

RAIL LINK ENGINEERING
THAMES VALLEY: AREAS 330 AND 350
ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAMME

Introduction

Through the CTRL Environmental Minimum Requirements (EMRs), RLE is committed to take account of the principles of Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 and to commission a programme of archaeological works in advance of development. It is recognised that the CTRL Archaeology Programme will generate information that will contribute to wider archaeological studies of the area, conducted by others but not part of the CTRL programme.

Thus, RLE have developed a Research Strategy to prioritise the archaeology programme so that it both discharges its responsibilities under the EMRs and seeks to provide academic benefit from the works. The Strategy provides a strategic routewide framework which sets the general research themes and objectives to be addressed by the archaeology programme. The Strategy recognises that the archaeology programme can be undertaken in the context of 5 broad landscape zones. Each zone being defined as having a distinctive historical character, landscape and natural history. Within each zone, archaeological works can further be considered in the context of 5 broad time-periods and one can determine the history of the landscape through which the CTRL passes and what gives the area its specific characteristics today.

The Strategy is interpreted at the landscape zone level in light of the known or expected archaeological resource for the area and the key questions that it is considered desirable to address within each zone: hereafter termed 'landscape zone priorities.'

This is further refined, and implemented, through the formulation of specific aims to guide individual field work events.

Thus the CTRL archaeology programme will be undertaken within a hierarchical and flexible research design comprising the following elements:

1. Research Design
 ↑↓
2. Landscape Zone priorities
 ↑↓
3. Fieldwork Event aims

There will be feedback between the tiers to ensure that each level reacts to changing circumstances.

Background

The works in question for Thames Valley areas 330 and 350 falls within the North Kent Plain landscape zone. This zone is 'sandwiched' between the North Downs to the south, and the Greater Thames Estuary to the north.

That part of the North Kent Plain across which the CTRL area will run is characterised by generally low and undulating arable chalk land. At the west end the R. Ebbsfleet, a tributary of the R. Thames, is contained within a shallow valley, much infilled by Holocene alluvium and peat, which in turn overlies Pleistocene sands, gravels and other cold climate deposits. To the east, as the land rises towards the R. Medway, tertiary outliers cap the underlying chalk and are covered by woodland, both ancient and modern. Shallow dry valleys on the surface of the chalk are known to contain significant deposits of colluvium.

The area is currently agriculturally productive, being important for arable farming and market gardening. It is likely that the area has always been attractive for this reason and thus there is a rich heritage of prehistoric, Roman and Saxon archaeology present.

The landscape has been altered much by human activity, and forms an important transport corridor. The CTRL will form part of this landscape development, and is preceded by the M2/A2 and their predecessors, including Roman Watling Street. There is no evidence within the area for a predecessor to Watling Street, but at the same time there is no reason to assume that the A2 corridor was not important during prehistoric times.

Past archaeological works in the area, much of which has been generated as a consequence of the CTRL, indicate that remains of human activity are present for all of the time periods defined within the Research Strategy. However, it is clear that some are better represented than others and are more likely to benefit from a prioritised approach to archaeological investigation.

Pleistocene deposits, including Palaeolithic remains, of potential national importance are known to exist within the Ebbsfleet Valley. Although severely effected by previous chalk extraction, significant pockets of deposits still remain and, where affected by the CTRL will be worthy of investigation for palaeo-economic and environmental studies. Works undertaken for the CTRL, KCC and Blue Circle Industries are beginning to clarify the Holocene depositional history of the R. Ebbsfleet. It appears that a significant Neolithic horizon is preserved at depth within alluvium, and that focii of activity are preserved within this horizon. Mesolithic deposits are also known, but in some areas these will be too deep to be affected by the CTRL and its associated works. The nature of the surviving resource suggests that studies within these deposits can most profitably be addressed towards the gathering of palaeo-economic and environmental data. Although, the presence of a 'gravel high' beneath the Blue Circle sports ground may have acted as a focii for settlement and thus information on settlement morphology may be forthcoming.

Away from the Ebbsfleet, evidence for early agriculturists is limited to the probable long barrow-mortuary enclosure at Tollgate. However, the presence of colluvial deposits within dry valleys will have acted as important sediment traps which may retain environmental data for this period: although, decalcification in one suggests that molluscs may not always be as well preserved as anticipated.

Evidence for later agriculturists (2000-100 BC) is more comprehensive, and several activity/settlement focii dating from the middle Bronze Age to the pre-Roman Iron Age have been located. The evidence suggests that in addition to discrete focii, features associated with enclosures, and perhaps larger scale landscape division, are also present. Economic and environmental indicators are also known to be preserved.

The presence of the Roman settlement at Springhead, straddling the Roman Watling Street, is of major significance to understanding the history of the area. Previous and ongoing works indicate that a variety of archaeological remains are present which probably represent the core settlement, its urban fringe and satellite uses. For instance, the core settlement may be represented by well preserved stratified deposits, including dry stone footings, in close proximity to the Springhead Nursery. Away from this area, more discrete features suggest less dense activity and possible urban fringe uses. Satellite uses are suggested by discrete burial areas and the Scheduled Roman temple. The town would have been linked physically to its environs by roads and trackways for which some evidence has been recovered.

A Roman villa, with possible industrial uses, is located in the Ebbsfleet valley. Although a high percentage of those deposits directly associated with the building have been subject to previous excavation, the results of which are not known, the opportunity remains to recover important environmental and economic indicators.

The post Roman and medieval period is not well represented for the area. The one major exception being the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Cuxton. Isolated Saxon pottery has been recovered from the Ebbsfleet area, but these appear not to have a primary association with the contexts for which they were recorded. The very extensive evaluations at Springhead gave no indications of post-Roman occupation or use.

Despite the increasing urbanisation and industrialisation of the wider area in the post-medieval period, the history and cultural resource of the area retains its rural flavour. Cobham Park, originally a deer park of the 16th or 17th century, was much altered by Repton in the late 18th century. Stretches of park pale, possibly incorporating or overlying earthworks associated with Watling Street are preserved to the south of the A2. In addition to their own intrinsic interest for landscape studies, they may contain buried soils and important environmental information on the period.

The Springhead watercress industry developed in the area from the early 19th century. Remains of the watercress beds were recovered during evaluation at Springhead. As anticipated by others, there was evidence that this early industry had a significant negative effect on the remains of the Roman town.

Landscape Zone priorities

In light of the above, the primary archaeological concerns of the area will be:

- a reconstruction of the changing palaeo-environment for all time periods present, through ‘on-site’ and ‘off-site’ studies, and the interaction with past economies;
 - the interaction with hunter foragers;
 - changes from agriculture;
 - the effects of urban growth and decline at Springhead;
- spatial organization of the landscape, and changes through time:
 - the economic landscape of later agriculturists (2,000 - 100 BC);
 - the immediate pre-Roman - early Roman urban-rural landscape;
 - pre-Roman urban origins;
 - the effect of the Roman administration on the established economic landscape;
 - character, function and development of the core Roman town and religious complex;
 - character, function and development of the rural urban fringe, and satellite uses;
 - urban economy - trade and exchange; local, regional and international interaction;
 - the late and immediate post-Roman landscape;
 - the decline of the urban economy - how this is reflected in the archaeological resource, and its effect on rural settlement and economy;
 - ‘town life or life in towns?’;
- ritual and ceremonial use of the landscape;
 - the environment of the Neolithic long barrow-mortuary enclosure at Tollgate;
 - burial and ceremonial use at Springhead;
 - Saxon burial practice at Cuxton;

Primary Fieldwork Event aims

It is the primary concerns, outlined above, which define the Fieldwork Event specific archaeological aims detailed in the tables below. In addition, RLE’s desire to minimise the risk of the discovery of unforeseen archaeological remains during construction necessitate some more prosaic aims for the additional evaluations to be undertaken: these are included in the table.

Drawing 330-T99-03570-62001-AA

Area	Reason for Mitigation
1	<p>Introduction: Previous archaeological works have established the presence of deposits of later middle-Pleistocene date. However no <i>in situ</i> artefacts or mammalian fauna were recovered and sediments suggest <i>in situ</i> material is unlikely. These deposits are overlain by variable thicknesses of Holocene colluvium which contains some artefacts of Neolithic and Bronze Age date. At approximate chainage 36+130 a band of late prehistoric fire-cracked flint, with some late Bronze Age pottery, was recorded 2.6 - 2.8m below ground level. This probably represents reworking of up-slope deposits.</p> <p>Primary aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The works will focus on the late prehistoric potential of the area given the mainly negative results of the evaluation with regard to the Palaeolithic potential of the area. • The palaeo-economy of the area is poorly understood. Thus, retrieval of economic indicators such as faunal remains and charred plant remains from buried horizons will be a priority. • The opportunity exists to examine a colluvial sequence and to establish Holocene landscape change for the area. This will help to augment the picture being developed for the alluvial areas of the R. Ebbsfleet upper and lower depositional basins. • The importance of the Holocene sequence is increased given the potential paucity of such environmental information from plough zone sites in the vicinity.
2	<p>Introduction: Evaluation has established that this area contains a thin spine (approximate chainage 36+720) of <i>in situ</i> Upper and Lower Coombe rock to a depth of about 2.90m below ground level. The archaeological potential is considered to be high and contained to the Pleistocene period. Flint artefacts have been recovered from the Coombe Rock. Whilst this area is not as important as other locations in the vicinity for Pleistocene deposits and Palaeolithic remains, and molluscs and small mammal remains were not recovered during evaluation, the preservation of large mammal remains and important sedimentary sequences, and the recovery of artefacts, establishes the importance of the area for palaeoeconomic data and palaeoenvironmental reconstruction and dating.</p> <p>Primary aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retrieve information for study of the palaeo-economy. • Retrieval of indicators to define the contemporary environment and changes over time. • Retrieval of samples to help establish a chronological framework for the area.
3	<p>Introduction: Alluvial deposits within the Ebbsfleet valley contain nationally important Mesolithic and Neolithic remains (2 areas are protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments for this reason), and their detailed study may provide information relevant to the study of the transition from hunter-foragers to agriculturists. Such deposits are likely to be at depths of 2-3m below ground level (confirmed by the Springhead evaluation). Overlying silts/peats may contain remains of later date. The area is between the two Scheduled Ancient Monuments noted above, and a URL borehole in the locality recorded 3.10m of alluvium above gravel. Buried, and especially waterlogged, sites may provide a wide range of artefacts and other indicators that will not be available from conventional terrestrial sites. Mindful of the likely remains that may be present, and given the nature of the development and the fragmentation of the resource, work within this area is more likely to retrieve important material for palaeo-environmental and palaeo-economic studies than spatial organisation of settlement and landscape, for example.</p> <p>Primary aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recover a dated sequence of sediments from the River Ebbsfleet, to establish environmental change throughout the Holocene and determine whether any changes can be attributable to hunter-foragers; first farmers; urbanisation-Romanisation etc. • To establish whether deposits associated with the adjacent scheduled monuments extend into the area, and their character, nature, extent, date etc. • To recover palaeo-economic data relevant to studies of the transition between hunter-foragers and first farmers.

Drawing 330-T99-03570-62001-AA continued

Area	Reason for Mitigation
4	<p>Introduction:</p> <p>Evaluation has established that Roman deposits are sealed by +1m of ?alluvium at 1+625. No direct archaeological data is available for the remainder of this area. A high potential has been established for Neolithic remains in <i>in situ</i> valley bottom sedimentary deposits in association with well preserved environmental remains. Buried, and especially waterlogged, sites may provide a wide range of artefacts and other indicators that will not be available from conventional terrestrial sites. Mindful of the likely remains that may be present, and given the nature of the development and the fragmentation of the resource, work within this area is more likely to retrieve important material for palaeo-environmental and palaeo-economic studies than spatial organisation of settlement and landscape, for example.</p> <p>Primary aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish dated Roman sequences and the recovery therefrom of palaeo-economic and environmental data for the villa and its estate. • Recovery of data pertinent to study of industrial processes on-going at the Roman villa. • Establish dated late prehistoric sequences from valley bottom alluvium and the recovery therefrom of palaeo-economic and environmental data.
5	<p>Introduction:</p> <p>Archaeological works undertaken for BCI have established the presence of a 'gravel high' within this area which might have acted as a focus for prehistoric settlement (possibly Neolithic). Flint artefacts were recovered from the surface of the gravel immediately beneath a peat horizon. Structural remains may be present in this 'valley-edge' location. Buried, and especially waterlogged, sites may provide a wide range of artefacts and other indicators that will not be available from conventional terrestrial sites. Mindful of the likely remains that may be present, and given the nature of the development and the fragmentation of the resource, work may provide information on the morphology and function of settlement, but is more likely to retrieve important material for palaeo-environmental and palaeo-economic studies, for example.</p> <p>Primary aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish through initial test pitting whether any buried structural remains are present in association with the 'gravel high' that is expected for the area. • Establish dated late prehistoric sequences from alluvium and the recovery therefrom of palaeo-economic and environmental data.
6	<p>Introduction:</p> <p>Evaluation works have established the presence of part of the periphery of the small Roman town of Vagniacis: the remains appear to date to the first and second centuries AD, and no later. There is no obvious evidence for a pre-Roman phase within the area of interest. Test pits within the nursery and close to the slip road from the A2 indicate that well preserved stratigraphic sequences are present, although these are not affected by works for Contract 330. It appears that the Victorian watercress industry has truncated archaeological deposits immediately adjacent to the River. Away from the river there is evidence for dry-stone buildings stratified within colluvium and other archaeological deposits, though the majority of the evidence consists of discrete archaeological features and deposits. Further concentrations of features have also been recorded on the higher ground to the north-east: these represent less dense activity of late Iron Age and Romano-British date. The evaluation has recovered a large Roman pottery assemblage and the indications are that other palaeo-economic and palaeo-environmental remains are well preserved.</p> <p>The results of works undertaken in advance of cable laying operations will need to be considered during the finalisation of the WSI for this work.</p> <p>Primary aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery of the plan and a dated occupation sequence for all phases of that section of the Roman town (including the rural-urban fringe and immediate hinterland) affected by the CTRL to assist studies on the extent and character of the core Roman town, its interaction with its immediate environs, and changes through time; • Recovery of artefact assemblages (especially pottery) to elucidate the sequence of site development; provide information on trade and exchange within the local, regional and international economy, and the status and economy of the town; • Recovery of other palaeo-economic indicators known to be well preserved: e.g. animal bone; molluscs; charred plant remains; • Recovery of palaeo-environmental indicators to elucidate the interaction of the town with the local environment.

Drawing 330-T99-03570-62001-AA continued

Area	Reason for Mitigation
14	<p>Introduction:</p> <p>Although research undertaken by URL for the CTRL Environmental Assessment did not provide any specific indications that important archaeological remains exist within the area, recent evaluations undertaken in the environs, works in advance of cable diversions, and the proximity of the scheduled Roman temple (KE 198) south of the Roman town of Vagniacae, suggests that there is a high risk of encountering unforeseen important archaeological remains of late prehistoric and Roman date during construction. Therefore, it has been concluded that to reduce significantly the likelihood of making such unforeseen discoveries evaluation work is warranted for the area. This will consist of approximately 16 No. 30m x 2m trenches within the Waterloo connection trace. The methodology will be the same as that agreed for the previous tranche of evaluations</p> <p>Primary aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To reduce the risk of discovering unforeseen remains during construction.• To determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, importance and date of any archaeological remains within the evaluation area; the presence and potential of any environmental and economic indicators preserved in any archaeological features or deposits; the importance of any remains that are present.• To establish whether any further archaeological work is necessary in advance of construction.

Drawing 330-T99-03800-62002-AA

Area	Reason for Mitigation
7	<p>Introduction:</p> <p>Evaluation works completed to date have established the presence of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British remains for several locations suggesting that activity focii may be affected by the CTRL. Results suggest that during the middle/late Bronze Age - early Iron Age the centre of the evaluation area contained some settlement occupation while landuse on the periphery was agricultural. Occupation may either have continued or was reestablished during the late Iron Age-Romano British period. Survival of remains is variable, and relates to topography and recent agricultural practice. The survival of palaeo-environmental and palaeo-economic indicators is good in cut features, although the survival of bone was poor and artefacts were generally in moderate to poor condition.</p> <p>Primary aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish a record of settlement morphology for the area, including habitation areas and associated enclosures and trackways etc.; determine the function of these areas and changes through time (especially the effect of the imposition of Roman administration);• Recovery of suitable pottery assemblages for study of the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age transition;• Recovery of suitable late Iron Age - early Romano-British pottery assemblages to refine the understanding of fabric types and chronologies;• Recovery of bone assemblages from late Iron Age early Romano-British contexts for archaeozoological studies;• Recovery of charred plant material for palaeo-economic studies;• Recovery of assemblages of molluscs to establish the local environment, for comparison with studies of colluvium and alluvium in the North Kent Plain.

Drawing 330-T99-04100-62005-AA

Area	Reason for Mitigation
8	<p>Introduction:</p> <p>Evaluation works completed to date established the presence of concentrations of prehistoric artefacts on the surface, however geophysical survey failed to detect any sub-surface remains and the presence/absence of sub-surface remains has not been determined satisfactorily. Therefore, it has been concluded that to reduce significantly the likelihood of making unforeseen discoveries during construction, evaluation work is warranted for the area. This will consist of approximately 30 No. 30m x 2m trenches within the CTRL trace and landtake for side roads. The methodology will be the same as that agreed for the previous tranche of evaluations</p> <p>Primary aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To reduce the risk of discovering unforeseen remains during construction.• To determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, importance and date of any archaeological remains within the evaluation area; the presence and potential of any environmental and economic indicators preserved in any archaeological features or deposits; the importance of any remains that are present.• To establish whether any further archaeological work is necessary in advance of construction.
15	<p>Introduction:</p> <p>Remains of potential national importance have been located during previous evaluation work. This comprises a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure, probably a Neolithic mortuary enclosure or long barrow. This will be preserved beneath mitigation earthworks. Works will be confined to palaeo-environmental investigations of the dry valley colluvial sequence. These deposits are assessed as being of regional significance.</p> <p>Primary aims:</p> <p>Recovery of palaeo-environmental data to determine the nature of the contemporary environment of the monument and its immediate area, and subsequent changes resulting in landscape use through the remainder of the prehistoric and subsequent periods.</p>

Drawing 330-T99-04400-62006-AA

Area	Reason for Mitigation
9	<p>Introduction:</p> <p>Although research undertaken by URL for the CTRL Environmental Assessment did not provide any specific indications that important archaeological remains exist within the area, recent evaluations undertaken to the east in Cobham Park, and the propensity for settlement to concentrate in the A2 corridor, suggests that there is a risk of encountering unforeseen important archaeological remains of late prehistoric and Roman date during construction. Therefore, it has been concluded that to reduce significantly the likelihood of making such unforeseen discoveries evaluation work is warranted for the area. This will consist of approximately 10 No. 30m x 2m trenches within the trace. The methodology will be the same as that agreed for the previous tranche of evaluations.</p> <p>Primary aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the risk of discovering unforeseen remains during construction. To determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, importance and date of any archaeological remains within the evaluation area; the presence and potential of any environmental and economic indicators preserved in any archaeological features or deposits; the importance of any remains that are present. To establish whether any further archaeological work is necessary in advance of construction.
10	<p>Introduction:</p> <p>The requirement for any work has yet to be agreed with the Statutory Consultees.</p>
11	<p>Introduction:</p> <p>Previous desk-based works and ground survey have recorded an area of linear earthworks which may contain elements of Roman Watling Street, later road alignments and post-medieval park boundaries. As well as providing information on the development of a major transport artery through time, and its relationship to woodland and park boundaries, palaeo-environmental information may be preserved in ditch fills and beneath embankments.</p> <p>Limited sections will be excavated across these features.</p> <p>Primary aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish the origins and development of Roman Watling Street, and its later development and use; Establish the relationship of Watling Street with the Cobham Park boundary and other woodland boundaries; Establish changes to the local environment through the recovery of palaeo-environmental indicators from buried horizons beneath earthworks.
12	<p>Introduction:</p> <p>Evaluation works completed to date (including works undertaken for the golf club) have established the presence of a focus of middle and late Bronze Age activity. The remains included a scatter of shallow archaeological features, containing a significant amount of middle Bronze Age pottery, and limited amounts of worked flint and fire-cracked flint. No other cultural material was recovered and environmental remains were poorly preserved. The remains suggest the presence of a small, middle-late Bronze Age settlement, of a type whose nature is at present poorly understood in Kent. Comparable sites are more common in Sussex, e.g. Black Patch, Patcham Fawcett, Varley Halls, Itford Hill.</p> <p>Primary aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the morphology and function of the settlement, including any adjacent enclosures and trackways etc. Recovery of pottery assemblages, supported by radio-carbon dates; Recovery of environmental and other economic indicators if these are found to be present on site.
22	<p>Introduction:</p> <p>Although research undertaken by URL for the CTRL Environmental Assessment did not provide any specific indications that important archaeological remains exist within the area, recent evaluations undertaken in Cobham Park, and the propensity for settlement to concentrate in the A2 corridor, suggests that there is a risk of encountering unforeseen important archaeological remains of late prehistoric and Roman date during construction. Therefore, it has been concluded that to reduce significantly the likelihood of making such unforeseen discoveries evaluation work is desirable for the area. The methodology will be the same as that agreed for the previous tranche of evaluations. The scope and programming of this work will be determined on the potential need to fell trees in advance.</p> <p>Primary aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the risk of discovering unforeseen remains during construction. To determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, importance and date of any archaeological remains within the evaluation area; the presence and potential of any environmental and economic indicators preserved in any archaeological features or deposits; the importance of any remains that are present. To establish whether any further archaeological work is necessary in advance of construction.

Drawing 330-T99-04700-62007-AA

Area	Reason for Mitigation
13	<p>Introduction:</p> <p>Although research undertaken by URL for the CTRL Environmental Assessment did not provide any specific indications that important archaeological remains exist within the area, recent evaluations undertaken to the west in Cobham Park, and the propensity for settlement to concentrate in the A2 corridor, suggests that there is a risk of encountering unforeseen important archaeological remains of late prehistoric and Roman date during construction. Therefore, it has been concluded that to reduce significantly the likelihood of making such unforeseen discoveries evaluation work is warranted for the area. This will consist of approximately 10 No. 30m x 2m trenches within the area of the construction site. The methodology will be the same as that agreed for the previous tranche of evaluations.</p> <p>Primary aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the risk of discovering unforeseen remains during construction. To determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, importance and date of any archaeological remains within the evaluation area; the presence and potential of any environmental and economic indicators preserved in any archaeological features or deposits; the importance of any remains that are present. To establish whether any further archaeological work is necessary in advance of construction.
16	<p>Introduction:</p> <p>Although research undertaken by URL for the CTRL Environmental Assessment did not provide any specific indications that important archaeological remains exist within the area, it has been concluded that to reduce significantly the likelihood of making unforeseen discoveries during construction evaluation work is warranted for the area. This will consist of approximately 10 No. 30m x 2m trenches within the trace. The methodology will be the same as that agreed for the previous tranche of evaluations.</p> <p>Primary aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the risk of discovering unforeseen remains during construction. To determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, importance and date of any archaeological remains within the evaluation area; the presence and potential of any environmental and economic indicators preserved in any archaeological features or deposits; the importance of any remains that are present. To establish whether any further archaeological work is necessary in advance of construction.
17	<p>Introduction:</p> <p>Evaluation works completed to date have established the presence of an Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery beneath the proposed Medway Viaduct. Several of the inhumations are surrounded by ring ditches. Skeletal material is in reasonably good condition, and some burials have grave goods. The presence of a limited number of Iron Age pits, post-holes and a ring ditch attest to the potential of the site.</p> <p>Primary aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery of information on Anglo-Saxon colonisation, chronology, cultural associations, burial practice, palaeo-pathological and demographic studies.
18	<p>Introduction:</p> <p>Although research undertaken by URL for the CTRL Environmental Assessment did not provide any specific indications that important archaeological remains exist within the area, this is probably in part due to almost complete tree cover. Therefore, it has been concluded that to reduce significantly the likelihood of making unforeseen discoveries during construction evaluation work is desirable for the area. This will consist of approximately 30 No. 30m x 2m trenches within the trace. The methodology will be the same as that agreed for the previous tranche of evaluations. The detailed scope and programming of this work will be determined on the potential need to fell trees in advance.</p> <p>Primary aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the risk of discovering unforeseen remains during construction. To determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, importance and date of any archaeological remains within the evaluation area; the presence and potential of any environmental and economic indicators preserved in any archaeological features or deposits; the importance of any remains that are present. To establish whether any further archaeological work is necessary in advance of construction.

Drawing 330-T99-04700-62007-AA continued

Area	Reason for Mitigation
19	<p>Although research undertaken by URL for the CTRL Environmental Assessment did not provide any specific indications that important archaeological remains exist within the area, this is probably in part due to almost complete tree cover. Therefore, it has been concluded that to reduce significantly the likelihood of making unforeseen discoveries during construction evaluation work is desirable for the area. This will consist of approximately 15 No. 30m x 2m trenches within the trace. The methodology will be the same as that agreed for the previous tranche of evaluations. The detailed scope and programming of this work will be determined on the potential need to fell trees in advance.</p> <p>Primary aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the risk of discovering unforeseen remains during construction. • To determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, importance and date of any archaeological remains within the evaluation area; the presence and potential of any environmental and economic indicators preserved in any archaeological features or deposits; the importance of any remains that are present. • To establish whether any further archaeological work is necessary in advance of construction.
20	<p>Although research undertaken by URL for the CTRL Environmental Assessment did not provide any specific indications that important archaeological remains exist within the area, this is probably in part due to almost complete tree cover. Therefore, it has been concluded that to reduce significantly the likelihood of making unforeseen discoveries during construction evaluation work is desirable for the area. This will consist of approximately 15 No. 30m x 2m trenches within the trace. The methodology will be the same as that agreed for the previous tranche of evaluations.</p> <p>Primary aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the risk of discovering unforeseen remains during construction. • To determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, importance and date of any archaeological remains within the evaluation area; the presence and potential of any environmental and economic indicators preserved in any archaeological features or deposits; the importance of any remains that are present. • To establish whether any further archaeological work is necessary in advance of construction.
21	<p>Although research undertaken by URL for the CTRL Environmental Assessment did not provide any specific indications that important archaeological remains exist within the area, this is probably in part due to almost complete tree cover. Therefore, it has been concluded that to reduce significantly the likelihood of making unforeseen discoveries during construction evaluation work is desirable for the area. This will consist of approximately 20 No. 30m x 2m trenches within the trace. The methodology will be the same as that agreed for the previous tranche of evaluations. The detailed scope and programming of this work will be determined on the potential need to fell trees in advance.</p> <p>Primary aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the risk of discovering unforeseen remains during construction. • To determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, importance and date of any archaeological remains within the evaluation area; the presence and potential of any environmental and economic indicators preserved in any archaeological features or deposits; the importance of any remains that are present. • To establish whether any further archaeological work is necessary in advance of construction.