Wessex Archaeology

Springhead Quarter
Ebbsfleet, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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SPRINGHEAD QUARTER
Northfleet, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Land Securities plc to undertake an archaeological evaluation prior to development of land situated on the south bank of the River Thames between Swanscombe and Northfleet and centered on National Grid Reference 562900 17300. The total area of investigation measured 17ha.

The investigation was divided into two parts: trial excavation of test pits and selected sieving for the identification of Pleistocene deposits and Palaeolithic artefacts and ecofacts, and extensive trial trenching for the assessment of survival and significance of Holocene remains. Both parts of the field investigation were undertaken concurrently between 10th November and 2nd December 2003.

Based on the results of previous archaeological monitoring of geotechnical investigations, a total of ten test pits, measuring an average 2 x 3m, were excavated in three areas (**A, B** and **D**) as part of the Pleistocene evaluation.

In **Area A**, no surviving Pleistocene deposits were found, the feature proving to be the result of large-scale Medieval or Post-Medieval quarrying.

In **Area B**, a major body of fluvial deposits containing slightly river-transported Palaeolithic flint debitage and large mammalian faunal remains were found, dated to 200-240,000 BP. A silt horizon within the gravels may have potential for small vertebrate preservation or pollen evidence.

In **Area D**, Pleistocene river deposits dating to 425,000 years ago were identified which also contained slightly river-transported flint debitage. Later gravels and sand containing for the most part undisturbed early Holocene flint artefacts overlay these. These were interpreted to have either originated from an eroded or as yet unidentified buried land surface. No biological palaeo-environmental evidence or sediments were found in this area.

The Holocene investigation comprised 107 trenches of 1.8 x 25m dimensions (representing a 3% sample of the area), excavated across the central and southern part of the Site. Particular attention was given to areas adjacent to two sites, previously excavated by Wessex Archaeology as part of the investigations in advance of the construction of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL) on the Ebbsfleet's valley slopes, forming the western Site boundary and observed to extend into the Site boundary, namely a late 7th Century Anglo-Saxon cemetery and ditches of a Late Iron Age enclosure.

Forty-eight out of 107 trenches contained archaeological features. A high number of these were single and often undated features of a rural nature, such as field ditches.

Early prehistoric evidence consisted of residual worked flint within the fills of later features and colluvial subsoils, mostly concentrated along the western edge of the Site. In this area, some trenches revealed stratified colluvial deposits, and a small amount of Mesolithic/Neolithic flintwork was recovered from within and beneath the lower colluvium, indicating a potential for buried *in situ* evidence.

A localised but intense concentration of late Early/early Mid Iron Age possible enclosure-type activity with early Roman re-cuts was identified in two trenches. Animal bone, pottery, frequent briquetage and possible structural remains, such as a hearth, suggest the presence of a settlement.

A small concentration of features with Roman artefacts were recorded at the north-eastern extreme of the Site, but their interpretation remains ambiguous due to extensive modern truncation. Residual Iron Age and Roman artefacts were also moderately frequent along the western Site boundary and probably originate from post-Roman ploughing and soil erosion of sites excavated during the CTRL investigations.

In the projected extension of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery a total of nine probable inhumations, four possible additional interments and two cremations were identified but not excavated. It is estimated that their distribution indicate the presence of a total of a further 60-70 graves. The chance recovery of a gilded fitting supports a contemporary late 7th century date for the features making them contemporary with those excavated on adjacent CTRL sites.

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Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commisioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Land Securities plc. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Paul Chadwick of CgMs for his assistance throughout the course of the project. The investigation was monitored by Lis Dyson, Senior Archaeological Officer for Kent County Council. Her advice and comments were appreciated.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Richard Greatorex and directed in the field by Brigitte Buss. The Pleistocene investigation was overseen by Dr Francis Wenban-Smith, aided by Dr Martin Bates. The fieldwork was undertaken by Neil Fitzpatrick, Cat Mc Harg, Becky Fitzpatrick, Claire Gannon, Brenda Craddock and Andy Mayfield under the supervision of Barry Hennessy and Rob de'Athe. This report was prepared by Brigitte Buss, with Section 2 (Pleistocene Investigation) authored by Dr Francis Wenban-Smith. Finds were assessed by Rachael Seager-Smith. The environmental assessment was undertaken by Dr Chris Stevens, aided by Dr Michael J Allen. Wood identification was provided by Rowena Gale, and clast-lithological analysis of Pleistocene samples by David Bridgland. Illustrations were prepared by Rob Goller.

Finally, Wessex Archaeology would like to extend special thanks to Roger Richards for volunteering his invaluable metal detection skills once again.

Springhead Quarter, Northfleet, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, acting on behalf of Land Securities plc to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the area known as the Springhead Quarter, the south-eastern portion of a larger development proposal in the Ebbsfleet Valley, near Northfleet, Kent. Fieldwork was undertaken between 10th November and 2nd December 2003.

1.1.2 Outline planning permission for the development was granted in November 2002, and an archaeological framework drawn up by CgMs Consulting for the implementation of planning conditions attached to it. The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with its specifications; its results intend to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy for the planned development.

1.1.3 A Summary Method Statement was submitted prior to commencement of fieldwork and is not re-iterated here. Alterations to the project design (where necessitated by health and safety concerns or on the basis of archaeological considerations emerging during the works) are detailed in Section 3.5.

1.1.4 The investigation was designed to address the archaeological and geoarchaeological complexity of the Ebbsfleet Valley, and was therefore divided into two broad parts: extensive trial trenching for the assessment of survival and significance of Holocene surface features, and trial excavation of test pits for the identification of Pleistocene deposits and Palaeolithic artefacts and ecofacts. Both parts of the field investigation were undertaken concurrently.

1.1.5 Archaeological background, methodology and results for each part are presented here as separate sections to this report, and were prepared for the Pleistocene/Palaeolithic period by Dr Francis Wenban-Smith (Southampton University) and for the Holocene investigation by Brigitte Buss.

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The Ebbsfleet development is situated on the south bank of the River Thames between Swanscombe and Northfleet, Kent. The site is bisected by the River Ebbsfleet, which forms the boundary between the Borough of Dartford and the Borough of Gravesham.

1.2.2 The Springhead Quarter is located within the south-east quadrant of the Ebbsfleet development and is centred on National Grid Reference 562900 17300 (see **Figure 1**), and is hereafter referred to as the Site. The Quarter is irregular in shape. It is

bounded to the north by a sewage works and the Springhead Enterprise Park, and to the west by the Ebbsfleet and the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL). The embankment of a dismantled railway from Gravesend to Longfield, and the rear property boundaries of housing fronting Hall Road form the southern and eastern boundaries of the Site respectively.

1.3 Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The solid geology of the Springhead Quarter comprises Upper Chalk, which is locally capped by Thanet Sands (Institute of Geological Sciences 1979). The Chalk outcrops only in localised areas on the slopes down into the valleys that bound the quarter to the west and north. On the lower valley slopes, Pleistocene Head deposits occur which mask the underlying Chalk.

1.3.2 Plateau Gravels have been located on the higher ground and significant depths and of up to 4m of colluvium have been recorded on the lower valley sides and the valley floor of the Ebbsfleet. The colluvium is a chalk-flecked brown/yellow clay/silt containing some small to medium sub-rounded flint gravel. The deposit becomes lighter in colour and more calcareous towards the upper profile. The colluvium seals features of Prehistoric and Roman date and is therefore thought to be the result of ploughing in the Roman period.

1.4 Topography

1.4.1 The Springhead Quarter occupies a spur of land forming the eastern side of the valley of the Ebbsfleet (a former tributary of the Thames, now mostly dry) and the southern side of an unnamed dry valley now occupied by the Ebbsfleet Sewage Works. The southern limit of the Site lies close to the location of the springs forming the origin of the Ebbsfleet and reflected in the name 'Springhead'.

1.4.2 Although nowadays mostly dry, the Ebbsfleet once represented a substantial watercourse until pumping associated with the Eastern Quarry changed the local water regime in the late 19th/ early 20th Century. There is evidence that the Ebbsfleet itself was tidal through large parts of its history.

1.4.3 As a result, the central and southern parts of the Site are slightly domed at 27-30m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). From these areas levels grade in gentle and moderate slopes to the west and north.

1.4.4 Along the western boundary of the Springhead Quarter, the valley side has been extensively modified by engineering works for the CTRL, whereas the intact northern part of this Quarter grades down to *c.*5m aOD at the north-west corner of this Quarter.

1.4.5 Archaeological investigations associated with the CTRL indicate that the ancient valley floor and lower valley sides are masked by depths of colluvium that have moved down the slope as a result of post-Roman ploughing. It is evident that the domed central part of the Site (the crest and upper valley sides) has experienced a gradual and progressive removal of soils and their movement down the slope into the Ebbsfleet Valley.

1.5 General Archaeological Background

1.5.1 Its proximity to the Thames and Chalk bedrock has rendered the valley attractive for human exploitation. Many locally and nationally important archaeological discoveries have come to light, mostly as the result of industrial quarrying. Seven sites in the wider radius of the valley are today afforded protection as Scheduled Monuments (Springhead Roman town KE 158, Roman Walled Cemetery KE 168, Baker's Hole KE 267, KE 268). Part of KE 268, traverses a narrow spur located to the north of the proposed development (see **Figure 2**).

1.6 Recent investigations

1.6.1 Extensive and intensive investigations have been undertaken in the last decade in the valley by archaeological contractors (Wessex Archaeology & Oxford Archaeology) for Rail Link Engineering on behalf of Union Railways (North) Ltd. in advance of the construction of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL) and its associated infrastructure developments. Although all archaeological fieldwork is completed at the time of writing, the results are currently undergoing the post-excavation assessment stage, and therefore all conclusions presented here are preliminary and cited courtesy of Union Railways (North) Ltd.

1.6.2 In connection with the CTRL investigation, parts of the Springhead Quarter site itself have been subject to field evaluation on behalf of Union Railways, namely a programme of fieldwalking, undertaken by the Oxford Archaeological Unit in 1993-4, and evaluation trenching undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 1997. None of the trenches falling within the footprint of the current site (TT 1184-1187, 1193-4 and 1312) contained archaeological features.

1.6.3 Both phases of geotechnical investigation preceding the fieldwork earlier this year were monitored by Dr Francis Wenban-Smith for observation of Pleistocene deposits and Palaeolithic remains. His findings were presented in two reports (Wenban-Smith 2003 and 2003a) and formed the basis for the period-specific part of this evaluation.

1.7 Current land-use

1.7.1 Two areas to the north and north-east of the Site show evidence of recent light commercial or domestic use in the form of concrete hardstanding, debris and typical wasteland vegetation. No use other than as arable land is known for the remainder of the Springhead Quarter. No crop was present during the fieldwork period.

1.8 Monitoring

1.8.1 Weekly monitoring visits were undertaken throughout the fieldwork programme by the client representative, Paul Chadwick (CgMs), Kent County Council Senior Archaeological Officer Lis Dyson, and Richard Greatorex for Wessex Archaeology.

2 PLEISTOCENE INVESTIGATION

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Following from previous archaeological monitoring of geotechnical works on the Site a number of areas (A, B, C*, D and E) of Palaeolithic potential were identified (Wenban-Smith 2003a, b). This report concerns archaeological field evaluation of Areas A, B and D for their Palaeolithic potential (**Figure 2**).

2.2 Areas of investigation

Area A

2.2.1 This area comprises a circular depression in the Chalk bedrock *c.* 75m diameter, on the west-facing slope at the northern end of the Site, on the eastern side of the southern branch of the Ebbsfleet. The ground surface was covered in turf, and sloped quite steeply down from east (*c.* 15m aOD) to west (*c.* 5m aOD) over a distance of *c.* 100m.

Area B

2.2.2 This area was located in the eastern half of the northern end of the Site, adjacent to the Springhead industrial estate, and on the southern side of the eastern branch of the Ebbsfleet. The ground surface was covered in shrub and light woodland, and sloped gently down from south (*c.* 17m aOD) to north (*c.* 12m aOD) over a distance of *c.* 200m

Area D

2.2.3 This area was located on the high ground in the southern part of the Site. The ground surface was covered by a ploughed field with a light sandy soil and without any growing crop. It sloped down to the north from a high point of *c.* 30m aOD at the southern end of the Site, to a level of *c.* 27m aOD, corresponding to the edge of the gravel patch whose extent defines Area D.

2.3 Period-specific archaeological and geological background

Regional overview

2.3.1 A detailed survey of the regional archaeological and geological background was produced in the report on the first phase of Site investigations (Wenban-Smith 2003a). A brief summary of its results is presented below.

2.3.2 Recent geological mapping (BGS 1998) shows the Site almost entirely covered by Tertiary Thanet Sand, apart from i) Chalk bedrock outcropping below *c.* 15m aOD in the northern part, and ii) from an east–west trending spread of Coombe deposits across the northern tip of the Site. Previous mapping (BGS 1977) showed a patch of gravel in Area D, interpreted as

Pleistocene Plateau Gravel, although this is omitted from the more recent 1998 map.

2.3.3 The area around the Site is rich in nationally important Lower Palaeolithic evidence, mostly flint tools and mammalian remains, some in undisturbed contexts. This evidence is mostly associated with the early Middle Pleistocene deposits of the Boyn Hill/Orsett Heath formation, which trends east–west parallel to the present-day course of the Lower Thames, and is present at Swanscombe to the west of the Site, and at Northfleet to the northeast. The high ground at the southern part of the Site is at a similar height to the Boyn Hill/Orsett Heath formation, and the gravels mapped there may represent a remnant of it, or a deposit of equivalent age.

2.3.4 Later Middle Pleistocene deposits that fill the lower parts of the Ebbsfleet Valley have produced abundant nationally important Middle Palaeolithic evidence, comprising flint tools and mammalian remains, some in undisturbed contexts. This has been extensively investigated and documented in the western side of the Ebbsfleet Valley, in the area to the north-west of the Site (Wenban-Smith 1995).

2.3.5 Overall, this evidence is contained within a range of fluvial deposits (silts, sands and gravels) that occur in broadly horizontal bands 2–4m thick with base levels ranging from below 0m aOD to *c.* 10m aOD, and chalk-rich colluvial/solifluction deposits approximately 1–2m thick that slope downhill following topographic trends.

2.3.6 Long Blade material from the final Upper Palaeolithic has been found at the base of at least 2–3m of peat and early Holocene alluvial silts filling the upper Ebbsfleet immediately adjacent to the western boundary of the Springhead Quarter (Jacobi 1982). Very few Long Blade sites (*c.* ten) are known in Britain, and only one other possible site (Sittingbourne) is currently known in Kent. Long Blade sites are thought to date from the final cold stadial at the Pleistocene/Holocene transition *c.* 10,000 BP, but only few (*c.* two) have been excavated and studied under controlled conditions, so that this assumption remains largely unconfirmed.

Results of recent work

2.3.7 Monitoring of geo-technical site investigations enabled recovery of more detailed background information on the deposits in Areas A, B and D.

Area A

2.3.8 A borehole into the centre of the depression that constitutes Area A indicated that it was filled with up to 3m of calcareous silts. The depression was interpreted as representing a major solution hollow in the Chalk, and the calcareous silts were interpreted as of probable Pleistocene age, with high potential to contain undisturbed Palaeolithic remains and biological/palaeo-environmental evidence (Wenban-Smith 2003a).

Area B

2.3.9 A single geotechnical test pit (**TP 4**) in this area showed a deposit more than 1m thick of moderately well-sorted soft sandy gravels with a base level of *c.* 12m aOD. These were interpreted as of possible fluvial origin, and it was also thought likely, on the basis of experience from the CTRL site further to the west, that the mapped spread of Coombe deposits at Area B would cover fluvial deposits between *c.* 10m aOD and 14m aOD corresponding to those known in the area of the Baker's Hole SM 267a (Wenban-Smith 2003a).

Area D

2.3.10 Two geotechnical test pits (**TPs 10** and **20**) in this area confirmed the presence of sand and gravel deposits extending up to 4m beneath the ground surface. It remained unclear following the geotechnical investigations whether these deposits were Pleistocene or earlier. If of Pleistocene origin, the deposits could be a continuation of the Boyn Hill/Orsett Heath formation and of high Palaeolithic potential. Recent work *c.* 1km to the north-west of Area D has established the presence of Boyn Hill/Orsett Heath formation Pleistocene fluvial sediments at this height mapped as Thanet Sand, and rich in Palaeolithic artefactual evidence. These are equivalent to the Upper and Lower Middle Gravels and Upper Loam, and, having been deposited by a south-eastward flowing river, would be likely to continue towards the Springhead Quarter (Wenban-Smith 2003b).

2.4 Aims and Objectives

2.4.1 The general primary objectives of the field evaluation investigations were to determine the distribution, nature and significance of any Pleistocene deposits and Palaeolithic archaeological remains in the three areas (A, B and D) identified as of Palaeolithic potential. Specific issues in each area were:

Area A

- To clarify the sequence and nature of deposits filling the depression
- To determine whether undisturbed Palaeolithic horizons were present
- To determine whether faunal remains were present in association with any undisturbed artefactual evidence
- To determine the range and types of any associated biological/palaeo-environmental evidence

Area B

- To determine whether any fluvial deposits equivalent to those known from similar levels further west in the Ebbsfleet Valley are present
- To investigate for the presence of flint artefacts and faunal remains in any fluvial or solifluction deposits present
- To establish whether any deposits containing other biological palaeo-environmental evidence are present

Area D

- To clarify the distribution and 3-dimensional geometry of the sand, gravel and brickearth deposits overlying the Thanet Sand
- To establish whether the sand, gravel and brickearth deposits overlying the Thanet Sand were of Tertiary or Pleistocene origin
- To establish whether gravels equivalent to the significant Boyn Hill/Orsett Heath formation were present
- To determine the presence and prevalence of artefacts and faunal remains in any Pleistocene deposits
- To establish whether any deposits containing other biological palaeo-environmental evidence are present
- To identify any potential for undisturbed evidence in any Pleistocene deposits

2.5 Methodology

Area A

2.5.1 Two evaluation trenches were excavated (**Trenches 1112** and **1113**, see **Figure 2**). Trench 1112 was 12m x 8m across at the ground surface. It was intended to be excavated in 1.2m steps, so as to provide manual access to sediments up to 3.6m deep in the centre of the trench. After partial excavation of the second level, excavation ceased as it became clear that the deposits present were of recent origin, probably filling a Chalk quarry of Medieval or Post-Medieval origin. **Trench 1113** was subsequently dug as a bucket-wide test-pit in the centre of the depression, to investigate these deposits further. A similar sequence of deposits was discovered in this trench also.

Area B

2.5.2 Four evaluation trenches were excavated (**Trenches 1115–1118**) at *c.* 20m intervals along a NNE–SSW transect across the slope (see **Figure 2**). Each trench was excavated by machine (360° tracked excavator with a 1.8m wide toothless bucket). Each trench measured a bucket-width by approximately 4m in length. Average depth for all trenches was between 3 and 4m below ground level. Excavation ceased at a shallower depth if it was clear that Pleistocene deposits were not present, and that pre-Quaternary deposits had been reached.

2.5.3 Each trench was taken down in horizontal spits of 0.1-0.15m, respecting the interface between sedimentary units when unit changes were encountered. The work was carried out under supervision of the Palaeolithic and Pleistocene specialists (Dr Francis Wenban-Smith and Dr Martin Bates), who recorded the sequence of sedimentary units and determined sampling requirements as excavation progressed, and monitored the excavated spoil for the presence of Palaeolithic archaeological material, faunal remains or sediments of palaeo-environmental potential.

2.5.4 All contexts were given unique numbers, and a representative section from each trench was drawn at 1:20. These are included in the trench summaries in **Appendix 1**. When Pleistocene sediments suitable for on-site sieving were encountered, samples of 100 litres were numbered and set aside at regular intervals as excavation progressed and sieved on-site through a 0.013m mesh for recovery of lithic artefacts and biological evidence. When the sediment was not suitable for dry sieving, excavation proceeded in shallower spits of 0.05m, examined closely for the presence of any archaeological evidence in the excavated spoil. No bulk samples were taken for off-site processing for biological palaeo-environmental evidence due to the absence of suitable sediments.

2.5.5 Test pits were entered at a depth of 1.2m to record the upper stratigraphy. After excavation had progressed beyond this depth, recording took place without entering the trench due to health and safety considerations. Each test pit was dug in turn, and backfilled level with the pre-existing ground surface as soon as possible following excavation and the completion of recording.

Area D

2.5.6 Four evaluation trenches were excavated (**Trenches 1119–1122**) at *c.* 20m intervals along two intersecting transects, one approximately NE–SW and the other WNW–ESE (**Figure 7**). Each trench was dug, sampled and recorded as described above for **Area B**. Two samples of 10 litres each were taken from different gravel deposits present in **Trench 1121** for clast-lithological analysis. The full report is included as **Appendix 2**.

2.6 Results

Area A: Overall

2.6.1 The depression in **Area A** proved to be filled with silty sand with frequent Chalk pebbles (**Appendix 1, Trench 1113**). One small undiagnostic piece of CBM was recovered from its upper fill. This deposit overlay a flat, horizontal truncated Chalk bedrock surface. The depression is not a natural feature filled with Pleistocene sediments as assumed, but a recent man-made feature, probably of Medieval or Post-Medieval date and most likely representing early Chalk extraction. It has no Palaeolithic potential or significance.

Area B: Stratigraphy

2.6.2 Six groups of deposit were present (I–VI), corresponding to major phases of deposition (**Table 2.1**). A stratigraphic summary along the trench transect is illustrated **(Figure 7**). Detailed records of stratigraphy and attribution of sediment units to depositional groups are given for each test pit (**Appendix 1**).

2.6.3 In summary, the whole area is underlain by Chalk bedrock (Group I). This is overlain by a major body of Pleistocene fluvial sediments (Group III) up to 3m thick, comprising sands and gravels with a broadly horizontal base level

of *c.* 11m aOD. These included a fine-grained silt deposit (**Trench 1117**, context **111704**) that may represent deposition under temperate interglacial conditions, equivalent to phase 3 of Bridgland's (2001) model for the Pleistocene glacial–interglacial–glacial fluvial depositional cycle. The fluvial deposits have their southern valley-side bank in the vicinity of Trench **1118**, where they have been affected and distorted by subsequent downslope sediment movement to the north, represented by the colluvial/solifluction sediments of Group IV. These are in turn overlain downslope by later, Holocene colluvial deposits (Group V). Generally the colluvial/solifluction deposits of Groups IV and V dip downslope to the north, truncating the underlying fluvial deposits, which probably disappear altogether *c.* 10–15m north of **Trench 1115**.

Deposits	*Group /phase*	*Sub-phase*	*Period*
Topsoil	VI	-	Present
Colluvium	V	-	Holocene
Colluvial/solifluction silts/sands and Chalk-rich deposits	IV	c — colluvium b — soliflucted Chalk raft c — soliflucted regolith	Pleistocene
Fluvial sands and gravels, with intermediate silt horizon	III	d — phase 5 gravel deposition, cooling/cold c — phase 3 silt deposition, temperate a, b — phase 2 sand/gravel aggradation, cold/warming	Pleistocene
Soliflucted chalk diamict with flint pebbles	II	-	Pleistocene
Chalk	I	-	Cretaceous bedrock

Table 2.1 *Stratigraphic summary, Area B*

Area B: Archaeological Sampling and Finds

2.6.4 Details of the samples sieved and the finds made are given below (**Tables 2.2** and **2.3**). Six flint artefacts were found in the fluvial gravels, mostly from the main body of the deposit (unit IIIa) although one was found in the upper part (unit IIId). All of the artefacts were waste debitage from flint knapping. One of them is a medium–large blade, probably from Middle Palaeolithic blade production, as known at the nearby sites of Crayford and Baker's Hole. The majority was in fresh or moderately fresh condition, reflecting a low amount of fluvial disturbance and transportation. This is a reasonably high level of artefact recovery, at *c.* 5 per m^3

Trench	*Context*	*Deposit*	*Group/ Phase*	*Sample/s*	*Vol. (l)*	*Artefacts*
1115	**111507**	Pleistocene fluvial (sandy flint gravel)	IIIa	1115.1	100	-
				1115.2	100	-
				1115.3	100	Small flint flake
				1115.4	100	-
				1115.5	100	-
1116	**111604**	Pleistocene colluvium (gravel band))	IVc	1116.1	100	-
	111606	Pleistocene fluvial (bedded sand/gravel)	IIIa	1116.2	100	Med. flint blade Small flint flake
				1116.3	100	-
				1116.4	100	-
1117	**111703**	Pleistocene fluvial (cross-bedded sand)	IIId	1117.1	100	Small piece of debitage
	111706	Pleistocene fluvial (olive sandy gravel)	IIIa	1117.2	100	Two med. flint debitage, one possibly a blade
	111707	Pleistocene fluvial (brown sandy gravel)	IIIa	1117.3	100	-
				1117.4	100	-
				1117.5	100	Small piece of mammoth tusk

Table 2.2 *Sieve sampling for artefacts/faunal remains (Area B)*

Sample	*Artefact/s*	*Appearance*	*Condition*	*Notes*
1115.3	Debitage	Unpatinated	Fresh	Small, distal end flake, poss. signs of retouch
1116.2	Debitage	V. slight blue-white patina	Mod. fresh	Medium–large blade, prob. from Middle Pal. blade manufacture
	Debitage	Unpatinated	Fresh	Small, distal end flake
1117.1	Debitage	Slight blue-white patina	Fresh	Small flake
1117.2	Debitage	Brownish-gray	Mod. abraded	Wholly cortical, medium-size flake with hinge fracture
	Debitage	Brownish-gray	Mod. abraded	Mostly cortical, medium-size elongated flake, possibly from blade manufacture

Table 2.3 *Palaeolithic artefacts from Area B*

Area B: Biological/palaeo-environmental evidence

2.6.5 A mammoth tusk was found *in situ* in the fluvial gravels (unit IIIa) in **Trench 1117**, near the top of context **111707** (**Figure 11**) at approximately 12m aOD. It was in fairly poor condition with many cracks. A small piece of tusk was also found in sample 1117.5 — this is most likely derived from the main tusk find.

2.6.6 The fine-grained deposit **111704** may have potential for small vertebrate or pollen evidence. It was not possible to sample for these during fieldwork due to the depth of the deposit below the ground surface and due to health and safety considerations.

Area D: Stratigraphy

2.6.7 Five groups of deposit (i–v) were present, corresponding to major phases of deposition (**Table 2.4**). Stratigraphic summaries along two orthogonal trench transects are illustrated (**Figure 7**). Detailed records of stratigraphy and attribution of sediment units to depositional groups are given for each test pit (**Appendix 1**). In summary, the whole area is underlain by Thanet Sand bedrock (Group i). This is overlain by a body of sands and gravels (Group ii) up to 3m thick, with a base level of *c.* 25m OD. Clast-lithological analysis (Bridgland 2003) has established that these are Pleistocene fluvial sediments, probably representing a northward draining Thames tributary (see **Appendix 2**).

2.6.8 These deposits are overlain by, in turn, sands (group iii) and loose gravels (group iv). The sands are interpreted as coversands of the Last Glaciation or Early Holocene, and the gravels as Holocene slopewash deposits. During excavation it was thought likely that these upper gravels were of Pleistocene age, but correlation of them with the Holocene is based on the apparent presence within, and possibly beneath, them of later prehistoric finds (*cf.* **Table 2.5**).

Deposits	*Group /phase*	*Period*
Ploughsoil, subsoil	v	Present
Slopewash	iv	Holocene
Coversand/slopewash	iii	Pleistocene
Fluvial sands and gravels	ii	Pleistocene
Thanet Sand	i	Tertiary bedrock

Table 2.4 *Stratigraphic summary, Area D*

Area D: Archaeological sampling and finds

2.6.9 Details of the numbers of samples sieved and the finds are given below (**Tables 2.4** and **2.5**). Two Palaeolithic flint artefacts were found in the Pleistocene fluvial gravels. Both were small and technologically undiagnostic. Both were in fresh or moderately fresh condition, reflecting a low degree of disturbance and fluvial transport.

2.6.10 Three mint condition flakes and one piece of fire-cracked flint were present in the uppermost gravel. The fire-cracked flint and two of the flakes were from the top sample spit, and one of the flakes was from the bottom sample spit, which included the basal junction of the gravel with the underlying sand. All three of the flakes were in mint condition, and glossy black and unpatinated. Two of them appeared to relate to axe manufacture. These artefacts are interpreted as of later prehistoric, probably Neolithic age, on the basis of their fresh appearance, their apparent association with fire-cracked flint and their technological attribution.

Trench	*Context*	*Deposit*	*Group/ Phase*	*Sample/ s*	*Vol. (l)*	*Artefacts*
1119	**111903**	Holocene slopewash (brown loamy gravel)	iv	1119.1	100	Flint flake
				1119.2	100	-
	111904	Pleistocene fluvial/alluvial (patchy gravel)	ii	1119.3	100	-
				1119.4	100	-
1120	**112003**	Holocene slopewash (gravel band)	iv	1120.1	100	Fire-cracked flint Flint flake
				1120.2	100	Flint flake
1121	**112105**	Pleistocene fluvial (sandy gravel)	ii	1121.1	100	-
	112108	Pleistocene fluvial (brown gravel)	ii	1121.2	100	-
				1121.3	100	Flint flake
1122	**112205**	Pleistocene fluvial (brown gravel)	ii	1122.1	100	-
				1122.2	100	-
				1122.3	100	Flint flake
	112207	Pleistocene fluvial (olive sandy gravel)	ii	1122.4	100	-
	112208	Pleistocene fluvial (strong brown gravel)	ii	1122.5	100	-

Table 2.5 *Sieve sampling for artefacts/faunal remains (Area D)*

Sample	*Artefact/s*	*Appearance*	*Condition*	*Notes*
1119.1	Debitage	Glossy black, unpatinated	Mint	Small flake, hard hammer percussion, 100% cortical
1120.1	Fire-cracked flint	Blue-white patina	Heavily fire-cracked	Medium-sized lump, *c.* 75g
	Debitage	Glossy black, unpatinated	Mint	Medium-size flake, concave ventral surface — axe manufacture??
1120.2	Debitage	Glossy black, unpatinated (encrusted with mineralised sediment concretion)	Mint	Medium-size flake, probably axe manufacture

1121.3	Debitage	Dark, v. slight orange-brown staining	Fresh	Small hard-hammer flake, 50% cortical
1122.3	Debitage	Blue-white patinated	Moderately fresh	Small elongated flake, possibly from blade manufacture

Table 2.6 *Artefacts from Area D*

Area D: Biological/palaeo-environmental evidence

2.6.11 No biological palaeo-environmental evidence was found in the **Area D** trenches, nor any sediments potentially suitable for the presence of such evidence.

2.7 Discussion and conclusions

Area B: Stratigraphy, correlation and dating

2.7.1 A major body of Pleistocene fluvial sediments is present in **Area B**, between *c.* 11m and 13m aOD. These probably are contemporary with fluvial sediments at a similar height that are known from further west in the Ebbsfleet Valley, and date to OI Stage 7, *c.* 240,000 to 200,000 years ago.

Area D: Stratigraphy, correlation and dating

2.7.2 This area contains a patch of sands and gravels overlain by brickearth, with these deposits overlain by more recent sand and gravel. The lower sands, gravels and brickearth are probably Pleistocene fluvial deposits relating to an ancient channel of the Ebbsfleet (southern branch) flowing northward towards the ancient Thames, probably in OI Stage 11 (*c.* 425,000 years ago) at the end of, or following, the Anglian glaciation.

2.7.3 The upper deposits, comprising sands and gravels overlying the Pleistocene deposits, are thought to date to the Last Glaciation and the Holocene respectively. The gravels, which directly underlay the ploughsoil in the northern part of **Area D**, produced two mint condition flint flakes, as well as a piece of fire-cracked flint, from their upper half, and another mint condition flake from their basal junction with the sand. While it is conceivable that the fire-cracked flint is intrusive, it would be unlikely for a gravel context to produce three mint condition Palaeolithic flakes, so the artefacts and their gravel context are interpreted as Holocene.

2.8 Lithic artefacts: recovery and depositional history

Area B

2.8.1 Six Palaeolithic flint artefacts were found, all debitage, and all from the main fluvial body (Group III). Four are fresh or moderately fresh, from very sandy gravels, and have undergone a low amount of disturbance and transport, and two of them are moderately abraded, reflecting a slightly greater degree of

disturbance. All probably reflect the evidence of riverbank activity in the nearby area contemporary with deposition of the fluvial sediments

Area D

2.8.2 Two Palaeolithic flint artefacts were found, both debitage, from the main fluvial body (Group ii). Both were fresh or moderately fresh, and so are likely to only have been minimally disturbed and transported a short distance, and to be contemporary with the deposits in which they are found.

2.8.3 Three later Prehistoric flakes, probably Neolithic, were present in the upper gravel deposit (Group iv) in **Area D**. The mint condition and glossy appearance of these makes it unlikely that these are of Palaeolithic age, especially from a gravel context. They are also associated with a piece of fire-cracked flint, although there is a possibility for this to be intrusive. Two of the flakes come from the upper part of the gravel, and one of them from the lower part. The latter could have originated from a land surface beneath the gravel. There was, however, no indication for the presence of any such land surfaces within or above the gravel from which the other two could have been dislodged. These flakes are interpreted here as almost undisturbed evidence of late prehistoric occupation at the site, buried by downslope movement of gravels derived from the Pleistocene fluvial deposits a very short distance to the south.

2.9 Biological/palaeo-environmental evidence and potential

Area B

2.9.1 A mammoth tusk was found in the fluvial deposits (Group III), in the top part of context **111707**. It was in poor condition, but indicates that other robust faunal remains, particularly teeth, are likely to be present in the gravels. Faunal remains may also be present and better preserved at other horizons within the fluvial sequence.

2.9.2 A fine-grained orange silt horizon (context **111704**) within the gravels may have potential for small vertebrate preservation or pollen evidence.

Area D

2.9.3 No biological palaeo-environmental evidence or sediments potentially suitable for its preservation was found in the Area D trenches.

2.10 Presence/potential for undisturbed land surfaces

Area B

2.10.1 No undisturbed Palaeolithic land surfaces were found. Moderately abundant fresh condition artefacts, reflecting a low amount of transportation, were present in the fluvial deposits (Groups III). There is a low–moderate potential for the presence of undisturbed or little-disturbed horizons in the finer-grained fluvial sediments (contexts **111705** and **111704**) within the main

fluvial sequence, in the strip of sediments towards the southern valley-side bank, between **Trenches 1117** and **1118**.

Area D

2.10.2 No undisturbed Palaeolithic land surfaces were found. Occasional fresh condition artefacts were present in the Pleistocene fluvial gravels (Group ii), and there is a low potential for the preservation of undisturbed land surfaces in the finer-grained parts of the fluvial sequence.

2.10.3 Mint condition artefacts in the upper, Holocene gravels (Group iv) indicate a high likelihood that there is undisturbed material either within or beneath these gravels. This material is thought unlikely, however, to be Palaeolithic, and is more likely of a Neolithic origin.

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3 HOLOCENE INVESTIGATION

3.1 Site location

3.1.1 The investigation into the Holocene potential of the Site was undertaken across the main southern-central plateau of the Site, bounded to the south, east and west by the Site limits, and extending to the crest of the valley slope to the north (see **Figure 2**).

3.2 Period-specific archaeological background

3.2.1 As stated in **Section 1**, above, the Ebbsfleet Valley has been subject to much investigation over the last century; in recent decades, the archaeological database was considerably boosted by developer-funded investigations prior to large infrastructure changes. The results of the latter in particular remain largely unpublished at this date. However, due to the large body of existing (interim) knowledge, the Springhead Quarter site must be viewed within the wider setting of the Ebbsfleet Valley, and is as such discussed here.

Mesolithic and Neolithic

3.2.2 Two Mesolithic flint horizons were identified by Burchell in the 1930's, now scheduled as part of Scheduled Monument 268 (Burchell 1938). Residual late glacial flintwork was also recovered from stratified colluvial deposits during the CTRL Springhead investigations at the valley base (URN 2003c; Wenban-Smith 2003b).

3.2.3 Although home to a rare Late Neolithic type pottery, the eponymous Ebbsfleet Ware, consistent evidence from this period is sparse within the valley. It generally consists of a background 'noise' of residual pottery and worked flint in the fill of later features and colluvial deposits. Where sites are present, they appear concentrated at the valley bottom rather than on the slopes, most likely a bias of preservation produced by hillside erosion.

3.2.4 Ebbsfleet Ware pottery was first identified by Burchell and Piggott in the 1930's in the area to the north of the Site, now a second site protected as Scheduled Monument KE 268 (Burchell and Piggot 1939). Part of the monument traverses the Site footprint to the far north. The site was re-examined by the British Museum in the 1960's, when a possible timber trackway, artefacts and palaeoenvironmental evidence of both Mesolithic and Neolithic dates were identified (de Sieveking 1960)

3.2.5 Investigations by Wessex Archaeology prior to the construction of the CTRL Ebbsfleet River Crossing (butting onto the northwestern limits of the Site) produced palaeoenvironmental evidence, animal bone and waterlogged timber structures tentatively dated to this period (URN 2002).

3.2.6 Burnt flint mounds of an earlier prehistoric date were generally observed along the former bed of the Ebbsfleet in a number of the CTRL

investigations. Although generally taken to be of an earlier prehistoric date, they remain mostly undated (URN 2003a).

Bronze Age

3.2.7 CTRL investigations near the eastern springside at the valley base identified two intercutting ring ditches under deeply stratified Roman and Iron Age deposits. One contained a central urned cremation. Both are interpreted as the remains of Middle Bronze Age barrows. A 'boiling trough' with an associated burnt flint mound was found to cut and partly infill one of the ring ditches, and on this basis is thought to be of a roughly contemporary date (URN 2003c).

3.2.8 Pits in the bed of the Ebbsfleet and two ditches of a possible field system were identified during the same investigations, and are currently tentatively dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

3.2.9 Evidence from the Springhead Quarter itself is limited to a general scatter of predominantly Bronze Age worked and burnt flint recovered from the ploughsoil during fieldwalking in 1993-4 and evaluation trenching in 1997 (URL 1994) (URL 1997). The material appeared spread fairly evenly across the upper plateau and extended in patches down the eastern valley side.

Iron Age

3.2.10 Middle Iron Age activity is almost completely absent in the valley. One small pit dated to this period was recorded on the northern hillside the of the CTRL Springhead investigations (URN 2003c).

3.2.11 Late Iron Age evidence is extensive around Springhead, although limited to the southern part of the valley. Most of the evidence seems to indicate a Late Iron Age precursor both to the ritual use of the springs and the associated settlement activity during the Roman period.

3.2.12 The ritual Late Iron Age activity is concentrated on the eastern valley slopes above the springs (Wingfield Bank), adjacent to the current site, and includes a processional way, enclosure, ditches and pits with structured deposits. An enclosure ditch running laterally mid-slope appears to delineate the extent of the site. In view of a relative sparsity of features and finds of this date at the valley bottom, the excavators concluded that the ditch may have indicated an 'exclusion zone' from the sacred springs (URN 2003c).

3.2.13 The enclosure on the top of the slope was of substantial size (60x60m) and featured (possibly Early Roman) re-cuts. The western extent had been partly obliterated by soil erosion. The eastern side featured two ditches apparently extending towards the Springhead Quarter site. Few internal features were noted, and the purpose of the enclosure remains uncertain (URN 2003c).

Roman

3.2.14 Roman activity is the most prolific across the valley and is therefore only discussed here in a brief, summarised form. A large part of the information about the period has been produced by very recent investigations by Oxford and Wessex Archaeology as part of the CTRL Section 2 Archaeological Mitigation Programme between 1999-2003.

3.2.15 Throughout the Roman period, the entire valley bottom appears to have been utilised, with more limited activity on the valley slopes. The Ebbsfleet may have been partly canalised during this time (URN 2002). Settlement activity expanded to the west, south and north.

3.2.16 During the earliest period, a probably fairly short-lived supply or military enclosure is established at Springhead, apparently connected to a small landing place near the head of the spring. This was quickly decommissioned and the land remodelled into a ritual landscape once again, including sanctuary and temples complexes, bath houses, monumental architecture, cemeteries as well as associated settlement and craft activity (URN 2003c).

3.2.17 A small revetment at the western side of the head of the Ebbsfleet suggests that boats travelled upstream regularly (URN 2003b). The remains of Springhead Roman town (*Vagniacae)* south of the A2 remain a Scheduled Monument (KE 158), and is thought to have supported a population of 1000-2000 people in its heyday, most likely catering to pilgrims visiting the site.

3.2.18 A high status mausoleum set in a walled enclosure, preserved as Scheduled Monument KE 168, lies south of today's A2 trunk road, attesting the high social status of at least some of the inhabitants. A cemetery totalling over 600 burials was excavated by Oxford Archaeology in stages between late 1997 and early 1999 as part of the CTRL works at Pepper Hill (URN 2001).

3.2.19 During this period the eastern valley slopes (to the south-west of the Springhead Quarter site) are utilised by the construction of somewhat enigmatic 'viewing/feasting' platforms which also included structured deposits in pits, infant burials and hearths. Smaller-scale chalk quarrying was also in evidence along the hillside (URN 2003c).

3.2.20 The focus of activity may have shifted further north towards the Thames estuary in the later Roman period, as suggested by the results of the CTRL 'Ebbsfleet' investigations, undertaken by Oxford Archaeology in 2000-2001. It is at present unclear how much and in what way the populations of both sites were the same, co-dependent or otherwise interconnected.

3.2.21 Activity in the northern 'Ebbsfleet' site during this earlier period is mainly marked by early (defensive?) enclosure activity, and coarse industries, such as lime production and crop processing. In this area, no fixed settlement focus is in evidence in the earlier periods (URN 2003a).

3.2.22 From the 3rd Century onwards, however, when the onset of a decline can be noted at Springhead, the more northern Ebbsfleet site begins to flourish with

the construction of a complex of buildings (including a bath house) popularly known as the 'Northfleet Roman Villa'. Conclusions by the most recent excavators (Oxford Archaeology) however, point towards the complex having been an inn or hostelry rather than a true villa supported by farming. A substantial timber revetment of the riverfront from this period clearly indicated the importance of the river traffic at the time. Initial palaeoenvironmental investigations confirmed that the Ebbsfleet was tidal during this period (URN 2003a).

Anglo-Saxon

3.2.23 No evidence dated to the 5th and 6th Centuries has been recorded in the area. A possible 'black earth' deposit was noted overlying occupation deposits of the fringes of Springhead Roman during a CTRL Watching Brief on drainage works south of the A2 *(P. Andrews pers. comm*).

3.2.24 Most notable for the period is the presence of a richly-furnished 7th century 'Final Phase' cemetery on the upper hillslope, excavated as part of the CTRL Springhead site on the eastern hillslope. The cemetery consisted of a total of 36 graves in two distinct groupings, one confined to within the limits of the former Late Iron Age enclosure discussed above, 3.2.11. Bone preservation in the graves was extremely poor. Jewellery such as gold-and-garnet buckles, of which a number were found, attested the high status of the cemetery. The northern grouping was observed to extend beyond the footprint of the CTRL site into the limits of the current site (URN 2003c).

3.2.25 The CTRL Ebbsfleet site included the discovery of the remains of a timber-built horizontal water mill which was preliminary dated by dendrochonology to around AD700 (URN 2003a).

3.2.26 Two corn-driers recorded on the crest of the eastern slope during the CTRL Springhead works have been assigned a tentative date of mid-9th Century (URN 2003c).

Medieval

3.2.27 Field boundaries, paddocks and structural remains dating to the 11th and 12th Centuries were recorded during an excavation by Oxford Archaeology on the site of the new Northfleet substation in 1999. The site borders on the southern tip of the Springhead Quarter, and is thought to be potentially related to the historically attested late 12th Century settlement known as Wenifalle, from which most likely the local area name of 'Wingfield Bank' was derived (Hardy *et al*. 2001).

Post-Medieval

3.2.28 Chalk quarrying continued in patches along the valley throughout the Post-Medieval period. No use other than as arable land, however, has been recorded for the Springhead Quarter site itself during the Post-Medieval and modern periods.

3.3 Aims and Objectives

3.3.1 107 trenches of 1.8m x 25m dimensions (representing a 3% sample of the area under investigation) were to be excavated across the southern half of the Site in order to determine absence/presence, depth, broad date and state of preservation of any Holocene surface archaeology surviving. Particular attention was to be given to areas bordering known sites previously excavated by Wessex Archaeology on behalf of Union Railways as part of the investigations in advance of the construction of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL) running alongside the western boundary of the Site.

3.3.2 Of these, two areas containing archaeological evidence had been noted as areas likely to extend into the current site, namely the Anglo-Saxon cemetery centred at around 562048/173222 and Late Iron Age enclosure activity to its south. The intent of the evaluation in these areas was to establish if indeed and by how far these sites extended into the Springhead Quarter. The brief for the remainder of the Holocene investigation remained generic, i.e. to establish the survival of archaeological deposits across the Site and to establish their relationship with colluvial deposits in valley slope locations.

3.4 Methodology

Trench location and Survey

3.4.1 Trenches were set out by a Leica GPS system in accordance with the project design. Necessary trench alterations identified at this stage were recorded by the GPS system. Additional trench alterations necessitated during the fieldwork stage were recorded using a Topcon GTS210 Total Station Theodolite in reference to stations set out by GPS.

3.4.2 All trenches were excavated in 0.1-0.2m spits by a 20-tonne 360° excavator equipped with a flat bucket and under archaeological supervision. Wherever possible, the specified dimensions and location for each trench set out in the project design were adhered to. In a number of cases, however, these needed to be adjusted to avoid a set of active footpaths crossing the Site, an agricultural irrigation system running alongside them, as well as dense vegetation and active services in some areas.

3.4.3 The eastern, western and southern Site limits as indicated on the Site plans were furthermore found not to correspond accurately with the situation on the ground, resulting in space restrictions around the periphery of the Site. This necessitated the further re-siting of some trenches. The approximate location of the Site boundaries is shown in **Figure 2**.

3.4.4 Six trenches (**1001, 1002, 1003, 1007, 1008** and **1010**) were re-sited. Their locations were recorded by GPS.

TRENCH	as dug length (m)	REASON
1005	25	lost one peg after GPS
1008	25	re-sited due to track
1014	25	lost one peg after GPS
1016	2x12.5	split across track
1022	28	re-sited due to track
1038	25	re-sited due to track
1051	15	shortened due to track
1052	25	re-sited due to vegetation
1053	22.5	re-sited due to vegetation
1054	24	re-sited due to vegetation
1056	18.5	lost both pegs after GPS
1064	25	lost one peg after GPS
1069	25	re-sited due to vegetation
1070	25	re-sited due to vegetation
1071	25	lost both pegs after GPS
1076	25	lost one peg after GPS
1085	25	re-sited away from eastern site boundary
1096	25	re-sited away from eastern site boundary
1097	25	re-sited away from eastern site boundary
1098	25	re-sited away from eastern site boundary
1104	18	re-sited away from eastern site boundary
1106	25	re-sited away from eastern site boundary
1107	25	re-sited away from eastern site boundary
1108	25	extended across geophysical anomaly

Table 3.1 *Summary of trench alterations*

Excavation and recording

3.4.5 Mechanical excavation was undertaken to the top of the first archaeological horizon, or a sterile natural (whichever was reached first). Topsoil and subsoil arisings were stored separately along the trench edges. In this part of the investigation, excavations did not exceed 1.2m depth, and in view of the stable nature of the ground trench stepping was therefore not undertaken. When wet conditions prevailed topsoil striping was undertaken to an additional 0.5m either side of footprint of the trench to avoid wet material collapsing into the trenches, and to provide safe access alongside and into the trench.

3.4.6 As discussed in **Section 3.3** above, the archaeology of the Ebbsfleet Valley has been intensively investigated, mostly in the context of large-scale infrastructure developments in the last ten years. The entire field team deployed during the Springhead Quarter evaluation had been long-term participants in several of those schemes. In view of this rich background knowledge of the area, it was felt that the evaluation of archaeological remains during this campaign could be undertaken by an approach that

favoured least intrusiveness. This was primarily achieved by the strategic use of a hand-auger for determining depth of features and recovery of dating evidence, both in addition to and as an alternative to sample excavation by hand.

3.4.7 Hand-cleaning of all archaeological features identified during machining was undertaken, and features were located on 1:50 trench plans, whereas trenches exhibiting no archaeological contents were planned at 1:100. Sample sections characterising the depositional sequences of all trial trenches were recorded at 1:10 or 1:20 scales. Archaeological sections were recorded at 1:10 scale. Black and white prints and colour slide photographs of the plan view of all trenches, and of all feature sections were taken.

3.5 Contingency Trenches

3.5.1 An additional 20 No. trenches, totalling 900m^2 were included in the project brief to allow for the further investigation of features identified in the field. **Table 3. 2**, below, lists all additional trenching undertaken.

TRENCH	as dug dimension (LxWx D/m)	COMMENTS	Additional trenching (length/m)
1114	20x1.8	additional trench parallel to 1022	20
1119	2x1.8x4	additional Pleistocene test pit	2
1120	2x1.8x4	additional Pleistocene test pit	2
1121	2x1.8x4	additional Pleistocene test pit	2
1122	2x1.8x4	additional Pleistocene test pit	2
1123	25x1.8	additional trench in area of A-S cemetery	25
1124	25x1.8	additional trench in area of A-S cemetery	25
Total (m)			**78**

Table 3.2 *Summary of contingency trenching*

3.6 Ground conditions and confidence rating

3.6.1 Although episodes of heavy rainfall made surface conditions difficult during the latter part of the investigation, dry conditions below topsoil level continued as a result of the prolonged dry spells during the Summer and Autumn of 2003. Visibility of archaeological remains across the Site therefore remained good throughout the investigation.

3.6.2 During the CTRL investigations on Wingfield Bank, observation of grave cuts within the area of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery in the more gravelly areas to the south had been difficult, probably resulting from a rapid infilling of the graves after interment. Thorough scanning of all areas with a metal detector, however, had successfully identified additional furnished graves in areas

with no obvious cuts. In view of this previous success, the same methodology was adopted during this investigation.

3.6.3 The aim of the investigation within the area of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery was to map its extent with reasonable confidence, while at the same time avoiding disturbance of the graves. This was deemed particularly crucial in view of their known poor state of preservation. Full excavation of graves as part of the evaluation programme was not considered commensurate with its aims and time scale. Therefore, shape and dimensions of cut features, alignment and proximity to the previously mapped graves, trench surface finds (such as bone fragments, iron object fragments and pottery), as well as the presence of strong copper alloy and ferric signals below ground were all taken as reliable indicators for the presence of graves and thus mapped.

3.7 Trench dimensions and depth of overburden

3.7.1 Including the additional contingency trenching detailed above, a total of 111 trenches of 25m length and 1.8m width were excavated as part of the investigation into the Holocene archaeology of the Site. Out of this total, seven (trenches number **1051, 1053, 1054, 1056, 1104, 1069** and **1070**) were actually slightly shortened (ranging from 18-24m length) to allow for restrictions from above and below ground features (footpaths, services, dense vegetation). One trench, **1016**, was split across a track in two halves.

3.7.2 One trench, **1122**, was extended by 3m to the northeast to include the investigation of a feature recorded during geophysical survey.

3.7.3 **Trench 1108**, intended to investigate a positive geophysical anomaly by a test pit in the first instance, was extended to its full length of 25m from the onset to obtain a sufficient plan view of any potential features. A full inventory of all trenches is provided in **Appendix 4**.

3.7.4 The depth of the trenches varied from just over 0.4m to just under 1.2m. Variations were mostly due to a varying depth of colluvial subsoils across the Site both capping and containing archaeological horizons (see detailed discussion of the colluvial evidence of the Site, below). Due to the concerns discussed above (**Section 3.6.3**) and an absence of subsoil in parts of the area, machining within the projected extent of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery was kept deliberately high, i.e. at a level of a slightly diffuse interface with the overburden, to avoid disturbance of the remains.

3.7.5 Depth of the active ploughsoil was noted to be evenly distributed between around 0.3-0.4m across the Site, only occasionally thinning out to 0.2m or extending to 0.5m.

3.8 Results by period

Earlier Prehistoric

3.8.1 No features securely dated to a period earlier than the Early Iron Age were identified. However, a fair amount of struck flint - although mostly

consisting of undiagnostic waste flakes - as well as burnt flint was recovered from across the Site, both from colluvial subsoils, feature fills, and in one instance, from a possible *in situ* spread (**Trench 1092**). This general background of earlier prehistoric artefacts is typical of the valley, and indeed consistent with observations made during fieldwalking and earlier trial trenching in the Springhead Quarter. Due to the largely undiagnostic nature of the objects, however, the flintwork cannot be securely attributed to one period, and may represent knapping activities of several prehistoric periods.

3.8.2 A relatively greater concentration of worked flint could be made out in the trenches at the north-western extreme of the Site indicating a higher rate of re-deposition from eroded sites within plough-disturbed colluvial deposits. The main concentrations of worked flint, and instances where worked flint occurred either genuinely *in situ*, *ex situ* in stratified horizons (or potentially dislodged from features buried beneath) are listed below.

Trench 1059

3.8.3 Five pieces of worked flint was recovered from this trench, including a scraper and a possible retouched flake. All originated from a colluvial subsoil capping a pair of fairly well-defined but undated postholes.

Trench 1076

3.8.4 Twenty-one pieces of worked flint were recovered from this trench. Seventeen of these were recovered from a colluvial subsoil, together with Roman artefacts, capping two undated ditches. One of the ditches, **107604**, produced a further four pieces of worked flint, and also burnt flint from its single fill.

Trench 1079

3.8.5 This trench produced a total of 31 pieces of worked flint, including a hammerstone, possible cores and a microlith-size blade in small pockets of lithic artefacts contained within a colluvial subsoil which could be observed in several natural hollows across the trench. Despite their apparent grouping they are unlikely to be genuinely *in situ*. However, their grouping suggests minimal transportation from nearby features. An undiagnostic iron object and one piece of later Early-Middle Iron Age pottery (300-250 BC), as well as fair amount of burnt flint were also recovered from the context (**107903**).

Trench 1080

3.8.6 One possible core and two flakes were recovered from colluvial subsoil, capping an undated ditch. One piece of Early Saxon pottery was also recovered from this deposit.

Trench 1092

3.8.7 Although the total number of worked and burnt flint is comparatively small in this trench (4 and 2 pieces respectively), it potentially contains the most significant evidence for the survival of *in situ* early prehistoric archaeology. A bifacially struck nodule found in this small discrete 'scatter' is thought to represent an unfinished Mesolithic tranchet or Neolithic axe. The 'scatter' was contained within a thin matrix of greyish silt, also containing charcoal

flecks. The 'scatter' appears to have continued into the south-western trench edge. Most notably, the finds array was capped by two colluvial deposits overlying a reddish 'brickearth' natural. It should be noted however that although interpreted as a 'scatter' the finds might also have originated from a disturbed discreet feature. They may have been re-deposited at some distance from their original place of deposition.

3.8.8 A localised concentration of worked flint overlaps with the projected south-eastern limit of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery. This may be of later prehistoric/Roman origin, but forms part of the observation of the colluvial displacement of lithic artefacts across the Site.

Trench 1032

3.8.9 Three pieces of worked flint were recovered from colluvial subsoils in **Trench 1032**, including a possible broken, retouched tool and two flakes, capping a small feature, possibly a posthole, containing a further possible flake.

Trench 1124

3.8.10 This trench produced 14 pieces of worked flint, all flakes, from a thin layer of colluvium (**112404**) below the subsoil and a small (possibly burnt) posthole cut through the colluvium. The colluvial layer also produced one piece of late Early/early Mid Iron Age pottery. The upper colluvial subsoil sealing both produced iron and lead objects, a small Iron Age copper alloy coin, a small silver coin and a fragment of Niedermendig or Mayen lava quern or grinding stone.

3.8.11 In **Trench 1007** ten flakes were recovered from a ditch dated to the late Early/early Middle Iron Age. Some sherds of Roman pottery, and a flint core were recovered from the subsoil overlying the feature. In **Trench 1035** three pieces of worked flint, including a hammer or grinder, were recovered from the colluvial subsoil sealing an undated linear. A possible core was also recovered from another lower colluvium layer in the trench base.

Bronze Age

3.8.12 No evidence dating to the Bronze Age was recovered.

Iron Age and Roman

Trenches 1022 and 1114

3.8.13 Two thirds of all pottery recovered across the Site was of a late Early/early Mid Iron Age date. The majority originated from stratified contexts in one north-east/south-west aligned **Trench, 1022**, situated to the central southeast of the Site (see **Figures 2** and **9**).

3.8.14 Machine excavation of the trench revealed two substantial re-cut ditches, capped by in excess of 0.5m of colluvial subsoil. The southernmost ditch group (**102211**, recut by **102204**) was over 4m wide and aligned NNE-SSW. A less substantial group at an approximately right angle to the former was present in the north-eastern part of the trench (**102222**, recut by **102220**).

3.8.15 The centre of the trench was extensively disturbed by the backfilled footing of an electricity pylon, re-located in recent years as part of the CTRL enabling works. However, two discrete features could still be observed here. One, **102207**, was mostly present in the eastern trench section and almost entirely obliterated in plan by the pylon base. The second, **102209**, was a shallow pit with abundant fired clay fragments and pottery in its top fill.

3.8.16 Since the rate of datable artefact recovery proved good, trial excavation of the two ditch groups was limited to the upper 0.4m of both groups, in order to prevent unnecessary disturbances to stratigraphic relationships. Depth was subsequently determined by a series of hand auger holes across both groups. It indicated a depth in of 0.7m for ditch **1022011**, and of 0.54m for feature **102220**.

3.8.17 The alignments of both ditch groups suggested that they may represent the north-eastern and south-western sides of an enclosure, conjoining to form the north-western corner of an enclosure west of the limits of **Trench 1022**. A second trench was therefore excavated alongside to the north-west, at a distance of just over 4m. This showed indeed a triangular array (**111408**) at its centre consistent with the extrapolated enclosure turn. **111408** appeared to be a recut of at least two earlier NNW-SSE ditches (**111409**, **111410**) at its south-eastern side.

3.8.18 **111408** was hand-augered in four places, and this indicated a flat base across of an average depth of 0.5m. Three additional ditches in N-S and NW-SE alignments (**111413, 111404, 111406**) could be also observed in **Trench 1114**, but remained undated during trial excavation.

3.8.19 **Trench 1022** was extended by 3m to the north-east for the investigation of a positive geophysical anomaly recorded during an earlier survey which had suggested the presence of a NNE-SSW linear. The anomaly clearly matches ditch recut **102220** and 'enclosure corner' **111408** (see **Figure 2**).

3.8.20 Dating evidence recovered from all features in **Trench 1022**, and from ditches **111409**, **11410**, and **11408** in **Trench 1114** are consistent with the stratigraphic relationships observed and indicate an early phase during the Early/early Middle Iron Age date, followed by a later phase of Roman recutting (se **Figures 2**, **3** and **4**).

3.8.21 Apart from pottery, the range of artefacts recovered included fired clay, briquetage and CBM from the EIA/MIA ditches, with animal bone, charcoal and struck flint also present in **102207**. Although only partly exposed, a possible stake-hole in its pit base and an abundance of charcoal was interpreted by the excavators as possibly indicative of structural remains, such as of a hearth. The Roman contexts yielded an identical range of artefacts.

3.8.22 Although the ditch recuts **102220** and **102204** indeed appear to form an enclosure, trial excavation of the features of the earlier phase within **Trench 1022** suggested a more complex picture. To the north-west, EIA/MIA linear **102211** was actually noted to turn towards a NW alignment just west of the

trench edge. This may indicate that recutting in the Roman period may not necessarily have followed the same alignment, or have been undertaken for the same purpose. Tentatively, an alternative match for **102211** can be made with ditches **100706** and/or **100708** (**Trench 1007**), features of the same period to the south. With regard to the latter case, however, it must be noted that no continuation of such a projected linear was observed within **Trench 1016,** situated between **Trench 1022** to the north and **Trench 1007** to the south (see **Figures 2,3,** and **4**).

3.8.23 A total of at least nine linears in various alignments and two discrete features were observed in **Trenches 1022** and **1114,** indicating a dense, albeit localised concentration of features. Apart from the possible late enclosure, the majority of linears could not be matched with certainty to one another. The presence of the two discrete EIA/MIA features in the projected 'interior' of the later enclosure formed by **102204, 102204** and **111408**, may hint at an earlier precursor, but this can, at this stage, not be substantiated on the basis of the available evidence.

3.8.24 **Trench 1027**, perpendicular to **1022** at a distance of *c.* 16m to the north-west contained two insubstantial small pits, possibly severely truncated postholes (**102704, 102707**). The fill of one, **102703**, contained a small sherd of very abraded (and therefore possibly residual) Roman pottery. The feature may be of a later date and unrelated to the activity to the trenches to the east. Dowsing of the area directly northeast of **Trench 1027** indicated the presence of an almost 4m wide linear running parallel with the trench edge at a distance of less than 1m (see **Figures 2** and **3**).

Trenches 1001, 1032, 1033

3.8.25 Isolated features probably also dating to the late Early/early Middle Iron Age were contained in **Trenches 1001**, (small pit or hollow **100104**), **1033**, (double ditch array in ESE-WNW alignment, **103303/05**), and **1032** (small pit **103205**).

Trenches 1068, 1069, 1070

3.8.26 A poorly defined concentration of features were present in the north-eastern corner of the site. **Trenches 1069** and **1070** fell within an areas with considerable modern disturbances (active services, rubble, hardstanding). Although a number of different deposits could be discerned in both trenches, edge definition of all features was poor and all were extensively truncated. Identification of *bona fide* features and recovery of secure dating material was therefore difficult.

3.8.27 Investigation of several potential postholes in **Trench 1070** (**107004-08**) and of a distinctive linear with a dense top-layer of oyster shells in **Trench 1069** (**106906**) rendered no dating evidence. One piece of Roman pottery was retrieved from the top of a gravel spread/feature fill close by. Although the evidence from **Trenches 1069/1070** is therefore inconclusive due to its poor state of preservation, this group of trenches has been tentatively included in this phase based mainly on its spatial association with nearby **Trench 1068**. Here, a Romano-British billhook (see **Figure 11**) was found at the base of a

pit/treehole (**106803**), and a further Roman pottery sherd was recovered from a linear/hedge line in the same trench (**106808**).

3.8.28 Artefacts of a Roman date recovered from the upper colluvial subsoil appear more heavily concentrated on the western side of the Site. These are likely to have originated from the enclosure activity on the upper slopes recorded during the CTRL Springhead investigations (see **Figure 2**), and are the result of a south-to-north acting erosion trend, probably by caused post-Roman ploughing.

Anglo-Saxon

3.8.29 With the exception of features relating to the known late 7th century Anglo-Saxon cemetery, no archaeology dated to this period was noted. Residual finds of a Saxon date from the overburden were sparse but did include a pinhead decorated with two rows of ring dots (from the topsoil in **Trench 1025**) and a sherd of pottery with a coarse sandy fabric from the subsoil in **Trench 1080**. The sherd would appear to date to the early Anglo-Saxon period.

3.8.30 For reasons discussed above (**Section 3.6.3**), none of features identified as potential graves were excavated. Nevertheless, experience of site and preservation conditions suggests such features could be recorded with reasonable certainty.

3.8.31 A total of nine furnished inhumations were identified with good confidence; a further four inhumations (including a partly-exposed sub-square feature) and two probable cremations may be present, but are less clearly defined and could represent other (most likely related) activities. A summary of trenches containing evidence related to the cemetery is listed in **Table 3.3**. A detailed plan of the area is included as **Figure 10**.

3.8.32 In one case, a grave appeared to be cut into the fill of a (?curvilinear) undated ditch (**Trench 104404**, cut **104404**). A total of four undated ditches were recorded in the area, including a parallel pair aligned east-west (**Trench 1031**), and a second, northeast-southwest aligned ditch in **Trench 1044**.

3.8.33 Gravel content increased notably in the subsoils and trench bases in the southernmost trenches of the projected limits of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery (**Trenches 1030** and **1123**). These are either redeposited from, or part of the plateau gravels discussed in **Section 2**. Definition of Holocene features in these gravelly matrices was particularly difficult, and machining was kept high to avoid accidental disturbance of any graves. This was furthermore deemed important since, as with the previous excavations, an absence of subsoil was noted in these gravelly areas. Here, grave cuts were commonly found directly beneath the modern ploughsoil.

3.8.34 An absence of subsoil was observed in **Trenches 1044**, **1045** and **1046**. Here, topsoil directly overlay a gravelly colluvial subsoil containing the grave cuts. Nearby **Trench 1123** to the south, however, featured a colluvial subsoil layer with residual Roman artefacts capping the graves. It is therefore possible that

the areas closer to the western edge (and therefore closer to the steeper valley slopes) may have been subject to episodes of rapid east-to-west erosion of subsoil into the valley base.

3.8.35 The distribution of graves in plan suggests that the cemetery may be following the 25-26m aOD contour of the Site. The features identified in **Trench 1030** may represent a second discrete concentration of graves (as observed during the CTRL Springhead investigation), or, indeed, other unrelated, activity.

3.8.36 Due to the strategy of minimal excavation, the date assigned to the features in this area (late 7th Century AD) is mainly based on the assumption that they represent a continuation of the known cemetery, and are therefore of at least broadly the same date. As stated above, this may not apply to **Trench 1030**. The currently assumed date was backed up by the chance recovery of a gold and garnet cloisonné fitting (**Object No. 1**) from **Trench 1046**, typical of Kentish grave jewellery of that date (see **Figure 11** and **front cover**).

3.8.37 In the projected area of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery metaldetecting was, on the whole used as a predictive tool, with signals strength and metal type being merely noted in the excavators' records without subsequent investigation through excavation. Object recovery in this area was undertaken from subsoil level only. In cases, however, where the survival of objects contained within features could not be guaranteed after reburial (i.e. such as, for instance, in the case of two cleats from **Trench 1030** which machining rendered partly exposed), these were also recovered.

3.8.38 **Object No. 1** was identified as a strong copper alloy signal in the colluvial subsoil at the base of the trench, in no apparent association with any archaeological features. The find spot was therefore excavated, which revealed the object immediately below the surface. Upon excavation, it appeared to be contained in a small circular hollow (not visible in plan prior to excavation), in a matrix of high organic content. A 1kg sample of the matrix was taken for analysis. Mineralised remains were also noted on the back of the object and examined under magnification in the laboratory after recovery. The soil sample revealed the presence of oak slivers and an unidentified bark. Examination of the object's rear revealed a preserved buckthorn seed. The results of the analyses are presented in **Section 6** of this report.

3.8.39 Although typical of Kentish 7th Century grave jewellery, no direct parallel for the fitting has so far been identified, and its exact purpose remains unclear. Likewise, it cannot be ascertained at this stage if the organic remains are associated with the object or its use, or whether they are the unrelated result of an accident of preservation. Although clearly dislodged from a grave context, the depositional circumstances also remain uncertain.

Medieval

3.8.40 No features dated to the Medieval period were identified. Several objects, including two silver coins of a probable 13th Century date, a possible pilgrim's badge, and fragments of CBM were recovered from the topsoil and may have originated from the known Medieval site to the south (see discussion above). A number of undated north-south aligned linears can be matched with the CTRL Springhead investigations where they were observed to cut features of Saxon date. The ditches are therefore likely to represent Medieval or Post-Medieval land divisions.

Post-Medieval

3.8.41 Post-Medieval features were restricted to those originated from the agricultural use of the site, such as deep plough scars, attributed to Victorian steam ploughing (**Trench 1057**) and some field drains.

Modern

3.8.42 Apart from the modern disturbance in the north-east corner of the Site common topsoil finds included fragments of shrapnel. Together with a large steel object draped with barbed wire (not retained), found at subsoil level at the western extreme of the Site, these are probably related to the 2nd World War. A button inscribed 'Royal North Fleet Volunteers' was also retrieved from the topsoil to the west, and may relate to this activity.

Undated

3.8.43 As stated above, twenty trenches contained undated, mostly single and shallow features, such as isolated linears and a small number of discrete. These are summarised in **Figure 2**. Tentative matches could only be made with a small number of these

Trenches 1035, 1050, 1066 and 1076

3.8.44 Parts of a relic field system of a Roman or post-Roman date may be represented in a NNW-SSE linear traceable over nearly 140m in trenches **1035, 1050** and **1066** (ditch cuts **103504, 105004, 106604**). It should be noted, however, that only one sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from this putative array, namely from ditch fill **106605**. This linear may also be tentatively matched with an only partly exposed cut (interpreted as a linear) in **Trench 1114, (111404)**. **Trench 1050** of this potential grouping contained a second linear, **105003**, which produced one sherd of Roman pottery, but which followed a different alignment.

3.8.45 Although extremely tentative at this point, the suggestion of such a field system is somewhat reinforced by the presence of further parallel linears in **Trenches 1075** and **1076**, respectively *c.* 80 and 140m to the west of the linear identified in **Trenches 1035**, **1050** and **1066**.

4 HOLOCENE FINDS ASSESSMENT

4.1 Methodology

4.1.1 Artefacts were retained from 51 of the Holocene trial trenches. With the exception of the metalwork, all the finds have been cleaned and marked. The metalwork remains untreated although it was air-dried and has been packed with silica gel to prevent further deterioration. All the finds have been quantified by material type within each context (number of pieces and weight in grammes). A summary of this information is presented in **Table 5.1**.

4.1.2 The pottery was divided into broad fabric groups, and spot-dates have been recorded for each context. General information concerning the nature, range and date of the other material types was also noted and is summarised here. The condition of the finds varied enormously with some pieces being sharp, crisp and fresh while others were small, abraded and rather battered.

4.2 Quantification

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Metalwork:		
Silver	2	2
Copper alloy	12	67
Iron	17	1078
Lead	2	10
Pottery:	131	978
Iron Age	80	587
Roman	47	323
Saxon	1	38
Post-medieval	1	15
uncertain	2	15
Briquetage	17	63
Fired clay	36	912
CBM	27	1504
Flint	186	6843
Burnt flint	53	1662
Animal bone	38	128
Stone	2	154
Shell	1	4

Table 5.1 *Overall quantities of finds by material type*

Metalwork

4.2.1 The metalwork was examined in its 'as excavated' state; no cleaning or x-radiography has yet been undertaken. Both silver objects were coins, probably of medieval date. One, from the topsoil over **Trench 1027** (context **102701**) may have been minted during the reign of Henry III (1247-72), the

other, from a colluvial subsoil in **Trench 1124** (context **112403**), was not legible.

4.2.2 Five of the copper alloy objects were also coins. A coin of Late Iron Age date was recovered from colluvial subsoil **112403** in **Trench 1124**. Two others (from the topsoil over **Trench 1020** and the subsoil in **1045**) were probably Roman. The remainder was of a likely Medieval or Post-Medieval date but was not clearly legible.

4.2.3 The remaining copper alloy objects spanned the period from the Late Iron Age until the Post-Medieval/modern period. The earliest was a handle from a small bronze bowl or cup from **Trench 1123** from the top of a grave fill (context **112305**). Such items are unusual although a broadly comparable example, dated to *c.* AD 10-25, is known from Colchester, (Fox and Hull 1948, 136, Figure 8, 1) while other, slightly more elaborate handles have been found on vessels in Ireland (Jope 1954) and possibly in Cornwall and Wales as well.

4.2.4 A Middle Saxon pinhead decorated with two rows of ringed dots around its sides and one on its flattened top was recovered from the topsoil over **Trench 1025** (context **102501**). Of particular interest was a gilded copper alloy fitting decorated with three flat garnets was recovered from a shallow, small circular feature in **Trench 1046** (context **104605**), and most likely represents a (dislodged?) grave offering. This item was mould-made, its interlaced decoration probably copied from the more expensive gold cloisonné and filigree decorated jewellery of the period. Three horizontal loops on the reverse of this object (positioned behind the garnets) seem to have been used to fix this item in place. No direct parallels have yet been found, but traces of organic material (see environmental assessment, below) on its reverse and its slightly convex profile suggest that it may have been the mouth-band of a scabbard, although other possibilities (such as a purse mount or a decorative fitting to a shield, belt, harness or box) cannot be excluded.

4.2.5 The shield-shaped pendant with one red enamel surface from the topsoil over **Trench 1030** (context **103001**) may be a medieval pilgrim's badge but no decoration or inscription was visible. Another item from this same context was of more recent date – a gilded button inscribed 'Royal North Fleet Volunteers'; a second inscription on the reverse was not legible. The remaining objects, both from **Trench 1076** (topsoil, context **107601**) comprised an off-cut (or just possibly part of the rim of a vessel) and part of an openwork mount or fitting neither of which could be dated.

4.2.6 The majority of iron objects were highly corroded and consisted of nails, fixtures and fittings such as cleats. The only identifiable tool was a Late Iron Age or Roman socketed billhook (Manning 1985, 59, F61, plate 25) found at the base of a pit or treehole in **Trench 1068** (context **106804**). Such items were probably used for cutting undergrowth and relatively thin branches, and its contextual association seems to supports this.

Pottery

4.2.7 The pottery provided the primary dating evidence for the Site. Although the sherds were generally small (mean sherd weight = 7.5g), most survived in relatively good condition suggesting that the contexts in which they occurred were comparatively undisturbed.

4.2.8 Approximately two-thirds (80 pieces, weighing 587g) of the sherds were of Iron Age date. The majority of these, including 37 sherds, weighing 350g, from **Trench 1022**, belonged within the early to middle part of this period (*c.* 5th–4th century BC). Fabrics included shell/shelly limestone tempered wares, sandy, and grog-tempered fabrics. Featured sherds were poorly represented although weakly shouldered jars with upright, rounded or flat-topped rims were recognised among the sherds from **Trenches 1001** (context **100104**) and **1022** (contexts **102208** and **102212**). The fine oxidised sandy fabric of two sherds from **Trench 1022** (contexts **102210** and **102223**) may suggest that fineware bowl forms were also present but unfortunately the sherds themselves were completely undiagnosti*c.*

4.2.9 Fourteen other sherds were assigned slightly later Iron Age dates. These comprised ten fine sand and flint-tempered sherds from the subsoil in **Trench 1008** (context **100802**), a single body sherd lightly scored externally in a leached, probably calcareous fabric from **Trench 1030** (context **103004**, fill of a probably grave), a thick walled grog-tempered sherd from the colluvium at the base of **Trench 1079** (context **107903**), and two joining sherds in a fine sandy fabric from a single ditch fill in **Trench 1033** (context **103306**). These two sherds had shallow tooled decoration reminiscent of the Upper Thames valley decorative style and the Frilford bowl series dated to *c.* 300-250 B*C.*

4.2.10 The Roman assemblage predominantly consisted of sandy greywares from the local Thameside industries, although South Essex shelly wares and fine grog-tempered wares including some Patch Grove products were also recognised. Only two rims were present, one from a flat-topped, upright-necked jar from **Trench 1069** (top fill of a ditch, context **106909**) and one from a bead rim beaker with a long, sloping shoulder from **Trench 1123** (top fill of a probable pit, context **112311**).

4.2.11 One sherd from a rather lumpy, weakly shouldered jar made from a hard, coarse sandy fabric was probably of Early Saxon date. It was recovered from the subsoil in **Trench 1080** (context **108003**). In addition, a small red earthenware handle of Post-Medieval date was found in **Trench 1036**.

4.2.12 While not strictly 'pottery', part of a naked human figurine was also recovered during the evaluation although this item was unfortunately unstratified. The torso, arms and upper part of the legs (to just above the knees) survive; the hands rest on top of the legs on either side of the groin. A navel and fingers are the only anatomical details shown but the impression is of a female figure. It was made in a two-part mould in a fine pinkish-orange fabri*c.* This figure may be part of the Roman 'pseudo-Venus' series,

characteristically of 2nd Century AD date, but these were usually made in a white 'pipe-clay' fabric and Venus was normally depicted with one arm up touching the face or hair, with some sort of robe and/or small children. Consequently, the date and affinities of this piece remain uncertain until a more extensive search for parallels can be undertaken.

Briquetage

4.2.13 A small quantity of briquetage, distinctive ceramic containers used in the production of salt from seawater, was also found in **Trenches 1022**, **1030**, **1032** and **1114** (10, 1, 4 and 2 pieces respectively). The two joining pieces from **Trench 1114** (ditch fill, context **111415**) were from a wire or knife trimmed vessel rim, made from a fine flint and organic tempered oxidised fabri*c.* The other pieces were also predominantly oxidised and made in the range of shelly and/or organic tempered fabrics typical of the north Kent coast. All were associated with Iron Age and Roman pottery or ceramic building material.

Fired clay

4.2.14 Most of the fired clay consisted of small featureless fragments of uncertain origin. Over half the assemblage (21 pieces, 676g) was found in **Trench 1022** and included part of at least one briquetage pedestal made in an oxidised calcareous fabric, forming part of the fill of a shallow pit (context **102210**, also contained EIA/MIA pottery). Featureless fragments made from the same fabric were also noted in **Trench 1050** (ditch fill **105004**, associated with Roman pottery), and may have derived from similar objects possibly indicating salt production in this area too. Although intrinsically undatable, the association with Iron Age and Roman pottery indicates a broad date for this activity.

Ceramic building material

4.2.15 Only six pieces of Roman date were identified, tegula fragments from **Trenches 1030** (colluvial subsoil **103004**) and **1080** (again, from a colluvial subsoil also containing Early Saxon pottery), two featureless fragments and part of a brick from **Trench 1035** (subsoil **103502**) and a flat, combed fragment probably from a box flue tile from **Trench 1070** (unstratified). All the others were from flat, peg-hole roof tiles, a style introduced in *c.* AD 1250 which continued almost unchanged into the 20th Century.

Worked and burnt flint

4.2.16 Worked flint was recovered from 35 trenches, although only four of these (**Trenches 1007, 1076, 1079** and **1124**) contained more than ten pieces (11, 21, 31 and 14 pieces respectively). The assemblage predominantly consisted of waste flakes made using hard hammer techniques. Recognisible tools were scarce, consisting only of three scrapers, one unstratified, the others from **Trenches 1032** (spread, context **113207**) and **1059** (colluvial subsoil) and a hammerstone from **Trench 1079** (colluvial subsoil). A domed pounding or

grinding stone probably for use with a saddle quern was found in **Trench 1035** (subsoil, context **103502**) while an elongated nodule bifacially struck along one of its long sides may represent an unfinished, abandoned Mesolithic tranchet or Neolithic axe. This item was found in **Trench 1092** (small discrete scatter, context **109207**). In addition, four large pieces of flint from **Trenches 1065** (fill of treehole, context **106504**) and **1095** (subsoil) probably represented knapped building stone and may be of much more recent date.

4.2.17 Unworked burnt flint was found in 12 trenches. Only one significant concentration was identified – 28 pieces weighing 845g from context **107903** in **Trench 1079** (colluvial subsoil, context **107903**), associated with pottery of Early to Middle Iron Age date. No more than five pieces were found in any of the other trenches. Although intrinsically undatable, the presence of burnt flint is generally interpreted as being indicative of prehistoric activity.

Other finds

4.2.18 The remaining material types – animal bone, stone and shell – only occurred in small quantities. The animal bone survived in variable condition and included bones from the four main domesticated species – cattle, sheep, pigs and a pony-sized horse. Significantly, one very burnt fragment was found in a (possibly structural) ?pit fill in **Trench 1022** (context **102208**) where salt-production may have taken place. Both the stone fragments were Niedermendig or Mayen lava imported from the Rhine valley. One, from **Trench 1076** (colluvial subsoil, context **107603**) was part of a quern or millstone, the other, from **Trench 1124** (colluvial subsoil, context **112403**) although not obviously worked, probably derived from the same or a similar object. A single oyster shell was recovered from the colluvial subsoil in **Trench 1079** and was probably from the Thames estuary itself. Oyster shells were also noted, though not retained, as a distinct upper layer within the single fill of an otherwise undated ditch in **Trench 1069** (**1106906**).

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5 HOLOCENE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

5.1 Methodology

5.1.1 Two samples were examined to provide information about sampled contexts and a copper alloy object associated with one of the samples. One sample was collected from an 'occupation spread' of possible Roman date, **103207**. The second was taken from around a copper alloy object (**Object 1**) recovered from **Trench 1046** within the assumed limits of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery, but not directly associated with a grave cut. In addition, the object itself (currently interpreted to be either a purse mount or a scabbard fitting), and any material adhering to it was examined.

5.1.2 Categories of palaeo-environmental evidence to be examined:

- charred plant remains
- charcoal
- mineralised plant remains

5.2 Results

Charred Plant Remains and Charcoals

5.2.1 The 1-litre sample from the occupation spread was processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5mm mesh and the residues fractionated into 5.6mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The small sample of soil from around the brooch was washed through a 0.25mm mesh.

5.2.2 Both flot and residues were scanned under a x10-x30 stereo-binocular microscope and scanned in order to present data to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and charcoal remains and assess their potential to address the project and subsidiary aims.

Charred plant remains

5.2.3 Only the sample from occupation spread (**103207**) contained any charred remains. These were seeds of dock (*Rumex sp*.), oats (*Avena sp*.), vetch/tare (*Vicia/Lathyrus sp*.) and glume bases of spelt (*Triticum spelta*). Spelt wheat is generally present from the later Bronze Age to the late Roman period, being replaced by free-threshing wheat and rye by the early to middle Saxon. While the remains were few they where present in reasonable quantity considering the small size of the sample. The sample from around the brooch contained no biological material (see discussion, below).

Charcoal

5.2.4 Charcoal was noted from the flots from of the occupation spread (**Table 6.1**), which produced small quantities of wood charcoal.

Material associated with and adhering to Saxon Object 1

5.2.5 Two samples of material were taken from above and below the copper alloy object. The upper sample contained environmental remains, amongst which were a couple of fragments of wood. The sample taken from a distinctly darker deposit below the object also contained several fragments of wood (some probably from roots) and a seed of buckthorn. The material was clearly not waterlogged or charred and under normal conditions such material should not survive within the soil. Preservation is therefore presumed to have occurred by mineralisation through copper alloys from the object, creating a localised toxic environment and resulting in preservation of organic remains present at its underside.

5.2.6 This wood material is potentially identifiable, but unlikely to be stable for long term storage. It was therefore decided that identification should be undertaken prior to any conservation. The possibility remains, however, that the material may not be directly associated with the object and may instead be material that has penetrated into the area such as roots from local scrub. Wood identification was undertaken to aid the interpretation of the remains in relation to the object, and the report is presented in **Appendix 5**. Its results proved inconclusive.

5.2.7 Seeds of buckthorn are not commonly used as foodstuff; since Anglo-Saxon times, however, they have been exploited for medicinal purposes (as a laxative). Buckthorn favours acidic soils such as those found on the site and could be of local origin.

				Flot							Residue analysis
Feature type/ No	Context	Sample	size litres	flot size ml	Grain	Chaff	Weed seeds uncharred	charred	Charcoal >5.6mm	Other	Charcoal >5.6mm
Occupation	103207	1	1	$2^{0.5}$	-	C	-	C	C	-	-

Table 6.1 *Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal*

key: A** = exceptional, A* = 30+ items, A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, (h) = hazelnuts, smb = small mammal bones; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs Moll-f = freshwater molluscs; Analysis, C = charcoal, P = plant, M = molluscs
note: 1flot is total, but flot in superscript = ml of rooty material. 2Unburnt seed in lower case to distinguish from charred remains

6 HOLOCENE RESULTS: DISCUSSION

6.1 Early Prehistoric Evidence

6.1.1 Possibly with the exception of **Trench 1092** no *in situ* evidence pre-dating the Iron Age was identified. In **Trench 1092** worked flint, which was probably *in situ* included a flake, a blade, two worked flints and a knife and was observed buried beneath a layer of colluvium.

6.1.2 However worked flint, which appears to represent material displaced as a result of erosion was recovered from within the colluvial subsoil overlying either undated features or those of a Early/Mid Iron Age or Roman date. Such material was recovered from the following trenches; **Trenches 1032, 1035, 1059, 1076, 1079, 1080** and **1124**. These may represent displacement of the material from nearby features by frequent low-energy events such as ploughing in the post-Roman period.

6.2 Iron Age and Roman

6.2.1 The late Early/early Middle Iron Age evidence centred around **Trenches 1022** and **1114** is likely to represent settlement activity. This area produced a convergence of ditch/field boundary alignments indicative of enclosure activity and some domestic evidence indicative of general settlement occupation.

6.2.2 Although spatially limited, the occupation represented in **Trenches 1022** and **1114** shows evidence of intense, though possibly brief, use. However, within the wider framework of the expansive knowledge-base of the later prehistory of the valley, the identification of Early/Mid Iron Age occupation effectively forms a 'missing link' for the chronology of the local environs.

6.2.3 The Roman evidence on the Site is marginal and probably peripheral to the enclosure activity to the west recorded during the CTRL Springhead investigations. However, the Roman recuts of the Early/Mid Iron Age features provide some evidence that there was a level of continuity between the earlier Iron Age and the Roman period, which finds a parallel in the Roman re-use of the Late Iron Age enclosure to the east (see **Section 3.2.13**). Roman activity located in the north-east corner of the Site appears to have been largely truncated and disrupted by modern services.

6.3 Saxon

6.3.1 Based on the known density of graves excavated within the CTRL trace at Springhead, the approximate size of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery can be extrapolated from the results of the investigation (see **Figures 2** and **5**). This suggests that approximately 60-70 additional inhumations are present on the Springhead Quarter site. Recovery of the gilded fitting **Object No. 1**, and the presence of other iron and copper alloy objects in grave cuts (some assumed

to be swords) recorded by metal detection confirms that, as with the previously excavated graves, a fair number of these burials are likely to be furnished and of high status. The recovery of **Object No. 1** also indicates burials of a similar late 7th Century date to those already recovered.

6.3.2 The presence of two possible cremations, as well as an area of possible graves to the south could indicate a separate small cemetery. In which case, although not dated or quantified with any precision at this stage, such a group might have parallels with the distinct (?family) groupings in the excavated area to the west.

6.3.3 Other evidence of Saxon settlement is limited to the recovery of one small sherd of pottery and a pin head from non stratified sources, suggesting that any settlement associated with the cemetery is unlikely to be located within the Site's boundaries.

6.3 Medieval and Post-Medieval

6.3.1 The evaluation has recovered no evidence with the potential to add to the knowledge-base of these periods.

7 ARCHIVE

7.1 Location of Archive

7.1.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at Portway House, Salisbury, under the project code 54924. It is intended that Wessex Archaeology will finalise an agreement regarding deposition of the archive with the landowner and a suitable repository following the completion of the post-fieldwork programme.

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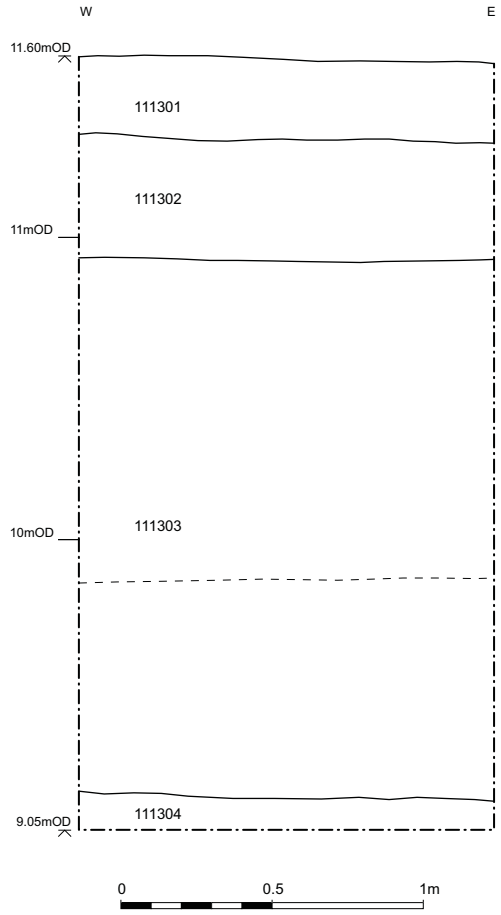
URN 2003b Springhead Nurseries Interim Report prepared by Wessex Archaeology (004-EZR-SWESS-000 -AA)

URN 2003c Springhead Roman Town Interim Report prepared by Wessex Archaeology (004-EZR-SWESS-000 -AA)



Trench 1113

MODERN PLOUGH-SOIL

111301 PLOUGH-SOIL. Dark greyish-brown fine clay-silty sand with common sub-angular to well-rounded f–m flint and Chalk pebbles; modern rooting; loose and friable

FEATURE-FILL (MEDIEVAL CHALK QUARRY?)

111302 CLAY-SILT/SAND. Dark greyish-brown clay-silty sand with frequent vf–m Chalk pebbles; moderately compacted

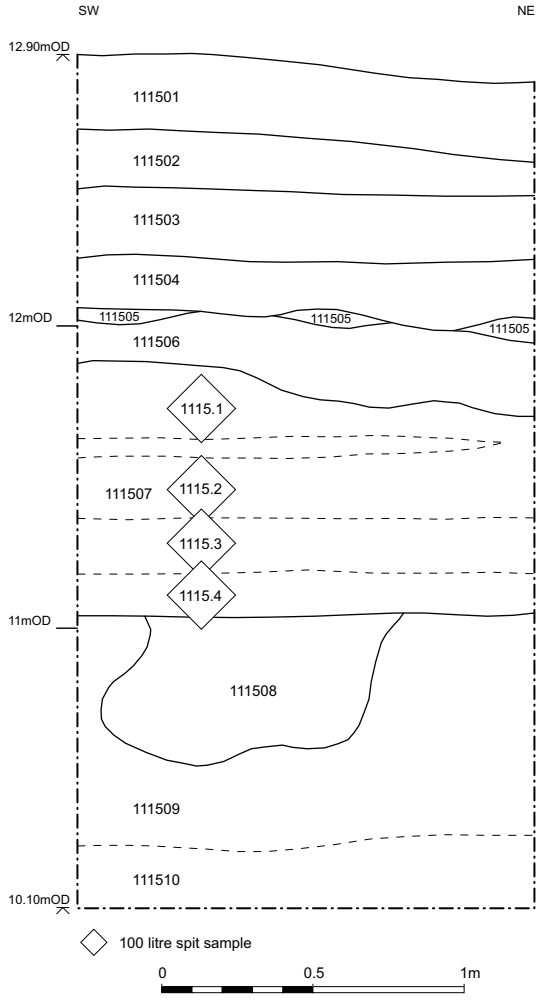
111303 CLAY-SILT/SAND/CHALK PEBBLES.Dark yellowish-brown, lightening downward to pale grey, moderately compacted silt/sand with frequent vf–m Chalk pebbles; becomes looser and sandier downward, with increasingly frequent and slightly coarser Chalk pebbles (m–c, occ. small cobbles); contains occasional small pieces charcoal and occasional f–vc sub-angular flint pebbles in upper part, and piece of brick or tile seen in section at c. 1.75m below ground-surface

CHALK BEDROCK (TRUNCATED SURFACE)

111304 CHALK. Clean white Chalk bedrock, surface flat and truncated by human action, with minor cracks in surface infilled with pale grey sand (from overlying 11303)

Archaeological sampling and finds

None



Trench 1115

VI — TOP-SOIL

111501 TOP-SOIL. Dark greyish-brown humic clay-silt/sand; moderately soft and friable, with turf

V — HOLOCENE COLLUVIUM

111502 FINE SAND. Y'sh-brown sl. silty fine sand with occ. vf–vc flint pebbles, angular to rounded; moderately compacted

111503 SILTY FINE SAND. Yellowish-brown silty vf–f sand with occasional vf–m flint pebbles, sub-angular to rounded; moderately to well-compacted

111504 SANDY CLAY-SILT. Yellowish-brown slightly sandy (vf–f) clay-silt with occasional vf–c flint pebbles; well-compacted; upper part paler, lower part darker — nearly strong brown

111505 INTERMITTENT FINE SAND. Intermittent band 2–5cm thick of pale yellowish-brown fine sand; moderately soft and loose

IVc — PLEISTOCENE COLLUVIUM

111506 BRICKEARTH. Strong brown to yellowish-brown slightly sandy (f–m) clay-silt with occasional f–c flint pebbles (sub-angular to rounded); very well-compacted

III — PLEISTOCENE FLUVIAL

111507 GRAVEL. Moderately well sorted f–c flint gravel in moderately well consolidated sandy clay-silt matrix, general colour strong brown; clasts generally moderately to well-rounded To pebbless, occasional sub-angular; sub-horizontal bedding 5–10cm thick; looser, with more sandy matrix downward

II — PLEISTOCENE SOLIFLUCTION

111508 SAND/GRAVEL POCKET. Moderately soft m–vc flint gravel (generally rounded) in clay-silty sand matrix, with sand patches; generally strong brown

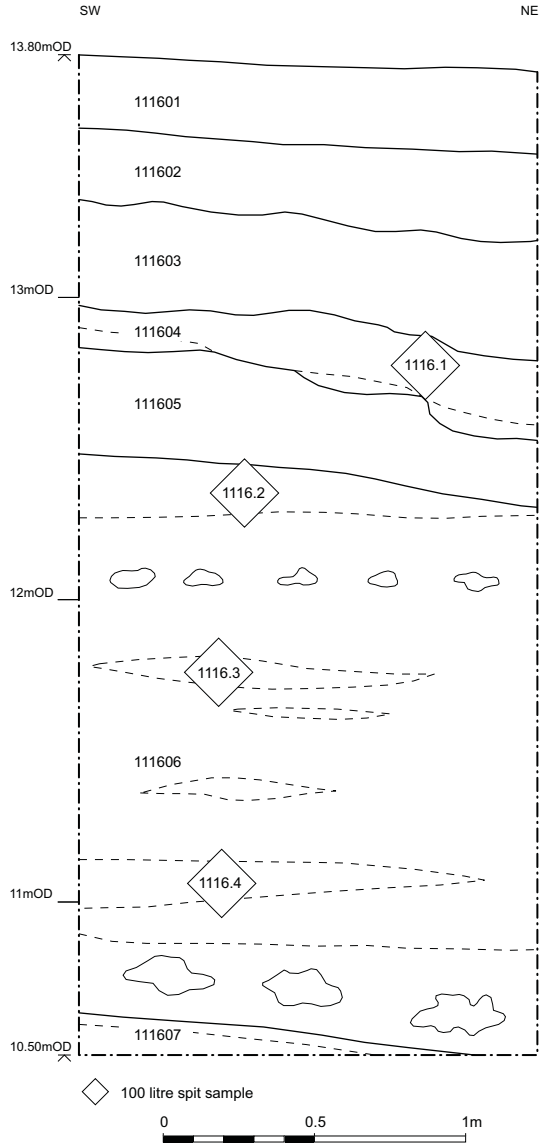
111509 CHALK DIAMICT. Very pale brown (with occasional yellowish staining) Chalk silt with moderately rounded Chalk clasts 5mm to 10cm embedded, also flint nodules (10–15cm) and occasional rounded flint pebbles; well-compacted

I — CHALK BEDROCK (DEGRADED SURFACE)

111510 White/yellow-stained Chalk rubble (clasts 2–10cm, sub-angular) in Chalk silt with occasional flint nodules 10–20cm

Archaeological sampling and finds

Context	Sample	Volume (litres)	Lithic artefacts	Biological Evidence
111507	1115.1	100	—	—
	1115.2	100	—	—
	1115.3	100	Flake	—
	1115.4	100	—	—



Archaeological sampling and finds

Context	Sample	Volume (litres)	Lithic artefacts	Biological Evidence
111604	1116.1	100	—	—
111606	1116.2	100	Two flakes	—
	1116.3	100	—	—
	1116.4	100	—	—

Trench 1116

VI — TOP-SOIL

111601 TOP-SOIL. Dark greyish-brown humic clay-silt/sand

V — HOLOCENE COLLUVIUM

111602 CLAY-SILTY FINE SAND. Yellowish-brown clay-silty fine sand with moderately common f–vc flint pebbles (sub-angular to rounded); moderately compacted

IVc — PLEISTOCENE COLLUVIUM

111603 SANDY CLAY-SILT. Yellowish-brown sandy clay-silt with occasional f–c flint pebbles (sub-angular to rounded) and occasional sandy/gravelly patches; well to very well-compacted; lower junction with 111604 becomes more diffuse downslope to N

111604 GRAVEL BAND. Moderately sorted f–vc flint gravel (clasts sub-angular to rounded) in f–m sand matrix, generally yellowsh-brown/brownish yellow, with lower bed reddish-yellow f–m sand; lower sand bed and underlying junction with 111605 more contorted and diffuse downslope to N

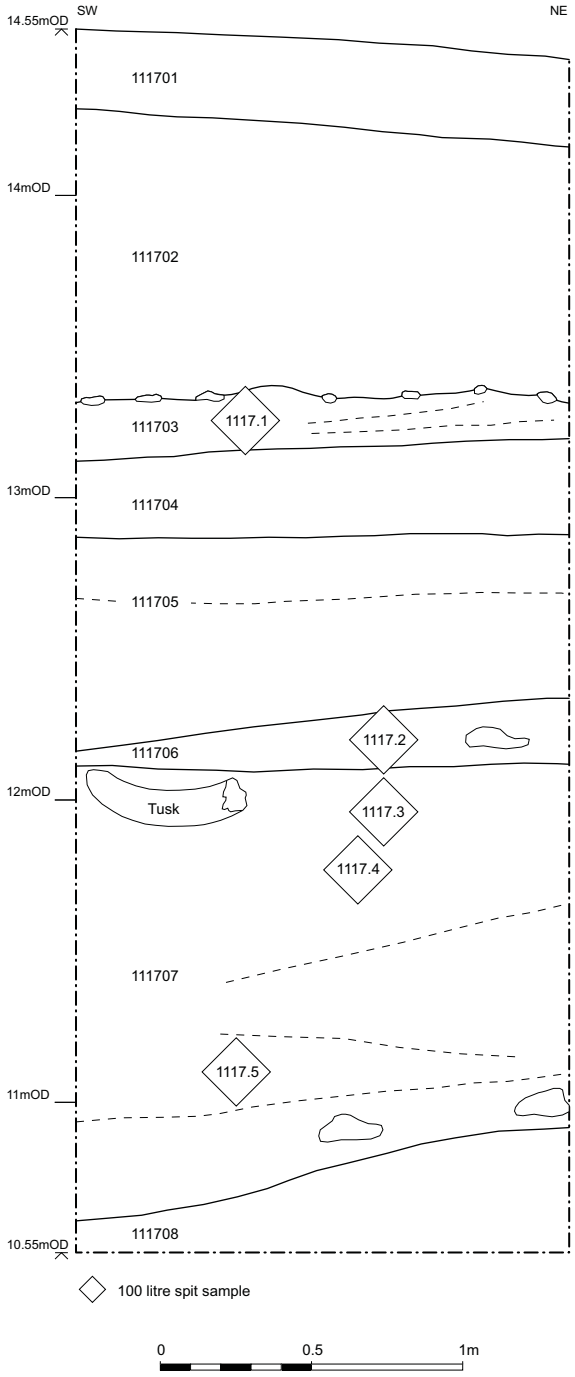
III — PLEISTOCENE FLUVIAL

111605 SAND. Brownish-yellow f–m sand; moderately soft

111606 BEDDED SAND/GRAVEL. Brownish-yellow/gray, with regular sub-horizontal bands reddish-yellow staining, f–m sand, slightly silty in places, with common sub-horizontal beds 5–10cm thick of m–vc flint gravel (clasts sub-angular to moderately rounded), some beds also with occasional small cobbles — flint nodules/pieces with abraded cortex; basal 40cm has common large flint nodules 20–30cm long

I — CHALK BEDROCK

111607 CHALK. White Chalk with yellowish staining in places; compacted; top 2cm is decalcified, appears as dark brown silt



Archaeological sampling and finds

Context	Sample	Volume (litres)	Lithic artefacts	Biological Evidence
111703	1117.1	100	Small flake	—
111706	1117.2	100	Two flakes	—
111707	1117.3	100	—	Mammoth tusk
	1117.4	100	—	—
	1117.5	100	—	—

Trench 1117

VI — TOP-SOIL

111701 TOP-SOIL. Dark greyish-brown slightly silty humic fine sand with frequent m–vc flint pebbles (sub-angular to rounded); modern roots; loose and friable

IVc — PLEISTOCENE COLLUVIUM

111702 SANDY CLAY-SILT. Strong brown slightly sandy clay-silt, structureless; contains occasional f–m flint pebbles (angular to rounded) sometimes concentrated in trails or clusters; very dense and compact; slight modern rooting; bottom 10cm is clay-enriched, and basal junction lined with sub-angular to rounded flint clasts (2–10cm)

III — PLEISTOCENE FLUVIAL

111703 CROSS-BEDDED SAND. Pale yellowish-brown/brownish-yellow f–m sands, clearly cross-bedded, interbedded with sub-horizontal strong brown sandy gravel lenses (moderately sorted, f–c, sub-angular to rounded); moderately soft and loose

111704 ORANGE SILT. Orange silt, with moderately frequent tiny black speckles; moderately well-compacted

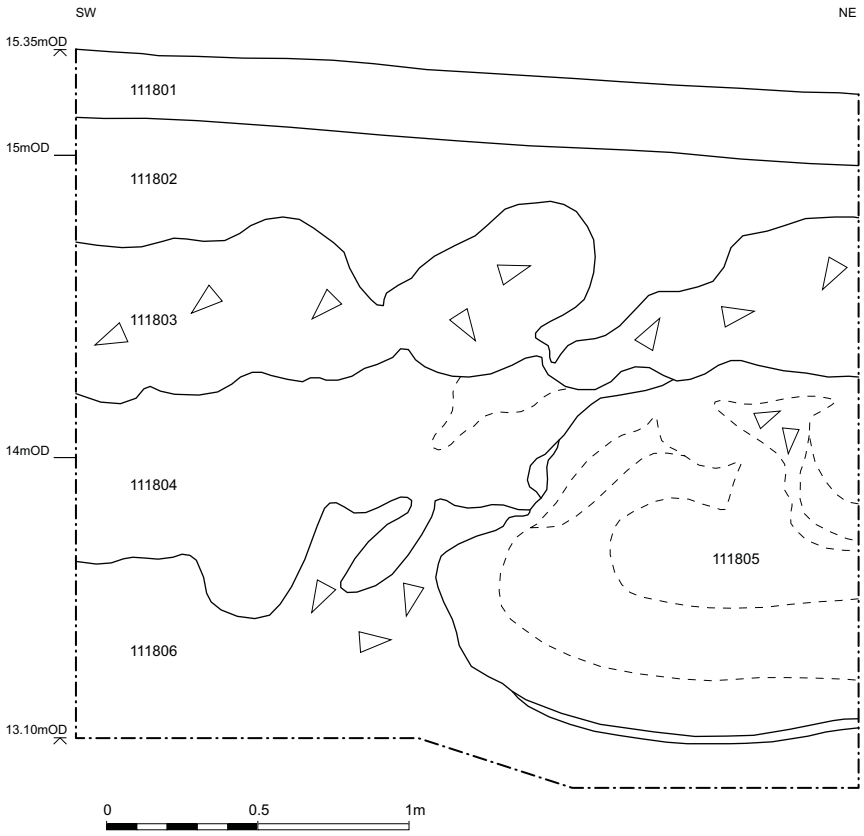
111705 CROSS-BEDDED SAND. Brownish-yellow f–m sand, slightly silty in top 20cm, paler in bottom 40cm, clearly cross-bedded; moderately soft

111706 OLIVE SANDY GRAVEL. Moderately sorted f–vc flint gravel with occasional large flint nodules (10–15cm), supported in matrix of olive f–m sand, slightly silty in places; moderately soft and loose; thickens downslope to N, and almost pinches out to S within exposed section in trench

111707 BROWN SANDY GRAVEL. Moderately sorted c–vc flint gravel with moderately common small cobbles, supported in strong brown f–m sand matrix; clasts generally moderately rounded, some more angular; occasional dipping beds better-sorted m–vc pebbles and silts/sands; poorly sorted at base, with increasing quantities vc flint pebbles and small cobbles, and moderately common large flint nodules (15–25cm) in m. sand matrix; moderately soft and loose

I — CHALK BEDROCK

111708 CHALK. White Chalk with slight yellowish staining; compacted; top 2cm is decalcified, appears as dark brown silt; surface (erosionally truncated) rises downslope to N



Trench 1118

VI — TOP-SOIL

111801 TOP-SOIL. Dark greyish-brown slightly silty humic fine sand with frequent m–vc flint pebbles (some sub-angular, mostly rounded); modern roots; loose and friable

IVc — PLEISTOCENE COLLUVIUM

111802 SANDY CLAY-SILT. Strong brown/reddish-brown sandy clay-silt; very common well-rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles (1–8cm); dense and compact, structureless; some modern root intrusion

IVa, b — PLEISTOCENE SOLIFLUCTION

111803 RAFTED CHALK DIAMICT. Very pale yellowish-brown chalk-rich silt with sub-angular Chalk pebbles (f–c) with moderately common rounded flint pebbles (vf–vc); very contorted and uneven upper junction, lower junction generally horizontal, but very wavy; several Chalk-rich patches almost pure white; very dense and compact [rafted Chalk after denudation overlying sediments — cf. 111804]

111804 MIXED CALCAREOUS SAND/CLAY-SILT. Mid-brown silt with common patches of very pale brown/pale yellowish-brown Chalk-rich silt, greyish-brown silty sand (reworked Thanet Sand) and mid-gray f–m sand; contains moderately common sub-angular to well-rounded flint clasts (1–10cm), generally with long axis vertical for larger ones, and sub-angular f–c Chalk pebbles; generally structureless and contorted, slight bedding where disappears downslope to N; moderately to well-compacted, friable in places [soliflucted regolith and Chalk elements, subsequently frozen/thawed]

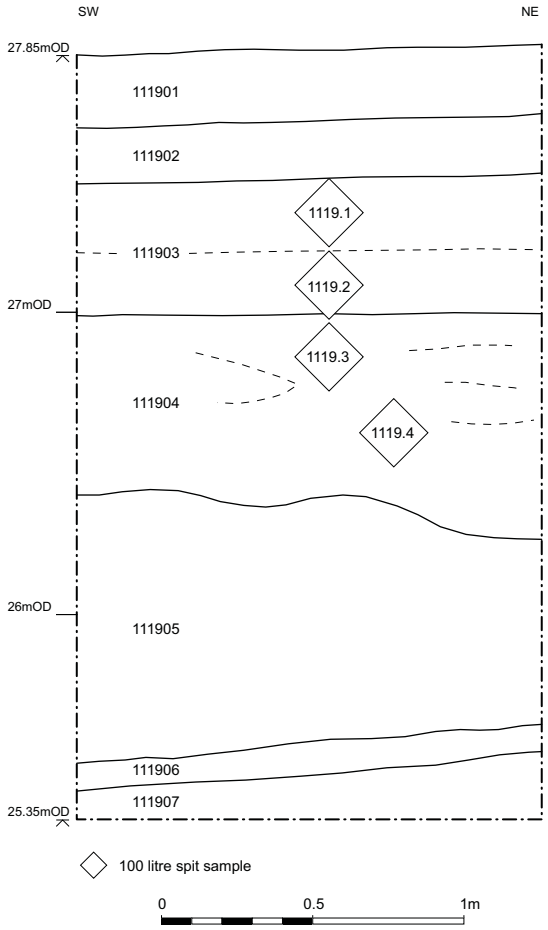
III — PLEISTOCENE FLUVIAL DEPOSITS (DISRUPTED BY SOLIFLUCTION)

111805 BEDDED SANDS/GRAVEL. Disrupted beds of f–m silty sand (grey/brown) with occasional vf–f flint pebbles, and reddish-brown m–c flint gravel (clasts sub-angular to moderately rounded) in sandy silt matrix, varies clast- and matrix-supported; underlain by thin layer dark-brown clay-silt — decalcified Chalk bedrock

I — CHALK BEDROCK (DISRUPTED SURFACE)

111806 CHALK. Yellowish-white Chalk silt with occasional sub-angular to rounded Chalk pebbles embedded; upper junction very contorted to S, where underlies 111806 [by upward injection when soft] grading down into solid Chalk

Archaeological sampling and finds
None



Trench 1119

V — MODERN PLOUGH-SOIL

111901 PLOUGH-SOIL. Dark greyish-brown silty sand with moderately common f–c flint pebbles

V — OLD PLOUGH-ZONE

111902 FINE SAND/SILT. Greyish-brown fine sand/silt with occasional m–vc flint pebbles, sub-angular to well-rounded; soft, unconsolidated and structureless

IV — HOLOCENE SLOPEWASH

111903 BROWN LOAMY GRAVEL. Dark brown m–vc flint gravel with silty sand (m) matrix, clasts mostly well-rounded, some sub-angular; upper part soft and loose and almost clast-supported, lower part moderately consolidated and matrix-supported, strong brown/orange brown

II — PLEISTOCENE FLUVIAL/ALLUVIAL

111904 PATCHY GRAVEL. Moderately sorted m–vc flint gravel (clasts generally rounded, occasionally sub-angular) in stiff clayey/sandy matrix; matrix-supported, with patches of gravel-free strong brown/grey/yellowish-red sand and clay-silt; crude horizontal bedding; moderately to well-compacted

111905 SANDY CLAY. Mottled yellowish-red/grey v. sandy clay/clayey sand with occasional vf flint pebbles; compact and structureless

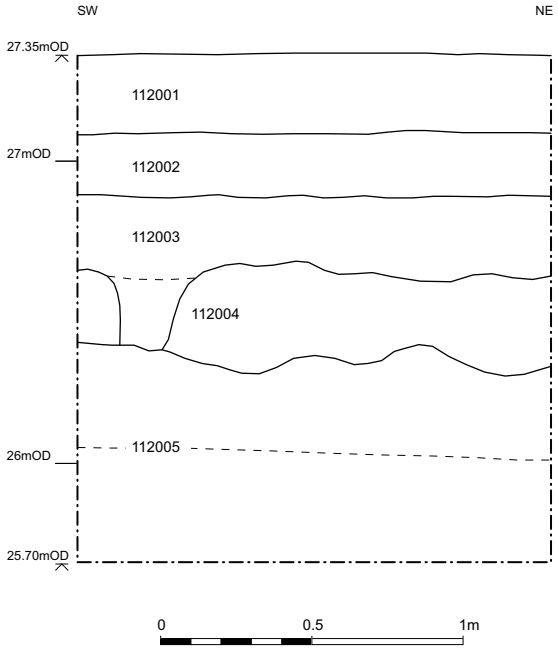
111906 GRAVEL BAND. Layer c. 10cm thick f–c flint gravel (rounded) in stiff clayey/sandy matrix

I — THANET SAND

111907 SILTY SAND. Greyish-brown/brownish-grey slightly silty sand with occasional yellowish-red staining bands; moderately compacted

Archaeological sampling and finds

Context	Sample	Volume (litres)	Lithic artefacts	Biological Evidence
111903	1119.1	100	Flake (mint)	—
	1119.2	100	—	—
111904	1119.3	100	—	—
	1119.4	100	—	—



Trench 1120

V — MODERN PLOUGH-SOIL

112001 PLOUGH-SOIL. Dark greyish-brown clay-silty sand with common sub-angular to rounded m–c flint pebbles and modern roots; loose and friable

V — SUB-SOIL/OLD PLOUGH-ZONE

112002 SILTY/GRAVELLY SAND. Strong brown/dark yellowish-brown slightly cl-silty f–m sand with common m–c flint pebbles, mostly rounded although several ang- to sub-angular; weakly to moderately compacted

IV — HOLOCENE SLOPEWASH

112003 GRAVEL BAND. Poorly sorted m–vc flint pebbles and occasional small cobbles in slightly silty f–m sand matrix; clasts sub-angular to rounded; matrix-supported; generally mid-brown; moderately soft to moderately compacted

III — DEVENSIAN COVERSAND/EARLY HOLOCENE SLOPEWASH?

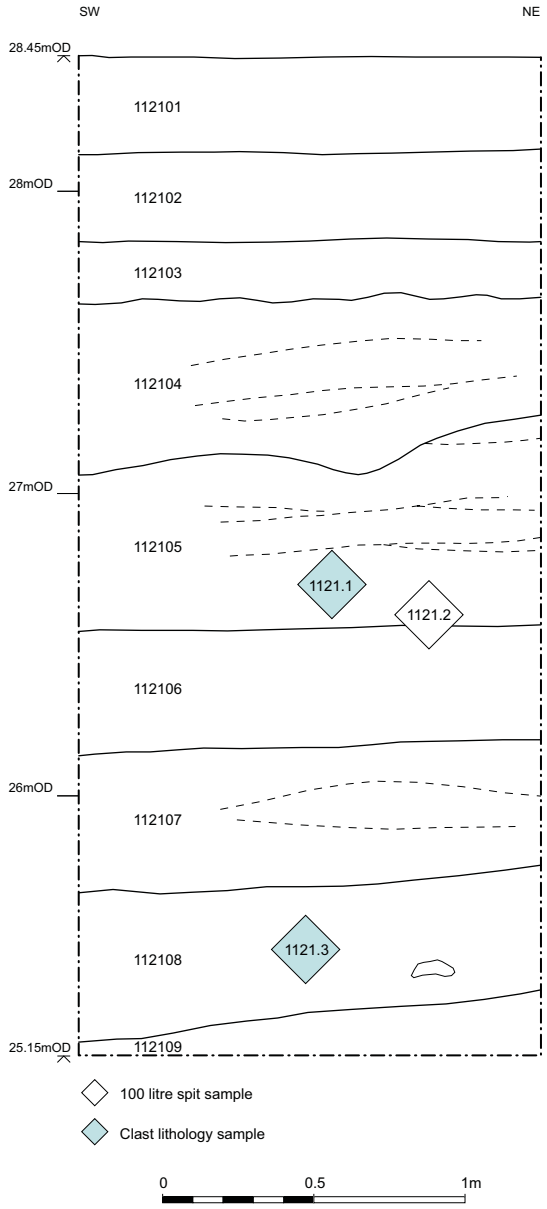
112004 GREY SAND. Light olive/grey (with brown and occasional reddish-yellow mottling) f–m sand; sub-vertical root canals c. 1cm diameter infilled with topsoil/plough-soil; has occasional patches of gravel, possibley intrusive from 112003; moderately soft

I — THANET SAND (WITH CLAY-ENRICHED, WEATHERED, SLIGHTLY REWORKED UPPER PART)

112005 SILTY SAND. Upper 30cm — Yellowish-brown (with gray mottling) very sandy clay/clayey f–m sand with occasional small patches of m–c flint pebbles c. 10–20cm diameter/depth, dense and compacted; becomes less clayey, gravel-free, moderately soft olive/grey slightly silty f–m sand below 30cm from top of deposit

Archaeological sampling and finds

Context	Sample	Volume (litres)	Lithic artefacts	Biological Evidence
112003	1120.1	100	Flake (mint) Fire Cracked flint	—
	1120.2	100	Flake (mint)	—



Trench 1121

V — MODERN PLOUGH-SOIL

112101 PLOUGH-SOIL. Dark greyish-brown cl-silt/f–m sand with frequent sub-angular to rounded m–vc flint pebbles; loose and friable

V — SUB-SOIL/OLD PLOUGH-ZONE?

112102 BROWN STONY SAND. Mid-brown slightly clay-silty f–m sand with common flint pebbles (1–10cm), sub-angular to rounded; moderately consolidated

III — DEVENSIAN COVERSAND/EARLY HOLOCENE SLOPEWASH?

112103 YELLOW SAND. Brownish-yellow f–m sand, brown-stained in upper part, with moderately common vf–c flint pebbles; sub-vertical root canals c. 1cm across infilled with topsoil/plough-soil; moderately soft

II — PLEISTOCENE FLUVIAL

112104 SANDY CLAY-SILT WITH GRAVEL. Reddish-yellow/yellowish-brown sandy clay-silt with sub-horizontal bed 15cm thick of f–vc flint pebbles (some sub-angular, most well-rounded) and lens of strong brown f–m sand; stiff and well-consolidated; stiffer and more clayey at base, where mottled grey/strong brown

112105 SANDY GRAVEL. Moderately sorted m–vc flint gravel in slightly silty f–m sand matrix with occasional f–m sand and clay-silty lenses; clasts sub-angular to rounded; general colour strong brown; moderately consolidated

112106 OLIVE SAND. Olive, mottled reddish-yellow, slightly clay-silty f–m sand; moderately to well-consolidated

112107 OLIVE SANDY GRAVEL. Moderately to poorly sorted m–vc flint gravel in olive/grey slightly silty f–m sand matrix, clasts sub-angular to rounded; occasional beds 10–20cm thick moderately soft variably clay-silty f–m sand; generally moderately consolidated

112108 BROWN GRAVEL. Moderately sorted m–vc flint gravel in slightly silty f–m sand matrix, almost clast-supported in places; clasts mostly rounded, but many also angular to sub-angular; contains occasional flint nodules (10–15cm) with dark moderately abraded cortex; generally colour strong brown; moderately consolidated

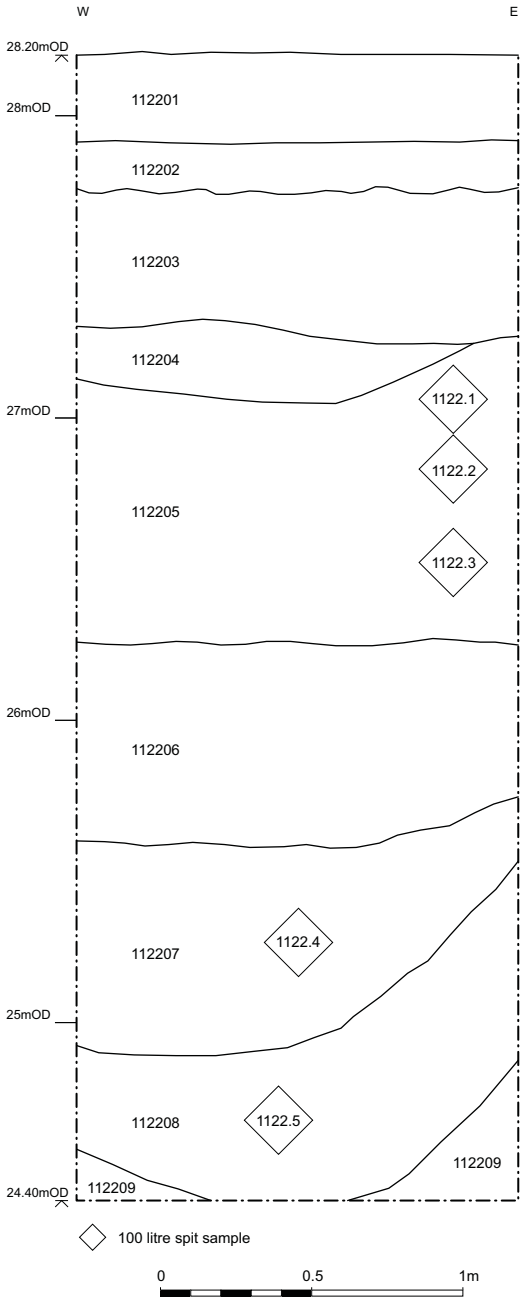
I — THANET SAND

112109 SILTY SAND. Olive/greyish-brown slightly silty f–m sand; moderately compacted

Archaeological sampling and finds

Context	Sample	Volume (litres)	Lithic artefacts	Biological Evidence
112105	1121.1*	100	—	—
	1121.2	100	—	—
112108	1121.3*	100	Flake	—

* sample taken for clast lithological analysis (D. Bridgland)



Archaeological sampling and finds

Context	Sample	Volume (litres)	Lithic artefacts	Biological Evidence
112205	1122.1	100	—	—
	1122.2	100	—	—
	1122.3	100	Flake	—
112207	1122.4	100	—	—
112208	1122.5	100	—	—

Trench 1122

V — MODERN PLOUGH-SOIL

112201 PLOUGH-SOIL. Dark greyish-brown sandy silt with f–vc flint pebbles; loose and friable

V — SUB-SOIL/OLD PLOUGH-ZONE?

112202 STONY SUB-SOIL. Mid-brown slightly silty f–m sand with frequently m-c flint pebbles, sub-angular to rounded; weakly to moderately compacted

III — DEVENSIAN COVERSAND/EARLY HOLOCENE SLOPEWASH?

112203 YELLOW SAND. Brownish-yellow f–m sand, mottled with brown patches, with occasional m–vc flint pebbles, angular to rounded; has occasional sub-vertical root canals c. 1cm across infilled with plough-soil/topsoil; moderately to well-compacted

II — PLEISTOCENE FLUVIAL

112204 BROWN CLAYEY SAND. Strong brown/yellowish-red clayey sand; moderately well-consolidated

112205 BROWN GRAVEL. Moderately sorted f–vc flint gravel, clasts sub-angular to rounded, in stiff clayey/sandy matrix with occasional lenticular sandy/clay-silty beds; general colour strong brown; possible erosional truncation at base

112206 BROWNISH-YELLOW SAND. Brownish-yellow, with grey/reddish-yellow stained bands, f–m sand with occasional lenses/patches vf–f flint pebbles (sub-angular to rounded)

112207 OLIVE SANDY GRAVEL. Moderately sorted m–vc flint gravel (clasts sub-angular to rounded) in olive slightly silty sand matrix, with occasional sand lenses

112208 STRONG BROWN GRAVEL. Moderate to well-sorted m–vc flint gravel (mostly rounded, many sub-angular), some slightly silty sand matrix, almost clast-supported; base of deposit rises sharply to base of 112205 — possibley heavily contorted or slumped into major solution hollow

I — THANET SAND

112209 SILTY SAND. Olive/greyish-brown slightly silty f–m sand; moderately compacted

APPENDIX 2

Clast-lithological analysis of Springhead gravel samples

By David Bridgland

Methodology

Two samples from this locality have been processes, 1121/1 and 1121/3. They were separated, by wet sieving, into 16-32 and 11.2-16mm fractions for clast analysis. Clast-litholgical analysis was applied to both size fractions (these are the sizes recommended in the appropriate QRA Technical Guide - Bridgland, 1986) and, as a separate analysis, the angularity/roundness characteristics of the flint component of the coarser fraction was also assessed. The latter analysis used a modified version of the Powers (1953) method, adapted for gravel-sized clasts (Fisher & Bridgland, 1986) and using the categories defined in Table 1.

Results

The Springhead gravel contains only flint (96 - >99%) and Greensand chert (0.6-1.1%), with a few ironstones and sandstones of uncertain provenance (Table 2). Around 90% of the flint in the Springhead deposit is typically of Tertiary origin, in the form of broken or unbroken rounded marine pebbles. Flint from other sources is found in the Springhead deposits; there is 0.7-3.1% nodular flint (not shown in the table) as well as weathered and broken flint, much of which may have come from the Tertiary.

The only other components of the Springhead gravel are ironstones of various types (0.2-2.5%) and occasional sandstones of Greensand or Tertiary origin (0-0.3%). The ironstones include argillaceous (clayey) and arenaceous (sandy) types, as well as mixtures of the two. They may come from the Greensand, the Tertiary or from iron-cemented Quaternary deposits. One or two contain small gravel clasts, always Tertiary flints, which rules out only the first of the above sources in the case of these particular examples.

Interpretation

The gravel components of the Springhead deposits reveal unequivocally that they are not part of the Swanscombe deposits, which outcrop a short distance to the NW. Indeed, for the same reasons they cannot be of Thames origin. As Table 2 reveals (see also Bridgland, 1988, 1994, 1995), Lower Thames gravels, including those at Swanscombe, contain a typical mixture of flint (85-98%), Greensand chert from southern tributary valleys (0.5-5.0%) and 'exotic' material, derived from outside the London Basin (1.5-12%). The dominance of Tertiary flint pebbles is also informative; these are common in the Thames gravels, but rarely account for more than 70% of the total flint (Table 2).

The composition of the Springhead gravel is suggestive of a south-bank Thames tributary, possibly one that had headwaters draining the Lower Greensand. The latter is not particularly likely, however, since some of the hills to the south of the Dartford - Swanscombe area are capped with Greensand chert-bearing gravels or probable

Darent origin (e.g. at Darenth Wood). Reworking from such sources is perhaps the most likely origin of the chert in the Springhead gravel. The dominance of Tertiary flint suggests a fairly local source, within the Tertiary outcrops capping the North Downs. The complete absence of exotics, as well as ruling out a Thames origin, indicates deposition either before the Thames was diverted into its present lower valley (see Bridgland, 1988, 1994) or in a location upstream from any pre-existing Thames deposits, from which occasional exotic material would have been reworked.

Angularity-Roundness analysis

The principal purpose of this analysis was to determine environment of deposition (see Fisher and Bridgland, 1986; Bridgland, 1999). Unbroken Tertiary flints were excluded, as their marine roundness characters are clearly a derived feature. The results show the angular class to be modal in both samples, followed by the very angular. Very little of the broken flint has edges that have been smoothed even to the subangular condition. Comparison with previous analyses from known depositional environments (Table 3) shows no perfect match.

The paucity of subangular flint is almost unprecedented. Counts with modal angular flint are known only from fluvial gravels, however. Although many fluvial gravels have more subangular than angular flint, these tend to be from large river systems in which the flint has probably been transported significant distances and/or reworked on multiple occasions. In the lower reaches of the Thames system, for example, where the flint has been carried considerable distances in a large river, the subangular class is often modal. Solifluction gravels generally peak in the very angular category (Table 3), due to the prevalence of frost shattering and pitting in the periglacial environment required for the solifluction process.

The % very angular in the Springhead samples is typical of fluvial gravels, most of which have probably been deposited under cold (periglacial) climatic conditions, ensuring a rich supply of frost-shattered flint to the bedload. Even minimal fluvial transport is generally sufficient, however, to dull the edges of fractured flint and result in its classification as angular. Indeed, the angularity characteristics of the Springhead gravel suggest short-distance fluvial transport in a small stream. The dominance of angular material could result either from modest fluvial discharge or from close proximity to the flint source.

These results most closely resemble data from smaller rivers, nearer to flint sources, such as the Medway gravels of north and west Kent and the gravels of the Crouch in Essex (Table 3). Comparison with Ingham/Bytham River gravels from Rampart Field, Icklingham, Suffolk (Table 3), are also interesting. This was by all accounts a very large river (Rose, 1987, 1991), yet the flint is angular. This is thought to be because the river has only reached a flint source in the close proximity of the Icklingham area and therefore the flint has not been transported far.

Note that the subangular material in the Springhead gravel, like the Greensand chert, may well have been reworked from older (Darent) gravels.

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APPENDIX 3

Trench No.	Number of probable graves identified	Confidence rating	Other additional features and finds
1030	▪ 1 inhumation **[103003]**	▪ medium	▪ Strong ferric signals in two further locations, some surface bone
1031	▪ 1 possible cremation **[103104]**	▪ medium	▪ Two parallel undated E-W ditches **[103106], [103108]**
1044	▪ 3 inhumations **[104403], [104404], [104415]**	▪ good	▪ One undated sub-square feature ▪ One undated ditch (aligned N-S), cut by grave ▪ One undated ditch (aligned NNE-SSW) ▪ One modern land drain (aligned NNE-SSW) ▪ Strong ferric signal and surface bone possibly indicating one additional grave
1045	▪ 1 inhumation **[104503]**	▪ good	▪ none
1046	▪ 1 inhumation **[104604]**	▪ good	▪ Sub-circular feature containing Cu alloy fitting **[104606]**
1123	▪ 3 inhumations **[112304],[112306],[112308]** ▪ possible cremation **[112311]**	▪ Inhumations: good ▪ Cremation: medium	▪ Sealed by colluvium containing Roman artefacts
total	**9 inhumations, 2 possible cremations**		**4 possible additional interments**

Table 3.4 Summary of evidence related to known late 7the Century Anglo-Saxon cemetery

APPENDIX 4

Trench summaries

Trench No.:	1001	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	28.54
Context	Description		Depth (BGL)
100101	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- VERY DARK BROWN / BLACK SILTY LOAM WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL		0.00-0.35
100102	SUBSOIL- PALE ORANGE BROWN SILTS WITH SPARSE GRAVEL		0.35-0.55
100103	NATURAL- MID-DARK ORANGE BROWN CLAY SILTS RARE GRAVEL		0.55+
100104	IRREGULAR FEATURE OF PALE ASHY GREY SILTS WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL		0.33

Trench No.:	1002	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NE-SW	Ground level (mOD):	28.78
Context	Description		Depth (BGL)
100201	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- VERY DARK BROWN/BLACK SILTY LOAM WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.40
100202	NATURAL- MID-BRIGHT ORANGE CLAY SILT.		0.40+
100203	CUT OF SHALLOW N-S LINEAR WITH STEEP SIDES AND FLAT BASE.		0.11
100204	FILL OF [100203] MID GREYISH BROWN WITH ORANGE MOTTLING CLAY SILT OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.11
100205	CUT OF NARROW STEEP SIDED SHALLOW N-S GULLY.		0.10
100206	FILL OF [100205] MID GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL.		0.10
100207	GENERAL SPREAD OF GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT WITH COMMON GRAVEL.		<0.15

Trench No.:	1003	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NE-SW	Ground level (mOD):	27.64
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
100301	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- MID ORANGE BROWN SANDY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.30
100302	NATURAL- YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.30+

Trench No.:	1004	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NE-SW	Ground level (mOD):	
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
100401	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- VERY DARK BROWN /BLACK SILTY LOAM WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.47
100402	NATURAL- MID-DARK ORANGE BROWN CLAY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL.		0.47+

Trench No.:	1005	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NE-SW	Ground level (mOD):	24.84
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
100501	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- VERY DARK BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.27
100502	NATURAL- MID ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL.		0.27+

Trench No.:	1006	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
100601	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- VERY DARK BROWN/BLACK SILTY LOAM WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.42
100602	NATURAL- MID- DARK ORANGE BROWN CLAY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL.		0.42+

Trench No.:	1007	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	26.86
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
100701	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- DARK BROWN SANDY SILT WITH ABUNDANT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.30
100702	SUB SOIL- MID YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.30-0.60
100703	NATURAL- LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY SAND OCCASIONAL BANDS OF GRAVEL.		0.60-0.90
100704	NATURAL- MID YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY CLAY WITH SPARSE GRAVEL.		0.70+
100705	FILL OF [100706] MID YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.55-0.90
100706	CUT OF LINEAR- MODERATE SIDES AND UNEVEN BASE.		2.00x0.50x0.40
100707	FILL OF GULLY [10078]MID YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY SAND.		0.75-0.93
100708	CUT OF GULLY- TRUNCATED BY [100706] THIS HAS MODERATE TO STEEP SIDES AND FLAT BASE.		0.50x1.00x0.15

Trench No.:	1008	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	27.9
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
100801	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.38
100802	NATURAL- MID ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT CLAY WITH GRAVEL.		0.38-0.58
100803	CUT OF NW-SE LINEAR.		1.30x0.50x0.40
100804	FILL OF LINEAR [1008-3] - MID GREYISH BROWN SANDY CLAY SILTWITH SPARSE-OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		..

Trench No.:	1010	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NE-SW	Ground level (mOD):	26.83
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
101001	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- DARK BROWN SANDY SILT WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.50
101002	NATURAL- YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY SAND WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.50+

Trench No.:	1011	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NE-SW	Ground level (mOD):	26.09
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
101101	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- MID BROWN SILTY LOAM WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.35
101102	NATURAL- ORANGE BROWN CLAY SILT WITH RARE GRAVEL.		0.35+

Trench No.:	1012	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NE-SW	Ground level (mOD):	25.03
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
101201	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- MID-DARK BROWN SILTY LOAM WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.33
101202	NATURAL- MID ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL.		0.33+
101203	OVOID FEATURE- NOT FULLY EXPOSED.		1.50x2.00x1.20
101204	FILL OF [101203] MID BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL CHALK FLECKS AND SPARSE GRAVEL.		..

Trench No.:	1013	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NE-SW	Ground level (mOD):	23.69
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
101301	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- VERY DARK BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.36
101302	NATURAL- MID ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL.		0.36+

Trench No.:	1014	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	24.15
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
101401	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.34
101402	NATURAL- LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL.		0.34+

Trench No.:	1015	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	25.4
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
101501	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- MID-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY LOAM WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.35
101502	NATURAL- MID-LIGHT BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.35+
101503	FILL OF LINEAR [101504] - LIGHT ORANGE BROWN SILTY SAND WITH SPARSE GRAVEL.		Augered to 0.50
101504	CUT OF LINEAR- SLIGHTLY IRREGULAR, NOT FULLY EXCAVATED, RUNNING E-W WITH STEEP SIDES,BASE UNKNOWN.		1.10x0.50x0.50
101505	CUT OF LINEAR- SHALLOW E-W RUNNING WITH GENTLE SIDES AND FLAT BASE.		1.25x0.50x0.13
101506	FILL OF [101505] LIGHT ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		..

Trench No.:	1016	Dimensions (m):	2 No. 12.5x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	25.98
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
101601	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-MID-DARK BROWN SILTY LOAM WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.34
101602	NATURAL- MID –DARK ORANGE BROWN CLAY SILTS WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.34+

Trench No.:	1017	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	26.82
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
101701	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- VERY DARK BROWN SILTY LOAM WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.35
101702	NATURAL- DARK ORANGE BROWN CLAY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL		0.35+
101703	CUT OF LINEAR- N-S RUNNING, MODERATE SIDES AND CONCAVE BASE.		0.44x0.50x0.16
101704	FILL OF LINEAR [101703] – DARK GREYISH BROWN CLAY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		..

Trench No.:	1018	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	27.26
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
101801	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- VERY DARK BROWN / BLACK SILTY LOAM WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.36
101802	NATURAL- DARK ORANGE BROWN CLAY SILT WITH COMMON GRAVEL.		0.36+

Trench No.:	1019	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NE-SW	Ground level (mOD):	26.9
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
101901	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- VERY DARK BROWN SILTY LOAM WITH COMMON GRAVEL.		0.00-0.34
101902	NATURAL- DARK ORANGE BROWN CLAY SILT WITH FRQUENT GRAVEL.		0.34+

Trench No.:	1020	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NE-SW	Ground level (mOD):	26.55
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
102001	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- VERY DARK BROWN /BLACK SILTY LOAM WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.35
102002	NATURAL- DARK ORANGE BROWN CLAY SILT WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.35+

Trench No.:	1021	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NE-SW	Ground level (mOD):	25.85
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
102101	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- MID-DARK BROWN SILTY LOAM WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.36
102102	NATURAL- MID-DARK ORANGE BROWN CLAY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL.		0.36+

Trench No.:	1022	Dimensions (m):	28x1.8
Alignment:	NE-SW	Ground level (mOD):	25.37
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
102201	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- VERY DARK BROWN/BLACK SILTY LOAM WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.40
102202	SUB SOIL- MID-DARK ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.40-0.86
102203	NATURAL- PALE-MID ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.86+
102204	CUT OF LINEAR- GENTLE SIDES WITH FLAT BASE.		1.40x0.70x0.24
102205	FILL OF LINEAR [102205] - MID BROWN SANDY SILT WITH RARE GRAVEL.		..
102207	CUT OF PARTIALLY SEEN FEATURE- POSSIBLY SUB SQUARE BUT HEAVILY TRUNCATED. SUGGESTED FIRE PIT.		0.25x0.90x0.35
102208	FILL OF [102207]- BLACK CHARCOAL RICH SANDY SILT WITH RARE GRAVEL.		..
102209	CUT OF HEARTH- OVOID WITH GENTLE SIDES AND FLAT BASE.		1.50x0.50x0.25
102210	FILL OF [102210]- MID ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT WITH HEAT AFFECTED GRAVEL AND FIRED CLAY.		1.30x0.50x0.25
102211	CUT OF LINEAR-NOT FULLY EXPOSED BUT APPEARS TO BE VERY LARGE.		0.60x<4.00x0.70 (augered)
102212	FILL OF LINEAR [102211]- MID-DARK GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL		..
102213	FILL OF [102209]- PALE ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT.		0.60x0.25x0.20
102214	FILL OF [102207]- MIX OF ORANGE BROWN AND BLACK SANDY SILT WITH RARE GRAVEL.		0.25x0.45x0.10
102215	CUT OF STAKE HOLE.		0.10x0.25
102216	FILL OF STAKE HOLE [102215] - BLACK SANDY SILT.		..
102217	FILL OF [102207] SAME AS (102214)		0.25x0.45x0.11
102218	MODERN FEATURE WHICH TRUNCATES [102207]		0.70x0.60x0.80
102219	FILL OF [102211]- MID GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		
102220	CUT OF NE-SW LINEAR- FAIRLY STEEP SIDES-NOT FULLY EXCAVATED.		0.50x1.90x0.54 (augered)
102221	FILL OF LINEAR[102220]-MID-DARK REDDISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.50x1.90x0.54 (augered)
102222	CUT OF NE-SW LINEAR-FAIRLY STEEP SIDES NOT FULLY EXCAVATED.		0.50x1.70x0.38 (augered)
102223	FILL OF LINEAR[102222]-MID-DARK REDDISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		..

Trench No.:	1023	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NE-SW	Ground level (mOD):	24.51
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
102301	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.34
102302	NATURAL- LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN WITH RARE GRAVEL.		0.34-0.67

Trench No.:	1024	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NE-SW	Ground level (mOD):	23.58
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
102401	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- MID –DARK BROWN SILTY LOAM WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL .		0.00-0.29
102402	NATURAL- MID ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL.		0.29+

Trench No.:	1025	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	23.62
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
102501	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.40
102502	NATURAL- LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH VERY FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.40+
102503	LINEAR LIKE FEATURE, NOT EXCAVATED, POSSIBLE NATURAL DIP IN LAND SURFACE.		2.00x3.30x0.60 (augered)
102504	FILL OF [102503]-ORANGE-GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		..

Trench No.:	1026	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	23.91
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
102601	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- VERY DARK BROWN/BLACK SILTY LOAM WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.36
102602	NATURAL- MID- DARK ORANGE BROWN WITH SPARSE GRAVEL.		0.36+

Trench No.:	1027	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	24.88
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
102701	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- DARK BROWN CLAY SILT WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.29
102702	NATURAL- MID ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.29+
102703	FILL OF POST HOLE [102704]- MID GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT.		0.50x0.11
102704	CUT OF POST HOLE.		..
102705	CUT OF POST HOLE- PARTIALLY SEEN NOT EXCAVATED.		
102706	FILL OF POST HOLE [102705] - NOT EXCAVATED, AS (102703).		
102707	CUT OF POST HOLE-NOT EXCAVATED.		
102708	FILL OF POST HOLE [102707] -NOT EXCAVATED.		

Trench No.:	1028	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	25.78
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
102801	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- VERY DARK BROWN/BLACK SLITY LOAM WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.33
102802	NATURAL- MID ORANGE BROWN CLAY SILT WITH PATCHES OF DENSE GRAVEL.		0.33+

Trench No.:	1029	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8

Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	26.19
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
102901	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.41
102902	NATURAL- ORANGE BROWN SILTY SAND WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.41+

Trench No.:	1030	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	**NW-SE**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**26.36**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
103001	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.30
103002	NATURAL- MID ORANGE GREY BROWN SILTY SAND WITH ABUNDANT GRAVEL.		0.68+
103003	GRAVE CUT- UNEXCAVATED.		1.5x1.75
103004	FILL OF GRAVE [103003], UNEXCAVATED.		..
103005	MID ORANGEY BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL. COLLUVIAL SUBSOIL		0.30-0.48
103006	DARK GREYISH-ORANGEY BROWN SILTY SANDY CLAY. COLLUVIAL SUBSOIL		0.48-0.68

Trench No.:	1031	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**26.31**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
103101	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- VERY DARK BROWN SILTY LOAM WITH COMMON GRAVEL.		0.00-0.32
103102	NATURAL- DARK ORANGE BROWN SILTY SAND WITH COMMON GRAVEL.		0.32+
103103	SPREAD OF MID ORANGE /GREYISH BROWN SILTY SAND WITH COMMON GRAVEL, POSSIBLY NATURAL DEPOSIT, NOT EXCAVATED.		2.0x2.0
103104	CUT OF SMALL OVOID FEATURE WITHIN AREA OF SAXON CEMETARY, POSSIBLY CREMATION OR POST HOLE. NOT EXCAVATED.		0.45x0.30
103105	FILL OF [103104]- BLACK SANDY SILT WITH COMMON GRAVEL AND CHARCOAL.		..
103106	CUT OF LINEAR-E-W WITH STEEP-MODERATE SIDES AND FLAT BASE.		2.00x0.66x0.16
103107	FILL OF LINEAR[103106]-MID-DARK GREYISH BROWN WITH ABUNDANT GRAVEL.		..
103108	CUT OF POSSIBLE LINEAR-E-W, NOT EXCAVATED.		2.00x1.00
103109	FILL OF [103108]- DARK ORANGE BROWN SILTY SAND WITH COMMON GRAVEL. NOT CLEARLY DEFINED, UNEXCAVATED.		..

Trench No.:	1032	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**25.73**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
103201	ACTIVE PLOUGH- DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.36
103202	NATURAL- MID ORANGE BROWN SILTY SAND.		0.55+
103203	CUT OF SMALL PIT/POST HOLE.		0.50x0.20
103204	FILL OF [103203]- MID-DARK GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		..
103205	POSSIBLE TREE HOLE, UNEXCAVATED.		
103206	FILL OF [103205].		

103207	SPREAD OF POSSIBLE OCCUPATION SOILS-MID-DARK GREYISH ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL, UNEXCAVATED.	3.45x2.00
103208	MID GREYISH -ORANGE BROWN SILTY SAND. COLLUVIAL SUBSOIL	0.36-0.55

Trench No.:	**1033**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**25.27**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
103301	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY LOAM WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.35
103302	NATURAL- LIGHT-MID YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.35+
103303	CUT OF E-W LINEAR WITH MODERATE SIDES AND CONCAVE BASE.		0.45x0.74x0.16
103304	FILL OF LINEAR[103303]-LIGHT-MID GREYISH BROWN SANDY CLAY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		..
103305	CUT OF E-W LINEAR WITH MODERATE SIDES AND CONCAVE BASE.		0.45x0.86x0.22
103306	FILL OF LINEAR[103305]- MID-DARK GREYISH BROWN SANDY CLAY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		..

Trench No.:	**1034**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**24.78**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
103401	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-VERY DARK BROWN SILTY LOAM WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.32
103402	NATURAL-MID ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL.		0.32+
103403	CUT OF E-W LINEAR- MODERATE SIDES AND FLAT BASE.		0.45x0.90x0.15
103404	FILL OF LINEAR[103403]- PALE GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL.		..

Trench No.:	**1035**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**23.83**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
103501	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-VERY DARK BROWN SILTY LOAM WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.33
103502	DARK ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. SUBSOIL		0.33-0.8.
103503	NATURAL- MID ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.80+
103504	CUT OF NE-SW LINEAR- STEEP SIDES AND FLAT BASE.		0.50x0.77x0.16
103505	FILL OF LINEAR[103504]- MID GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL.		..

Trench No.:	**1036**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**23.01**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
103601	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.38
103602	NATURAL- YELLOWISH ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL.		0.38+

Trench No.:	1037	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NE-SW	Ground level (mOD):	22.29
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
103701	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.36
103702	NATURAL- LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH MODERATE GRAVEL.		0.36+
103703	CUT OF TREE HOLE. UNEXCAVATED.		--
103704	FILL OF [103703].		--
103705	CUT OF POSSIBLE HEDGEROW/TRACKWAY, PROBABLY ASSOCIATED WITH [103703], UNEXCAVATED.		3.0-4.0
103706	MIXED DEPOSIT OF GREYISH /ORANGE BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL. TOP FILL OF [103705] UNEXCAVATED.		3.0-4.0

Trench No.:	1038	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NWN-SES	Ground level (mOD):	21.83
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
103801	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.54
103802	NATURAL- LIGHT ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.54+

Trench No.:	1039	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	21.77
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
103901	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- VERY DARK BROWN SILTY LOAM WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.40
103902	NATURAL- MID ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT WITH LARGE PATCHES OF GRAVEL.		0.40+

Trench No.:	1040	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	22.27
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
104001	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.36
104002	NATURAL- MID ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT CLAY WITH SPARSE GRAVEL.		0.36+

Trench No.:	1041	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	23.9
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
104101	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.36
104102	NATURAL- MID ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT CLAY WITH VERY FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.36+

Trench No.:	1042	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	24.45
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
104201	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.36
1042	NATURAL- MID ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.36+

Trench No.:	1043	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	24.72
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
104301	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.28
104302	NATURAL- MID ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.28+

Trench No.:	1044	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	25.59
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
104401	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH COMMON GRAVEL.		0.00-0.35
104402	NATURAL- MID-DARK ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT CLAY WITH COMMON GRAVEL.		0.35+
104403	POSSIBLE GRAVE CUT- FE SIGNAL- UNEXCAVATED		1.5x0.90
104404	TOP FILL OF [104403] MID GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL, NOT EXCAVATED.		..
104405	PROBABLE E-W LINEAR- UNEXCAVATED.		2.5x0.75
104406	TOP FILL OF [104405]-MID ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL, NOT EXCAVATED.		..
104407	PROBABLE N-S LINEAR – UNEXCAVATED.		
104408	TOP FILL OF [104407]-MID GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		
104409	PROBABLE GRAVE CUT – TRUNCATES [104407]- NOT EXCAVATED.		0.95x0.60
104410	TOP FILL OF [104409]- MID GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL.		..
104411	RECTILINEAR FEATURE. UNEXCAVATED.		0.80x1.00+-
104412	FILL OF [104411]-MID GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH VERY FREQUENT GRAVEL, NOT EXCAVATED.		..
104413	MODERN LAND DRAIN , NOT RECORDED.		
104414	FILL OF [104414].		
104415	PROBABLE GRAVE CUT- NOT EXCAVATED- BONE AND FE OBJECT RECORDED.		2.00x0.40+-
104416	FILL OF [104415]- MID GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH VERY FREQUENT GRAVEL, NOT EXCAVATED.		..

Trench No.:	1045	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	25.8
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
104501	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.36
104502	NATURAL- MID-LIGHT ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT CLAY WITH ABUNDANT GRAVEL.		0.36+
104503	CUT OF GRAVE-UNEXCAVATED , FE & OTHER METAL OBJECTS DETECTED WITHIN FILL.		
104504	FILL OF GRAVE [104503]-UNEXCAVATED.		

Trench No.:	1046	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	25.2
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
104601	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.32
104602	NATURAL- LIGHT ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.32+
104603	FILL OF GRAVE –RE-DEPOSITED NATURAL, TWO AREAS OF FERROUS OBJECTS, NOT EXCAVATED.		1.9x1.1
104604	CUT OF GRAVE [104603] - NOT EXCAVATED.		1.9x1.1
104605	FILL OF [104606] CU ALLOY FITTING RETRIEVED. NOT EXCAVATED.		
104606	CUT OF POSSIBLE GRAVE/ASSOCIATED FEATURE, RE-DEPOSITED NATURAL. NOT EXCAVATED.		uncertain

Trench No.:	1047	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NE-SW	Ground level (mOD):	24.56
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
104701	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.34
104702	NATURAL- MID ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.34+

Trench No.:	1048	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NE-SW	Ground level (mOD):	24.17
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
104801	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL- VERY DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.33
104802	NATURAL- LIGHT ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.33+
104803	SHALLOW TREE HOLE		--
104804	FILL OF [104803] DISTURBED NATURAL.		--

Trench No.:	1049	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NE-SW	Ground level (mOD):	23.76
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
104901	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.35
104902	NATURAL- LIGHT ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.35+
104903	CUT OF CIRCULAR FEATURE WITH SHALLOW SIDES AND FLAT BASE.		4.10x0.17
104904	FILL OF [104903]-MID GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT FREQUENT GRAVEL AND CHALK FLECKS.		..

Trench No.:	1050	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NE-SW	Ground level (mOD):	22.16
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
105001	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.32
105002	NATURAL- LIGHT ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.32+
105003	CUT OF NE-SW LINEAR, SHALLOW SIDES AND FLAT BASE.		

105004	FILL OF [105003] MID GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT AND SPARSE GRAVEL.	
105005	CUT OF N-S LINEAR, SHALLOW SIDES AND GRADUAL SLOPING BASE.	2.00x0.95x0.19
105006	FILL OF [105005] MID GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.	..
105007	OVAL/SUB-ROUNDED FEATURE WITH STEEP SIDES AND FLAT/CONCAVE BASE.	0.90x0.60x0.10
105008	FILL OF [105007]- MID GREYISH BROWN ASHY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL CHARCOAL AND FIRE DAMAGED GRAVEL, PROBABLY HEARTH MATERIAL.	..
105009	CUT OF CIRCULAR FEATURE WITH SHALLOW/STEEP SIDES AND FLAT BASE.	0.37x0.11
105010	FILL OF [105009]- MID- DARK BROWN SANDY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL.	,,

Trench No.:	**1052**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**20.63**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
105201	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.2
105202	NATURAL- LIGHT ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL. COLLUVIUM.		0.2-0.4+

Trench No.:	**1053**	**Dimensions (m):**	**22.5x1.8**
Alignment:	**E-W**	**Ground level (mOD):**	
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
105301	MODERN OVERBURDEN OF MADE GROUND WITH ABUNDANT MODERN DEBRIS AND RUBBLE		0.00-0.65
105302	NATURAL- LIGHT ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL. COLLUVIUM.		0.65+

Trench No.:	**1054**	**Dimensions (m):**	**24x1.8**
Alignment:	**NW-SE**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**18.78**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
105401	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.3
105402	NATURAL- LIGHT ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL. COLLUVIUM.		0.5+
105403	MADE GROUND – MID-GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY. VERY DISTURBED. MODERN LEVELLING DEPOSIT		0.3-05

Trench No.:	**1055**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NW-SE**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**20.13**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
105501	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.4
105502	NATURAL- LIGHT ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT CLAY WITH FREQUENT PATCHES OF GRAVEL.		0.46+
105503	SUBSOIL – MID ORANGE/GREYISH BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. COLLUVIUM.		0.4-0.46
105504	CUT OF POSTHOLE		0.25x0.11
105505	MID-LIGHT GREY SANDY SILT; OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. SINGLE FILL OF POSTHOLE [105504]		--
105506	CUT OF POSTHOLE – UNEXCAVATED		--

105507	MID-LIGHT GREY SANDY SILT; OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. FILL OF POSTHOLE [105506]	--
105508	CUT OF POSTHOLE – UNEXCAVATED	--
105509	MID-LIGHT GREY SANDY SILT; OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. FILL OF POSTHOLE [105508]	--

Trench No.:	**1056**	**Dimensions (m):**	**18.5x1.8**
Alignment:	**NW-SE**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**21.15**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
105601	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.26
105602	SUBSOIL – MID/DARK ORANGEY BROWN CLAYEY SILT, SPARSE CHALK, CHARCOAL AND BURNT CLAY FLECKS. OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. COLLUVIUM.		0.26-0.5
105603	NATURAL – MID-ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT CLAY. OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.5+
105604	CUT OF NW-SE LINEAR, POSSIBLY CURVILINEAR. SHALLOW CONCAVE BASE AND SLOPING SIDES.		0.4x0.6x0.11
105605	MID-DARK BROWN CLAYEY SILT. SINGLE SILTING FILL OF LINEAR [105604]		0.11
105606	CUT OF IRREGULAR NW-SE LINEAR. UNEXCAVATED BUT AUGERED TO DEPTH.		0.4x 0.3-0.5x0.07
105607	MID-DARK BROWN CLAYEY SILT. FILL OF LINEAR [105606]		0.07

Trench No.:	**1057**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NW-SE**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**22.4**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
105701	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.29
105702	NATURAL – MID ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL FLINT GRAVEL AND GRAVEL PATCHES. BIOTURBATION IN EVIDENCE.		0.29-0.5+
105703	CUT OF SHALLOW N-S LINEAR. FLAT BASE, IRREGULAR SLOPING SIDES		2.0x1.35x0.37
105704	MID ORANGE/GREY BROWN SANDY SILT. OCCASIONAL FLINT PEBBLES. SINGLE SILTING FILL OF DITCH [105703]		0.37

Trench No.:	**1058**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NW-SE**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**23.97**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
105801	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.35
105802	SUBSOIL – MID ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT, OCCASIONAL CHALK FLECKS.		0.35-0.45
105803	NATURAL – LIGHT ORANGE/YELLOW BROWN SANDY CLAY. BRICKEARTH		0.45+

Trench No.:	**1059**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**25x1.8**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**24.0**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
105901	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.45
105902	NATURAL – MID ORANGE BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. BIOTURBATION IN EVIDENCE. COLLUVIUM.		0.81+

105903	COLLUVIAL SUBSOIL SIMILAR TO 105902 BUT DARKER, MORE GREYISH AND WITH OCCASIONAL CHALK FLECKS.	0.45-0.81
105904	LIGHT GREYISH BROWN SILTY SAND WITH CHARCOAL FLECKS AND SPARSE GRAVEL. FILL OF POSTHOLE [105905]	0.5x0.21
105905	CUT OF POSTHOLE	0.5x0.21
105906	ORANGE BROWN SILTY SAND WITH CHARCOAL FLECKS AND SPARSE GRAVEL. FILL OF POSTHOLE [105907].	0.5x0.16
105907	CUT OF POSTHOLE	0.5x0.16
105908	CHARCOAL-RICH SILTY SAND FILL. BURNT POSTPIPE WITHIN [105905]	0.2x0.2

Trench No.:	**1060**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NW-SE**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**24.44**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
106001	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.3
106002	NATURAL – MID ORANGE BROWN SILTY SAND WITH SPARSE FLINT GRAVEL		0.65+
106003	SUBSOIL – MID GREYISH/ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT. OCCASIONAL FLINT PEBBLES. BIOTURBATION IN EVIDENCE.		0.3-0.65

Trench No.:	**1061**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**23.73**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
106101	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.3
106102	NATURAL – MID ORANGE BROWN SILTY SAND WITH SPARSE FLINT GRAVEL. COLLUVIUM		0/3-0.68+
106103	SUB-CIRCULAR CUT, PRESUMED MODERN. UNEXCAVATED		0.7x0.5
106104	REDEPOSITED NATURAL AS 106102. TOP FILL OF [106103]		--

Trench No.:	**1062**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**24.14**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
106201	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.29
106202	NATURAL – LIGHT YELLOWISH-GREYISH BROWN SILTY SAND WITH ABUNDANT IRON PANNING AND OCCASIONAL GRAVEL		0.62+
106203	MID GREYISH-BROWN SILTY SAND WITH BIOTURBATION. COLLUVIAL SUBSOIL.		0.29-0.62

Trench No.:	**1063**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**23.75**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
106301	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.26
106302	NATURAL – MID-ORANGE BROWN SANDY SILT. FREQUENT GRAVEL. IRON PANNING IN EVIDENCE. COLLUVIUM.		0.52+

106303	MID-GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL. COLLUVIAL SUBSOIL.	0.26-0.52

Trench No.:	**1064**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**N-S**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**24.0**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
106401	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.31
106402	NATURAL – MID-GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH SPARSE FLINT PEBBLES. COLLUVIUM		0.68+
106403	MID-GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY. FREQUENT GRAVEL. BIOTURBATION IN EVIDENCE. DIFFUSE INTERFACE WITH 106402		0.31-0.68

Trench No.:	**1065**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**22.81**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
106501	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.4
106502	NATURAL - MID-ORANGEY BROWN SANDY SILT. SPARSE GRAVEL. COLLUVIUM.		0.4+
106503	CUT OF TREE HOLE – UNEXCAVATED		--
106504	REDEPOSITED COLLUVIUM. FILL OF TREE HOLE [106503]		--

Trench No.:	**1066**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**21.38**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
106601	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.37
106602	NATURAL – MID-ORANGEY BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH SPARSE GRAVEL		0.63+
106603	MID GREYISH ORANGEY BROWN SILTY CLAY, SPARSE GRAVEL. COLLUVIAL SUBSOIL.		`0.37-0.63
106604	CUT OF N-S LINEAR. FLAT BASE, CONCAVE SIDES, FLARING OUT TOWARDS THE TOP.		1.65x0.7x0.4
106605	MID ORANGEY BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL. SINGLE SILTING FILL OF [106604]		1.65x0.7x0.4

Trench No.:	**1067**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x.1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**20.09**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
106701	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.26
106702	NATURAL – MID ORANGEY BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH COMMON GRAVEL PATCHES		0.26+

Trench No.:	**1068**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x.1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**18.73**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
106801	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.3
106802	NATURAL – LIGHT ORANGEY BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL. COLLUVIUM		0.3+
106803	CUT OF TREE HOLE		1.8x0.6x0.65

106804	MID-GREYISH BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL, CHARCOAL AND FIRED CLAY FLECKS. SINGLE FILL OF TREE HOLE [106803]	1.8.x0.6x0.65
106805	CUT OF PIT OR TREE HOLE	1.4x0.4
106806	MID-GREYISH BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL AND CHARCOAL FLECKS. SINGLE FILL OF [106805]	1.4x0.4
106807	CUT OF PROBABLE HEDGEROW DISTURBANCE. UNEXCAVATED.	0.4x0.2
106808	TOP FILL OF CUT [106807]	0.4x0.2

Trench No.:	**1069**	**Dimensions (m):**	**23x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**17.95**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
106901	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.45
106902	NATURAL – MID ORANGEY BROWN SILTY SAND WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.74+
106903	MID GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT, HEAVILY DISTURBED, WITH ABUNDANT MODERN DEBRIS. MODERN LEVELLING LAYER.		0.45-0.74
106904	CUT OF N-S ALIGNED LINEAR. UNEXCAVATED. AUGERED FOR DEPTH.		3.5x0.5x0.3
106905	MOTTLED GREYISH-BROWN SILTY SAND; FREQUENT GRAVEL. TOP FILL OF LINEAR [106904]		3.5x0.5x0.3
106906	CUT OF N-S LINEAR. POSSIBLY ROBBED OUT WALL? FLATTISH SLOPING BASE, SUB-CONCAVE SIDES		1.05x0.8x0.4
106907	MID-GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL. ABUNDANT OYSTER, MUSSEL AND COCKLE SHELLS ONLY PRESENT IN TOP 0.1 OF FILL. SINGLE FILL OF LINEAR [106906]		0.4
106908	CUT OF POSSIBLE PIT, DISTURBED BY MODERN SERVICES		2.2x1.5x0.35+
106909	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY SAND WITH ABUNDANT GRAVEL. AUGERING TO FULL DEPTH NOT POSSIBLE DUE TO GRAVEL CONTENT		0.35

Trench No.:	**1070**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NW-SE**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**17.3**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
107001	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.5
107002	NATURAL – MID YELLOW-BROWN SILTY SAND WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL		0.8+
107003	MIXED MODERN LEVELLING LAYER – V. DISTURBED WITH DIFFUSE INTERFACES		0.5-0.8
107004	CUT OF POSTHOLE		0.4x0.1
107005	MID GREYISH-BROWN SILTY SAND WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. SINGLE FILL OF [107004]		0.4x0.1
107006	CUT OF POSTHOLE		0.32x0.3x0.08
107007	SINGLE FILL OF [107006]; SAME AS 107005		0.32x0.3x0.08
107008	CUT OF POSTHOLE		0.42x0.14
107009	SINGLE FILL OF [107008]; SAME AS 107005		

Trench No.:	1071	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	17.71
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
107101	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.4
107102	NATURAL – MID ORANGEY BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH ABUNDANT GRAVEL		0.5+
107103	LIGHT-ORANGEY BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. COLLUVIAL SUBSOIL		0.4-0.5

Trench No.:	1072	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	18.68
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
107201	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.4
107202	NATURAL – MID ORANGEY BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH COMMON PATCHES OF GRAVEL		0.4+

Trench No.:	1073	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	20.26
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
107301	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.25
107302	NATURAL – MID ORANGEY BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL		0.25+

Trench No.:	1074	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	21.62
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
107401	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.3
107402	NATURAL – LIGHT ORANGEY BROWN SILTY SANDS WITH FREQUENT IRON PANNING AND OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. COLLUVIUM		0.65+
107403	MID ORANGEY BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. COLLUVIAL SUBSOIL.		0.3-0.65

Trench No.:	1075	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	22.55
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
107501	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.3
107502	MID GREYISH BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. SUBSOIL		0.3-0.38
107503	NATURAL – MID ORANGE BROWN SANDY CLAY. BRICKEARTH		0.35-0.6+
107504	LIGHT ORANGEY BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. SINGLE FILL OF [107505]		3.3x0.3x0.1
107505	CUT OF N-S LINEAR. PROBABLE LAND DRAIN		3.3x0.3x0.1

Trench No.:	1076	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	23.36
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
107601	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.35

107602	NATURAL - MID ORANGEY BROWN SILT SAND WITH FREQUENT IRON PANNING AND OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.	1.03+
107603	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY SAND WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. BIOTURBATION IN EVIDENCE. COLLUVIAL SUBSOIL.	0.35-1.03
107604	CUT OF NW-SE LINEAR. UNEXCAVATED	3.3x0.8
107605	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY SAND. FILL OF LINEAR [107604]	3.3x0.8
107606	CUT OF N-S LINEAR. V. SHALLOW	2.2x0.7x0.18
107607	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY SAND. OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. SINGLE FILL OF DITCH [107606]	2.2x0.7x0.18

Trench No.:	**1077**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NW-SE**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**23.56**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
107701	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.32
107702	NATURAL – MID ORANGEY BROWN SILTY SAND. COLLUVIUM		0.6+
107703	MID ORANGEY-GREY BROWN SILTY SAND WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. BIOTURBATION IN EVIDENCE.		0.32-0.6
107704	CUT OF POSSIBLE CURVILINEAR DITCH ALIGNED N-S. FLAT BASE, E SIDE CONCAVE, W SIDE NEAR VERTICAL & FLARING OUT TOWARDS TOP		2x0.56x0.14
107705	LIGHT GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT. SINGLE FILL OF [107704]		2.x0.56x0.14

Trench No.:	**1078**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**23.02**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
107801	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-04
107802	NATURAL – LIGHT ORANGEY CLAYEY SILT. COLLUVIUM		0.4+

Trench No.:	**1079**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**22.93**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
107901	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.39
107902	NATURAL – LIGHT ORANGEY BROWN WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. COLLUVIUM		0.68+
107903	MID ORANGEY BROWN SANDY SILT WITH POCKETS OF WORKED FLINT.		0.39-0.68

Trench No.:	**1080**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NW-SE**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**22.66**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
108001	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-036
108002	NATURAL – LIGHT GREYISH BROWN SILTY SAND WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. COLLUVIUM		0.56+
108003	MID GREYISH-ORANGEY BROWN SANDY SILT. OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. BIOTURBATION IN EVIDENCE. COLLUVIAL SUBSOIL.		0.36-0.56

108004	CUT OF SLIGHTLY CURVED NE-SW DITCH. ROUNDED BASE, CONCAVE SIDES.	2x0.63x0.19
108005	LIGHT ORANGEY GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT. SINGLE FILL OF [108004]	2x0.63x0.19

Trench No.:	**1081**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**21.51**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
108101	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.34
108102	NATURAL – LIGHT ORANGEY BROWN SILTY SAND WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. BIOTURBATION IN EVIDENCE		0.57+
108103	MID ORANGE GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT. BIOTURBATION IN EVIDENCE. DIFFUSE INTERFACES. COLLUVIAL SUBSOIL.		0.34-0.57

Trench No.:	**1082**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**20.35**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
108201	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.24
108202	NATURAL - MID ORANGEY BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH COMMON PATCHES OF GRAVEL		0.24+
108203	CUT OF NE-SW LINEAR, PROBABLY MODERN LAND DRAIN. UNEXCAVATED.		2.2x0.2
108204	MID GREYISH BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. FILL OF [108203]		2.2x0.2
108205	CUT OF TREE THROW HOLE. UNEXCAVATED		1.5x0.8
108206	MID GREYISH BROWN CLAYEY SILT. MIXED. FILL OF TREE THROW HOLE [108205]		1.5x0.8

Trench No.:	**1083**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**18.95**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
108301	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.3
108302	NATURAL – MID ORANGEY BROWN CLAYEY SILT, FREQUENT GRAVELS		0.3+
108303	CUT OF NW-SE LINEAR. PROB MODERN LAND DRAIN. UNEXCAVATED		2.2x0.5
1080304	MID ORANGEY BROWN CLAYEY SILT. FILL OF [108303]		2.2x0.5

Trench No.:	**1084**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**17.83**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
108401	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.2
108402	NATURAL – MID ORANGEY BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.75+
108403	MID ORANGEY BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL AND CHALK FLECKS. COLLUVIAL SUBSOIL		0.2-0.75

Trench No.:	1085	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	E-W	Ground level (mOD):	18.37
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
108501	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.29
108502	SUBSOIL - MID ORANGEY BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. SUBSOIL		0.29-1.4
108503	NATURAL - LIGHT ORANGEY BROWN SILTY SAND WITH OCCASIONAL PATCHES OF GRAVEL.		1.4+

Trench No.:	1086	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	19.12
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
108601	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.3
108602	NATURAL – MID ORANGEY BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL		0.3+

Trench No.:	1088	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	21.5
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
108801	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.32
108802	NATURAL – MID ORANGEY BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. COLLUVIUM		0.32+

Trench No.:	1089	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	22.14
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
108901	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.25
108902	MID ORANGEY BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. SUBSOIL		0.25-0.4
108903	MID ORANGEY/YELLOWISHBROWN CLAYEY SAND WITH SPARSE GRAVEL. COLLUVIUM		0.4.-0.56
108904	NATURAL - LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH IRON PANNING AT UPPER INTERFACE		0.56+

Trench No.:	1090	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	22.62
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
109001	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.3
109002	NATURAL – MID ORANGEY BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. COLLUVIUM		0.3+
109003	MID ORANGEY BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL – SPREAD, POSSIBLY NATURAL. UNEXCAVATED		1x1
109004	CUT OF TREE HOLE		0.8x0.45
109005	MID ORANGEY BROWN SANDY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL. FILL OF [109004];		0.8x0.45
109006	CUT OF NE-SW DITCH RE-CUT.V. SHALLOW, ROUNDED BASE WITH CONCAVE SIDES		2x0.52x0.08
109007	MID ORANGEY BROWN SANDY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL. SINGLE FILL OF [109006]		2x0.52x0.08

109008	CUT OF NE-SW DITCH RE-CUT BY [109006]; V-SHAPED, SLIGHTLY FLARED AT TOP	2x1.3x0.047
109009	MID GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT. SINGLE FILL OF [109008]	2x1.3x0.47

Trench No.:	**1091**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**21.47**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
109101	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.35
109102	NATURAL – LIGHT ORANGE BROWN SILTY SAND WITH SPARSE GRAVEL. MOTTLED.		0.35-0.5+
109103	CUT OF NW-SE LINEAR; MODERN DRAINAGE DITCH		2x1.27x0.14
109104	MID GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. SINGLE FILL OF [109103]		2x1.27x0.14

Trench No.:	**1092**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**21.4**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
109201	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.2
109202	MID ORANGEY BROWN CLAYEY SILT. SUBSOIL		0.2-0.45
109203	MID YELLOWISH BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL. COLLUVIUM		0.45-0.0.6
109204	MID ORANGEY-BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. BRICKEARTH		0.6+
109205	N-S LINEAR. MODERN. UNEXCAVATED		2.5x0.5
109206	FILL OF MODERN LINEAR		2.5x0.5
109207	MID GREYISH-ORANGEY BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL CHARCOAL FLECKS. IRREGULAR SPREAD WITH WORKED AND BURNT FLINT		2x3

Trench No.:	**1093**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**21.27**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
109301	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.3
109302	NATURAL – MID YELLOWISH BROWN WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. COLLUVIUM		0.5+
109303	MID GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. DIFFUSE INTERFACES. BIOTURBATION IN EVIDENCE		0.3-0.5

Trench No.:	**1094**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**20.37**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
109401	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.2
109402	NATURAL – MID ORANGEY BROWN CLAYEY SILT		0.38+
109403	MID GREYISH BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH BIOTURBATION IN EVIDENCE – COLLUVIAL SUBSOIL		0.2-0.27
109404	MID GREYISH BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH ABUNDANT GRAVEL – COLLUVIAL LAYER		0.27-0.38

Trench No.:	1095	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NE-SW	Ground level (mOD):	19.06
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
109501	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.2
109502	NATURAL – MID ORANGEY BROWN CLAYEY SILT – BRICKEARTH – BIOTURBATION IN EVIDENCE		0.45
109503	LIGHT ORANGEY BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL – BIOTURBATION IN EVIDENCE		0.15-0.5

Trench No.:	1096	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NE-SW	Ground level (mOD):	18.04
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
109602	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.35
109602	SUBSOIL – MID GREYISH BROWN CLAYEY SILT		0.35-0.47
109603	MID YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL; UPPER FILL OF [109605]		2.5x0.5x0.19
109604	DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL – LOWER FILL OF [109605]		2.5x0.6x0.08
109605	CUT OF SLIGHTLY CURVED E-W DITCH. ROUNDED BASE, CONCAVE SIDES		2.5x0.6x0.27

Trench No.:	1097	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	18.28
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
109701	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.3
109702	NATURAL – MID ORANGEY BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL. COLLUVIUM		0.3-1.0
109703	NATURAL - MID REDDISH ORANGE CLAYEY SILT WITH RARE GRAVEL. BRICKEARTH		1.0m+

Trench No.:	1098	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	18.04
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
109801	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.4
109802	NATURAL – MID ORANGEY BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH SPARSE GRAVEL		0.52+
109803	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. BIOTURBATION IN EVIDENCE. COLLUVIAL SUBSOIL		0.4.-0.52

Trench No.:	1099	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NW-SE	Ground level (mOD):	20.09
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
109901	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.28
109902	NATURAL – LIGHT YELLOW SILTY SAND WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. COLLUVIUM		0.52-0.57+
109903	MID GREYISH YELLOW SILT SAND. FREQUENT TREE DISTURBANCES. COLLUVIAL SUBSOIL		0.28-0.52

109904	CUT OF IRREGULAR LINEAR, POSSIBLY TREE-DISTURBED DITCH IN NE-SW ALIGNMENT. SMALL ROUND BASE, STRAIGHT SIDES AT 45 DEGREE ANGLES	2x0.65x0.28
109905	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTS SAND WITH SPARSE CHALK LUMPS AND FLECKS. SINGLE FILL OF [109904]	2x0x0.65x0.28

Trench No.:	**1100**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NW-SE**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**20.82**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
110001	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.3
110002	NATURAL – MID ORANGEY BROWN SANDY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL. COLLUVIUM		0.3+
110003	CUT OF E-W ALIGNED GULLY, POSS CURVILINEAR. ROUNDED BASE, CONCAVE SIDES		3.5x0.17x0.006
110004	SINGLE FILL OF [110003]		3.5x0.17x0.006

Trench No.:	**1101**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NW-SE**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**20.69**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
110101	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.3
110102	NATURAL – LIGHT YELLOWISH SILTY SAND WITH FREQUENT IRON PANNING AND SPARSE GRAVEL		0.3-0.5+

Trench No.:	**1102**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**19.79**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
110201	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.4
110202	NATURAL – MID BROWNISH ORANGE SANDY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL. COLLUVIUM		0.4+
110203	CUT OF POSTHOLE		0.3x0.5
110204	DARK GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT. MIXED. FILL OF [110203]		0.3x0.5

Trench No.:	**1103**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**18.9**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
110301	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.45
110302	NATURAL – MID ORANGEY BROWN SILTY SAND WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. COLLUVIUM		0.65-0.79+
110303	MID GREYISH ORANGEY BROWN SANDY SILT. BIOTURBATION IN EVIDENCE. COLLUVIAL SUBSOIL		0.45-0.65

Trench No.:	**1104**	**Dimensions (m):**	**18x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**18.36**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
110401	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.4
110402	MID ORANGEY BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. BIOTURBATION IN EVIDENCE		0.45-0.56+

110403	MID ORANGEY BROWN SILTY CLAY. OCCASIONAL TREE DISTURBANCES	0.4-0.45

Trench No.:	**1105**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NW-SE**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**18.75**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
110501	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.28
110502	NATURAL – LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY SAND WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. COLLUVIUM		0.54-0.72+
110503	MID GREYISH ORANGEY BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL CONCENTRATED AT UPPER INTERFACE. COLLUVIAL SUBSOIL		0.28.-0.54

Trench No.:	**1106**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**18.57**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
110601	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.35
110602	MID YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. COLLUVIAL SUBSOIL		0.35-0.65
110603	NATURAL - MID YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY SAND. SOME TREE DISTURBANCES		0.65+

Trench No.:	**1108**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NW-SE**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**15.08**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
110801	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.28
110802	MID ORANGEY BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. COLLUVIAL SUBSOIL		0.28-0.34
110803	DARK GREENISH BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. PROBABLY QUARRY BACKFILL. FILL OF [110809]		0.34-0.54
110804	NATURAL – CHALK BEDROCK OVERLAIN BY PATCHES OF MID REDDISH BROWN CLAY – REMAINS OF CHALK BEDROCK AND BRICKEARTH SUBSOIL TRUNCATED BY LARGE-SCALE ACTIVITY, PROBABLY QUARRYING		0.79+
110805	CUT OF GULLY IN APPROX. N-S ALIGNMENT. MEANDERING. POSS TRUNCATED BY QUARRYING ACTIVITY; FLATTISH BASE, STRAIGHT SIDES AT 30 DEGREE ANGLES, SLIGHTLY FLARED		4.5x0.4x0.15
110806	MID GREYISH BROWN CLAYEY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL. SINGLE FILL OF [110805]		4.5x0.4x0.15
110807	CUT OF MODERN PIPE TRENCH ALIGNED N-S. UNEXCAVATED		4x0.5
110808	FILL OF MODERN PIPE TRENCH		4x0.5
110809	LINEAR, APPARENTLY CONTEMPORARY WITH [110810] SINCE BOTH FILLED WITH 110803. PROBABLY TRUNCATION CAUSED BY QUARRYING ACTIVITY (WHEEL RUT?). ROUNDED BASE, CAONCAVE SIDES		0.23
110810	HOLLOW OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN. UNEXCAVATED. AUGERED TO DEPTH		0.38

Trench No.:	1112	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NE-SW	Ground level (mOD):	13.8
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
111201	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-0.5
111202	CUT OF EXPANSIVE QUARRY PIT INTO CHALK BEDROCK, NOT FULLY EXPOSED OR EXCAVATED		12.0+x7.5+ Excavated to 2.0m, augered to 2.7m
111203	DARK GREENISH BROWN SILTY CLAY. FILL OF [111202]		0.05
111204	CHALK SLUMP IN QUARRY PIT [111202]		0.12
111205	DARK GREENISH BROWN SILTY CLAY. FILL OF [111202]		0.16
111206	DARK GREENISH BROWN SILTY CLAY AND CHALK RUBBLE. FILL OF [111202]		0.2
111207	AS 111203. FILL OF [111202]		0.3
111208	MID BROWN SILTY CLAY. FILL OF [111202]		0.1
111209	CHALK RUBBLE. FILL OF [111202]		0.4
111210	MID REDDISH BROWN SILTY CLAY. FILL OF [111202]		0.1
111211	AS 111206. FILL OF [111202]		0.1
111212	AS 111210. FILL OF [111202]		1.2

Trench No.:	1114	Dimensions (m):	20x1.8
Alignment:	NE-SW	Ground level (mOD):	24.89
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
111401	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.		0.00-036
111402	MID ORANGEY BROWN SANDY SILT WITH SPARSE GRAVEL. COLLUVIAL SUBSOIL		0.36-0.65
111403	NATURAL – LIGHT YELLOWISH-ORANGEY BROWN SANDY CLAY WITH SPARSE GRAVEL.		0.65+
111404	N-S LINEAR, PARTIALLY EXCAVATED.		2x1.5x0.27
111405	MID YELLOWISH BROWN CLAYEY SILT. UPPER FILL OF [111404]		2x1.5x0.27
111406	NW-SE ALIGNED LINEAR. V. SHALLOW, FLAT, SLOPES TO W		2x0.5x0.1
111407	MID YELLOWISH BROWN CLAYEY SILT. SINGLE FILL OF [111406]		2x0.5x0.1
111408	ASSUMED CORNER OF ENCLOSURE. UNEXCAVATED BUT AUGERED TO DEPTH		7.5x2x0.47-0.51
111409	N-S ALIGNED LINEAR. UNEXCAVATED. AUGERED TO DEPTH		3.5x1.0x0.4
111410	N-S ALIGNED LINEAR. UNEXCAVATED.		3.5x1.0
111411	TOP FILL OF [111409]		3.5x1.0x0.4
111412	TOP FILL OF [111410]		3.5x1.0
111413	N-S ALIGNED LINEAR. FLAT BASE AND SIDES, SLOPES TO W		3x1.2x0.12
111414	SINGLE FILL OF LINEAR [111413]		3x1.2x0.12

Trench No.:	1123	Dimensions (m):	25x1.8
Alignment:	NE-SW	Ground level (mOD):	26.13
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
112301	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH ABUNDANT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.4

112302	NATURAL – LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY SAND	0.6+
112303	MID ORANGEY-GREY BROWN CLAYEY SIT WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL	0.4-0.6
112304	CUT OF E-W ALIGNED PROBABLE INHUMATION. UNEXCAVATED	1.5x0.5
112305	MID GREYISH ORANGEY BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL FILL OF GRAVE CUT [112304]	1.5x0.5
112306	CUT OF E-W ALIGNED PROBABLE INHUMATION. UNEXCAVATED	1.3x0.75
112307	MID GREYISH ORANGEY BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL. FILL OF GRAVE CUT [112306]	1.3x0.75
112308	CUT OF E-W ALIGNED PROBABLE INHUMATION. UNEXCAVATED	1.5x1.2
112309	MID GREYISH ORANGEY BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL. FILL OF GRAVE CUT [112308]	1.5x1.2
112310	SMALL PIT WITH CHARCOAL-RICH FILL. POSSIBLE CREMATION BURIAL. UNEXCAVATED	0.6x0.6
112311	DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT GRAVEL. HIGH CHARCOAL CONTENT. FILL OF [112310]	0.6x0.6

Trench No.:	**1124**	**Dimensions (m):**	**25x1.8**
Alignment:	**NE-SW**	**Ground level (mOD):**	**24.98**
Context	**Description**		**Depth (mBGL)**
112401	ACTIVE PLOUGH SOIL-DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH ABUNDANT GRAVEL.		0.00-0.33
112402	NATURAL – LIGHTISH YELLOW SANDY SILT CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. COLLUVIUM AT WESTERN EXTENT OF TRENCH		0.54+
112403	MID ORANGEY-BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL. COLLUVIAL SUBSOIL		0.33-0.52
112404	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH ABUNDANT GRAVEL AND IRON PANNING. COLLUVIUM LAYERS CUT BY ARCH. FEATURES		0.52-0.54
112405	CUT OF SMALL PIT. FLAT BASE, STRAIGHT SIDES AT 60 DEGREES. SLOPES TO E		0.7x0.24
112406	DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH SPARSE GRAVEL AND ABUNDANT CHARCOAL. SINGLE FILL OF [112405]		0.7x0.24
112407	CUT OF SMALL PIT. ROUNDED BASE AND CONCAVE SIDES		0.8x0.19
112408	DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH SPARSE GRAVEL AND ABUNDANT CHARCOAL. SINGLE FILL OF [112407]		0.8x0.19

APPENDIX 5

Wood identification

By Rowena Gale

Introduction

A sample of desiccated wood fragments associated with a copper alloy Saxon purse clasp was examined for species identification and to determine whether the wood was likely to have originated from part of the purse.

Method

The wood fragments were small and structurally very collapsed. Since it was not possible prepare thin sections from the wood, the surfaces of the wood were examined using incident light. Freshly exposed transverse and longitudinal surfaces were supported in sand and examined using a Nikon Labophot-2 microscope at magnifications up to x400. The structure was matched to reference material of modern wood.

Result

Trench 1047 (104605)

The sample consisted of thin slivers of wood and bark. Four fragments of wood (about 10mm wide) were identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.) heartwood from large-wood. Some slivers of wood were too degraded to identify. The (unidentified) bark appeared to be of two types: thin, smooth pieces probably from very narrow stems or roots and thicker, coarser pieces from larger wood.

Comments

The bark fragments seem very unlikely to have been part of the purse and probably represent the remains of long decayed roots or narrow stems. The oak slivers were more difficult to assess and an origin from a component of the clasp or purse frame (if of that type) can not be ruled out although, conversely, they could represent fallen tree debris. There was no evidence of mineral replaced wood in the fragments examined, which could indicate little or no direct contact between the wood and the copper alloy clasp.

Depending on the size and type of purse, a fine grained wood such as maple, birch or holly, rather than the coarse grained oak wood, would seem a more likely choice for its construction. This suggestion does not, of course, preclude the use of oak for such purposes but, on balance, there is probably insufficient evidence from the sample to validate the oak as originating from part of the purse.

APPENDIX 6

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By Rowena Gale

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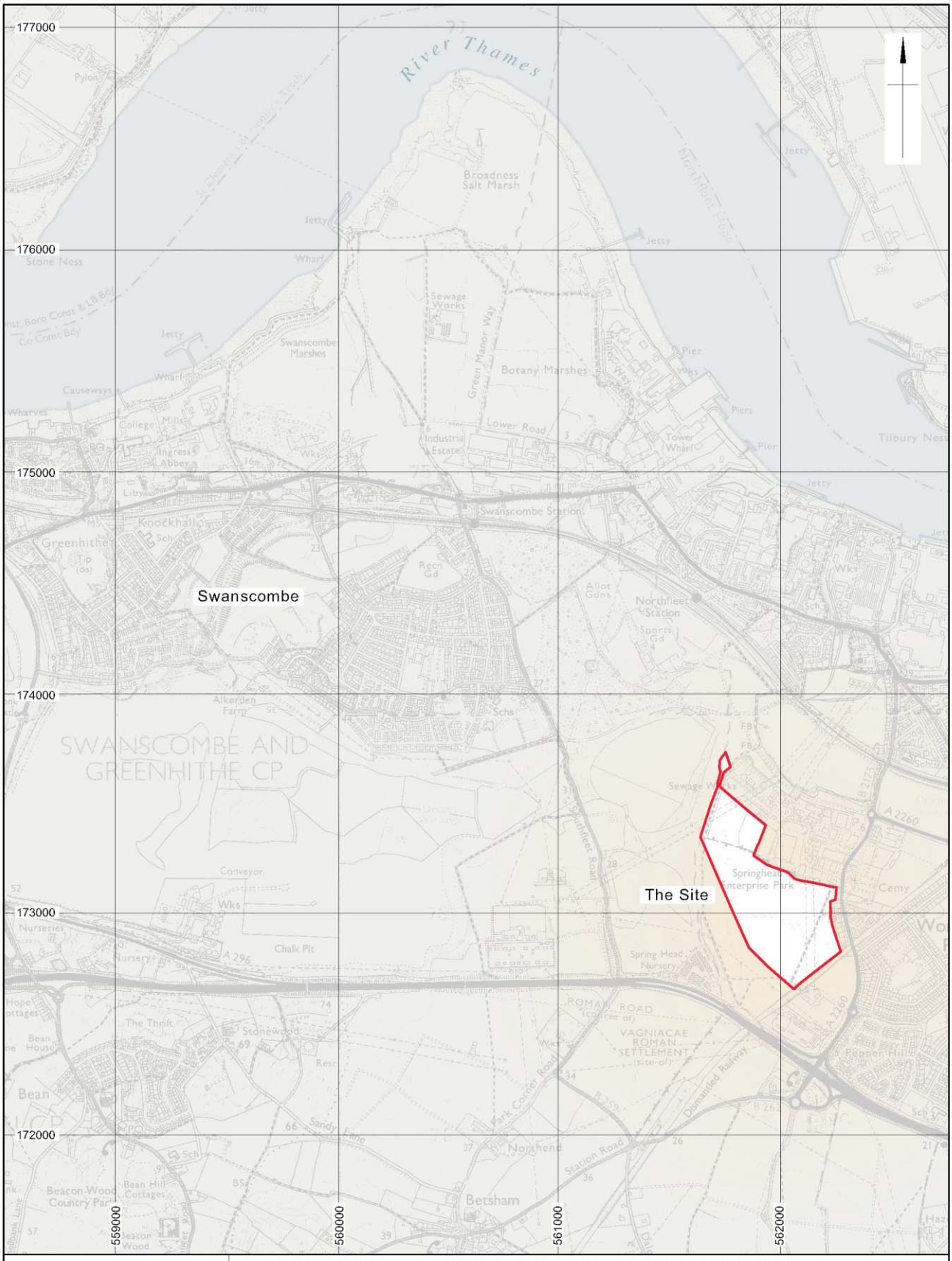

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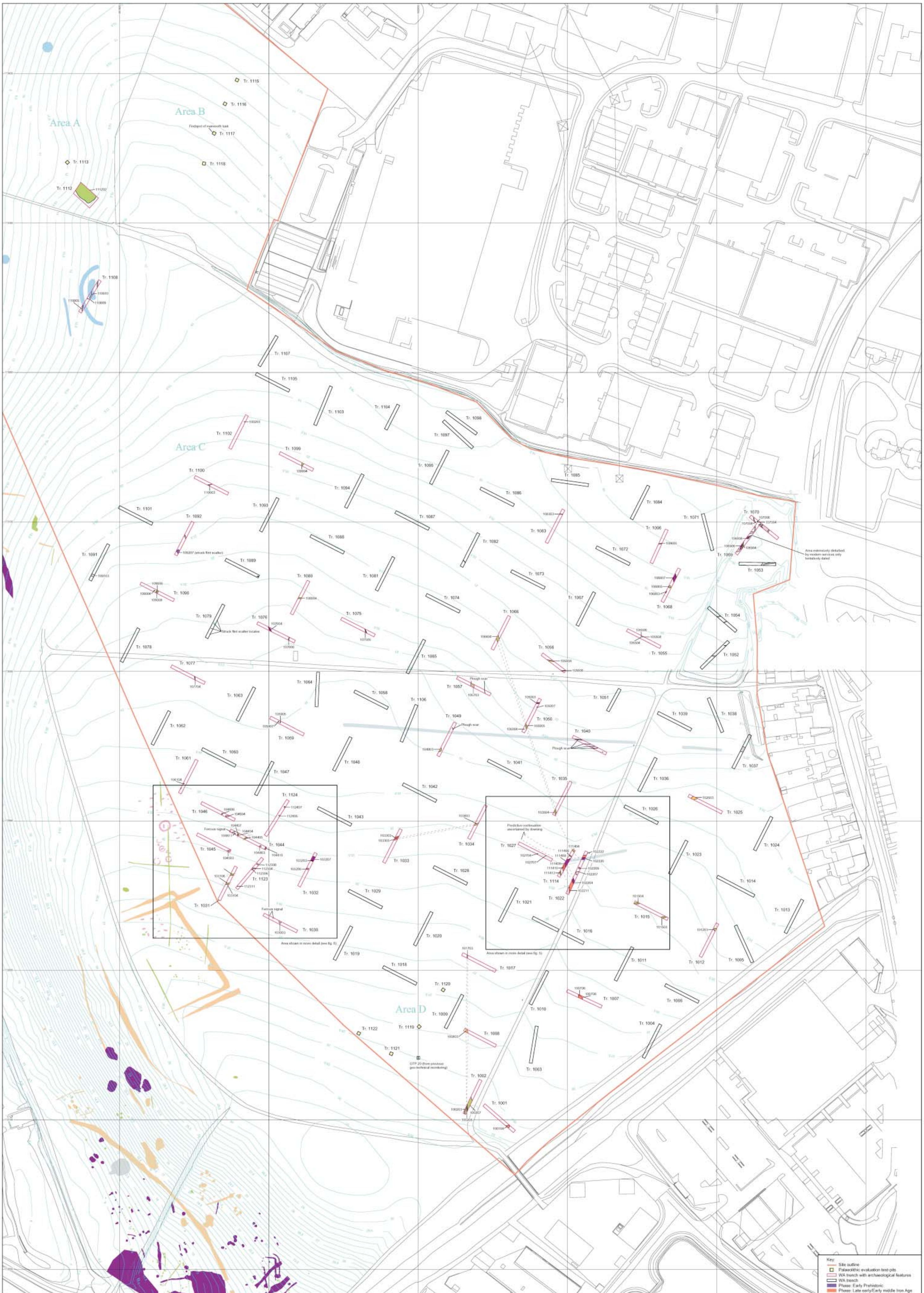
Wessex Archaeology

Site location

Figure 1



Phased trench location in relation to previously identified archaeological features and geophysical results

Figure 2

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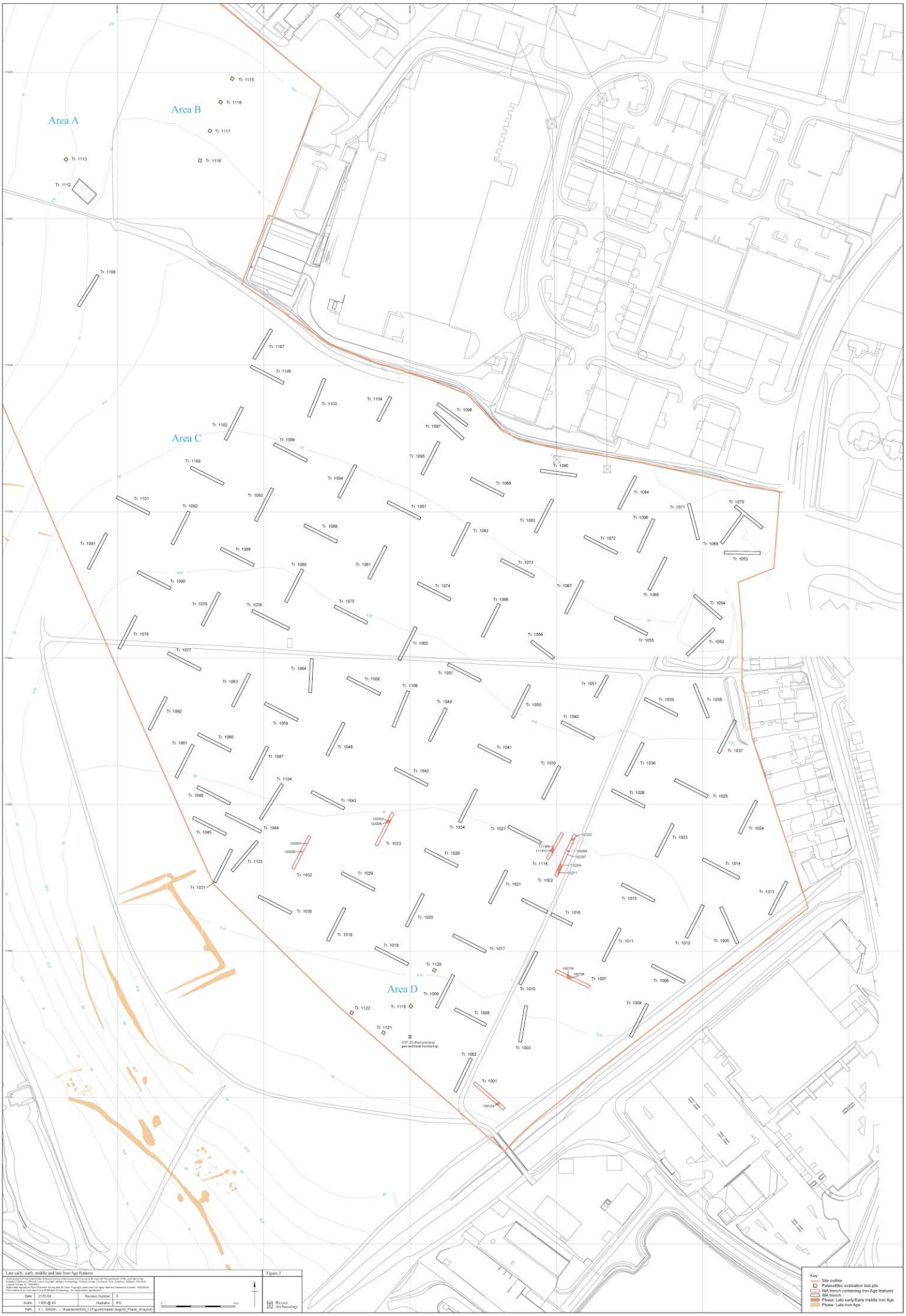
Wessex Archaeology


Area A
Area B
Area C
Area D
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Tr. 1107
Tr. 1105
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GTP 20 (from previous geo-technical monitoring)
Tr. 1003
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Late early, early middle and late Iron Age features
Figure 3
Date 21/01/04
Revision Number 0
Scale 1:500 @ A0
Illustrator RG
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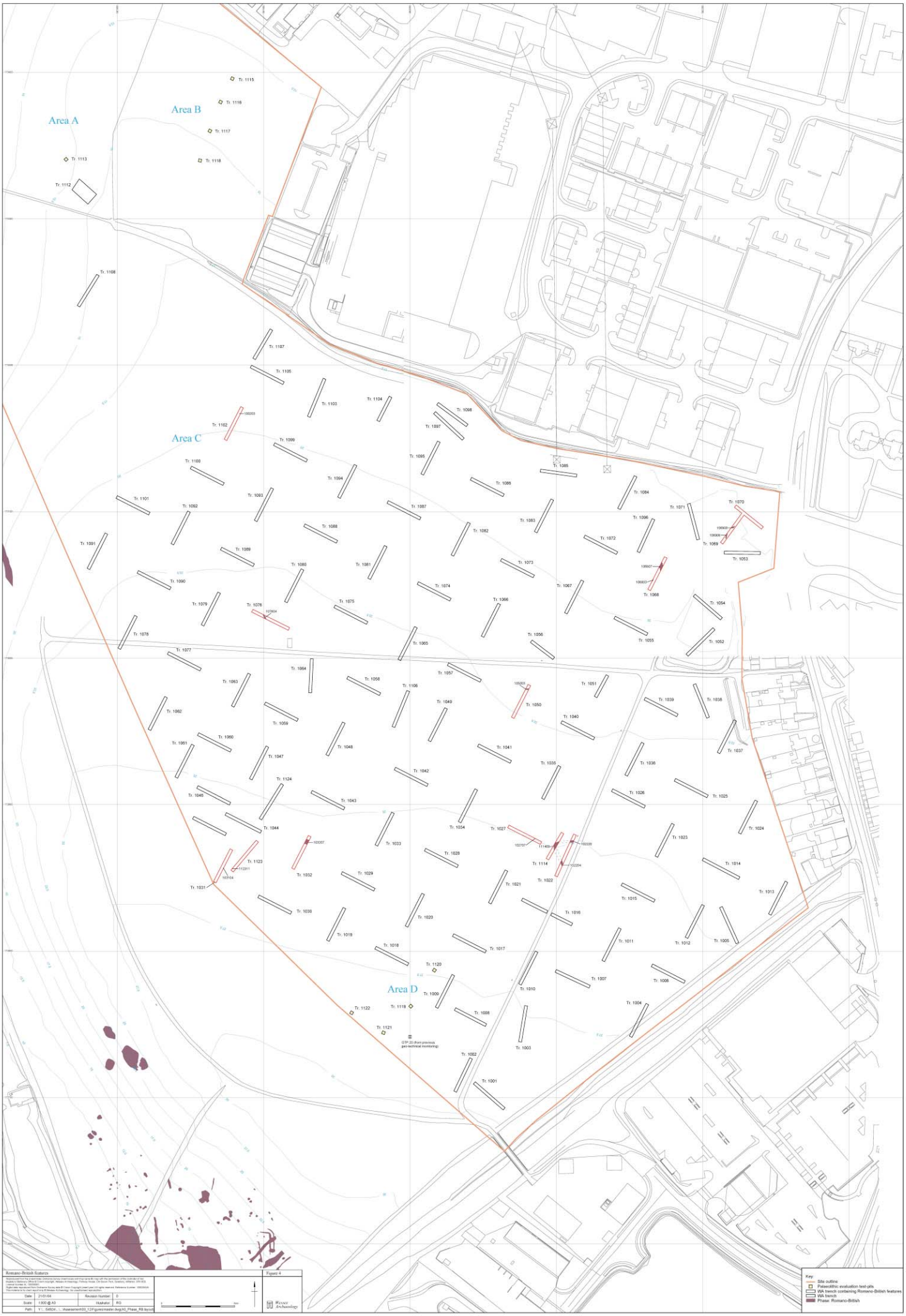
Wessex Archaeology
Key:
Site outline
Palaeolithic evaluation test-pits
WA trench containing Iron Age features
WA trench
Phase: Late early/Early middle Iron Age
Phase: Late Iron Age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(GTP 20 from previous geo-technical monitoring)
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Tr. 1002
Tr. 1001
Romano-British features
Figure 4
Date 21/01/04
Revision Number 0
Scale 1:500 @ A0
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Wessex Archaeology
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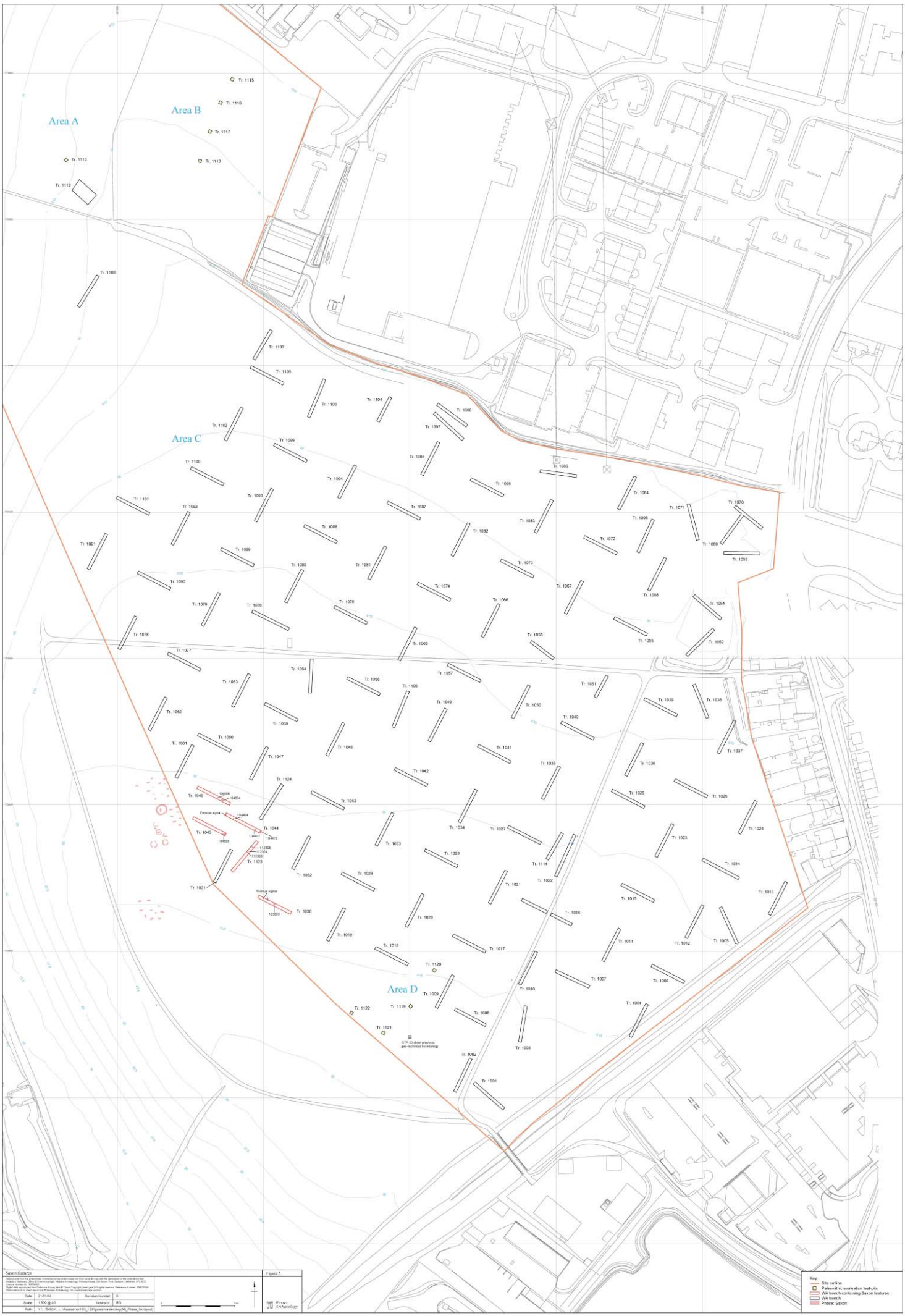
Site outline
Palaeolithic evaluation test-pits
WA trench containing Romano-British features
WA trench
Phase: Romano-British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Area C
Area D
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Tr. 1105
Tr. 1103
Tr. 1104
Tr. 1102
Tr. 1098
Tr. 1097
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Tr. 1100
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Tr. 1080
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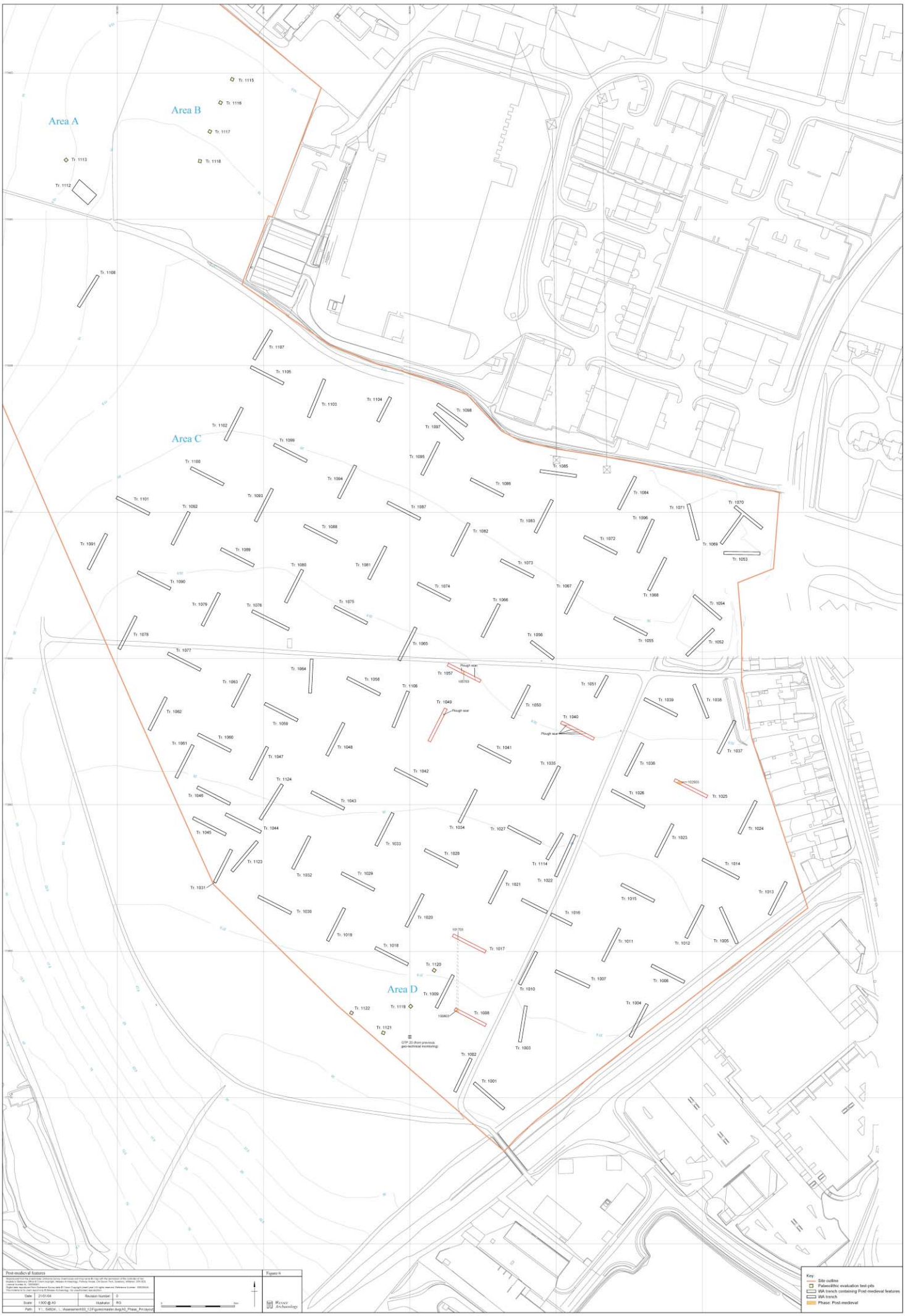
Area D
Key:
Site outline
Palaeolithic evaluation test-pits
WA trench containing Saxon features
WA trench
Phase: Saxon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Plough scar
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Post-medieval features
Date 21/01/04
Revision Number 0
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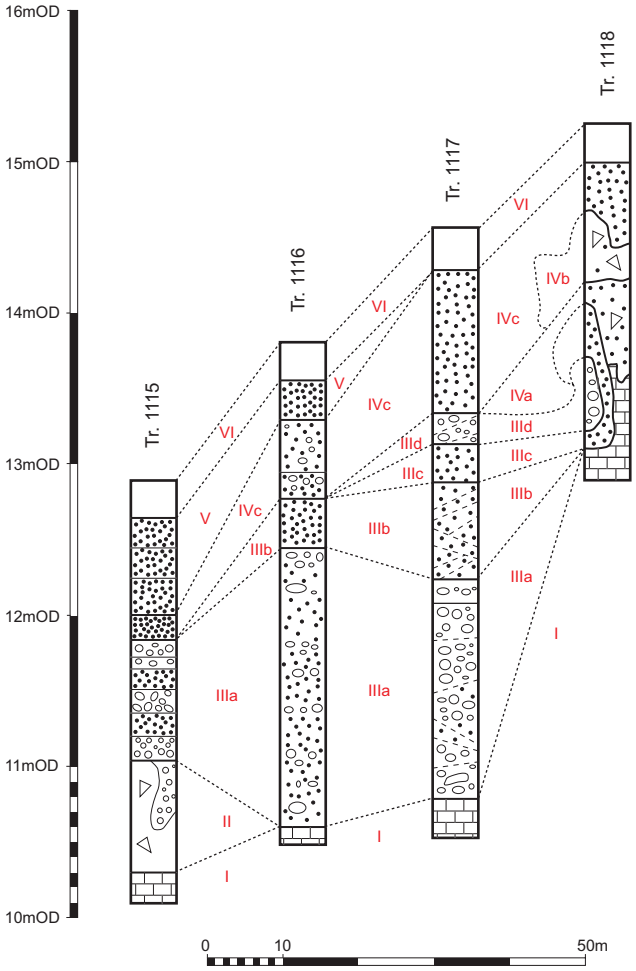
Wessex Archaeology
Key:
Site outline
Palaeolithic evaluation test-pits
WA trench containing Post-medieval features
WA trench
Phase: Post-medieval



VI	TOPSOIL
V	COLLUVIUM (Holocene)
IV	COLLUVIUM/SOLIFLUCTION (Pleistocene) c) Colluvium b) Soliflucted chalk raft a) Regolith and fine chalk pieces
III	FLUVIAL (Pleistocene) d) Phase 5 gravel depositon (?) c) Phase 3 silt deposition (?) a) & b) Phase 2 soil/gravel aggradation (?)
II	SOLIFLUCTION (Pleistocene)
I	CHALK BEDROCK

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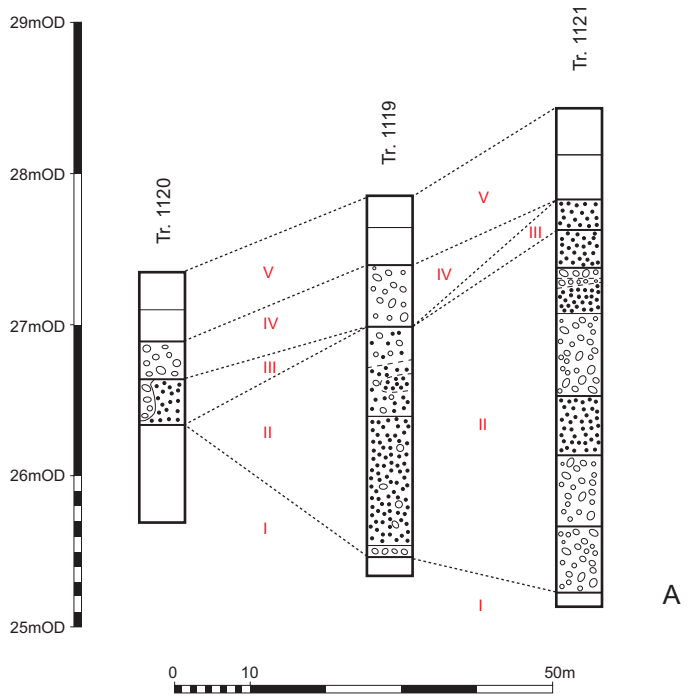
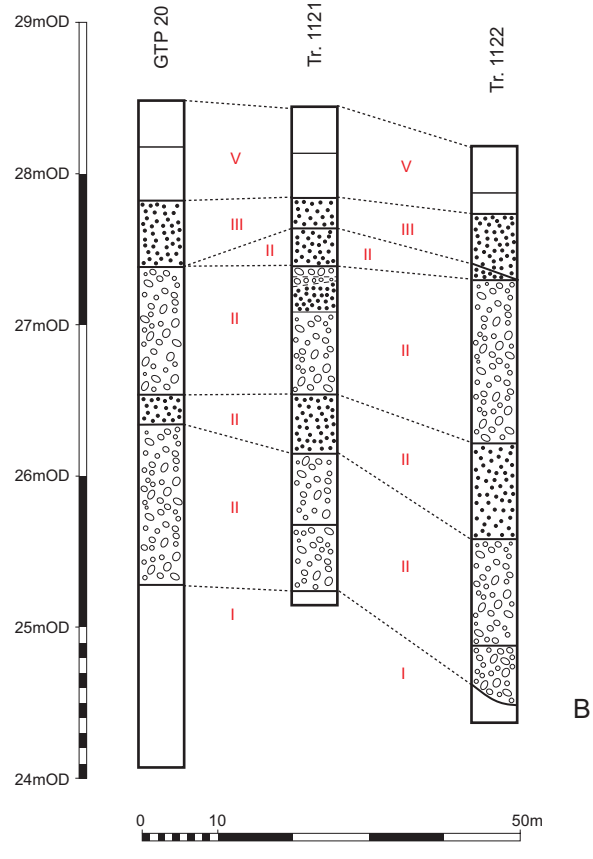
Wessex Archaeology

Stratigraphic summary of Palaeolithic test-pits in Area B

Figure 7





V PLOUGH-SOIL/SUBSOIL

IV SLOPEWASH (Holocene)

III COVERSAND/SLOPEWASH (Last glacial/Early Holocene)

II FLUVIAL (Holocene)

I THANET SAND BEDROCK

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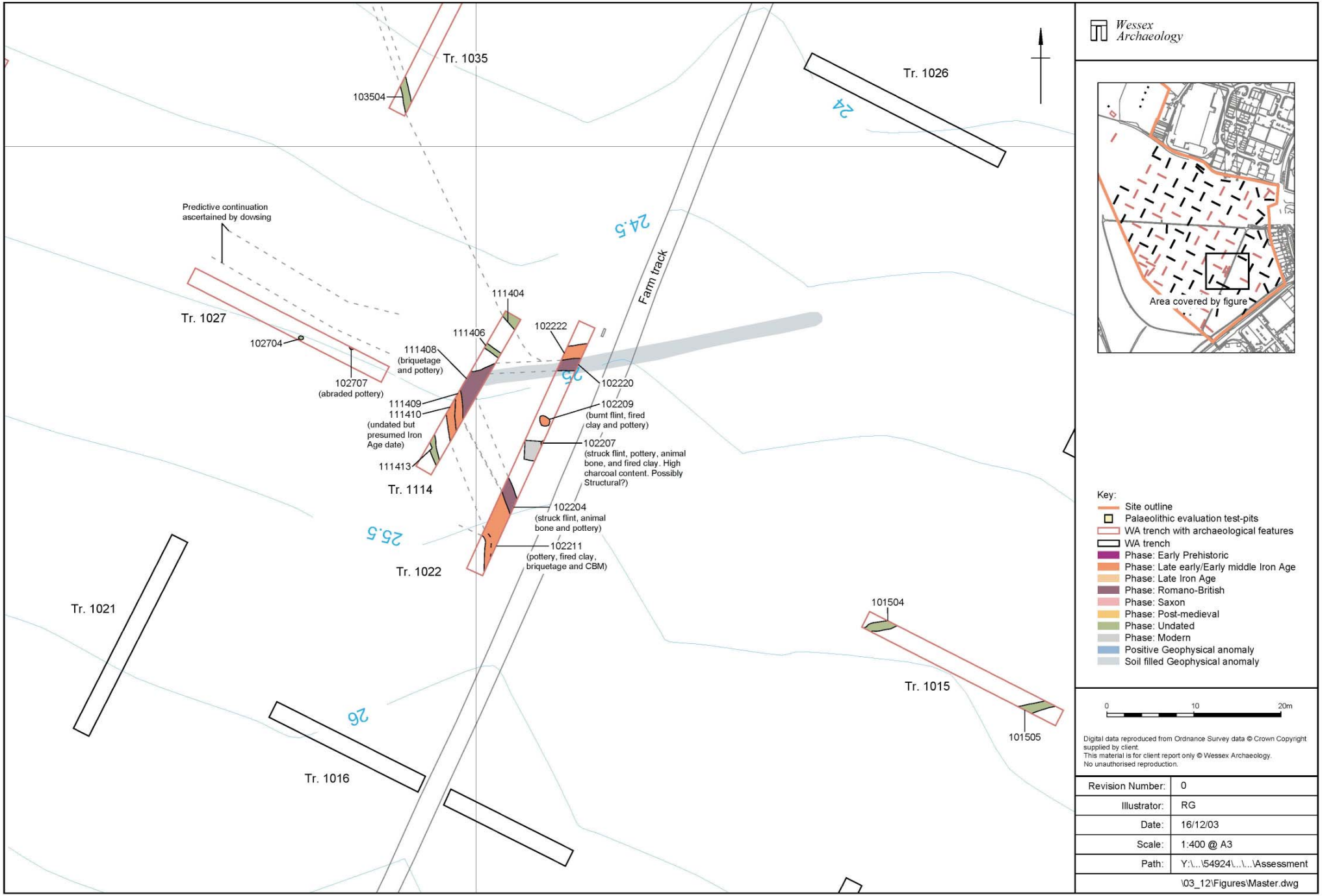
Wessex Archaeology

Stratigraphic summary of Palaeolithic test-pits in Area D (including geo-technical test-pit 20) Figure 8



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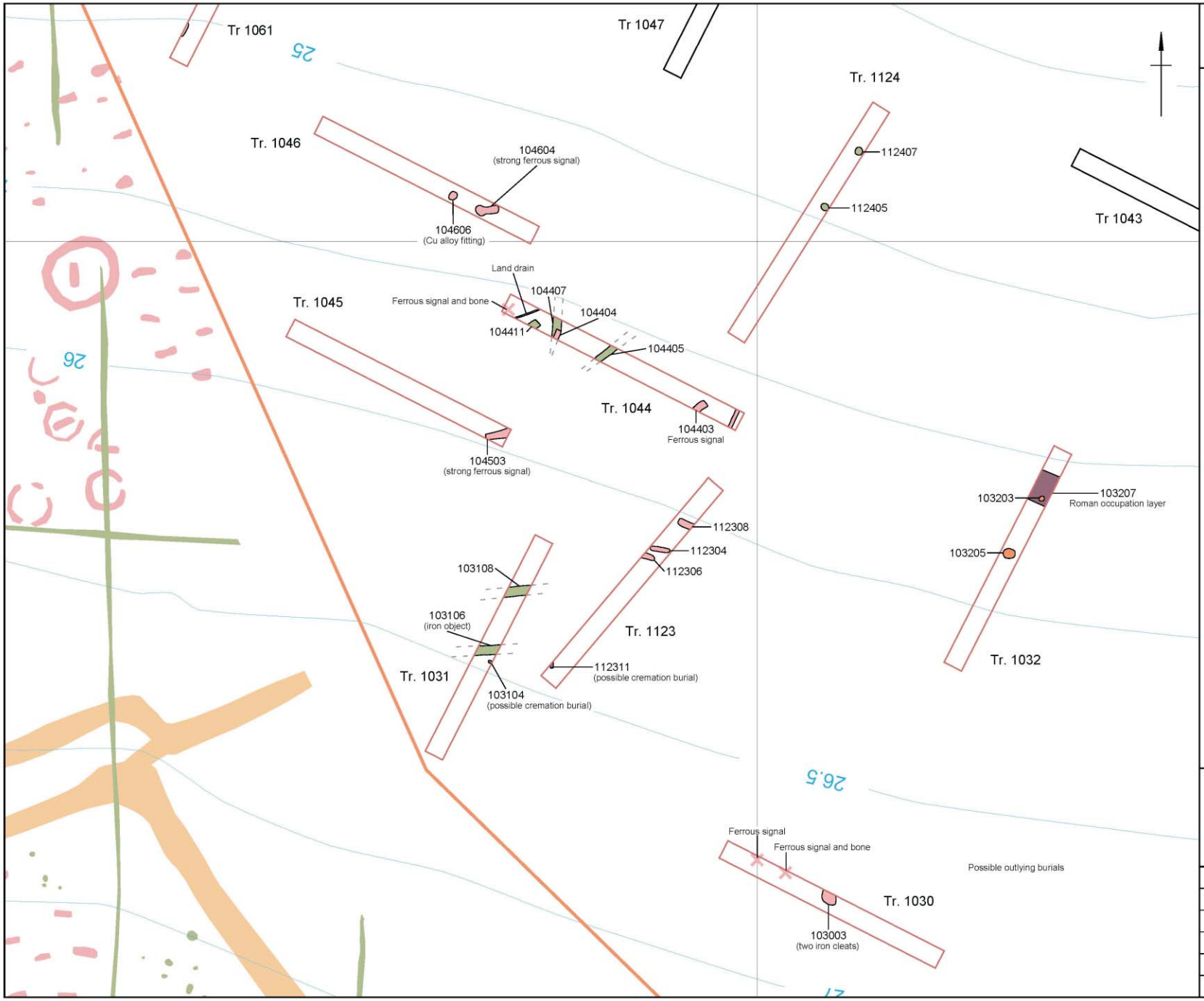
Detail plan of trenches 1022 and 1114

Figure 9



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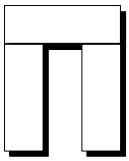
Detail of area of Saxon cemetery

Figure 10

Plate 1: Mammoth tusk, shown in situ (enhanced photograph) [test pit 1117]

Plate 2: Gilded copper-alloy fitting of a probable late 7th century date [trench 1046]

Plate 3: Romano-British iron billhook [trench 1068]



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