LODGE HILL
CHATTENDEN
MEDWAY
KENT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING EXERCISE AND DEPOSIT MODEL

KLHC10

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

LODGE HILL, CHATTENDEN
KENT

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An Archaeological Monitoring Exercise and Deposit Model at Lodge Hill, Chattenden, Medway, Kent

Site Code: KLHC10

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 75648 73457

Written and Researched by John Payne
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, November 2010

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CONTENTS

FIGURES

APPENDICES

1 Abstract

1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological monitoring exercise on land at Lodge Hill, Chattenden, Medway, Kent. The watching brief was commissioned by CgMs Consulting and took place between the 7th July and the 26th August 2010.

1.2 This phase of archaeological monitoring was undertaken as an addition to a large, comprehensive series of geotechnical investigations which included boreholes, window samples and test pit excavation.

1.3 Within this framework of investigations it was only deemed necessary for archaeological monitoring and recording to be carried out on the test pit excavations. This decision was considered acceptable, firstly because of the less intrusive nature of the boreholes and window samples and secondly because of the spatial overlap between the test pits and the other geotechnical ground works.

1.4 Of the one hundred and eighty test pits excavated during the works, one hundred and seventy-two were observed directly by the on-site archaeologist, whilst the remaining eight were added to the archaeological record through information supplied by the Geotechnical engineer.

1.5 The aim of the archaeological work has been to form a deposit model of the site, prior to its utilisation by the military in 1878 and from this model, to better predict the sites archaeological potential. In addition to this an attempt has been made to identify areas of past post-depositional impacts that have caused localised truncation, within which the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits is consequently lower, as well as highlighting areas where the original topsoil and alluvial sediments have been buried by extensive landscape remodelling, and beneath which the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits is good.

2 Introduction

2.1 An archaeological monitoring excerise was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between the 7th July and the 26th August 2010 at Lodge Hill, Chattenden, Medway, Kent. The work was commissioned on behalf CgMs Consulting and carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation prepared by CgMs consulting (Hawkins, 2010), which was fully approved by Medway's archaeological advisors at Kent County Council. CgMs Consulting oversaw the archaeological fieldwork and the preparation of this report.

2.2 The site of Lodge Hill, Chattenden, Medway, Kent, covers approximately 320 hectares (700 acres) and comprises Lodge Hill Camp, Lodge Hill Training Area the Lodge Hill Enclosure, the former Chattenden Barracks and an area of housing which comprise the disused South, Central and Northern housing terraces.

2.3 The site is located at National Grid Reference TQ 75648 73457.

2.4 The archaeological consultant for the work was Duncan Hawkins, CgMs Consulting. The fieldwork was managed for PCA by Tim Bradley and was undertaken by a team of archaeologists under the direction of the author.

2.5 Site code KLHC10 was assigned for this monitoring exercise.

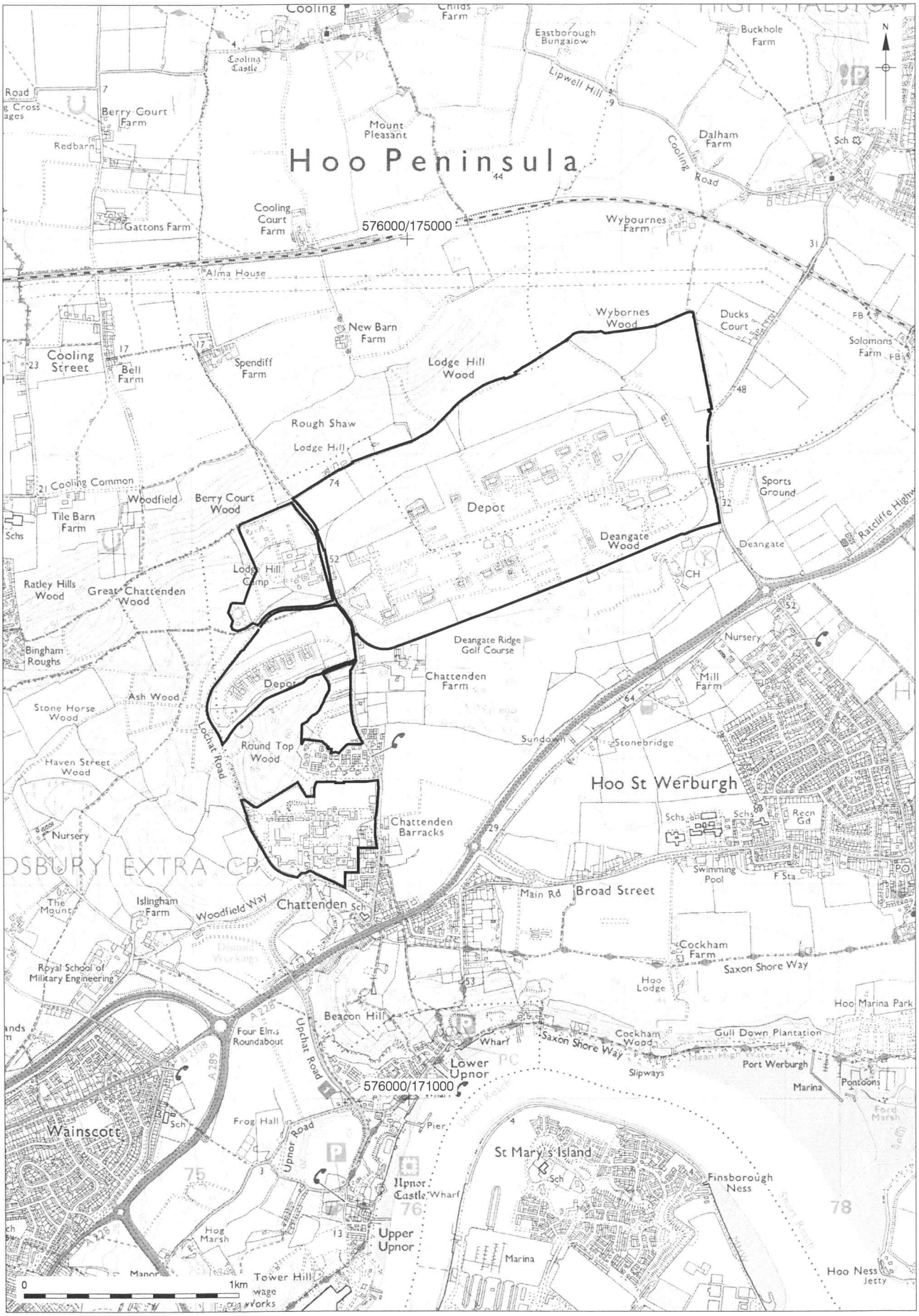


Figure 1
Site Location
1:25,000 at A4

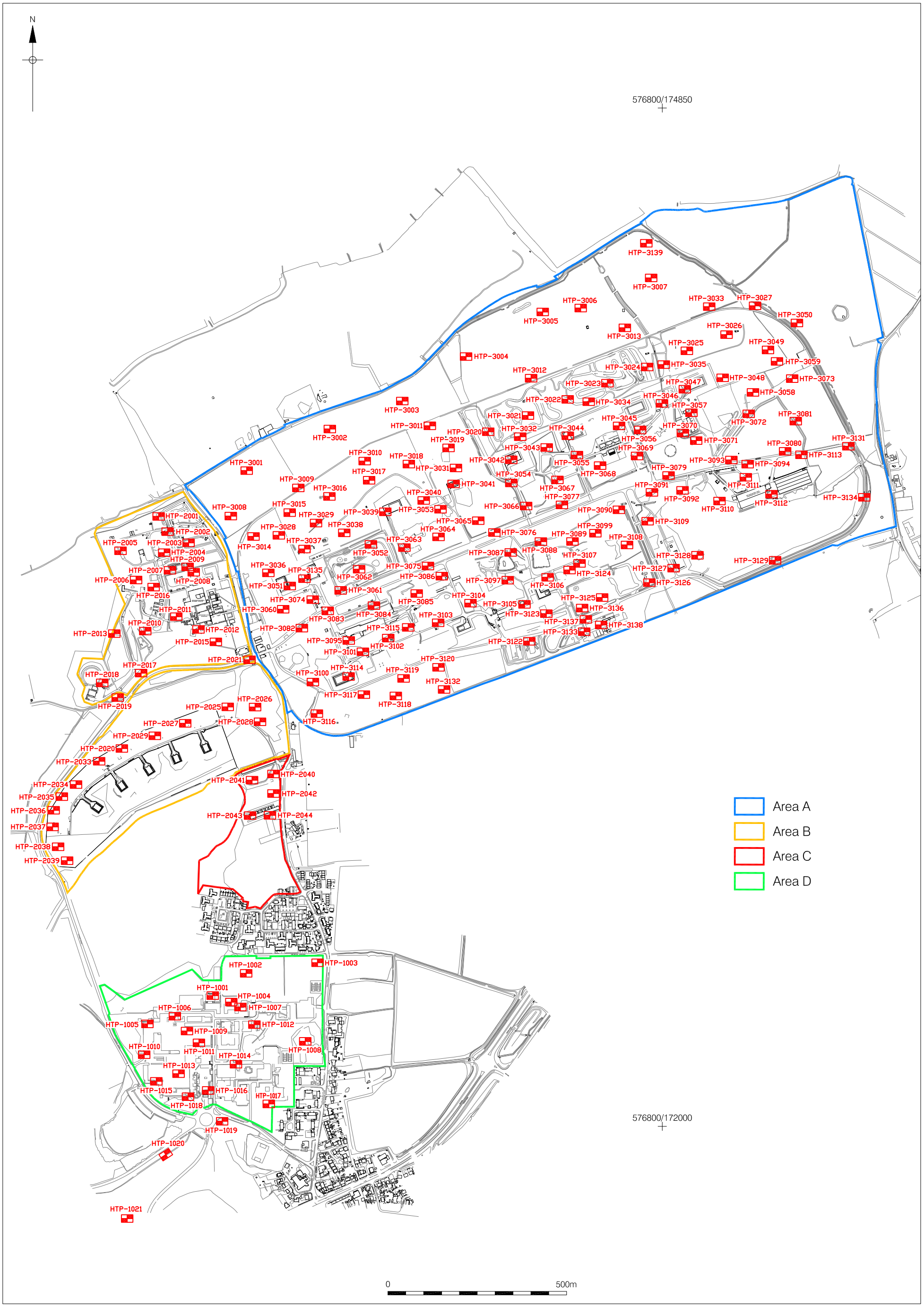


Figure 2
Areas and Test Pit Locations
1:10,000 at A3

3 Planning background

3.1 National Planning Policy on archaeology and built heritage is set out in Planning Policy Statements (PPS 5).

3.2 Published in March 2010, Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5) provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains.

3.3 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPS5, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.4 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the study site or adjacent to its boundaries. The nearest scheduled monument is at Beacon Hill approximately 400m south of the study site (Hawkins D 2009).

3.5 The study site does contain a known archaeological site, a Roman cremation cemetery identified in the early twentieth century, and there is a potential for other archaeological remains.

4 Geology and topography

4.1 Geology

4.2 The solid geology of the study site consists almost entirely of Eocene London Clay, with the exception of a small outcrop of River Terrace Gravels shown at the western end of the prominent east-west ridge, which forms the northern extent of the site, plus a small area of glacial head deposit that encroaches into the southern site boundary.

4.3 To the south of the former Chattenden Barracks, Blackheath and Oldhaven Beds are mapped between the high ground of Beacon Hill on the south and an unnamed hill north east of Islingham Farm. These deposits have however been denuded in part by past extraction.

4.4 Topography

4.5 The study area has been divided into four separate areas, formed from the five physically separate parcels of land which the site is comprised. Because of the extensive size of the area investigated, a range of topographical variations are represented (Fig 1).

4.6 By far the largest of the areas included within the site is that which forms the whole of the eastern side of the site as far west as the north-south orientated Chattenden Lane, which bisects the study area. The area to the east of this lane includes land that is referred to either as the Lodge Hill Enclosure, the Royal School of Military Engineering or the Lodge Hill Training Area, as well as an area of farmland immediately to the north of this training area and hereafter referred to as Area A. To the west of Chattenden Lane a second much smaller area is given over to the Lodge Hill Camp (occupied by the Bomb Disposal Unit) and the Chattenden Enclosure and is hereafter referred to as Area B. To the south of this lies an area of land containing a row of unoccupied terraced housing, which is hereafter referred to as Area C. Chattenden Lane connects these three activity areas with the former Chattenden Barracks, which lies on the western side of the lane a further 600 metres to the south and is hereafter referred to as Area D.

4.7 To the north of the farmland which forms part of Area A and to the east side of Chattenden Lane a distinctive north facing landslip is visible. This extends in an east to west direction for approximately 1km, between Berry Court Wood at its western end to a point just beyond of Lodge Hill Wood to the east. This area is known as “Rough Shaws” and it is likely that the base of this landslip represents an earlier shoreline of the Thames. The shoreline at present lies further 5.25km to the north.

4.8 Of the four areas covered by this study, Area A is by far the largest and is defined by areas of higher ground, both at its north and southwest extent. The northern ridge rises to 85m AOD,

whilst the southwestern height, which rises to 70m AOD is a referred to as Round Top Wood and forms a notable local landmark.

4.9 Roughly centrally within the valley created by these opposing heights cartographic evidence indicates the presence of a small watercourse which ran from the west to east, probably beginning within the site on or around the 46m contour and leaving the site at its southeastern corner at around the 30m contour. Beyond the study site this stream continues to flow towards the east, past Solomon's Farm at around 25m AOD. Around the area where the stream exits Area A, a wide and shallow opening to the valley has formed. This shallow opening is bounded on its north side by the stream itself, whilst the valley base is occupied by an area of woodland referred to as Deangate Woods.

4.10 On the western side of Area A it is probable that a second small stream existed, although documentary evidence refers to it as a drain. However the cartographic evidence indicates a narrow sinuously irregular watercourse, feeding two ponds along its route. This probably indicates that it represents a small natural stream, which has possibly undergone some canalisation.

4.11 To the west of Chattenden lane Area B comprises the Lodge Hill Camp and the Chattenden Enclosure. These two areas are each contained within their own perimeter fence and divided by an east-west military road, named Lochat Road. Of these areas, the Lodge Hill Camp is situated on the same south facing slope which encompasses the northern half of Area A; although here the topography has been much altered by the construction of numerous buildings and terraces. At its northern extent the area lies on or near the 70m contour line and is defined by the southern limit of Berry Court wood, which also marks the beginning of a steep north facing slope, which is likely to be associated with an earlier course of the Thames. The southern limit of the Lodge Hill Camp is defined by Lochat Road, which at this point lies around the 50m contour.

4.12 Continuing south, beyond Lochat Road and into the Chattenden Enclosure the valley base here lies below the 40m contour. The southwest extent of the Chattenden enclosure encompasses the height of Round Top Wood, which as stated previously rises to 70m AOD at this point. The Chattenden Enclosure Houses a linear arrangement of storage magazines, which are partly cut into the north facing slope of Round Top Wood. This area has also undergone much alteration, both with the construction of these storage magazines and infilling of the valley base.

4.13 Together, these two areas represent a valley within which the previously mentioned Watercourse rising in Area A runs. This valley continues westwards beyond the study site to Islingham Farm at around 20m AOD, at which point the headwaters of a stream flow southwest towards the River Medway.

4.14 Area C is currently occupied by a two rows of disused terraced houses, which would originally have formed the central and northern most of three housing terraces. These were originally Police Houses constructed in conjunction with the Chattenden Enclosure magazines. The southernmost of these terraces is no longer in existence, whilst the northernmost defines the limit of Area C. The land here slopes from north down towards the south.

4.15 Approximately 600 metres to the south of Area C and still to the west of Chattenden Lane lies the former Chattenden Barracks (now demolished). This represents a relatively low lying area of ground at between 35 and 45m AOD. Its northern extent occupies part of Round Top Wood, into which areas of terracing are clearly visible. Much of the remaining area comprises large areas of concrete and tarmac hard standing.

4.16 During the eighteenth and nineteenth century, prior to its acquisition by the military in 1878 the study area is likely to have been characterised by a mixture of woodland, principally on the higher ground, and pasture on the valley slopes and floor. It is also probable that this pattern of land use has been dominant for a considerable period prior to this.

5 Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 Introduction

5.2 A detailed investigation of the archaeological and historical background to the site has recently been compiled as part of the initial desk based assessment of the study area (Hawkins D 2009). This highlights the fact that no significant modern archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken within the study site, whilst relatively little recent fieldwork has been undertaken in the immediate environs of the site boundary (1km). The notable exceptions to this being the archaeological investigations in advance of the construction of the A289 and Four Elms Roundabout (Clark et al, 2009), and at the Hoo Road, Wainscott development, which lies immediately west of the Four Elms Roundabout (Godden et al, forthcoming).

5.3 A summary of the archaeological and historical background produced in the earlier desk based assessment is given by period below. Alterations have been made or previous assumptions omitted where they appear to conflict with additional information compiled during this phase of archaeological investigations.

5.4 Palaeolithic

5.5 The London Clay geology of the study site precludes the possibility of 'in situ' Palaeolithic deposits being encountered, and although possible, the likelihood of derived residual Palaeolithic material being encountered across the study site is likely to be low.

5.6 Fragments of a mammoth tusk were recovered in association with the alluvial deposits of an ancient stream bed close by the Five Elms roundabout, just west of the study sites south western boundary (HER Ref: TQ 77 SE 162 MKE 166). The precise context of the find is uncertain as it was recovered during civil engineering works.

5.7 A programme of geo-archaeological and Palaeolithic test pitting at the Hoo Road, Wainscott development site (Godden et al, forthcoming) revealed an absence of significant Pleistocene strata, Pleistocene faunal remains or Palaeolithic material.

5.8 Mesolithic

5.9 Very small quantities of Mesolithic material, including struck and worked flints were recovered in association with the archaeological investigations of the A289 and the Hoo Road Wainscott development site (Clark et al, 2009).

5.10 In view of the duration of the Mesolithic period it would be surprising if small quantities of Mesolithic lithic material were not encountered on the site. However, predicting the presence or absence of such material is hugely problematic, as finds deposition will be dictated by the

actions of small numbers of 'hunter gatherers' with such finds subsequently being subject to the significant post depositional impacts of subsequent agricultural and development activity.

5.11 **Neolithic and Bronze Age**

5.12 Archaeological investigations associated both with the A289 and the Hoo Road Wainscott development (Clark et al, 2009) confirms the emergence of a highly developed agrarian and ritual landscape during these periods. Evidence for field systems and land division, possibly of ritual significance are represented at both sites. Of particular note was evidence for a series of sub-rectangular fields and a number of pit alignments. At least one of the pits had been lined with wicker and may have been open for a considerable period of time. This complements a pattern now seen widely across Kent (Champion, T in Williams, JH, 2007).

5.13 Although relatively few finds of Neolithic date were identified from either site, the Bronze Age was more clearly represented with Deverel Rimbury type pottery and diagnostic lithic material being recovered (HER Ref: TQ 77 SE 158, MKE 20162 late Bronze Age pit, Four Elms Roundabout TQ 75032 71424).

5.14 During 1918, practice military trench digging, just beyond the study sites south western boundary between Chattenden Barracks and Islingham Farm, revealed a large late Bronze Age barrel shaped urn, together with a second unornamented urn. The finds were accompanied by a deposit of ‘black earth and wood ashes’ suggesting a cremation burial, or burials were represented (HER TQ 77 SE7, MKE 2636, TQ 751 718).

5.15 Considered in conjunction with the evidence for Bronze Age activity from the A289 and Hoo Road Wainscott development it would appear probable that a small ‘urnfield’ cemetery, rather than a purely isolated find is represented here. The location of this find at the interface of the Woolwich Beds and London Clay may be significant. It suggests burial was deliberately focused at the margin of the London Clay, which in this period could not be ploughed and was suitable only for pasture and woodland, with the lighter soils suitable for arable agriculture.

5.16 The Beacon (SAM 25468, HER TQ 77 SE 6 MKE 2635; TQ 7577 7146) at Beacon Hill might potentially have originated as a Bronze Age burial mound (barrow) a class of monument which is increasingly being recognised in Kent's archaeological landscape.

5.17 During these periods the study site is likely to have been divided principally between pasture and woodland. The heavy soils of the London Clay would have been unsuited for arable cultivation and the limited extent of the River Terrace Gravels and Head deposits within the study site suggest that these are unlikely to have been a focus of such activity. The land within the study site may have been divided by pit alignments, ditched field systems and enclosures, all of which are likely to have left in-situ archaeological deposits.

5.18 Although the emerging pattern of settlements in Neolithic and Bronze Age Kent appears relatively dense (Champion T, in Williams, JH, 2007), settlement within the study site during these periods is unlikely to have been intensive due to the underlying geology. It can perhaps be anticipated that a very small number of pastoral farmsteads or "small holdings" might be represented, particularly close by the outcrops of gravel at Lodge Hill and Head deposits at Chattenden Farm where horticultural cultivation would have been practical, or along the margins of the lighter soil on the extreme south west of the site.

5.19 The presence of a probable cremation burial or burials between the former Chattenden Barracks and Islingham Farm is noteworthy. Further funerary remains may be represented toward the interfaces of geological deposits. Evidence for ritual and particularly funerary activity could be present on both the prominent ridge on the north of the study site around the Former Lodge Hill House and the hill top at Round Top Wood. However this evidence may be obscured both by the extent of landslip that has occurred at Lodge Hill and of tree cover both at Lodge Hill and at Round Top Wood.

5.20 **Iron Age and Roman**

5.21 Archaeological evidence indicates there is considerable continuity between the Iron Age and Roman periods in Kent.

5.22 Both Iron Age and Roman settlement and activity is widely evidenced across Kent, the Medway Valley being no exception to this. The widespread evidence of this activity has led to estimates of population densities within Kent that approached (and possibly exceeded) those of the early Modern period (Champion, T and Millett M, in Williams, JH, 2007). The high population may subsequently have declined significantly in the late Roman period, possibly as a result of plagues, several of which are documented from continental Europe during this period.

5.23 The relatively low level of past archaeological fieldwork in the general area of the study site, and in particular within 1km of the study site boundaries, means that relatively few archaeological finds from these periods are actually recorded on the Kent Historic Environment Record (HER).

5.24 The archaeological investigations associated with the A289 and the Hoo Road, Wainscott development (Clark et al, 2009), revealed a small Roman Road, aligned northwest to southeast which probably formed a precursor to the A2108/A228, linking Watling Street to the Hoo Peninsula. The alignment of this road as excavated suggests it would have run just south of the former Chattenden Barracks.

5.25 Aligned to this Roman road was an extensive field system, whilst upon the line of the A289 itself a large rectangular enclosure measuring some 70m by 64m, of late 1st or 2nd century

date was identified. The single enclosure ditch which had a flat base was typically up to 2m wide and 1.5m deep with an entrance causeway to the south west. A few postholes along the inside edge of the ditch suggest that the enclosure may also have had an internal fence (Clark et al 2009: HER Ref: TQ 77 SE159, MKE20163).

5.26 Within the enclosure the vast majority of the features were concentrated in the northwest quarter. Among the main structures identified was a square masonry enclosure of clay bonded chalk blocks. Symmetrically within this structure was a smaller, square walled structure, which in plan is identical to a number of Romano-Celtic shrines investigated elsewhere in southern England. If the interpretation of this structure as a Romano-Celtic shrine is correct, its location within an enclosure sited close to a watercourse is one with several parallels in Roman Britain and Northern Gaul.

5.27 This putative Romano-Celtic shrine complex lay just north of the Four Elms Roundabout close by the existing stream, which is in part fed from within the study site. At the head of the stream, close to the western end of the main valley within Area A a small Roman cemetery was recorded during the construction of part of the military depot in the early twentieth century. The finds were reported in Volume XXVIII of the Journal Archaeologia Cantiana.

5.28 The presence of a probable 1st-2nd century Romano-Celtic shrine some 450m west of the south western boundary of the study site, and a contemporary cremation cemetery within the study site, both associated with the same stream system, indicates that the stream itself may have been regarded as 'sacred' in this period and could have been a focus of further ritual and funerary activity.

5.29 By the third century AD the Romano Celtic shrine at the Four Elms roundabout appears to have been converted to agricultural use, and that site as a whole evidenced an increased level of agricultural and possibly domestic use before apparently being abandoned in the fourth century AD.

5.30 Few other finds of Roman material are recorded within 1km of the study site boundary. A Denarius of Gordian III and the Empress Tranquillina is recorded from 'Cooling near Strood' (HER Ref: TQ 77 NE 6 MKE 2550 – TQ 75 75), though the precise findspot is unknown. An extremely doubtful 'pipe clay venus figurine' is recorded from 'Cooling' in 1958 (TQ 77 NE 14 – MKE 2558 ; TQ 75 75), though a location in Hoo is also given by the HER (TQ 77 SE1 – MKE 2631, 519 7872).

5.31 **Anglo Saxon**

5.32 The archaeological investigations associated with the A289 and Hoo Road, Wainscott development (Clark et al, 2009) revealed the existence of a substantial and extensive Middle Saxon (6th – 7th century) settlement comprising several sub rectangular enclosures set within

an extensive field system. The enclosures contained several buildings, which included at least one substantial timber hall as well as several sunken featured buildings, indicating that the site was a probable Estate Centre (HER Ref: TQ 77 SE 160, MKE 20164, TQ 75047 71417). The relatively high level of coins recovered from the Hoo Road site and their association with high status metalwork finds may even indicate that this was a Royal Estate Centre or 'Vill'. The Anglo Saxon settlement partly overlay the earlier Roman activity and it appears possible that this represents the survival of a Roman estate or agricultural land holding into the Anglo Saxon period. Subsequent work at Hoo Road confirmed the sixth to seventh century dating.

5.33 It has been suggested earlier that a substantial Beacon or earth mound at Beacon Hill, may potentially have originated as a late Prehistoric burial mound or barrow (SAM 25468; TQ 77 SE 6, MKE 2635, TQ 7578 7146). However, it is also possible that its origin lay in the early part of this period when barrows were utilised for high status burials. Similarly a late Prehistoric barrow might have become the focus of early Saxon funerary activity (Welch, M, in Williams, JH, 2007, p227-228).

5.34 In c.764 twenty 'sunlungs' of land at "Aeslingham", (now Islingham, represented by Islingham Farm, 300m north of the Hoo Road settlement and approximately 500m west of the study site boundary) was granted by King Offa of Mercia and his under King Sigered of Kent to the Bishops of Rochester. The Grant was confirmed by Eanmund King of Kent (Cambell, A, 1973).

5.35 No finds of Anglo Saxon material have been recovered within the study sites boundaries, although a coin of Knut (Canute) was found close by the study site boundary at Four Elms Hill (HER Ref: TQ 77 SE34, MKE2663; TQ 756 717). A Few other finds of Anglo Saxon material are also recorded within 1km of the study site.

5.36 During this period the study site is likely to have been divided between woodland and pasture. Settlement within the study site during this period is unlikely to have been intensive and it can be anticipated that a very small number of pastoral farmsteads or smallholdings might be represented – particularly by the outcrops of River Terrace Gravels at the former Lodge Hill House and Head deposits at Chattenden Farm or along the margins of the lighter soil at the extreme south west of the site.

5.37 **Late Medieval and Post Medieval**

5.38 At the time of the Domesday Survey (1086) Chattenden formed part of the Bishop of Rochester's estates at Frindsbury: "Before 1066 it answered for 10 sulungs; now 7. Land for 15 ploughs. In Lordship 5 ploughs. 40 villagers with 28 smallholders have 11 ploughs. A church; 9 slaves; a mill at 12s; meadow, 40 acres; woodland, 5 pigs. Value before 1066 and later £8; now £25" (Morgan, P, 1983; 13)

5.39 The place name 'Chattenden' means 'forest settlement' from the elements 'Ceto' and 'Ham Dun' (Glover, J, 1976). It is recorded as 'Chetindunam' in AD1100 and 'Chatindone' in AD1281. The place name suggests that the level of local forestation was far greater than today and there are references to disputes over the ownership of 'Chetindone Woods' (Hasted, Vol 3, 1797). There was no Medieval 'village' at Chattenden and instead settlement consisted of a number of dispersed farmsteads. Chattenden Farm itself may have originated in the late Medieval period as the Manor or estate centre.

5.40 Islingham continued as a major estate centre throughout this period and a chapel was constructed here in the late eleventh or early twelfth century (SMR Ref: TQ 77 SW12-MKE2676; TQ 7469 7173).

5.41 Beacon Hill, Hoo common is the site of a warning beacon first mentioned in an Ordnance of 1377 (HER TQ 77 SE6, MKE 2635; TQ 7577 7146). The mound is some 25m in diameter and 6.5m high and located on a promontory with commanding views over the Medway. As discussed previously this feature might conceivably have originated as a late Prehistoric and/or Anglo Saxon burial mound. Beacon Hill is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (25468).

5.42 The earliest specific description of Chattenden appears to be from Edward Hasteds "The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent, Volume 3 (1797)" "Chattenden is an estate in this parish (Frindsbury) which was once accounted an appendange to the Manor of Frindsbury; and was as such given with it to the Church of Rochester, in the time of the Saxon hepterachy, and remained part of the possessions of the priory (of Rochester) at its dissolution in the 32nd year of King Henry VIII. When this manor, with the rest of the possessions of the priory was surrendered into the Kings hands, who in that year granted, the Manor of Chattenden, and its appurtenances to Sir George Brocke, Lord Cobham".

5.43 For a detailed discussion of the cartographic evidence for the site reference should be made to the Desk based Assessment (Hawkins D 2009).

6 Archaeological Methodology

6.1 The archaeological recording of modern, archaeological and geological deposits covered by this report was undertaken as an addition to a large, comprehensive series of geo-technical investigations which included boreholes, window samples and test pit excavation.

6.2 Within this framework of investigation the archaeological monitoring and recording was targeted on the test pit excavations, principally because of the shallow nature of the anticipated stratigraphy, secondly because of the less intrusive nature of the boreholes and window samples and also because of the spatial overlap between the test pits and the other geo-technical ground works.

6.3 Because of the depth of excavations and presence of contaminates in some of the deposits revealed, no attempt was made to hand clean either trench sections or structures revealed in plan.

6.4 This methodology undertook to satisfy the aims specific to this monitoring exercise, as well complying with more generalised watching brief requirements. These aims were:

(i) To identify, where present archaeological remains (within the limits of the methodology employed for the geo-technical investigations).

(ii) Attempt to form a basic topographical model of the site, prior to its utilisation by the military in 1878 and from this model, perhaps better predict the sites archaeological potential.

(iii) To identify the impact caused by the existing or now demolished structures that have caused localised, deep truncation and within which the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits is low.

(iv) To identify areas where the original topsoil and/or alluvial sediments have been buried by extensive landscape remodelling, and beneath which the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits is good.

(v) Attempt to understand the degree of horizontal truncation across areas of the site which appear undisturbed by recent activity and so suggest potential for site wide archaeological preservation.

6.5 Of the one hundred and eighty test pits excavated during the works, one hundred and seventy-two were observed archaeologically, whilst the remaining eight were added to the archaeological record through information supplied by the Geo-technical engineer.

6.6 Each individual stratum indentified during the excavations was given a unique number, associated soil description, thickness and OD height (added from survey data). However because of the large number of test pits excavated these descriptions were entered onto a pro-forma test pit record sheets, rather than individual context recording sheets. Additional to this, representative block sections were recorded on polyester based drawing film, at a scale of 1:20, for all the excavated test pits. Trench plans were compiled where necessary as sketches attached to the test pit record sheets.

6.7 Demolished structures which were clearly associated with the military were revealed in eight of the test pits excavated. Where possible these were allocated a context number and extrapolated onto trench sections and recorded in plan on sketch plans attached to the trench record sheets.

6.8 The depth of Land drains and service pipes were recorded on the trench sections, but were not allocated context or structure numbers.

6.9 All but ten of the test pits were excavated using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.60m wide toothed bucket. Excavation was periodically halted to enable the geo-technical engineer to retrieve soil samples and compile soil descriptions. Each test pit was photographed at termination depth using a digital camera, then infilled. The remaining ten test pits, which were all located within an area of productive farmland and were excavated using a small tracked excavator fitted with a 1.00m wide ditching bucket. This changed methodology was introduced to accommodate the wishes of the tenant farmer and to allow for a more detailed analysis of the ground stability in this area, which lies close to the area of landslip known as ”Rough Shaws”.

6.10 The proposal follows IFA guidelines, and the methodologies set out in English Heritage Guidance Papers for standards and practices in archaeological fieldwork watching briefs and assessments and evaluation.

7 Presentation of topographic data

7.1 For the purposes of this report the results of the investigations will be presented initially by specific areas, followed by an overall summarisation of the collective data **(Fig 2)**.

7.2 For the purposes of this discussion the areas are.

Area A: - Lodge Hill Training Area and adjacent farmland.

Area B: - Lodge Hill Camp and the Chattenden Enclosure.

Area C: - Terraced housing, Chattenden lane.

Area D: - Chattenden Barracks.

7.3 In attempting to present the data in a format that is readily understandable, the areas have been subdivided into specific zoned types, of which there are three. Each of these zone types represents varying forms post-depositional impact; these include truncated, buried and relatively undisturbed topography.

7.4 Because the stratigraphic sequences between individual test pits have been extrapolated using the known data from the excavations themselves and from a visual assessment of the site generally, the presentation of the data by zones can only be viewed as an approximate guide. This should be used as a starting point, rather than a definitive template from which the sites archaeological potential can be predicted with certainty.

7.5 A summary of the three categories used in this report is presented below;

7.6 **Natural topography**

7.7 Zones in which the stratigraphic sequence revealed showed little or no evidence of recent disturbance and is therefore assumed to have remained largely as it was prior to the site being utilised by the military in 1898. Within these relatively undisturbed zones, existing buildings will have caused localised, but probably severe truncation and this must be considered.

7.8 **Truncated topography**

7.9 Zones where truncation has occurred as a result of extensive landscape remodelling in the form of cut terracing or building construction. This is likely to have been undertaken to level the site for specific activities, or constructions. Within these zones the depth of truncation is likely to vary as it could include truncation caused by building construction, levelled areas of hard standing as well as truncation associated with activities specific to the military training regime.

7.10 **Buried topography**

7.11 Zones in which it is clear a concerted effort has been made to raise the level of the pre 1898 ground level. This has been achieved by the deposition of a sequence of levelling deposits that directly overlie an otherwise undisturbed natural stratigraphic sequence. This has created areas of buried topography.

7.12 **Area A; Lodge Hill Training Area and adjacent farmland**

7.13 By far the largest of the areas included within the site is that which forms the whole of the eastern side of the site as far west as the north-south orientated Chattenden Lane, which bisects the study area. This includes land that is referred to either as the Lodge Hill Enclosure, the Royal School of Military Engineering or the Lodge Hill Training Area, as well as an area of farmland immediately to the north **(Fig 3)**.

7.14 A total of one hundred and twenty-seven individual test pits were excavated here (Test Pits; 3001-3013, 3015-3065, 3067-3102, 3104-3113, 3115-3120, 3122A and 3124-3139) which have been categorised into eight specific zones (A1-A8). The data here appears to divide the area into two main groupings, with large parts of the higher ground remaining generally undisturbed, whilst the valley base appears to have been either substantially infilled or truncated either to create levelled areas or by building footprints.

7.15 **Zone A1**

7.16 This zone represents the majority of Area A and encompasses most of the northern half of the Lodge Hill Camp, as well as the adjacent farmland to the north. Within this zone a total of fifty-seven test pits were excavated (Test Pits; 3001-3008, 3010-3013, 3015-3019, 3025-3029, 3031, 3033, 3036-3041, 3043-3050, 3052, 3053, 3055-3057, 3059, 3060, 3062-3065, 3067-3071 and 3073). This appears to represent a zone that has undergone little recent disturbance, although localised truncation caused by the numerous buildings has clearly occurred. Many, although not all the test pits appeared to contain the natural sequence of London Clay, Glacial drift, subsoil and topsoil. No archaeological features were recorded, although the presence of a Mesolithic bifacial struck flint (Appendix 1) within Test Pit 3052 (context [252]) does indicate the survival of lithic material within the subsoil.

7.17 **Zone A2**

7.18 This zone represents the part of the site occupied by Deangate Wood, which is located in the southeast corner of Area A. Within this zone only a single test pit was excavated (Test Pit 3128). Despite this lack of direct data, test pits excavated within the surrounding Zone A4 provide a good indication of the overall stratigraphic sequence, enabling for the creation of the topographic model. Also included within this zone are two small areas of woodland, one to the southwest and one to the southeast of the main part of Deangate Wood, although here no test

pits were excavated at all. From the limited data obtained it appears that this zone has undergone little recent disturbance, with a suggested natural sequence of London Clay, Glacial drift, subsoil and topsoil.

7.19 **Zone A3**

7.20 This represents the southwest part of Area A and encompasses the majority part of Round Top wood. Within this zone a total of seven test pits were excavated (Test Pits; 3100, 3105, 3117-3120 and 3132). These also indicate that little recent disturbance has occurred. Six of the seven test pits excavated contained the natural sequence of London Clay, Glacial drift, and topsoil, whilst the seventh was placed within an area of stone-chip surfacing and so showed evidence of truncation. Visually the area appeared to show little evidence of recent disturbance and it is of interest to note that running diagonally across the field which abuts the southern site boundary a northwest-southeast ridge was visible. This is believed to represent a surviving remnant of a field system shown on the OS map of 1862.

7.21 **Zone A4**

7.22 This zone is located within the central and western part of the area, with an additional small looped causeway through Deangate Wood, upon which a tarmac road was constructed. Within this zone a total of twenty-three test pits were excavated (Test Pits; 3042, 3054, 3065, 3075-3077, 3079, 3086, 3087, 3091A, 3092, 3097, 3099 3104, 3106, 3110, 3112, 3115, 3124, 3126, 3127 3131 and 3134). Two of these were within areas of localised truncation, whilst the remainder contained a sequence of buried topography, containing preserved natural soils. Within eight of the test pits, this buried topography included a remarkably similar sequence of alluvial deposition (Test Pits; 3065, 3075-3077, 3087, 3091A 3092 and 3112). Buried topsoil was also present, sealed beneath levelling or ground level raising deposits. The alluvial sequence is clearly associated with a natural infilling of the valley, possibly associated with a more vigorous predecessor to the existing small watercourse. Here also, it is clear that the area has potential to contain undisturbed archaeological deposits. Topographic evidence would suggest that this area of alluvial deposition will extend towards the southeast, beyond the study area

7.23 **Zone A5**

7.24 This zone is located within the southern part of the area, between zones A2 and A3. Here a total of thirteen test pits were excavated (Test Pits; 3089, 3090, 3105, 3107-3109, 3122A, 3125, 3126, 3133 and 3136-3138). These all revealed an area where truncation has or may have occurred. Evidence from these excavations suggests that the extent of this truncation is unlikely to be uniform. As although within three of the test pits London Clay was the first undisturbed geological horizon seen, suggesting deep truncation, within the remaining nine the overlying glacial drift geology was preserved, suggesting minimal truncation. Indeed the

additional presence of farm land drains surviving in two of the test pits at a similar depth to those within the adjacent undisturbed farmland strengthens the case for truncation being minimal, perhaps even little more than the removal of the original topsoil.

7.25 **Zone A6**

7.26 Zone A6 also appeared to be one within which a degree of truncation has occurred. This comprised ten test pits, all of which showed evidence of truncation (Test Pits; 3051, 3074, 3083, 3084, 3095, 3101, 3102, 3114, 3116 and 3135). As with the previously discussed zone, evidence from these excavations suggests that the extent of this truncation is unlikely to be uniform. Within two of the test pits London Clay was the first undisturbed geological horizon seen, suggesting deep truncation, whilst within seven of the remaining eight the overlying glacial drift geology was preserved, indicating lesser truncation. The extent of truncation can be gauged by the presence of farm land drains within three test pits. These cut into the drift geology to depths of between 0.30m-050m, compared with 0.50m-0.60m within the adjacent undisturbed farmland.

7.27 **Zone A7**

7.28 This zone also appeared to be one within which a degree of truncation has occurred. This comprised eight test pits, all of which showed evidence of truncation (Test Pits; 3058, 3072, 3080, 3081, 3093, 3094, 3111 and 3113). As previously, evidence from these excavations suggests that the extent of this truncation is unlikely to be uniform, with three of the test pits revealing a deep truncation horizon which cuts into the London Clay, whilst within four of the remaining five the overlying glacial drift geology was preserved, suggesting truncation here is less.

7.29 **Zone A8**

7.30 The final zone within this area also appeared to be one within which a degree of truncation has occurred. This comprised eight test pits (Test Pits; 3020-3024, 3032, 3034 and 3035). The zone encompasses an individual field within which numerous earth track-ways are visible. The vegetation surrounding these is also of poor quality and the excavated topsoil's were light in colour. Equally, there is some evidence of terracing within this area. All of this indicates disturbance has occurred. Evidence from the excavations themselves revealed the presumably truncated Glacial drift geology preserved beneath between 0.61-0.50m of topsoil.

7.31 **Area B; the Lodge Hill Camp and Chattenden Enclosure**.

7.32 Area B is located directly opposite Area A, to the west of Chattenden lane and as discussed previously comprises the Lodge Hill Camp and the Chattenden Enclosure. It is situated on the same south facing slope which encompasses the northern half of the previously discussed

area, whilst the Chattenden Enclosure to the south, occupies the north facing slope of Round Top Wood. The landscape here has been much altered by the construction of numerous buildings and some terraces. At its northern extent the area lies on or near the 70m, this drops to around the 40m AOD, centrally, before rising again to a height of 70m AOD at Round Top Wood, which as stated previously forms the south limit of this area **(Fig 4)**.

7.33 Twenty-eight individual test pits were excavated here (Test Pits; 2001-2013, 2015-2021, 2025, 2027, 2029 and 2033-2037), which have been categorised into six specific zones (B1-B6). The data from these appears to fall into two distinct groups. Firstly that gained from the northern half of the site, which here suggests much localised alteration to the original landscape, and secondly that collected from the southern part of the site, which shows a clearer pattern of area infilling or relatively undisturbed natural topography.

7.34 Despite the difficulties with interpreting the northern half of the area an attempt has been made to suggest a coherent picture, highlighting where specific zoned types are likely to occur.

7.35 **Zone B1**

7.36 This zone is located within the northern part of the area covered by the Lodge Hill Camp and included six of the twenty-eight test pits excavated (Test Pits; 2001, 2004-2006, 2008 and 2009). These generally revealed an area where truncation has or may have occurred. Within this zone the numerous buildings that exist have clearly caused localised and probably severe truncations, however beyond these buildings the depth of this truncation, in all but one of the test pits (Test Pit 2001) is believed to be minimal as suggested by the preservation of the glacial drift geology, which seals the London Clay. Indeed the additional presence of farm land drains surviving at a similar depth to those within the adjacent undisturbed farmland strengthens the case for truncation being minimal, perhaps even little more than the removal of the original topsoil.

7.37 **Zone B2**

7.38 Partly enclosed by the previous zone, a second grouping of six test pits was recognised. All of these preserved a sequence of preserved natural soils including buried topsoil, sealed beneath levelling or ground level raising deposits (Test Pits; 2002, 2003, 2007, 2010, 2013 and 2016). Here the topographic evidence is difficult to interpret with certainty, although it is possible that we are looking at either a roughly linear depression which may have originally extended northeast-southwest, or a localised tightening of the slope contours, which has necessitated subsequent infilling to create more level area for the military. Therefore it is possible to postulate that this zone has potential to contain undisturbed archaeological deposits. Incidentally the presence of this buried topography surrounded by the Zone B1 does strengthen the argument for the truncation in that zone being minimal.

7.39 **Zone B3**

7.40 This zone lies immediately to the south of the previously discussed zones and is interpreted as having suffered significant disturbance in places, although the investigation in this area was limited. Only two test pits were excavated within this zone and each appeared to contain the natural sequence of London Clay, Glacial drift and topsoil (Test Pits; 2011 and 2012). Much of this zone surrounds the existing buildings which lie within Zone B1 and it is clear that some, alteration has occurred with the laying out of pathways and grassed areas. It must be stressed that the topographic evidence here is difficult to interpret with any certainty, as is highlighted by the findings from Test Pit 2015, which lies to the southeast of the Zone B4 Test Pit 2012. This test pit, although remarkably close to 2012, shows that a degree of truncation has occurred there. Additionally it must be noted that both test pits were located only within the eastern part of the highlighted zone, with the western part being an interpretive limit based on contour evidence.

7.41 **Zone B4**

7.42 The final zone within the Lodge Hill Camp, appeared to be one within which a degree of truncation has occurred. This comprised four test pits, all of which showed evidence of either levelling, demolition or temporary surfaces which directly overlay natural drift geology (Test Pits; 2015, 2017, 2018 and 2021). As previously, the preservation of the glacial drift geology, which seals the London Clay and the presence of a farm land drain surviving at a similar depth to those within the adjacent undisturbed farmland, suggests the depth of truncation within the zone is not great.

7.43 **Zone B5**

7.44 The topographic evidence for the remainder of Area B appears more coherent and can be easily divided into two distinct zones. The northern most of these (Zone B5), covers the valley floor as far south as the access road to the ammunition storage magazines. Four test pits were excavated here (Test Pits; 2020, 2025, 2027 and 2029), all of which contained a remarkably similar sequence of preserved natural soils including alluvial deposition, overlain by a buried topsoil, sealed beneath ground level raising deposits. It is to be noted that all but one of the test pits were located within the Chattenden Enclosure and it seems probable that much of the valley floor, which lies beyond the enclosure, has not been subject to the same degree of landscape remodelling. From the evidence it is clear that the area has potential to contain undisturbed archaeological deposits.

7.45 **Zone B6**

7.46 The final zone within Area B represents its extreme southern extent and may represent a zone where the level of disturbance is very variable. Five test pits were excavated within this zone,

all of which were located within the southwest part of B6 (Test Pits; 2033-2037). These suggest that within this part of the zone at least, little recent disturbance is likely to have occurred. How representative this is of the remainder of the zone is unclear. As mentioned earlier, severe truncation has clearly occurred within the footprints of the ammunition storage `magazines, which form a linear arrangement along the zones southern boundary. Beyond these structures the surrounding area is heavily overgrown and appears to have undergone little recent disturbance. This, combined with the fact that the whole area to the south of the ammunition magazine access road was designated as an exclusion zone during our visit, made any detailed observation difficult.

7.47 **Area C; Central Terrace, Chattenden Lane**

7.48 This area is located immediately to the south of the Chattenden Enclosure, and has its eastern boundary defined by Chattenden Lane. The area within is currently occupied by two rows of disused terraced houses, which would originally have formed the central and the northern ones of three housing terraces. The southernmost of these terraces is no longer in existence, whilst the northernmost defines the northern extent of this study area. The land has a clear, but gentle south facing slope **(Fig 4)**.

7.49 Four individual test pits were excavated (Test Pits; 2040 and 2042-2044) all of which were concentrated within the extreme northern part of the zone. From this it has been possible to categorise the area into three specific zones (C1, C2 and C3).

7.50 **Zone C1**

7.51 This represents the area immediately to the north of the terraced housing, into which two test pits were excavated (2040 and 2042). This appears to represent a zone that has undergone little recent disturbance, as each appeared to contain the natural sequence of London Clay, Glacial drift and topsoil.

7.52 **Zone C2**

7.53 This zone represents the area within and immediately around the central terrace and the area occupied by the now demolished south terrace. Within the area of central terrace two test pits were excavated (2043 and 2044). These revealed that a degree of truncation has occurred, however this truncation appeared to be remarkably shallow as within both of the test pits the glacial drift geology survived substantially intact. Additionally within one test pit the presence of a farm land drain cut into the drift geology at a similar depth to those within the adjacent undisturbed farmland suggests minimal truncation, perhaps little more than the removal of the original topsoil.

7.54 **Zone C3**

7.55 No test pits were excavated into the large area to the south of the terraced housing, which cartographic evidence indicates was a recreation ground. It seems probable that this zone is unlikely to have undergone little recent disturbance and is therefore, tentatively included as a zone where little disturbance has occurred.

7.56 **Area D; Chattenden Barracks**

7.57 The Chattenden Barracks area is the southern most of the areas within the study site and as mentioned previously represents a relatively low lying area of ground at between 35 and 45m AOD. It has clearly undergone substantial alteration, with much of the area comprising concrete and tarmac hard standing, with areas of terracing clearly visible **(Fig 4)**.

7.58 Eighteen individual test pits were excavated here (Test Pits; 1001-1018) and from this it has been possible to categorised the area into five specific zones (D1-D5).

7.59 **Zone D1**

7.60 Twelve of the eighteen test pits were within zone D1 (Test Pits; 1001, 1002, 1004-1007, 1009, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1017, and 1018). This was the largest of the zones and comprises the area where it is likely a degree of modern truncation has occurred. The degree of truncation is less easy to predict, although it is clear from the existing terracing that around 3.00m has been removed from the northwest part, whilst within the south and eastern part of the zone the preservation of what appear to be glacial drift deposits overlying the London Clay, suggests the depth of truncation decreases. Of note is the area around Test Pit 1002, located within what were formerly games pitches. The creation of these has essentially required a degree of truncation to level the topography. Contour evidence would suggest that truncation has occurred west of this test pit, whilst at some point towards the east, towards Zone D2, a process of ground level raising has occurred. This is witnessed within the stratigraphic sequence of the Zone D3 Test Pit 1003, which lies approximately 200 metres to the east.

7.61 **Zone D2**

7.62 As mentioned above, test pit (1003), within this zone was located in the extreme northeast corner of the Area D and comprised what appeared to be glacial drift geology, overlain by buried topsoil sealed beneath levelling or ground level raising deposits. This sequence has the potential to contain undisturbed archaeological deposits.

7.63 **Zone D3**

7.64 Zone D3 is located within the central and western part of the area and contained four test pits. These four contained a remarkably similar sequence of preserved natural soils including alluvial deposition, overlain by a buried topsoil, sealed beneath levelling or ground level raising deposits (Test Pits; 1010, 1011, 1013 and 1015). Here also, it is clear that the area has potential to contain undisturbed archaeological deposits. Topographic evidence would suggest that this area of alluvial deposition may have originally extended towards the southeast, perhaps being associated with the steep sided valley located just beyond the sites southern boundary.

7.65 **Zones D4 and D5**

7.66 The final test pit within Area D was located within one of two zones that have undergone little recent disturbance (Test Pit; 1008). The first of these zones lies within the northwest corner of the site (Zone D4), whilst the second is within the central and eastern part (Zone D5). As can be seen on the plan, only a single test pit was located within the eastern most of these areas, so the evidence used to compile this model is largely interpretive.

7.67 **Outlying/isolated test pits**

7.68 Additionally to the main concentration of test pits, three test pits were excavated to the south of Chattenden Barracks, which because of the extended distances between them cannot be used in the formation of a topographic model. These as summarised briefly below:

7.69 **Test Pit 1020**

7.70 This was located approximately 150 metres to the south of Chattenden Barracks, beside the southern edge of the northeast-southwest orientated Woodfield Way. This revealed a sequence London Clay with a surface height of 40.25m OD, directly overlain by modern surfacing, which clearly indicates a degree of truncation has occurred here. This truncation is likely to be associated with the construction of Woodfield Way itself.

7.71 **Test Pit 1021**

7.72 This was located approximately 400 metres to the southwest of Chattenden Barracks, within the northern corner of a parcel of land currently used by the Royal Engineers for plant training. This lies on the edge of River Medway floodplain and is described as an area of “Disused Workings” on maps of the area. This test pit revealed a sequence of solid geology, comprising sands and sandstone fragments with a surface level of 17.40m OD, overlain by a 0.30m thick remnant of London Clay. This was sealed by an extensive deposit of infilling

material that contained CBM fragments and is likely to be of recent date. The surface level for this deposit was at19.19m OD.

7.73 **Test Pit 1023**

7.74 The final test pit was located approximately 1 kilometre to the southwest of Chattenden Barracks, within the southern corner of land currently given over to agriculture. It was located close to the roundabout which connects the Wainscott Eastern Bypass with the Four Elms Hill carriageway. This test pit revealed a complex sequence of alluvial deposition, which began with high energy pebble and gravel deposits, which terminated at around 4.42m OD, overlain by fine alluvial clays, terminating at 5.72m OD. These were sealed by a 0.30m thick topsoil, which was itself covered by around 1.00m of levelling deposits that are likely to be associated with construction of the adjacent Bypass. The surface level of this test pit was at 6.72m OD.

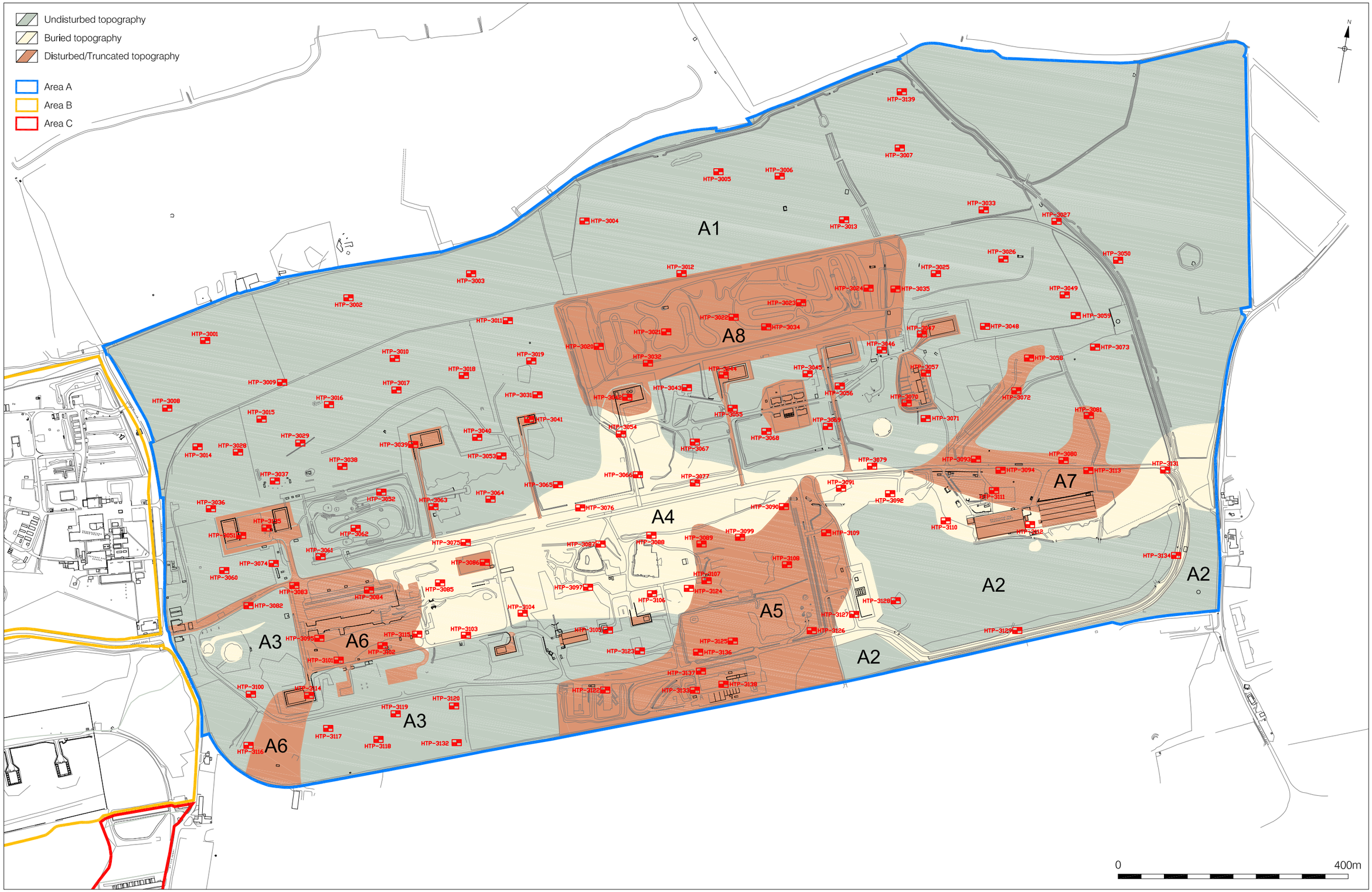


Figure 3
Area A showing distribution of topographical zones
1:6,250 at A3

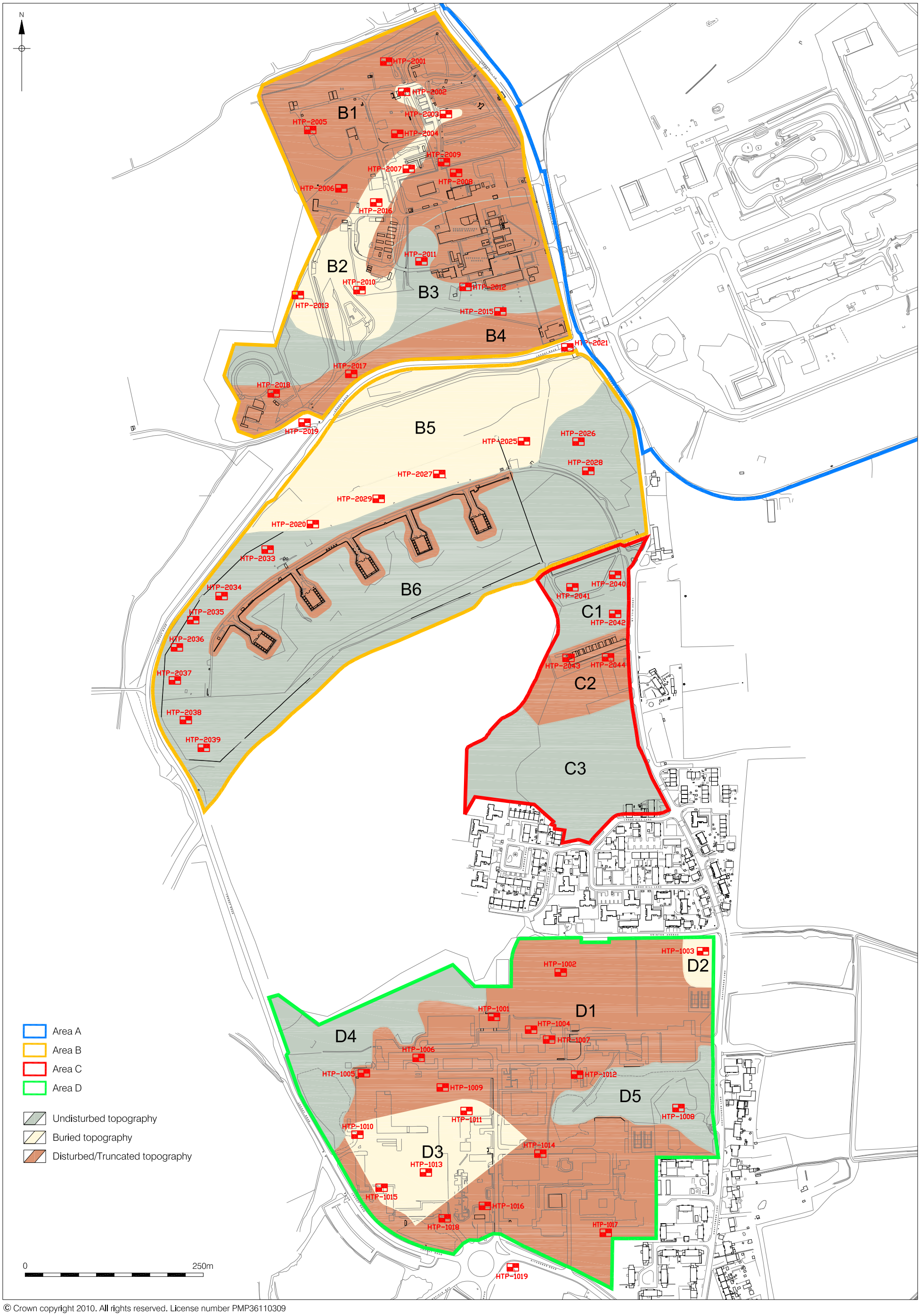


Figure 4
Areas B, C and D showing distribution of topographical zones
1:5,000 at A3

N

576800/174850

Glacial drift
Alluvium
London Clay

Area A
Area B
Area C
Area D

576800/172000

0 500m

Figure 5
Site Plan showing highest surviving geological strata (drift or solid)
1:10,000 at A3

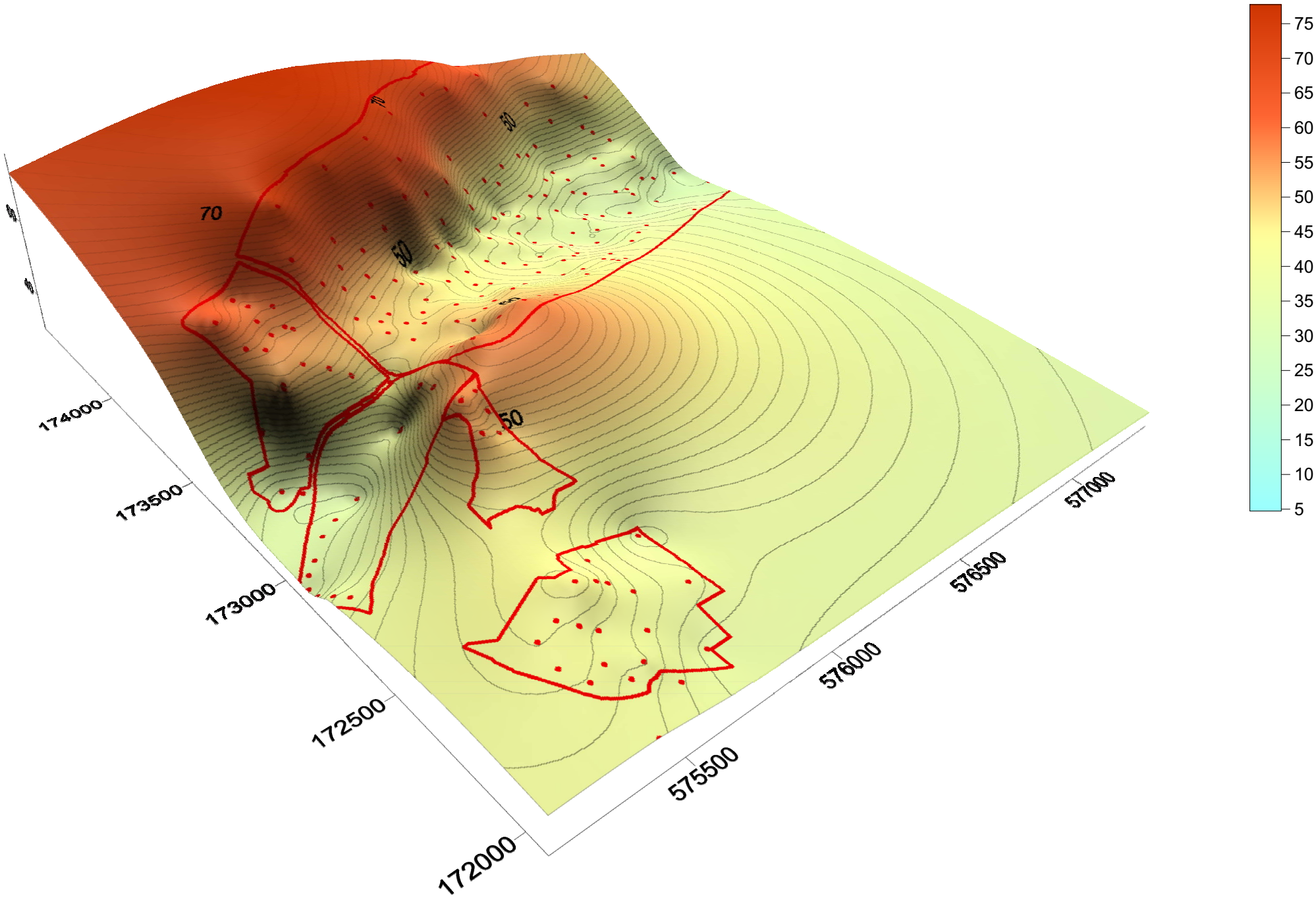
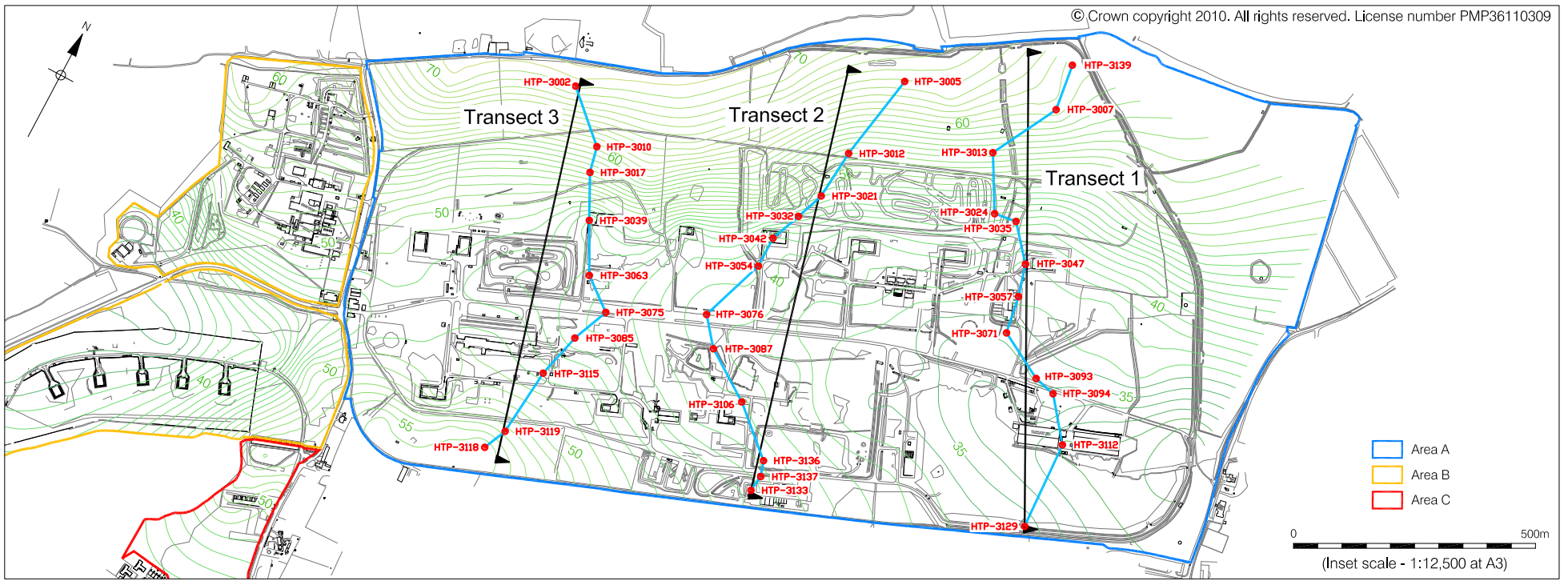
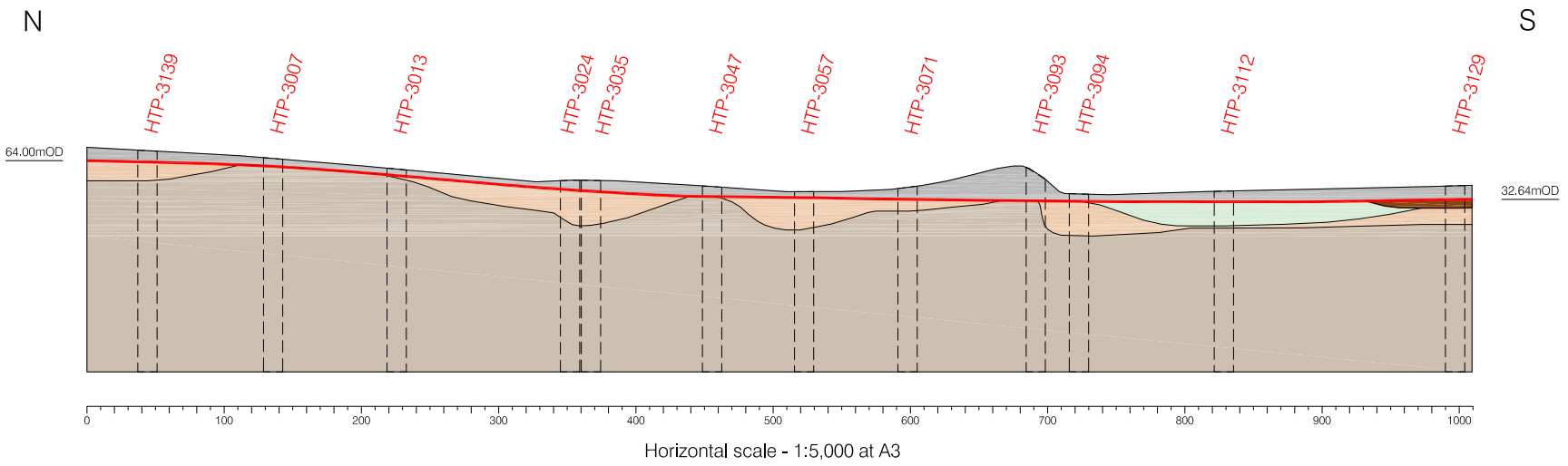


Figure 6
3D surface model of levels of natural taken from Test Pit data
(not to scale)

Figure 7
Site Plan with contour model of levels of natural taken from Test Pit data
1:10,000 at A3

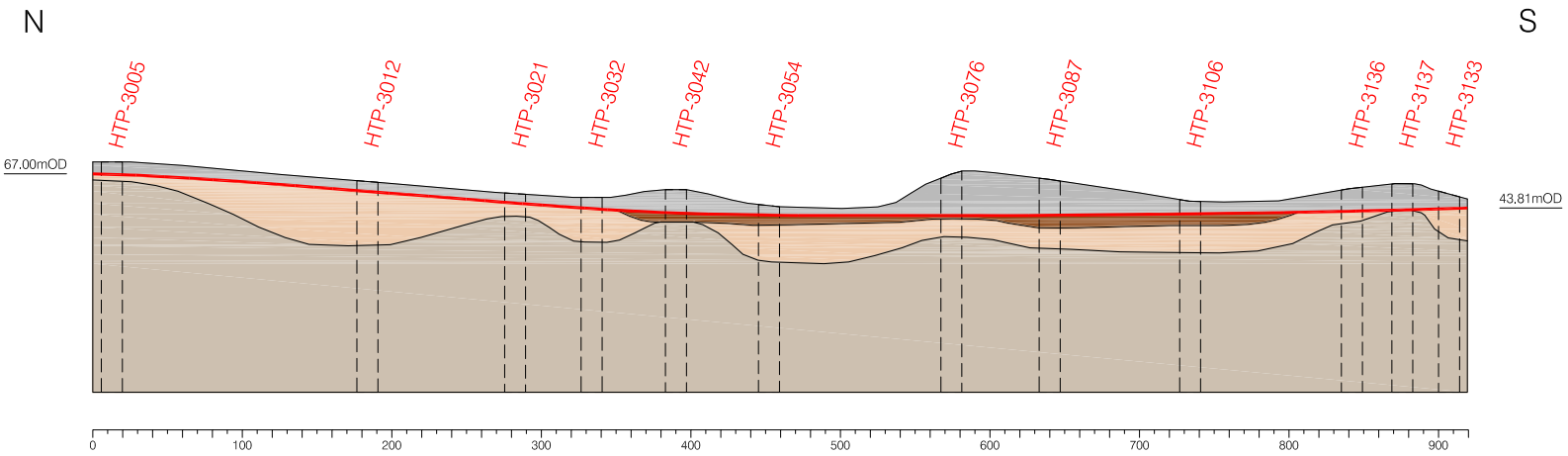


Transect 1



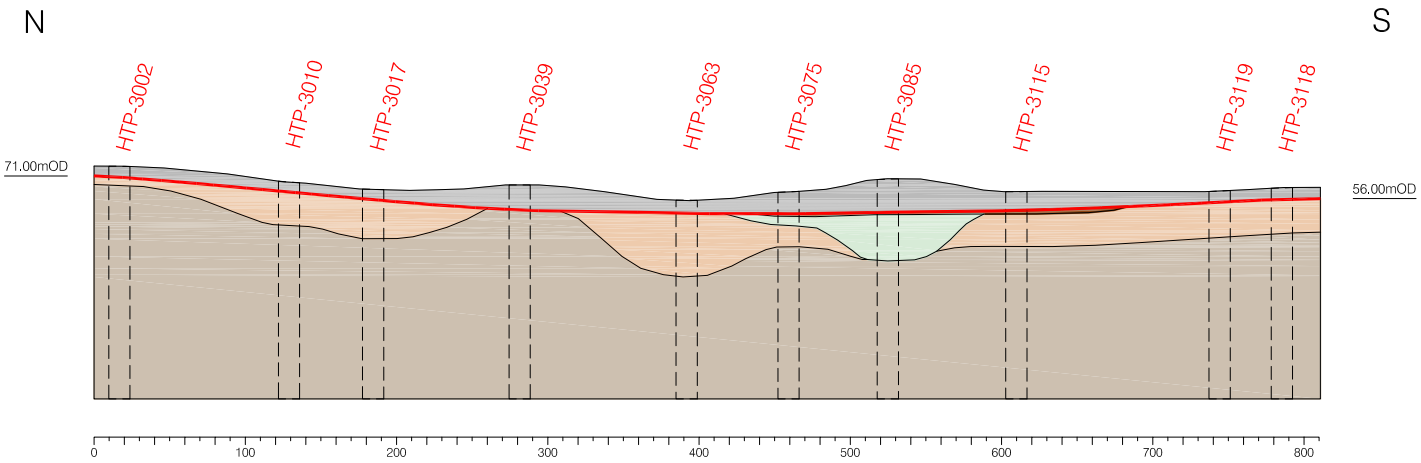
Horizontal scale - 1:5,000 at A3

Transect 2



Horizontal scale - 1:5,000 at A3

Transect 3

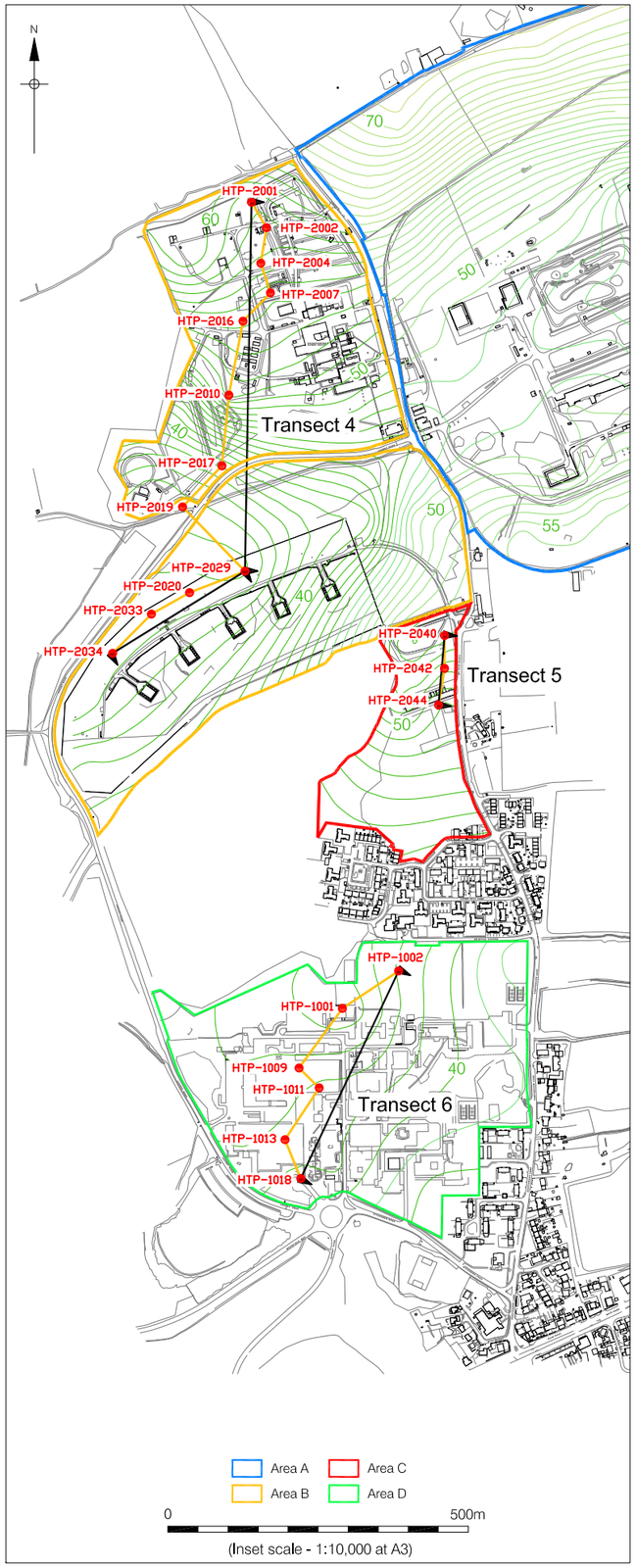


Horizontal scale - 1:5,000 at A3

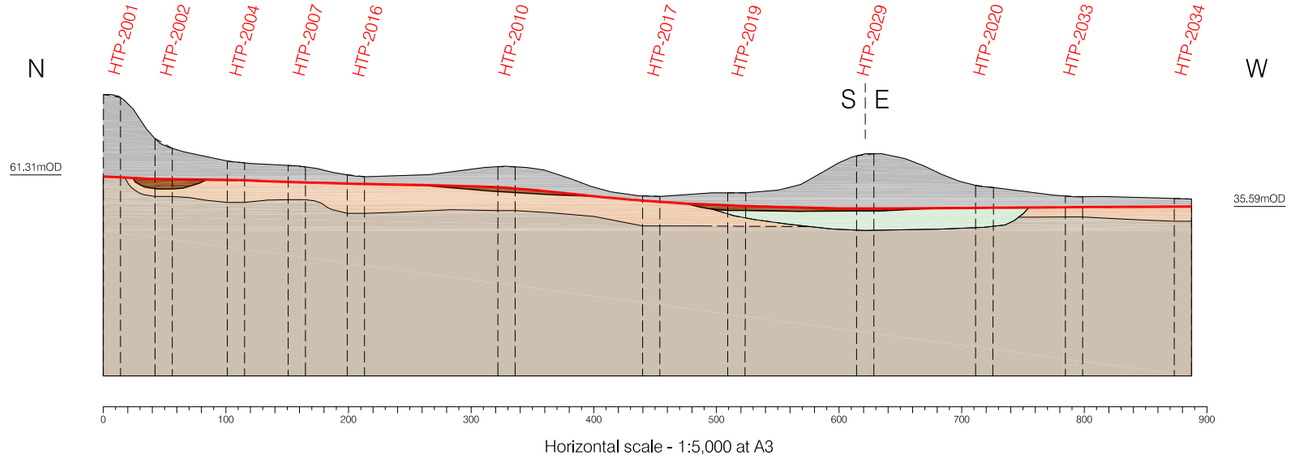
- Maximum Height of Natural
- Topsoil/Modern Surface and Made Ground
- Buried Soil Horizon
- Alluvial Deposits
- Periglacial Deposits
- London Clay

SECTIONS PRODUCED FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY.
DEPTH OF GEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS AMPLIFIED BY A SCALE OF 20:1
DO NOT SCALE FROM THESE DRAWINGS.

Figure 8
Area A, Transects 1-3

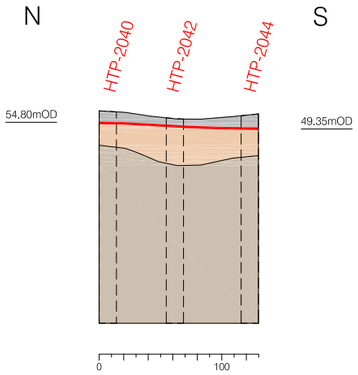


Transect 4
(Area B)



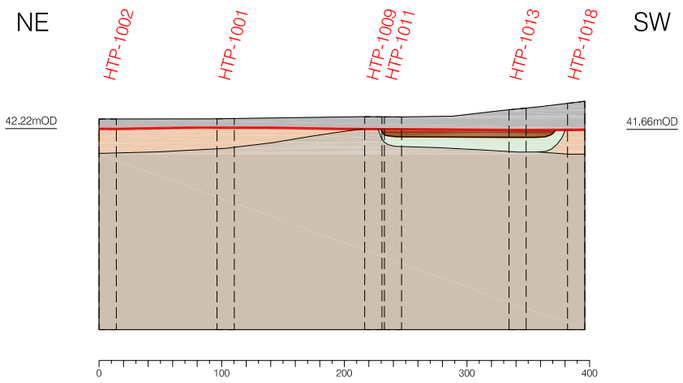
Horizontal scale - 1:5,000 at A3

Transect 5
(Area C)



Horizontal scale - 1:5,000 at A3

Transect 6
(Area D)



Horizontal scale - 1:5,000 at A3

- Maximum Height of Natural
- Topsoil/Modern Surface and Made Ground
- Buried Soil Horizon
- Alluvial Deposits
- Periglacial Deposits
- London Clay

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DEPTH OF GEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS AMPLIFIED BY A SCALE OF 20:1
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Figure 9
Areas B, C and D, Transects 4-6

8 Interpretation and Conclusions

8.1 The results from this monitoring exercise suggest that the topography of the study area has changed in detail within key locations, but elsewhere has remained largely unchanged since its acquisition by the military in 1878.

8.2 The data retrieved from this phase of work has highlighted extensive preservation of Pleistocene drift geology and areas of preserved Holocene alluvium **(Fig 5)**.

8.3 Truncation caused by the existing and earlier structures and associated cuttings may have caused severe, but generally localised destruction of any underlying deposits. Areas of surfacing and hard-standing are likely to have caused minimal, if any impact on underlying stratigraphy.

8.4 The wide areas of ground levelling, which have involved the deposition of substantial thicknesses of made-ground, have allowed for the preservation of the earlier topography. This may possibly apply even beneath existing or now demolished buildings which lie within these areas of ground level raising.

8.5 The remaining areas of the site which appear to have undergone little alteration since its acquisition by the military are likely to have retained the same archaeological potential as the surrounding farmland.

8.6 When the methodology used for the excavation of the test pits is taken in to consideration, the lack of archaeological features encountered is hardly surprising. Indeed it would be likely that only the most obvious archaeological remains could be identified within the framework of this monitoring exercise.

8.7 The existence of a single water course and the location of a Romano-British cemetery of 1st-2nd century date has already been highlighted in the Desk Based Assessment (Hawkins. D 2009). However it is of interest to note that the sighting of this cemetery places it somewhere between the source of two watercourses, rather than at the head of a single stream system. This suggests that during the Roman period either the area from which both streams begin, or the streams themselves, may have been regarded as ‘sacred’ and could therefore have been the focus of further funerary or possibly ritual activity. Additionally, the presence of a cemetery and the number and quality of vessels associated with the burials is also of interest as this not only suggests the nearby location of an as yet unidentified Roman settlement, but also a settlement of some status.

8.8 Although the dating of the geological strata and the deposits of clearly recent date is not problematic, the dating of the alluvial sequences is. It is interesting to note that the two separate alluvial sequences recognised within Areas A and B are each located centrally within

the existing valley base, whilst the alluvium with Area D appears unrelated to any clear topographical feature.

8.9 Within Area A the alluvium is clearly associated with a small stream which flows south-eastwards through the site. Here the eight test pits contained a remarkably similar sequence of alluvial deposition, overlain by buried topsoil. This alluvial sequence is clearly associated with a natural infilling of the valley and its extent suggests a more vigorous predecessor to the existing small watercourse.

8.10 The alluvium within Area B is also likely to be associated with a second small stream. This flowed westwards through the site, with its source beginning within Area A, close to the source of the previously discussed southeast flowing watercourse. Within four test pits a sequence of preserved natural soils including alluvial deposition, overlain by buried topsoil was recognised. As previously this alluvial sequence is likely to be associated with a natural infilling of the valley and also suggests the presence of a more vigorous predecessor to the small watercourse represented it the cartographic record. The location of these alluvial deposits and the presence of associated watercourses suggest that the revealed sequences are of Holocene date. Additionally it would be reasonable to suggest the location of the small Roman Cemetery located between the sources of these two streams indicates they existed in the Roman period.

8.11 The stratigraphic sequence recognised within Area D (zone D3) comprised London Clay directly overlain by alluvial deposition, between 0.40-0.60m thick. This was then sealed by a dark topsoil (Test Pits; 1010, 1011, 1013 and 1015) which contained fragments of CBM and slate, indicating recent anthropogenic activity. The topography within this area gives no evidence for the presence of a recent water course, although the presence of large areas of levelled and surfaced ground make any visual assessment difficult. It is possible that the deposits revealed within this area represent an area of poor drainage, indeed within test pit 1015 the buried topsoil did appear very dark and fibrous, perhaps suggesting recent wet or waterlogged conditions.

8.12 Unfortunately no anthropogenic material was retrieved from any of the alluvial sediments excavated during this work. Within the vicinity a reference to the fragments of a mammoth tusk recovered in association with the alluvial deposits of an ancient stream bed close by the Five Elms roundabout, which lies just west of the study sites south western boundary (HER Ref: TQ 77 SE 162 MKE 166), indicate a date for the alluvial sequence there of some antiquity. How this relates to the alluvial deposition revealed within this watching brief is at present unclear.

8.13 **Topographical Model**

8.14 The topographical model created from the information obtained from this watching brief, does not reveal any significant differences from the existing site topography **(Figs 6 & 7)**.

8.15 This is not to say differences are absent, and the model does emphasise the higher area within the valley from which it is likely that the two small streams begin.

9 Acknowledgements

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work.

9.2 The author would like to thank Tim Bradley for his project management. Also thanks to David Jones and Guy Swains from Hyder Consulting for their on-site assistance, without which the work would not have been possible. Additionally thanks to Guy Seddon for his on site recording of a number of the test pits.

9.3 The author would also like to thank Mark Roughley for his CAD work.

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Plate 1; Test pit 3102, looking NE, shows natural sequence, overlain by post-medieval deposits.

Plate 2; Test pit 3054, looking SW, shows natural sequence including high and low energy periglacial deposition, overlain by buried topsoil and post-medieval levelling deposits.

Plate 3; Test pit 2013, looking NE, shows natural sequence, including buried topsoil, overlain by post-medieval levelling deposits.

Plate 4; Test pit 2042, looking SW, shows intact natural depositional sequence.

Plate 5; Test pit 3134, looking NE, shows natural sequence including topsoil, overlain by post-medieval deposits.

Plate 6; Test pit 3043, looking SW, truncated natural sequence, directly overlain by post-medieval levelling deposits.

Plate 7; Test pit; 2027, looking SE, Natural sequence, including alluvial deposition, overlain by post-medieval levelling deposits.

Plate 8; Test pit 3012, looking NW, shows intact natural depositional sequence.

Plate 9; Test pit 1011, looking SW, shows natural depositional sequence, including alluvium and topsoil, overlain beneath post-medieval levelling deposits.

Figure 1Plate 10; Test pit 1013, looking SW, shows natural depositional sequence, including alluvium and topsoil, overlain beneath post-medieval levelling deposits.

APPENDIX 1

The Bifacial Struck Flint

By Frank Meddens

A struck flint axe / blade core was recovered from context [225]. The tool was manufactured from a large flint pebble, mid brown to dark grey in colour, probably from locally derived material, with some cortex remaining. It is roughly square in cross section. The dorsal surface has some parallel flakes detached. The butt and the distal ends both show evidence of retouch. The flaking was largely done using a hard hammer technique with some evidence for limited indirect percussion. The shaping out has left multidirectional flake scars. It measures 90mm x 29mm x 20mm.

The flint axe blade / core is similar in shape and size to an example of Mesolithic date from Cliffe in Kent (Ashton 1988, 319, fig. 3.9), and is very likely to be from the same period.

N.Ashton 1988 Tranchet Axe Manufacture from Cliffe, Kent, Proceedings if the Prehistoric Society, 54, 315-333

The Lodge Hill Struck Flint

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Test Pit No	OD	Area
KLHC 10	1		3020	layer	topsoil			HTP 3020	55.60	A
KLHC 10	2		3020	layer	periglacial			HTP 3020	55.44	A
KLHC 10	3		3020	layer	periglacial			HTP 3020	55.14	A
KLHC 10	4		3020	layer	periglacial			HTP 3020	54.30	A
KLHC 10	5		3020	layer	London Clay			HTP 3020	54.00	A
KLHC 10	6		3021	layer	topsoil			HTP3021	47.36	A
KLHC 10	7		3021	layer	periglacial			HTP3021	47.00	A
KLHC 10	8		3021	layer	London Clay			HTP3021	46.56	A
KLHC 10	9		3021	layer	London Clay			HTP3021	46.36	A
KLHC 10	10		3032	layer	topsoil			HTP 3032	45.24	A
KLHC 10	11		3032	layer	periglacial			HTP 3032	44.88	A
KLHC 10	12		3032	layer	periglacial			HTP 3032	44.24	A
KLHC 10	13		3032	layer	London Clay			HTP 3032	43.74	A
KLHC 10	14		3028	layer	topsoil			HTP 3028	52.77	A
KLHC 10	15		3028	layer	periglacial			HTP 3028	52.47	A
KLHC 10	16		3028	layer	London Clay			HTP 3028	51.27	A
KLHC 10	17		3028	layer	London Clay			HTP 3028	50.37	A
KLHC 10	18		3015	layer	topsoil			HTP 3015	55.32	A
KLHC 10	19		3015	layer	periglacial			HTP 3015	55.10	A
KLHC 10	20		3015	layer	London Clay			HTP 3015	53.52	A
KLHC 10	21		3029	layer	topsoil			HTP 3029	51.76	A
KLHC 10	22		3029	layer	periglacial			HTP 3029	51.36	A
KLHC 10	23		3029	layer	London Clay			HTP 3029	50.56	A
KLHC 10	24		3029	layer	London Clay			HTP 3029	49.56	A
KLHC 10	25		3016	layer	topsoil			HTP3016	54.60	A
KLHC 10	26		3016	layer	periglacial			HTP3016	54.30	A
KLHC 10	27		3016	layer	London Clay			HTP3016	53.60	A
KLHC 10	28		3016	layer	London Clay			HTP3016	52.10	A
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KLHC 10	30		3038	layer	periglacial			HTP 3038	48.86	A
KLHC 10	31		3038	layer	London Clay			HTP 3038	48.15	A
KLHC 10	32		3038	layer	London Clay			HTP 3038	47.55	A
KLHC 10	33		3037	layer	topsoil			HTP 3037	50.08	A
KLHC 10	34		3037	layer	periglacial			HTP 3037	49.68	A
KLHC 10	35		3037	layer	London Clay			HTP 3037	47.98	A
KLHC 10	36		3010	layer	topsoil			HTP 3010	60.75	A
KLHC 10	37		3010	layer	periglacial			HTP 3010	60.45	A
KLHC 10	38		3010	layer	London Clay			HTP 3010	59.85	A
KLHC 10	39		3010	layer	London Clay			HTP 3010	59.35	A
KLHC 10	40		3017	layer	topsoil			HTP 3017	55.90	A
KLHC 10	41		3017	layer	periglacial			HTP 3017	55.60	A
KLHC 10	42		3017	layer	London Clay			HTP 3017	54.30	A
KLHC 10	43		3017	layer	London Clay			HTP 3017	53.25	A
KLHC 10	44		3018	layer	topsoil			HTP 3018	60.50	A
KLHC 10	45		3018	layer	metalled surface			HTP 3018	60.30	A
KLHC 10	46		3018	layer	periglacial			HTP 3018	60.14	A
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KLHC 10	49		3040	layer	topsoil			HTP 3040	48.50	A
KLHC 10	50		3040	layer	periglacial			HTP 3040	48.28	A
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KLHC 10	52		3040	layer	London Clay			HTP 3040	46.30	A
KLHC 10	53		2025	layer	levelling/landscaping			HTP 2025	41.50	B
KLHC 10	54		2025	layer	levelling/landscaping			HTP 2025	41.36	B
KLHC 10	55		2025	layer	levelling/landscaping			HTP 2025	41.16	B
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KLHC 10	57		2025	layer	buried topsoil			HTP 2025	40.00	B
KLHC 10	58		2025	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP 2025	39.90	B
KLHC 10	59		2025	layer	London Clay			HTP 2025	39.10	B
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KLHC 10	61		3022	layer	periglacial			HTP 3022	45.73	A
KLHC 10	62		3022	layer	London Clay			HTP 3022	44.79	A
KLHC 10	63		3022	layer	London Clay			HTP 3022	43.49	A
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KLHC 10	88		3025	layer	London Clay			HTP 3025	41.87	A
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KLHC 10	148		3127	layer	levelling/landscaping			HTP 3127	38.46	A
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KLHC 10	150		3127	layer	subsoil			HTP 3127	38.12	A
KLHC 10	151		3127	layer	periglacial			HTP 3127	37.82	A
KLHC 10	152		3127	layer	London Clay			HTP 3127	37.12	A
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KLHC 10	190		3102	layer	periglacial			HTP 3102	48.50	A
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KLHC 10	193		3102	layer	London Clay			HTP 3102	46.46	A
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KLHC 10	220		3087	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3087	41.61	A
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KLHC 10	228		3052	layer	periglacial			HTP 3052	45.36	A
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KLHC 10	232		3062	layer	disturbed subsoil			HTP 3062	46.19	A
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KLHC 10	234		3062	layer	periglacial			HTP 3062	45.33	A
KLHC 10	235		3062	layer	London Clay			HTP 3062	45.03	A
KLHC 10	236		3062	layer	London Clay			HTP 3062	43.03	A
KLHC 10	237		3061	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3061	47.30	A
KLHC 10	238		3061	layer	disturbed subsoil			HTP 3061	46.70	A
KLHC 10	239		3061	layer	periglacial			HTP 3061	46.50	A
KLHC 10	240		3061	layer	London Clay			HTP 3061	45.80	A
KLHC 10	241		3061	layer	London Clay			HTP 3061	44.30	A
KLHC 10	242		3088	layer	metalled surfacing			HTP 3088	41.15	A
KLHC 10	243		3088	layer	levelling/demolition			HTP 3088	40.79	A
KLHC 10	244		3088	layer	levelling/infilling			HTP 3088	40.25	A
KLHC 10	245		3088	layer	Ragstone, surface ?			HTP 3088	39.95	A
KLHC 10	246		3088	layer	buried topsoil			HTP 3088	39.15	A
KLHC 10	247		3088	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP 3088	39.45	A
KLHC 10	248		3088	layer	periglacial			HTP 3088	38.85	A
KLHC 10	249		3088	layer	periglacial			HTP 3088	37.66	A
KLHC 10	250		3089	layer	surfacing			HTP 3089	39.73	A
KLHC 10	251		3089	layer	levelling/infilling			HTP 3089	39.40	A
KLHC 10	252		3089	layer	levelling/infilling			HTP 3089	39.23	A
KLHC 10	253		3089	layer	levelling/infilling			HTP 3089	38.03	A
KLHC 10	254		3089	layer	abandonment deposit?			HTP 3089	37.83	A
KLHC 10	255		3089	layer	abandonment deposit?			HTP 3089	37.63	A
KLHC 10	256		3089	layer	concrete surface			HTP 3089	37.43	A
KLHC 10	257		3081	layer	periglacial			HTP 3081	37.77	A
KLHC 10	258		3081	layer	periglacial			HTP 3081	37.07	A
KLHC 10	259		3081	layer	London Clay			HTP 3081	36.17	A
KLHC 10	260		3081	layer	London Clay			HTP 3081	35.17	A
KLHC 10	261		3058	layer	levelling/demolition			HTP 3058	37.68	A
KLHC 10	262		3058	layer	periglacial			HTP 3058	37.28	A
KLHC 10	263		3058	layer	London Clay			HTP 3058	36.18	A
KLHC 10	264		3058	layer	London Clay			HTP 3058	35.38	A
KLHC 10	265		3072	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 3072	39.00	A
KLHC 10	266		3072	layer	infilling			HTP 3072	38.90	A
KLHC 10	267		3072	layer	London Clay			HTP 3072	37.90	A
KLHC 10	268		3072	layer	London Clay			HTP 3072	36.40	A
KLHC 10	269		3128	layer	topsoil			HTP 3128	36.86	A
KLHC 10	270		3128	layer	subsoil			HTP 3128	36.76	A
KLHC 10	271		3128	layer	periglacial			HTP 3128	36.60	A
KLHC 10	272		3128	layer	London Clay			HTP 3128	35.76	A
KLHC 10	273		3128	layer	London Clay			HTP 3128	34.06	A
KLHC 10	274		3091	layer	surfacing			HTP 3091	36.21	A
KLHC 10	275		3091	layer	surfacing			HTP 3091	35.89	A
KLHC 10	276		3091	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3091	35.61	A
KLHC 10	277		3091	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3091	35.41	A

KLHC 10	278		3092	layer	surfacing			HTP 3092	35.78	A
KLHC 10	279		3092	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3092	35.28	A
KLHC 10	280		3092	layer	buried topsoil ?			HTP 3092	34.80	A
KLHC 10	281		3092	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP 3092	34.78	A
KLHC 10	282		3092	fill	fill of [285]			HTP 3092	35.78	A
KLHC 10	283		3092	structure	wall			HTP 3092	35.78	A
KLHC 10	284		3092	structure	concrete foundation			HTP 3092	34.58	A
KLHC 10	285		3092	cut	construction cut			HTP 3092	35.78	A
KLHC 10	286		3092	layer	periglacial			HTP 3092	34.28	A
KLHC 10	287		3092	layer	periglacial			HTP 3092	33.58	A
KLHC 10	288		3092	layer	London Clay			HTP 3092	33.28	A
KLHC 10	289		3094	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 3094	35.10	A
KLHC 10	290		3094	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3094	34.92	A
KLHC 10	291		3094	layer	periglacial			HTP 3094	34.76	A
KLHC 10	292		3094	layer	London Clay			HTP 3094	33.50	A
KLHC 10	293		3094	layer	London Clay			HTP 3094	32.60	A
KLHC 10	294		3111	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3111	35.13	A
KLHC 10	295		3111	layer	infilling			HTP 3111	33.93	A
KLHC 10	296		3111	layer	surfacing			HTP 3111	33.23	A
KLHC 10	297		3111	structure	wall			HTP 3111	33.93	A
KLHC 10	298		3079	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 3079	36.69	A
KLHC 10	299		3079	layer	levelling/infilling			HTP 3079	36.59	A
KLHC 10	300		3079	layer	levelling/infilling			HTP 3079	36.19	A
KLHC 10	301		3079	layer	levelling/infilling			HTP 3079	35.89	A
KLHC 10	302		3079	layer	buried topsoil			HTP 3079	35.39	A
KLHC 10	303		3079	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP 3079	35.29	A
KLHC 10	304		3079	layer	periglacial			HTP 3079	34.20	A
KLHC 10	305		3079	layer	London Clay			HTP 3079	33.90	A
KLHC 10	306		3080	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3080	35.00	A
KLHC 10	307		3080	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3080	34.88	A
KLHC 10	308		3080	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3080	34.40	A
KLHC 10	309		3080	layer	London Clay			HTP 3080	34.10	A
KLHC 10	310		3080	layer	London Clay			HTP 3080	33.20	A
KLHC 10	311		3085	layer	bioturbated [312]			HTP 3085	46.84	A
KLHC 10	312		3085	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3085	46.74	A
KLHC 10	313		3085	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3085	46.14	A
KLHC 10	314		3085	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3085	45.98	A
KLHC 10	315		3085	layer	organic soil horizon ?			HTP 3085	45.74	A
KLHC 10	316		3085	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP 3085	45.68	A
KLHC 10	317		3085	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP 3085	44.94	A
KLHC 10	318		3085	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP 3085	44.44	A
KLHC 10	319		3085	layer	London Clay			HTP 3085	44.14	A
KLHC 10	320		3041	layer	surfacing			HTP 3041	43.45	A
KLHC 10	321		3041	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3041	43.25	A
KLHC 10	322		3041	layer	periglacial			HTP 3041	43.15	A
KLHC 10	323		3041	layer	London Clay			HTP 3041	42.65	A
KLHC 10	324		3019	layer	topsoil			HTP 3019	55.70	A
KLHC 10	325		3019	layer	periglacial			HTP 3019	55.60	A
KLHC 10	326		3019	layer	London Clay			HTP 3019	55.30	A
KLHC 10	327		3019	layer	London Clay			HTP 3019	53.90	A
KLHC 10	328		3011	layer	topsoil			HTP 3011	64.74	A
KLHC 10	329		3011	layer	periglacial			HTP 3011	64.58	A
KLHC 10	330		3011	layer	London Clay			HTP 3011	63.84	A
KLHC 10	331		3011	layer	London Clay			HTP 3011	63.44	A
KLHC 10	332		3031	layer	topsoil			HTP 3031	49.61	A
KLHC 10	333		3031	layer	subsoil			HTP 3031	49.49	A
KLHC 10	334		3031	layer	periglacial			HTP 3031	49.25	A
KLHC 10	335		3031	layer	periglacial			HTP 3031	48.21	A
KLHC 10	336		3031	layer	London Clay			HTP 3031	47.51	A
KLHC 10	337		3031	layer	London Clay			HTP 3031	45.91	A
KLHC 10	338		3042	layer	surfacing			HTP 3042	41.46	A
KLHC 10	339		3042	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3042	41.06	A
KLHC 10	340		3042	layer	disturbed London Clay			HTP 3042	40.66	A
KLHC 10	341		3042	layer	London Clay			HTP 3042	40.36	A
KLHC 10	342		3042	layer	London Clay			HTP 3042	38.66	A
KLHC 10	343		3076	layer	surfacing			HTP 3076	42.41	A
KLHC 10	344		3076	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3076	42.16	A
KLHC 10	345		3076	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3076	42.06	A
KLHC 10	346		3076	layer	levelling/raising deposit			HTP 3076	41.95	A
KLHC 10	347		3076	layer	buried topsoil			HTP 3076	40.91	A

KLHC 10	348		3076	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP 3076	40.81	A
KLHC 10	349		3076	layer	London Clay			HTP 3076	40.21	A
KLHC 10	350		3065	layer	topsoil			HTP 3065	41.66	A
KLHC 10	351		3065	layer	subsoil			HTP 3065	41.46	A
KLHC 10	352		3065	layer	periglacial			HTP 3065	41.16	A
KLHC 10	353		3065	layer	periglacial			HTP 3065	40.36	A
KLHC 10	354		3065	layer	periglacial			HTP 3065	40.06	A
KLHC 10	355		3065	layer	London Clay			HTP 3065	39.56	A
KLHC 10	356		3077	layer	tarmac surface			HTP 3077	40.20	A
KLHC 10	357		3077	layer	sub-base levelling			HTP 3077	40.10	A
KLHC 10	358		3077	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3077	39.90	A
KLHC 10	359		3077	layer	levelling/raising deposit			HTP 3077	39.60	A
KLHC 10	360		3077	layer	levelling/raising deposit			HTP 3077	39.40	A
KLHC 10	361		3077	layer	levelling/raising deposit			HTP 3077	38.80	A
KLHC 10	362		3077	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP 3077	38.40	A
KLHC 10	363		3077	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP 3077	37.90	A
KLHC 10	364		3077	layer	periglacial ?			HTP 3077	37.50	A
KLHC 10	365		3106	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 3106	42.11	A
KLHC 10	366		3106	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3106	42.01	A
KLHC 10	367		3106	layer	buried topsoil			HTP 3106	41.71	A
KLHC 10	368		3106	layer	subsoil			HTP 3106	41.51	A
KLHC 10	369		3106	layer	periglacial			HTP 3106	41.31	A
KLHC 10	370		3106	layer	London Clay			HTP 3106	40.41	A
KLHC 10	371		3124	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 3124	39.99	A
KLHC 10	372		3124	layer	levelling/demolition			HTP 3124	39.89	A
KLHC 10	373		3124	structure	wall			HTP 3124	39.89	A
KLHC 10	374		3124	structure	concrete foundation			HTP 3124	39.59	A
KLHC 10	375		3124	fill	construction cut fill			HTP 3124	39.73	A
KLHC 10	376		3124	layer	periglacial			HTP 3124	39.73	A
KLHC 10	377		3124	layer	London Clay			HTP 3124	38.89	A
KLHC 10	378		3107	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 3107	39.42	A
KLHC 10	379		3107	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3107	39.22	A
KLHC 10	380		3107	layer	periglacial			HTP 3107	39.02	A
KLHC 10	381		3107	layer	periglacial			HTP 3107	38.42	A
KLHC 10	382		3107	layer	periglacial			HTP 3107	38.12	A
KLHC 10	383		3107	layer	London Clay			HTP 3107	37.62	A
KLHC 10	384		3090	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 3090	37.21	A
KLHC 10	385		3090	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3090	36.91	A
KLHC 10	386		3090	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3090	36.81	A
KLHC 10	387		3090	layer	periglacial			HTP 3090	36.31	A
KLHC 10	388		3090	layer	periglacial			HTP 3090	35.81	A
KLHC 10	389		3090	layer	London Clay			HTP 3090	35.00	A
KLHC 10	390		3099	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 3099	38.50	A
KLHC 10	391		3099	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3099	38.30	A
KLHC 10	392		3099	layer	buried topsoil			HTP 3099	37.30	A
KLHC 10	393		3099	layer	London Clay			HTP 3099	36.80	A
KLHC 10	394		3036	layer	topsoil			HTP 3036	50.62	A
KLHC 10	395		3036	layer	periglacial			HTP 3036	50.32	A
KLHC 10	396		3036	layer	London Clay			HTP 3036	49.52	A
KLHC 10	397		3036	layer	London Clay			HTP 3036	48.42	A
KLHC 10	398		3104	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3104	44.60	A
KLHC 10	399		3104	layer	buried topsoil			HTP 3104	44.24	A
KLHC 10	400		3104	layer	subsoil			HTP 3104	44.14	A
KLHC 10	401		3104	layer	periglacial			HTP 3104	43.90	A
KLHC 10	402		3104	layer	London Clay			HTP 3104	43.30	A
KLHC 10	403		3104	layer	London Clay			HTP 3104	41.50	A
KLHC 10	404		3113	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 3113	33.68	A
KLHC 10	405		3113	layer	type1 levelling			HTP 3113	33.34	A
KLHC 10	406		3113	layer	periglacial			HTP 3113	33.34	A
KLHC 10	407		3113	layer	London Clay			HTP 3113	32.48	A
KLHC 10	408		3113	layer	London Clay			HTP 3113	30.98	A
KLHC 10	409		3097	layer	concrete surface			HTP 3097	42.37	A
KLHC 10	410		3097	structure	wall and foundation			HTP 3097	42.37	A
KLHC 10	411		3097	cut	construction cut			HTP 3097	42.27	A
KLHC 10	412		3097	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3097	42.27	A
KLHC 10	413		3097	layer	periglacial			HTP 3097	41.57	A
KLHC 10	414		3097	layer	London Clay			HTP 3097	41.17	A
KLHC 10	415		3097	layer	London Clay			HTP 3097	39.77	A
KLHC 10	416		3138	layer	tarmac surface			HTP 3138	43.28	A
KLHC 10	417		3138	layer	sub-base levelling			HTP 3138	42.98	A

KLHC 10	418		3138	layer	periglacial ?			HTP 3138	42.38	A
KLHC 10	419		3138	layer	London Clay			HTP 3138	41.78	A
KLHC 10	420		3138	layer	London Clay			HTP 3138	40.98	A
KLHC 10	421		3133	layer	metalled surfacing			HTP 3133	44.11	A
KLHC 10	422		3133	layer	periglacial			HTP 3133	43.81	A
KLHC 10	423		3133	layer	periglacial			HTP 3133	43.11	A
KLHC 10	424		3133	layer	London Clay			HTP 3133	42.71	A
KLHC 10	425		3133	layer	London Clay			HTP 3133	41.51	A
KLHC 10	426		3137	layer	surfacing			HTP 3137	43.33	A
KLHC 10	427		3137	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3137	42.73	A
KLHC 10	428		3137	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3137	42.63	A
KLHC 10	429		3137	layer	London Clay			HTP 3137	42.43	A
KLHC 10	430		3137	layer	London Clay			HTP 3137	40.73	A
KLHC 10	431		3108	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 3108	37.69	A
KLHC 10	432		3108	layer	concrete surface			HTP 3108	37.39	A
KLHC 10	433		3108	structure	wall			HTP 3108	37.39	A
KLHC 10	434		3108	layer	clinker surfacing			HTP 3108	37.29	A
KLHC 10	435		3108	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3108	37.09	A
KLHC 10	436		3108	layer	London Clay			HTP 3108	36.00	A
KLHC 10	437		3108	layer	London Clay			HTP 3108	34.49	A
KLHC 10	438		3108	fill	infilled voids			HTP 3108	37.09	A
KLHC 10	439		3093	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 3093	36.28	A
KLHC 10	440		3093	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3093	36.00	A
KLHC 10	441		3093	fill	pipe trench fill			HTP 3093	35.72	A
KLHC 10	442		3093	fill	pipe trench fill			HTP 3093	35.38	A
KLHC 10	443		3093	layer	London Clay			HTP 3093	35.08	A
KLHC 10	444		3126	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 3126	39.29	A
KLHC 10	445		3126	structure	wall and foundation			HTP 3126	39.00	A
KLHC 10	446		3126	layer	concrete surface			HTP 3126	38.89	A
KLHC 10	447		3126	fill	fillof construction cut			HTP 3126	38.89	A
KLHC 10	448		3126	layer	periglacial ?			HTP 3126	38.69	A
KLHC 10	449		3126	layer	periglacial			HTP 3126	37.89	A
KLHC 10	450		3126	layer	London Clay			HTP 3126	37.59	A
KLHC 10	451		3131	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 3131	32.12	A
KLHC 10	452		3131	layer	concrete surface			HTP 3131	31.82	A
KLHC 10	453		3131	structure	wall			HTP 3131	31.82	A
KLHC 10	454		3131	layer	levelling for [253]			HTP 3131	31.62	A
KLHC 10	455		3131	layer	levelling/raising deposit			HTP 3131	31.22	A
KLHC 10	456		3131	layer	buried topsoil ?			HTP 3131	31.12	A
KLHC 10	457		3131	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP 3131	31.02	A
KLHC 10	458		3131	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP 3131	30.62	A
KLHC 10	459		3131	layer	periglacial			HTP 3131	30.12	A
KLHC 10	460		3131	layer	London Clay			HTP 3131	29.72	A
KLHC 10	461		3105	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 3105	42.02	A
KLHC 10	462		3105	layer	clinker surfacing			HTP 3105	41.98	A
KLHC 10	463		3105	layer	levelling for [262]			HTP 3105	41.82	A
KLHC 10	464		3105	layer	periglacial			HTP 3105	41.66	A
KLHC 10	465		3054	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 3054	41.83	A
KLHC 10	466		3054	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3054	41.65	A
KLHC 10	467		3054	layer	buried topsoil ?			HTP 3054	41.55	A
KLHC 10	468		3054	layer	subsoil ?			HTP 3054	41.23	A
KLHC 10	469		3054	layer	periglacial			HTP 3054	41.03	A
KLHC 10	470		3054	layer	periglacial			HTP 3054	40.53	A
KLHC 10	471		3054	layer	London Clay			HTP 3054	40.03	A
KLHC 10	472		3054	layer	London Clay			HTP 3054	38.83	A
KLHC 10	473		2005	layer	topsoil			HTP 2005	62.05	B
KLHC 10	474		2005	layer	periglacial			HTP 2005	61.90	B
KLHC 10	475		2005	layer	London Clay			HTP 2005	60.75	B
KLHC 10	476		2005	layer	London Clay			HTP 2005	59.14	B
KLHC 10	477		2016	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 2016	54.55	B
KLHC 10	478		2016	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 2016	54.45	B
KLHC 10	479		2016	layer	periglacial			HTP 2016	54.25	B
KLHC 10	480		2016	layer	London Clay			HTP 2016	53.05	B
KLHC 10	481		2016	layer	London Clay			HTP 2016	51.54	B
KLHC 10	482		2006	layer	topsoil			HTP 2006	55.50	B
KLHC 10	483		2006	layer	periglacial			HTP 2006	55.30	B
KLHC 10	484		2006	layer	London Clay			HTP 2006	54.30	B
KLHC 10	485		2006	layer	London Clay			HTP 2006	53.30	B
KLHC 10	486		2013	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 2013	43.00	B
KLHC 10	487		2013	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 2013	42.82	B

KLHC 10	488		2013	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 2013	42.68	B
KLHC 10	489		2013	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 2013	42.42	B
KLHC 10	490		2013	layer	buried topsoil			HTP 2013	42.20	B
KLHC 10	491		2013	layer	periglacial			HTP 2013	42.10	B
KLHC 10	492		2013	layer	London Clay			HTP 2013	41.10	B
KLHC 10	493		2013	layer	London Clay			HTP 2013	40.30	B
KLHC 10	494		2017	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 2017	38.20	B
KLHC 10	495		2017	layer	type1 levelling			HTP 2017	38.10	B
KLHC 10	496		2017	layer	periglacial			HTP 2017	37.96	B
KLHC 10	497		2017	layer	London Clay			HTP 2017	37.00	B
KLHC 10	498		2017	layer	London Clay			HTP 2017	36.30	B
KLHC 10	499		2018	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 2018	34.90	B
KLHC 10	500		2018	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 2018	34.80	B
KLHC 10	501		2018	layer	periglacial			HTP 2018	34.60	B
KLHC 10	502		2018	layer	London Clay			HTP 2018	33.90	B
KLHC 10	503		2018	layer	London Clay			HTP 2018	32.70	B
KLHC 10	504		2010	layer	bioturbated [505]			HTP 2010	51.60	B
KLHC 10	505		2010	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 2010	51.54	B
KLHC 10	506		2010	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 2010	51.30	B
KLHC 10	507		2010	layer	buried topsoil			HTP 2010	51.70	B
KLHC 10	508		2010	layer	periglacial			HTP 2010	51.64	B
KLHC 10	509		2010	layer	London Clay			HTP 2010	49.80	B
KLHC 10	510		2043	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 2043	52.00	C
KLHC 10	511		2043	fill	fill of construction cut			HTP 2043	51.90	C
KLHC 10	512		2043	structure	wall and foundation			HTP 2043	51.98	C
KLHC 10	513		2043	layer	periglacial			HTP 2043	51.90	C
KLHC 10	514		2043	layer	London Clay			HTP 2043	50.90	C
KLHC 10	515		2043	layer	London Clay			HTP 2043	49.80	C
KLHC 10	516		2042	layer	topsoil			HTP 2042	51.50	C
KLHC 10	517		2042	layer	subsoil			HTP 2042	51.38	C
KLHC 10	518		2042	layer	periglacial			HTP 2042	50.20	C
KLHC 10	519		2042	layer	periglacial			HTP 2042	50.60	C
KLHC 10	520		2042	layer	London Clay			HTP 2042	49.60	C
KLHC 10	521		2042	layer	London Clay			HTP 2042	47.90	C
KLHC 10	522		2044	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 2044	49.35	C
KLHC 10	523		2044	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 2044	49.05	C
KLHC 10	524		2044	layer	periglacial			HTP 2044	48.75	C
KLHC 10	525		2044	layer	London Clay			HTP 2044	47.65	C
KLHC 10	526		2044	layer	London Clay			HTP 2044	46.04	C
KLHC 10	527		2040	layer	topsoil			HTP 2040	54.80	C
KLHC 10	528		2040	layer	subsoil			HTP 2040	54.44	C
KLHC 10	529		2040	layer	periglacial			HTP 2040	54.30	C
KLHC 10	530		2040	layer	London Clay			HTP 2040	53.40	C
KLHC 10	531		2040	layer	London Clay			HTP 2040	52.20	C
KLHC 10	532		2003	layer	crushed concrete			HTP 2003	58.47	B
KLHC 10	533		2003	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 2003	58.00	B
KLHC 10	534		2003	layer	buried topsoil			HTP 2003	57.30	B
KLHC 10	535		2003	layer	periglacial			HTP 2003	57.10	B
KLHC 10	536		2003	layer	London Clay			HTP 2003	56.50	B
KLHC 10	537		2002	layer	levelling/landscaping			HTP 2002	59.41	B
KLHC 10	538		2002	layer	levelling/landscaping			HTP 2002	58.40	B
KLHC 10	539		2002	layer	buried topsoil			HTP 2002	58.10	B
KLHC 10	540		2002	layer	subsoil			HTP 2002	57.90	B
KLHC 10	541		2002	layer	periglacial			HTP 2002	57.70	B
KLHC 10	542		2002	layer	London Clay			HTP 2002	57.40	B
KLHC 10	543		2001	layer	infilling deposit			HTP 2001	61.31	B
KLHC 10	544		2001	layer	infilling deposit			HTP 2001	59.40	B
KLHC 10	545		2001	layer	London Clay			HTP 2001	57.91	B
KLHC 10	546		2009	layer	infilling deposit			HTP 2009	55.32	B
KLHC 10	547		2009	layer	periglacial			HTP 2009	54.80	B
KLHC 10	548		2009	layer	London Clay			HTP 2009	53.90	B
KLHC 10	549		2009	layer	London Clay			HTP 2009	51.70	B
KLHC 10	550		2007	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 2007	55.58	B
KLHC 10	551		2007	layer	crushed concrete			HTP 2007	55.42	B
KLHC 10	552		2007	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 2007	55.28	B
KLHC 10	553		2007	layer	periglacial			HTP 2007	54.90	B
KLHC 10	554		2007	layer	London Clay			HTP 2007	54.20	B
KLHC 10	555		2007	layer	London Clay			HTP 2007	52.20	B
KLHC 10	556		2019	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 2019	34.60	B
KLHC 10	557		2019	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 2019	34.46	B

KLHC 10	558		2019	layer	buried topsoil ?			HTP 2019	34.10	**B**
KLHC 10	559		3115	layer	surfacing			HTP 3115	48.21	**A**
KLHC 10	560		3115	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3115	48.11	**A**
KLHC 10	561		3115	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3115	47.91	**A**
KLHC 10	562		3115	layer	buried topsoil ?			HTP 3115	47.61	**A**
KLHC 10	563		3115	layer	periglacial			HTP 3115	47.51	**A**
KLHC 10	564		3115	layer	London Clay			HTP 3115	46.41	**A**
KLHC 10	565		3115	layer	London Clay			HTP 3115	45.31	**A**
KLHC 10	566		3086	layer	concrete surface			HTP 3086	44.30	**A**
KLHC 10	567		3086	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3086	44.04	**A**
KLHC 10	568		3086	layer	disturbed periglacial ?			HTP 3086	43.90	**A**
KLHC 10	569		3086	layer	London Clay			HTP 3086	43.00	**A**
KLHC 10	570		3039	layer	tarmac surface			HTP 3039	45.34	**A**
KLHC 10	571		3039	layer	sub-base levelling			HTP 3039	45.24	**A**
KLHC 10	572		3039	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3039	4.94	**A**
KLHC 10	573		3039	layer	London Clay			HTP 3039	44.54	**A**
KLHC 10	574		3051	layer	tarmac surface			HTP 3051	49.14	**A**
KLHC 10	575		3051	layer	sub-base levelling			HTP 3051	49.04	**A**
KLHC 10	576		3051	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3051	48.94	**A**
KLHC 10	577		3051	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3051	48.64	**A**
KLHC 10	578		3051	layer	periglacial			HTP 3051	48.34	**A**
KLHC 10	579		3134	layer	tarmac surface			HTP 3134	32.50	**A**
KLHC 10	580		3134	layer	sub-base levelling			HTP 3134	32.34	**A**
KLHC 10	581		3134	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3134	32.10	**A**
KLHC 10	582		3134	layer	disturbed, buried topsoil			HTP 3134	31.90	**A**
KLHC 10	583		3134	layer	London Clay			HTP 3134	31.10	**A**
KLHC 10	584		3134	layer	London Clay			HTP 3134	29.40	**A**
KLHC 10	585		3046	layer	topsoil			HTP 3046	39.21	**A**
KLHC 10	586		3046	layer	subsoil			HTP 3046	39.05	**A**
KLHC 10	587		3046	layer	periglacial			HTP 3046	38.81	**A**
KLHC 10	588		3046	layer	London Clay			HTP 3046	38.11	**A**
KLHC 10	589		3046	layer	London Clay			HTP 3046	35.91	**A**
KLHC 10	590		3071	layer	topsoil			HTP 3071	35.63	**A**
KLHC 10	591		3071	layer	subsoil			HTP 3071	35.47	**A**
KLHC 10	592		3071	layer	periglacial			HTP 3071	35.27	**A**
KLHC 10	593		3071	layer	London Clay			HTP 3071	34.83	**A**
KLHC 10	594		3071	layer	London Clay			HTP 3071	32.73	**A**
KLHC 10	595		3070	layer	topsoil			HTP 3070	36.35	**A**
KLHC 10	596		3070	layer	subsoil			HTP 3070	36.24	**A**
KLHC 10	597		3070	layer	periglacial			HTP 3070	36.00	**A**
KLHC 10	598		3070	layer	London Clay			HTP 3070	35.35	**A**
KLHC 10	599		3070	layer	London Clay			HTP 3070	33.25	**A**
KLHC 10	600		3057	layer	topsoil			HTP 3057	37.71	**A**
KLHC 10	601		3057	layer	periglacial			HTP 3057	37.51	**A**
KLHC 10	602		3057	layer	periglacial			HTP 3057	36.90	**A**
KLHC 10	603		3057	layer	London Clay			HTP 3057	36.30	**A**
KLHC 10	604		3057	layer	London Clay			HTP 3057	34.31	**A**
KLHC 10	605		3069	layer	surfacing			HTP 3069	37.97	**A**
KLHC 10	606		3069	layer	levelling/infilling			HTP 3069	37.57	**A**
KLHC 10	607		3069	layer	London Clay			HTP 3069	36.17	**A**
KLHC 10	608		3045	layer	levelling/landscaping			HTP 3045	39.67	**A**
KLHC 10	609		3045	layer	London Clay			HTP 3045	39.27	**A**
KLHC 10	610		3056	layer	topsoil			HTP 3056	38.54	**A**
KLHC 10	611		3056	layer	periglacial			HTP 3056	38.38	**A**
KLHC 10	612		3056	layer	periglacial			HTP 3056	37.56	**A**
KLHC 10	613		3056	layer	London Clay			HTP 3056	37.06	**A**
KLHC 10	614		3056	layer	London Clay			HTP 3056	35.30	**A**
KLHC 10	615		3055	layer	levelling/landscaping			HTP 3055	40.00	**A**
KLHC 10	616		3055	layer	periglacial			HTP 3055	39.64	**A**
KLHC 10	617		3055	layer	London Clay			HTP 3055	39.20	**A**
KLHC 10	618		3055	layer	London Clay			HTP 3055	38.50	**A**
KLHC 10	619		3001	layer	topsoil			HTP 3001	71.29	**A**
KLHC 10	620		3001	layer	subsoil			HTP 3001	71.04	**A**
KLHC 10	621		3001	layer	periglacial			HTP 3001	70.70	**A**
KLHC 10	622		3001	layer	London Clay			HTP 3001	70.20	**A**
KLHC 10	623		3047	layer	concrete surface			HTP 3047	38.00	**A**
KLHC 10	624		3047	layer	sub-base levelling			HTP 3047	37.80	**A**
KLHC 10	625		3047	layer	London Clay			HTP 3047	37.60	**A**
KLHC 10	626		3047	layer	London Clay			HTP 3047	36.40	**A**
KLHC 10	627		3044	layer	tarmac surface			HTP 3044	38.99	**A**

KLHC 10	628		3044	layer	sub-base levelling			HTP 3044	38.90	A
KLHC 10	629		3044	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3044	38.59	A
KLHC 10	630		3044	layer	London Clay			HTP 3044	38.49	A
KLHC 10	631		3044	layer	London Clay			HTP 3044	37.99	A
KLHC 10	632		3114	layer	concrete surface			HTP 3114	48.17	A
KLHC 10	633		3114	layer	sub-base levelling			HTP 3114	17.97	A
KLHC 10	634		3043	layer	surfacing			HTP 3043	41.26	A
KLHC 10	635		3043	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3043	41.10	A
KLHC 10	636		3043	layer	periglacial			HTP 3043	40.66	A
KLHC 10	637		3043	layer	London Clay			HTP 3043	40.16	A
KLHC 10	638		3043	layer	London Clay			HTP 3043	38.36	A
KLHC 10	639		3125	layer	surfacing			HTP 3125	41.16	A
KLHC 10	640		3125	layer	surfacing			HTP 3125	41.06	A
KLHC 10	641		3125	layer	sub-base levelling			HTP 3125	40.76	A
KLHC 10	642		3125	layer	London Clay			HTP 3125	40.56	A
KLHC 10	643		3136	layer	tarmac surface			HTP 3136	42.43	A
KLHC 10	644		3136	layer	concrete surface			HTP 3136	42.33	A
KLHC 10	645		3136	layer	sub-base levelling			HTP 3136	42.13	A
KLHC 10	646		3136	layer	periglacial			HTP 3136	41.73	A
KLHC 10	647		3136	layer	London Clay			HTP 3136	41.33	A
KLHC 10	648		3003	layer	topsoil			HTP 3003	70.26	A
KLHC 10	649		3003	layer	periglacial			HTP 3003	69.96	A
KLHC 10	650		3067	layer	tarmac surface			HTP 3067	39.88	A
KLHC 10	651		3067	layer	type1 levelling			HTP 3067	39.64	A
KLHC 10	652		3067	layer	buried topsoil ?			HTP 3067	39.08	A
KLHC 10	653		3067	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP 3067	38.98	A
KLHC 10	654		3067	layer	London Clay			HTP 3067	38.28	A
KLHC 10	655		3067	layer	London Clay			HTP 3067	36.68	A
KLHC 10	656		3053	layer	topsoil			HTP 3053	44.88	A
KLHC 10	657		3053	layer	subsoil			HTP 3053	44.70	A
KLHC 10	658		3053	layer	periglacial			HTP 3053	44.28	A
KLHC 10	659		3053	layer	London Clay			HTP 3053	43.78	A
KLHC 10	660		3053	layer	London Clay			HTP 3053	41.68	A
KLHC 10	661		3074	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 3074	48.24	A
KLHC 10	662		3074	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3074	47.94	A
KLHC 10	663		3074	layer	London Clay			HTP 3074	47.28	A
KLHC 10	664		3135	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 3135	48.69	A
KLHC 10	665		3135	layer	periglacial			HTP 3135	48.41	A
KLHC 10	666		2027	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 2027	37.43	B
KLHC 10	667		2027	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 2027	37.23	B
KLHC 10	668		2027	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 2027	36.84	B
KLHC 10	669		2027	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP 2027	35.74	B
KLHC 10	670		2027	layer	London Clay			HTP 2027	35.04	B
KLHC 10	671		n/a	void	n/a			n/a	n/a	n/a
KLHC 10	672		3006	layer	topsoil			HTP 3006	64.25	A
KLHC 10	673		3006	layer	periglacial			HTP 3006	63.95	A
KLHC 10	674		3006	layer	London Clay			HTP 3006	63.40	A
KLHC 10	675		3007	layer	topsoil			HTP 3007	61.20	A
KLHC 10	676		3007	layer	periglacial ?			HTP 3007	60.84	A
KLHC 10	677		3013	layer	topsoil			HTP 3013	55.00	A
KLHC 10	678		3013	layer	periglacial ?			HTP 3013	54.70	A
KLHC 10	679		3005	layer	topsoil			HTP 3005	65.30	A
KLHC 10	680		3005	layer	periglacial			HTP 3005	64.90	A
KLHC 10	681		3005	layer	London Clay			HTP 3005	64.70	A
KLHC 10	682		3004	layer	topsoil			HTP 3004	68.73	A
KLHC 10	683		n/a	void	n/a			n/a	n/a	n/a
KLHC 10	684		3004	layer	periglacial			HTP 3004	68.57	A
KLHC 10	685		3002	layer	topsoil			HTP 3002	71.00	A
KLHC 10	686		3002	layer	periglacial			HTP 3002	70.64	A
KLHC 10	687		3002	layer	London Clay			HTP 3002	70.38	A
KLHC 10	688		3033	layer	topsoil			HTP 3033	50.22	A
KLHC 10	689		3033	layer	periglacial ?			HTP 3033	49.92	A
KLHC 10	690		3012	layer	topsoil			HTP 3012	53.25	A
KLHC 10	691		3012	layer	periglacial			HTP 3012	52.95	A
KLHC 10	692		3012	layer	London Clay			HTP 3012	51.15	A
KLHC 10	693		3008	layer	topsoil			HTP 3008	63.21	A
KLHC 10	694		3008	layer	periglacial ?			HTP 3008	62.94	A
KLHC 10	695		3009	layer	topsoil			HTP 3009	59.28	A
KLHC 10	696		3009	layer	periglacial ?			HTP 3009	58.96	A
KLHC 10	697		n/a	void	n/a			n/a	n/a	n/a

KLHC 10	698		n/a	void	n/a			n/a	n/a	n/a
KLHC 10	699		n/a	void	n/a			n/a	n/a	n/a
KLHC 10	700		2029	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 2029	36.70	B
KLHC 10	701		2029	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 2029	36.54	B
KLHC 10	702		2029	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 2029	35.90	B
KLHC 10	703		2029	layer	buried topsoil			HTP 2029	34.50	B
KLHC 10	704		2029	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP 2029	34.40	B
KLHC 10	705		2029	layer	London Clay			HTP 2029	33.60	B
KLHC 10	706		2020	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 2020	34.50	B
KLHC 10	707		2020	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 2020	34.34	B
KLHC 10	708		2020	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 2020	34.10	B
KLHC 10	709		2020	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP 2020	33.70	B
KLHC 10	710		n/a	void	n/a			n/a		
KLHC 10	711		2033	layer	topsoil			HTP 2033	35.00	B
KLHC 10	712		2033	layer	subsoil			HTP 2033	34.74	B
KLHC 10	713		2033	layer	periglacial			HTP 2033	34.60	B
KLHC 10	714		2033	layer	London Clay			HTP 2033	34.20	B
KLHC 10	715		2033	layer	London Clay			HTP 2033	32.80	B
KLHC 10	716		2034	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 2034	35.59	B
KLHC 10	717		2034	layer	levelling/metalling ?			HTP 2034	35.42	B
KLHC 10	718		2034	layer	periglacial			HTP 2034	35.30	B
KLHC 10	719		2034	layer	London Clay			HTP 2034	34.70	B
KLHC 10	720		2035	layer	topsoil			HTP 2035	35.18	B
KLHC 10	721		2035	layer	subsoil			HTP 2035	34.88	B
KLHC 10	722		2035	layer	periglacial			HTP 2035	34.68	B
KLHC 10	723		2035	layer	London Clay			HTP 2035	34.38	B
KLHC 10	724		2035	layer	London Clay			HTP 2035	33.68	B
KLHC 10	725		2036	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 2036	35.50	B
KLHC 10	726		2036	layer	mounded earth over pipe			HTP 2036	35.40	B
KLHC 10	727		2036	layer	buried topsoil			HTP 2036	34.50	B
KLHC 10	728		2036	layer	periglacial			HTP 2036	34.40	B
KLHC 10	729		2036	layer	London Clay			HTP 2036	33.90	B
KLHC 10	730		2037	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP 2037	36.00	B
KLHC 10	731		2037	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 2037	35.80	B
KLHC 10	732		2037	layer	disturbed periglacial ?			HTP 2037	35.30	B
KLHC 10	733		2037	layer	periglacial			HTP 2037	35.10	B
KLHC 10	734		2037	layer	London Clay			HTP 2037	34.70	B
KLHC 10	735		3075	layer	lime stabilised sand			HTP 3075	44.64	A
KLHC 10	736		3075	layer	levelling deposit			HTP 3075	44.14	A
KLHC 10	737		3075	layer	buried topsoil			HTP 3075	43.94	A
KLHC 10	738		3075	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP 3075	43.84	A
KLHC 10	739		3075	layer	periglacial			HTP 3075	43.54	A
KLHC 10	740		3075	layer	London Clay			HTP 3075	42.84	A
KLHC 10	741		3060	layer	topsoil			HTP 3060	49.15	A
KLHC 10	742		3060	layer	periglacial			HTP 3060	48.85	A
KLHC 10	743		3060	layer	London Clay			HTP 3060	48.05	A
KLHC 10	744		3060	layer	London Clay			HTP 3060	47.41	A
KLHC 10	745		3112	layer	tarmac surface			HTP 3112	32.98	A
KLHC 10	746		3112	layer	sub-base levelling			HTP 3112	32.88	A
KLHC 10	747		3112	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP 3112	32.64	A
KLHC 10	748		3112	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP 3112	32.18	A
KLHC 10	749		3112	layer	periglacial			HTP 3112	31.76	A
KLHC 10	750		3112	layer	periglacial			HTP 3112	31.68	A
KLHC 10	751		3112	layer	London Clay			HTP 3112	30.98	A
KLHC 10	752		2021	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP2021	45.17	B
KLHC 10	753		2021	layer	levelling deposit ?			HTP2021	44.97	B
KLHC 10	754		2021	layer	levelling/demolition			HTP2021	44.87	B
KLHC 10	755		2021	layer	disturbed periglacial ?			HTP2021	44.47	B
KLHC 10	756		2021	layer	London Clay			HTP2021	43.86	B
KLHC 10	757		2021	layer	London Clay			HTP2021	41.46	B
KLHC 10	758		3110	layer	concrete surface			HTP3110	33.77	A
KLHC 10	759		3110	layer	hardcore sub-base			HTP3110	33.67	A
KLHC 10	760		3110	layer	buried topsoil			HTP3110	33.27	A
KLHC 10	761		3110	layer	periglacial			HTP3110	33.07	A
KLHC 10	762		3110	layer	periglacial			HTP3110	32.57	A
KLHC 10	763		3110	layer	London Clay			HTP3110	32.37	A
KLHC 10	764		3129	layer	tarmac surface			HTP3129	36.51	A
KLHC 10	765		3129	layer	sub-base levelling			HTP3129	36.41	A
KLHC 10	766		3129	layer	sub-base levelling			HTP3129	36.21	A
KLHC 10	767		3129	layer	buried topsoil, disturbed			HTP3129	36.01	A

KLHC 10	768		3129	layer	periglacial			HTP3129	35.71	A
KLHC 10	769		3129	layer	London Clay			HTP3129	35.11	A
KLHC 10	770		2008	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP2008	54.50	B
KLHC 10	771		2008	layer	levelling deposit			HTP2008	54.30	B
KLHC 10	772		2008	layer	periglacial			HTP2008	54.00	B
KLHC 10	773		2008	layer	London Clay			HTP2008	52.80	B
KLHC 10	774		2008	layer	London Clay			HTP2008	51.90	B
KLHC 10	775		2004	layer	modern landscaping			HTP2004	57.31	B
KLHC 10	776		2004	layer	levelling/surfacing			HTP2004	57.12	B
KLHC 10	777		2004	layer	disturbed periglacial			HTP2004	56.80	B
KLHC 10	778		2004	layer	periglacial			HTP2004	56.60	B
KLHC 10	779		2004	layer	London Clay			HTP2004	55.70	B
KLHC 10	780		2004	layer	London Clay			HTP2004	54.70	B
KLHC 10	781		2012	layer	topsoil			HTP2012	50.40	B
KLHC 10	782		2012	layer	periglacial			HTP2012	50.20	B
KLHC 10	783		2015	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP2015	48.60	B
KLHC 10	784		2015	layer	levelling deposit			HTP2015	48.40	B
KLHC 10	785		2015	layer	periglacial			HTP2015	48.20	B
KLHC 10	786		2015	layer	London Clay			HTP2015	47.50	B
KLHC 10	787		2015	layer	London Clay			HTP2015	46.70	B
KLHC 10	788		2015	layer	London Clay			HTP2015	45.60	B
KLHC 10	789		2011	layer	topsoil			HTP2011	52.26	B
KLHC 10	790		2011	layer	periglacial			HTP2011	52.00	B
KLHC 10	791		2011	layer	London Clay			HTP2011	51.26	B
KLHC 10	792		2011	layer	London Clay			HTP2011	49.36	B
KLHC 10	793		1023	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP1023	6.72	n/a
KLHC 10	794		1023	layer	levelling deposit			HTP1023	6.42	n/a
KLHC 10	795		1023	layer	buried topsoil			HTP1023	6.02	n/a
KLHC 10	796		1023	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP1023	5.72	n/a
KLHC 10	797		1023	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP1023	5.02	n/a
KLHC 10	798		1023	layer	periglacial			HTP1023	4.42	n/a
KLHC 10	799		1023	layer	periglacial			HTP1023	3.82	n/a
KLHC 10	800		1023	layer	periglacial			HTP1023	2.92	n/a
KLHC 10	801		1021	layer	levelling/infilling			HTP1021	19.19	n/a
KLHC 10	802		1021	layer	geological sediments			HTP1021	17.70	n/a
KLHC 10	803		1021	layer	geological sediments			HTP1021	17.40	n/a
KLHC 10	804		1021	layer	geological sediments			HTP1021	17.00	n/a
KLHC 10	805		1020	layer	modern landscaping			HTP1020	40.35	n/a
KLHC 10	806		1020	layer	London Clay			HTP1020	40.25	n/a
KLHC 10	807		1020	layer	London Clay			HTP1020	36.85	n/a
KLHC 10	808		1017	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP1017	39.25	D
KLHC 10	809		1017	layer	levelling deposit			HTP1017	39.05	D
KLHC 10	810		1017	layer	periglacial			HTP1017	37.55	D
KLHC 10	811		1017	layer	periglacial			HTP1017	36.66	D
KLHC 10	812		1008	layer	topsoil			HTP1008	40.00	D
KLHC 10	813		1008	layer	subsoil			HTP1008	39.80	D
KLHC 10	814		1008	layer	periglacial			HTP1008	39.60	D
KLHC 10	815		1008	layer	London Clay			HTP1008	38.90	D
KLHC 10	816		1018	layer	demolition debris			HTP1018	41.66	D
KLHC 10	817		1018	layer	periglacial			HTP1018	40.56	D
KLHC 10	818		1018	layer	London Clay			HTP1018	39.46	D
KLHC 10	819		1016	layer	modern disturbance			HTP1016	41.50	D
KLHC 10	820		1016	layer	periglacial			HTP1016	41.20	D
KLHC 10	821		1016	layer	London Clay			HTP1016	39.40	D
KLHC 10	822		1016	layer	London Clay			HTP1016	38.80	D
KLHC 10	823		1003	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP1003	38.18	D
KLHC 10	824		1003	layer	levelling deposit			HTP1003	37.98	D
KLHC 10	825		1003	layer	buried topsoil ?			HTP1003	37.48	D
KLHC 10	826		1003	layer	periglacial			HTP1003	37.28	D
KLHC 10	827		1003	layer	London Clay			HTP1003	36.48	D
KLHC 10	828		1003	layer	London Clay			HTP1003	37.20	D
KLHC 10	829		1002	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP1002	42.22	D
KLHC 10	830		1002	layer	periglacial			HTP1002	41.82	D
KLHC 10	831		1002	layer	London Clay			HTP1002	40.82	D
KLHC 10	832		1002	layer	London Clay			HTP1002	39.32	D
KLHC 10	833		1011	layer	tarmac surface			HTP1011	42.90	D
KLHC 10	834		1011	layer	sub-base levelling			HTP1011	42.80	D
KLHC 10	835		1011	layer	buried groundsurface			HTP1011	42.40	D
KLHC 10	836		1011	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP1011	42.10	D
KLHC 10	837		1011	layer	London Clay			HTP1011	41.70	D

KLHC 10	838		1011	layer	London Clay			HTP1011	39.50	D
KLHC 10	839		1013	layer	tarmac surface			HTP1013	43.48	D
KLHC 10	840		1013	layer	sub-base levelling			HTP1013	43.38	D
KLHC 10	841		1013	layer	sub-base levelling			HTP1013	43.10	D
KLHC 10	842		1013	layer	levelling/demoliton			HTP1013	43.02	D
KLHC 10	843		1013	layer	buried topsoil ?			HTP1013	42.68	D
KLHC 10	844		1013	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP1013	42.38	D
KLHC 10	845		1013	layer	London Clay			HTP1013	41.78	D
KLHC 10	846		1015	layer	tarmac surface			HTP1015	43.25	D
KLHC 10	847		1015	layer	sub-base levelling			HTP1015	43.15	D
KLHC 10	848		1015	layer	sub-base levelling			HTP1015	42.95	D
KLHC 10	849		1015	layer	buried groundsurface			HTP1015	42.75	D
KLHC 10	850		1015	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP1015	42.45	D
KLHC 10	851		1015	layer	London Clay			HTP1015	41.95	D
KLHC 10	852		1015	layer	London Clay			HTP1015	40.28	D
KLHC 10	853		1010	layer	tarmac surface			HTP1010	43.80	D
KLHC 10	854		1010	layer	sub-base levelling			HTP1010	43.70	D
KLHC 10	855		1010	layer	levelling deposit			HTP1010	43.40	D
KLHC 10	856		1010	layer	levelling deposit			HTP1010	43.20	D
KLHC 10	857		1010	layer	buried groundsurface			HTP1010	43.10	D
KLHC 10	858		1010	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP1010	42.90	D
KLHC 10	859		1010	layer	London Clay			HTP1010	42.30	D
KLHC 10	860		1009	layer	tarmac surface			HTP1009	43.18	D
KLHC 10	861		1009	layer	sub-base levelling			HTP1009	43.08	D
KLHC 10	862		1009	layer	clinker surfacing ?			HTP1009	42.88	D
KLHC 10	863		1009	layer	London Clay			HTP1009	42.68	D
KLHC 10	864		1009	layer	London Clay			HTP1009	41.00	D
KLHC 10	865		1005	layer	tarmac surface			HTP1005	43.70	D
KLHC 10	866		1005	layer	sub-base levelling			HTP1005	43.60	D
KLHC 10	867		1005	layer	clinker surfacing ?			HTP1005	43.30	D
KLHC 10	868		1005	layer	London Clay			HTP1005	43.10	D
KLHC 10	869		1005	layer	London Clay			HTP1005	41.30	D
KLHC 10	870		1006	layer	concrete surface			HTP1006	46.43	D
KLHC 10	871		1006	layer	sub-base levelling			HTP1006	43.32	D
KLHC 10	872		1006	layer	London Clay			HTP1006	43.16	D
KLHC 10	873		1006	layer	London Clay			HTP1006	41.86	D
KLHC 10	874		1001	layer	tarmac surface			HTP1001	45.20	D
KLHC 10	875		1001	layer	sub-base levelling			HTP1001	45.14	D
KLHC 10	876		1001	layer	periglacial			HTP1001	44.84	D
KLHC 10	877		1001	layer	periglacial			HTP1001	44.50	D
KLHC 10	878		1001	layer	London Clay			HTP1001	44.00	D
KLHC 10	879		1001	layer	London Clay			HTP1001	42.50	D
KLHC 10	880		1004	layer	modern landscaping			HTP1004	44.10	D
KLHC 10	881		1004	layer	periglacial			HTP1004	43.60	D
KLHC 10	882		1004	layer	London Clay			HTP1004	43.20	D
KLHC 10	883		1004	layer	London Clay			HTP1004	41.30	D
KLHC 10	884		1007	layer	redeposited topsoil			HTP1007	42.98	D
KLHC 10	885		1007	layer	levelling deposit			HTP1007	42.88	D
KLHC 10	886		1007	layer	periglacial			HTP1007	42.18	D
KLHC 10	887		1007	layer	London Clay			HTP1007	41.08	D
KLHC 10	888		1007	layer	London Clay			HTP1007	39.70	D
KLHC 10	889		1012	layer	topsoil			HTP1012	41.34	D
KLHC 10	890		1012	layer	periglacial			HTP1012	41.14	D
KLHC 10	891		1012	layer	London Clay			HTP1012	40.64	D
KLHC 10	892		1012	layer	London Clay			HTP1012	38.66	D
KLHC 10	893		1014	layer	tarmac surface			HTP1014	40.70	D
KLHC 10	894		1014	layer	sub-base levelling			HTP1014	40.62	D
KLHC 10	895		1014	layer	clinker surfacing ?			HTP1014	40.52	D
KLHC 10	896		1014	layer	hardcore sub-base			HTP1014	40.40	D
KLHC 10	897		1014	layer	London Clay			HTP1014	40.30	D
KLHC 10	898		1014	layer	London Clay			HTP1014	38.20	D
KLHC 10	899		3091A	layer	modern soil formation			HTP3091A	36.21	A
KLHC 10	900		3091A	layer	gravel levelling			HTP3091A	36.16	A
KLHC 10	901		3091A	layer	demolition horizon			HTP3091A	35.81	A
KLHC 10	902		3091A	layer	buried groundsurface			HTP3091A	35.61	A
KLHC 10	903		3091A	layer	alluvial deposit			HTP3091A	35.11	A
KLHC 10	904		3122A	layer	levelling deposit			HTP3122A	45.69	A
KLHC 10	905		3122A	layer	periglacial			HTP3122A	44.89	A
KLHC 10	906		3122A	layer	London Clay			HTP3122A	44.39	A

APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

Project details

Project name	Lodge Hill Barracks, Chattenden, Medway, Kent
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief on land at Lodge Hill, Chattenden, Medway, Kent was undertaken between the 7th July and the 26th August 2010. The monitoring was undertaken as an addition to a large, comprehensive series of geotechnical investigations which included boreholes, window samples and test pit excavation. Of the one hundred and eighty test pits excavated during the works, one hundred and seventy-two were observed directly by the on-site archaeologist, whilst the remaining eight were added to the archaeological record through information supplied by the Geotechnical engineer. The results from this watching brief suggest that the topography of the whole of study area has changed very little since its acquisition by the military in 1898. The data retrieved from this phase of work has highlighted extensive preservation of drift geology including areas of preserved alluvium. Truncation caused by the existing and earlier structures and associated cuttings may have caused severe, but generally localised destruction of any underlying deposits. Areas of surfacing and hard-standing are likely to have caused minimal, if any impact on underlying stratigraphy.
Project dates	Start: 07-07-2010 End: 26-08-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Coastland 6 - Other
Significant Finds	FLINT AXE Late Mesolithic
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT MEDWAY CHATHAM Lodge Hill Barracks, Chattenden, Kent
Postcode	ME3 8NZ
Study area	2435169.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 7565 7345 51.4322447066 0.527198755810 51 25 56 N 000 31 37 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.92m Max: 70.70m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

originator	
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	John Payne
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultancy
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local museum
Physical Contents	'Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Local museum
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Media available	'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic','Worked stone/lithics'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief and Deposit Model at Lodge Hill, Chattenden, Medway, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Payne, J

Entered by	Tim Bradley (tbradley@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	27 September 2010

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