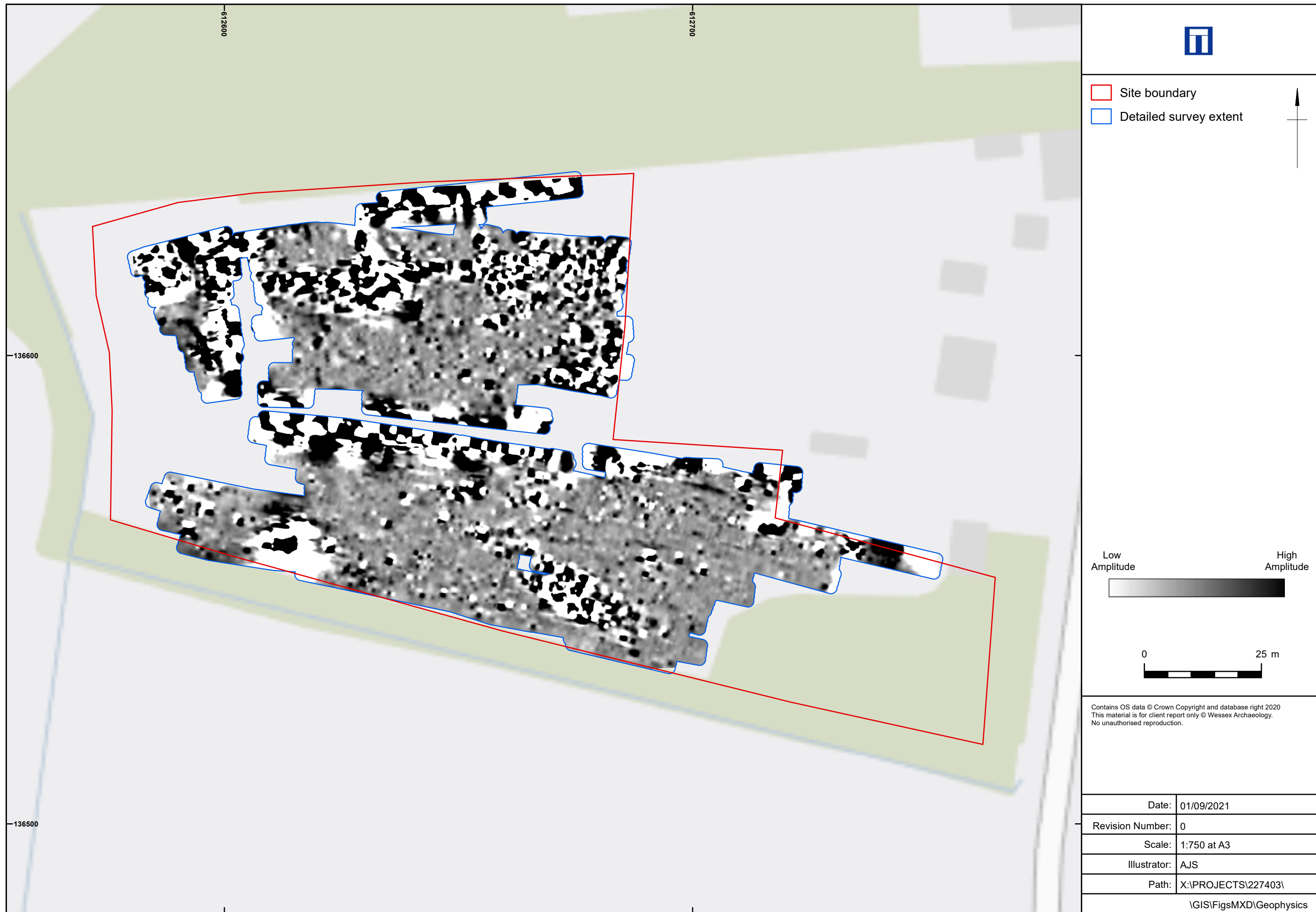
Physical archive	N/A	Digital Archive	Geophysical survey and report	Paper Archive	N/A
Report title	Land at Lyveden, Otterpool Park, Hythe, Kent Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report			Date	2021
Author	Wessex Archaeology	Description	Unpublished report	Report ref.	227403.04



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Site location and survey extent

Figure 1



Detailed gradiometer survey result: greyscale plot

Figure 2



Detailed gradiometer survey result: interpretation

Figure 3



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