21–23 Watling Street, Bexleyheath, Greater London DA6 7QJ

Archaeological watching briefs and evaluation

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Non-technical summary

As part of a wider programme of archaeological work, in 2018, a watching brief was maintained by Canterbury Archaeological Trust on the installation of a soakaway behind a new residential development at 21–23 Watling Street, Bexleyheath, London DA6 7QJ. This revealed a succession of gravel metallings, though no datable material was recovered.

The earliest, rather thin, surface was laid (possibly in two stages) directly on clean natural gravel which had been stripped almost bare of topsoil. The surface might plausibly be of pre-Claudian, Claudian or only slightly later date. It was cut by a ditch (at NGR 549759E 175055N), aligned about 71º west of National Grid north, marking the southern flank of a thick build -up of much more substantial gravels, undoubtedly Roman Watling Street. Following the silting-up of the (re-cut) ditch and a build-up of soil abutting the later gravels, at least two phases of thinner metallings were laid, overlying and extending farther south than those flanked by the ditch. These were probably of Anglo-Saxon and/or medieval date. Though the latest might, theoretically, relate to the supposedly Roman agger *running straight across or just south of the site on eighteenth-century maps, it seems more likely that this stretch was interpolated.*

Technical summary

In 2016, LAP Architects, on behalf of clients Mr and Mrs Morris, received permission from the London Borough of Bexley for the residential redevelopment of a former car dealership at 21–23 Watling Street, Bexleyheath, Greater London DA6 7QJ (NGR 549750 175070; Planning Consent 16/02086/FULM). Site investigations began in December 2017, main construction was completed in July 2019 and final buried service connections made in January 2020. This document reports upon the associated archaeological field work funded by the developers.

The site is within the council's designated Area of High Archaeological Potential 9 (Stabler Heritage 2014, 35–37) and its Bexleyheath Area of Archaeological Search (Bexley Unitary Development Plan, Policy ENV56). The superficial geology is of archaeologically sterile Palaeogene marine gravels. A desk-based assessment of the site noted that the Roman predecessor of Watling Street probably passed just south of the site and concluded that the property held a low to moderate potential for Roman activity and an only low potential for all other periods (Dicks 2016, 4.8.4).

An archaeological watching brief was maintained upon the initial geotechnical site investigation. Targeted evaluation trenching followed, and then another watching brief was maintained, upon what were originally intended to be minor drainage works but included what, eventually, grew into a substantial pit.

Within this last, what had previously been suspected of being head gravels were clearly shown to be a succession of gravel metallings, though none could be dated other than by their general appearance and stratigraphic position. The earliest surface was quite thin and laid (possibly in two stages) directly upon the clean natural gravel, which had been stripped almost bare of topsoil. This surface might plausibly date to the first century BC or AD and thus, perhaps, be of pre- or early Romano-British native origin, or pertain to the Caesarian incursions or Claudian invasion, or have been laid not long after the last. It was cut by a ditch (at about 549759E 175055N), aligned about 71^{o} west of National Grid north, with a thick build-up of much more substantial gravels immediately to its north, undoubtedly Roman Watling Street and cut by a wheel rut. Following the silting-up of the (re-cut) ditch and a build up of soil abutting the later gravels, two phases of thinner metallings were laid, overlying and extending further south than those flanking the ditch. These are interpreted as probably of Anglo-Saxon and/or medieval date. Though the latest might, theoretically, relate to the supposedly Roman Watling Street agger *running straight across or just south of the site on eighteenth-century maps, it seems more likely that this stretch of the Roman road was interpolated from traces visible elsewhere.*

The identification of a series of road metallings, whatever their date, should inform future archaeological interventions and planning conditions in the locality.

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1 General

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 In 2017, LAP Architects, on behalf of clients Mr and Mrs Morris, received permission from the Local Planning Authority (LPA), the London Borough of Bexley, for the residential redevelopment of a former car-dealership at 21–23 Watling Street, Bexleyheath, Greater London DA6 7QJ (Fig 1; NGR 549750 175070; Planning Consent 16/02086/FULM).

1.1.2 The site is within the LPA's designated Area of High Archaeological Potential 9 (Fig 1; Stabler Heritage 2014, 35-37) and its Bexleyheath Area of Archaeological Search (Bexley 2004, Policy ENV56).

1.1.3 Under the *Town and Country Planning Acts*, the LPA granted permission for the development on 27 March 2017, with conditions. Condition 9 stated:

A) No development other than demolition to existing ground level shall take place until the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) has secured the implementation of a programme of site related archaeological evaluation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing; and a report on that evaluation has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing.

B) Under Part A, the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) shall implement a programme of archaeological evaluation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation.

C) No development other than demolition to existing ground level shall take place until the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) has secured the implementation of a programme of site related archaeological mitigation (if required) in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing and a report on that mitigation has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing.

D) Under Part C, the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) shall implement a programme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation.

E) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and possible mitigation work has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Parts (A and C), and the provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: Heritage assets of archaeological interest may survive on the site. The planning authority wishes to secure the provision of appropriate archaeological investigation, including the publication of results, in accordance with Section 12 of the NPPF.

1.1.4 To meet Planning Condition requirements 9A–9D, and the first part of 9E, the developers commissioned of Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT), through Sevenoaks Environmental Consultancy (SEC), a series of archaeological written schemes of investigation (WSI), fieldwork and reporting, summarized below. The current document is intended to satisfy the remainder of Condition 9E, in accordance with a previously submitted and approved post-excavation assessment (Pratt 2018).

1.1.5 Although the assessment included provision for attempting to recover, for dating purposes, charcoal from the few soil samples taken, only one of these yielded any such material and it was too sparse, fragmented and structureless to be deemed acceptable for radiocarbon dating. Similarly, none of the samples proved suitable for pollen analysis.

1.2 Fieldwork (Fig 4)

1.2.1 With the agreement of the LPA and of their archaeological advisors, the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) of Historic England (HE), and in accordance with guidelines for such work (HE 2017) and a job-specific WSI (Pratt 2017), a watching brief (WB) was maintained by CAT on hoarding post-pits (HP01–HP04 and HP08) and on geotechnical site-investigation (SI) by SEC in December 2017 and January 2018 (BHA–BHB, HP05–HP07, TP01–TP05, WS1–WS8; Teoaca and Pratt 2018). This was undertaken prior to archaeological evaluation so that the latter could be better targeted (both in plan and depth) and to reduce the risk that it might encounter hazardous contamination.

1.2.2 The evaluation was undertaken, in accordance with a second WSI (Pratt and O'Sshea-Walker 2018), in March 2018 but identified no deposits or structures of archaeological significance (Tr.1–Tr.2; Gollop 2018).

1.2.3 However, it was agreed (and noted in the second WSI) that an archaeological watching brief would be maintained on what were envisaged as relatively minor intrusive groundworks at the rear of the new building, should these prove necessary. If larger-scale groundworks were intended, these were to have been excavated archaeologically. In the event, due in part to last-minute engineering decisions, in part to the unstable ground conditions and to consequent safety concerns, what was expected to be a 1.8–2.0m square pit for a new soakaway chamber (feeding into a deep borehole) grew to about 4m by 3.5m, with a broad, shallow step also cut on its western side to allow mechanical excavation to full depth. After many false-starts and at very short notice, excavations for the soakaway, a much smaller catch-pit, a shallow connector trench and a long, shallow French drain were all undertaken, monitored and recorded by the writer on 10–11 and 14–15 May 2018, assisted on 11 May by Adelina Teoaca.

1.2.4 Some final service alterations and connections were undertaken in January 2020 but were in already disturbed levels and thus were not monitored.

1.2.5 Had archaeological structures been encountered during the initial watching brief, they would have been accurately surveyed. However, as none were, and given the nature of the deposits encountered, the approximate centres of all the pits and boreholes were simply plotted

by tape measure from features shown on the topograhic survey. Ground levels were taken from the same survey. The same approach was followed for the evaluation, but the pits and trenches covered by the second second watching brief were surveyed in and levelled electronically by the site surveyor.

1.3 Sampling

1.3.1 As much as possible of the remnant early topsoil and of the lower ditch silt was recovered as soil samples, along with representative samples from a few other contexts. However, upon specialist examination, none were found suitable for pollen or other microscopic analysis.

1.3.2 Upon wet-sieving, only the sample from the ditch silt was found to contain any macroscopic charcoal at all, and this was so fragmentary and structureless that it was not submitted for further analysis or radiocarbon dating.

1.3.3 Samples from three levels in the gravels exposed by the catch-pit were subjected to particle-size analysis but no significant variation was seen.

1.4 Post-excavation analysis

1.4.1 Save for a few visible only briefly during the cutting of the French drain (Fig 13), each deposit or significant interface identified was assigned a unique context number (100–109, 200–211, 700–740, 750–756 and 10000–10257, the last range with some gaps). Each of these has since been assigned to a broader interpretative group (identified by a constituent context number prefixed with 'G') and each of these to an even broader metagroup (Fig 5, A1–D2).

1.4.2 The archaeological field logs from the first watching brief were transcribed into CAT's borehole/test-pit database system, with context descriptions from the evaluation and second watching brief added later. Formatted logs were drafted and each deposit assigned a schematic colour representing probable general deposit type (Fig 17).

1.4.3 Pseudo-sections of boreholes and test-pits along selected transect lines (Fig 4, TX1–TX6) were drafted automatically. Evaluation and watching brief plans and sections were digitized (Figs 6–15) and suitably rescaled sections added manually to the transects (Figs 18–23). General interpretative groups were also added manually to these and to the logs (Appendix 1) and briefly described (Appendix 2).

1.4.4 For transparency and reinterpretability, the original field interpretations are retained in the formatted logs and group details, but may be at variance with the more considered overall group interpretations. In no cases did analysis suggest significantly different interpretations from those made in the field although various gravels identified as possible head or metallings can now be identified more certainly as the latter .

1.4.5 The group numbers were next added to the database and each group assigned to a broad 'phase' or metagroup (A1–D2): these were added to the transects and a phased stratigraphic group matrix generated (Fig 5).

1.4.6 This introductory section (1) was written and the geological, topographical and historical background of the site summarized (2). A chronological summary of the metagroups as interpreted from the results of the watching brief was produced (3), conclusions drawn and recommendations made (4).

1.5 Confidence

1.5.1 Despite uncertainty whether various gravelly deposits elsewhere were natural head deposits which had escaped identification by the British Geological Survey (BGS online) or artificial surfaces, the presence of a clearly defined ditch early in the stratigraphic sequence within the new soakaway pit leaved no doubt that some, at least, were certainly the latter.

1.5.2 All sides of the catch-pit and (into the upper natural gravels) soakaway were fully cleaned, drawn and described: confidence in the stratigraphic record from them is thus high. Only very rapid and limited cleaning and recording was feasible in the connecting trench (already heavily disturbed and, necessarily, machined from a very awkward angle) and French drain (each short stretch of which was infilled almost as soon as it was machined to prevent collapse of the loose upper sides): confidence in these areas is thus low to medium.

1.5.3 A complete absence of datable material from pre-modern deposits leaves the precise ages of individual gravel surfaces uncertain, but the location releative to the expected approximate line of early Watling Street, and the solidity of construction, put a Roman date for those assigned to metagroup B2 virtually beyond question.

1.5.4 It must be borne in mind that the geotechnical and archaeological logs were made by specialists with different training, experience, priorities and criteria (*e.g.*, 0.1m of peat within a metre of soft silt may be irrelevant to an engineer but indicate three separate periods to an archaeologist). Precise correlation between archaeological and geotechnical logs should not, therefore, be expected.

1.5.5 The archaeological logs must not be relied upon to assess the presence, absence or nature of any contaminated material or unexploded ordnance: the geotechnical and UXO report(s) should be consulted instead.

2 Background

2.1 Location, geology and topography

2.1.1 The site lies in the heart of extensive discontinuous urban fabric in the Barnehurst ward of Bexley, immediately south of modern Watling Street (A207). Excluding an access point, across the public footpath along the southern side of that street, it occupies an approximately rectangular plot of land measuring roughly 34m east–west and 38m north–south.

2.1.2 According to the BGS (online), the site's uppermost underlying bedrock geology consists of Palaeogene Harwich Formation gravels. No overlying Quaternary deposits are shown, although relatively small areas of the latter are not always identified in the broad-brush BGS mapping.

2.1.3 Prior to the current development work, the property was surfaced by tarmacadam and by concrete floor slabs of recently demolished buildings, lying around 53.8–53.9m Ordnance Datum (OD) against the street frontage and 53.3–53.5m OD at the rear.

2.1.4 Nineteenth-century houses (nos 19 and 25) to west and east of the current site have half basements, with steps up to an elevated ground floor. These buildings also have open basement areas to the front (Fig 2). The initial watching brief established that the north-western quarter of the current site was also basemented.

2.1.5 The site is situated at the very top of the north slope of the Cray Valley. There is a sharp drop in ground level along the southern edge of this and, though less markedly, adjoining properties: all the properties along this stretch of Watling Street ending at a similar depth (37–38m) from the road frontage (Fig 3). The steep drop is probably not ancient and is most likely due to nineteenth-century terracing up of the natural, south-facing slope, although there may also have been some terracing down for the twentieth-century school (or, perhaps, for earlier quarrying) to their rear. The rear of the current site was probably levelled up even further when converted to a car-dealership in the twentieth century and it thus stands above the back gardens of the adjoining properties.

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

2.2.1 A desk-based assessment had previously been compiled for the site (Dicks 2016) utilising, *inter alia*, the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) and forms the main reference for this section.

2.2.2 The earliest evidence of occupation in the area is represented by a series of find-spots identified as Neolithic in date. They comprise a polished stone axe found about 350m north of the site (*ibid*, 4.3.2, MLO 6840;); a borer found in the garden of 192 Woolwich Road, located some 950m north-west of the site (*loc cit*, MLO683); and a chipped and polished axe found in the garden of a property off Lyndhurst Road, located about 770m north of the site (*loc cit*, MLO24543).

2.2.3 The GLHER (via HE online) gives the approximate location of the discovery of a Bronze Age axe (*ibid* 4.4.2, MLO8472) either about 40m west of the current site (according to the Map Reference field) or 130m west (according to the Grid Reference field). Archaeological investigations at the Broadway Shopping Centre revealed a shallow ring ditch (*loc cit*, MLO76514) of possible Bronze Age date, located around 400m west of the site.

2.2.4 A series of archaeological watching briefs and excavations uncovered a late Iron Age/Romano-British farmstead at Hall Place, located some 850m south-east of the current site (*ibid*, 4.5.1, MLO100468), and a Roman settlement has been identified immediately north of the

Roman road at Welling, about 2km west of the site (*ibid*, 4.5.2). Several Roman find-spots have been identified within the local area (*ibid*, 4.5.4) and include a cremation urn (MLO023160), located around 500m to the north of the site; a coin (MLO10887), located some 750m to the west; a possible Roman ditch (MLO61522), located about 750m west; and Roman pottery found at a quarry site (MLO109), located around 770m to the south-east.

2.2.5 Although modern Watling Street now forms the northern boundary of the site, its Roman predecessor was expected, on the basis of an *agger* (road embankment and/or flanking ditches) shown on poorly-scaled eighteenth-century maps, to lie further south and to pass south of the current site (*ibid*, 4.5.2, fig 3). However, the second watching brief established that it, and some successors, ran across it.

2.2.6 Eighteenth-century maps show the site lying in open heathland and the tithe map of 1842 showed it still undeveloped (*ibid*, 4.71–4.7.2, figs 3–4). By 1897 one large house stood wholly upon the site and extensions to another encroached on its eastern side (*ibid*, 4.7.3, fig 5). By 1938 the latter had been demolished and replaced by a detached house entirely within the current site (*ibid*, 4.7.4, fig 7). The site was cleared sometime after 1990 and converted to a car dealership by 2003 (Google Earth historic imagery).

2.2.7 The WB on SI showed that the basement of a nineteenth-century residence had impacted heavily upon the north-western quarter of the site and a deep, brick-lined soak-away(?) chamber on the middle of the western side. Evaluation trenching indicated that a twentieth-century building in the north-eastern quarter was probably not basemented although its foundations had cut deeper.

3 **Results** (Figs 5–15 and 18–26)

3.1 Bedrock geology

3.1.1 What were probably Paleogene Lambeth Group (59–48 MYA) marine sands (metagroup A1, group G10189) were encountered at about 42.90m OD in BHA, near the site's north-western corner, and 42.25m OD in BHB, near its south-eastern.

3.1.2 Overlying these was a thick sequence of sandy gravels (A2, G10185), often with a possibly weathered upper band (G10184). Except where cut into by a later feature, the uppermost surface of these dipped fairly uniformly from around 52.69–52.8m OD in the north-eastern part of the site to 51.53m OD near its south-western corner (Fig 15). These were probably all archaeologically sterile Palaeogene Harwich Formation (56-48 MYA) shallow marine sands and gravels although it remains just possible that some of the uppermost elements were Quaternary head or even Roman metalling.

3.2 Late prehistoric to Roman(?)

3.2.1 In the area of the new soakaway pit, the early ground surface was found to have been stripped (in antiquity) to the surface of the natural gravels, though a small pocket of what was

probably a prehistoric or early Roman topsoil (B1, G720) was preserved in a slight hollow. The stripped surface and this remnant were sealed by about 0.1–0.2m of flint metalling (G712), perhaps laid in two stages with the later largely worn away and a small area worn into the earlier patched. No contemporary edges or ditches associated with this phase of metalling were identified. The surface is tentatively identified as an early Roman road metalling although it might perhaps be a yard surface, possibly of pre-Roman date.

3.2.2 Within the soakaway pit, banded gravels (B2, G715) overlying or replacing the northern part of the earlier surface were associated with a ditch (B3, G710), partially re-cut, along their southern side. The exposed stretch of ditch was centred at about NGR 549759 175055 and was aligned about 71^{o} west of National Grid north. No comparable ditch was seen in Tr.1, to the north, but at least some of the gravels there presumably equated to G715. Similar gravels were cut through by the catch-pit and were exposed at the base of the connecting drain trench (along with a small patching) and of the French drain running west from the catch-pit. As they could not be distinguished separately with any reliability, probable metallings in various boreholes and test-pits were assigned to a more general group (G10183). In the area of the soakaway, the gravels and ditch are presumed to represent Roman Watling Street, probably with one or two general re-surfacings and some minor patchings: elsewhere the general group may include later metallings.

3.2.3 Metalling G712 may have remained exposed for a while south of the ditch, being eventually overlain by what was probably colluvium (B4, G709). This post-dated the lower ditch silt and wholly or largely post-dated the re-cut.

3.2.4 Along the northern edge of the soakaway pit, another gravel surface (B5, G707) overlay metalling(s) G715, its southern edge was clipped by a well-defined east–west rut (G705), roughly along the line of the northern edge of the earlier ditch. South of the rut, a more developed, though perhaps still originally colluvial, soil (G708) formed over colluvium G709. This soil incorporated a small lens of gravel, presumably wash from the late or post-Roman road metalling.

3.3 Post-Roman(?)

3.3.1 The rut, soil G708 and metalling G707 were sealed by the lower of two more gravel surfaces (B6, G704). The lower of these extended right across the soakaway. The upper did not extend into the northern part of the soakaway. Though perhaps late(?) Roman incarnations of Watling Street, the widening or realignment to the south suggests they may be of post-Roman date.

3.3.2 Another loam (C1, G703) developed over the final road surfaces in the soakaway, catch-pit, connector trench and French drain. It is interpreted as a medieval or post-medieval horizon, possibly cultivated. This loam presumably also extended across much or all of the rest of the site, but could not be differentiated within boreholes or test-pits from other loams, which have been assigned to a more general group (G10014=?=G10113).

3.3.3 Within the new soakaway, loam G703 was largely overlain by a compact pebble surface and, elsewhere, by various patches of trodden chalk, clay, ash and gravel (C2, G702). The pebble surface was cut by a circular feature, perhaps a large post-hole, filled with builders' sand and a shallow, loam-filled feature. Together with a deep, brick-lined well or soakaway (D1, G10134 and G10139) these elements are assumed to pertain to the construction and/or early use of the late nineteenth-century residence which fronted the site and whose basement (G10023) occupied most of its north-western quadrant.

3.3.4 Horizons G702 and G703 were sealed by nineteenth- to twentieth-century garden soils (D1, G701), cut by various shallow services and overlain by modern deposits (D2, G10001).

4 Discussion

4.1 Archaeological sequence

4.1.1 Although it is not certain that G712 represented road metalling(s) rather than a yard surface, the location strongly suggests that is is an early manifestation of what was, much later, termed Watling Street. In this case, its relative thinness and apparent lack of any preparation other than stripping (though not not quite completely) the topsoil are noteworthy. These would be consistent with, though in no way prove, that it may either have been of late prehistoric origin (*cf* Caesar BG V.19; Margary 1955, 46–47; Webster 1980, 101–102) or early Roman but, perhaps, laid in haste. If of two phases, it is even possible that the lower may have been of pre-Roman and the upper of Roman construction. In any of these cases, in the absence of any dating material, it is very tempting to associate one or both surfaces with the Caesarian incursion of 54 BC or the Claudian invasion of *AD* 43.

4.1.2 The more substantial metallings G715, along with ditch G710, certainly pertain to a road and are virtually certainly of Romano-British origin. Metalling G707 being on almost exactly the same alignment, is probably of late Roman or early post-Roman date and so too, by association, are rut G705 and soil horizon G708. Taking the modern road junctions of the A207 Dover Road with Sherwood Road and the A226 Dartford Road with Havelock Road (approximately NGR 545172 176134 and 552803 174360 respectively) to be reasonably coincedent with Roman Watling Street, the interpolated line passes only about 13.5m north of G710, an error of only about 0.17% of the distance (7834m) between the two junctions. Although this statistic roughly doubles if calculated over the slightly differing distances from G710 to each junction, it is reduced again by considering the (unknown) width of the Roman road .

4.1.3 Metallings G704 could conceivably represent a courtyard but, again, the location points towards a widening or shifting to the south of the Roman road. Though a late Roman date is possible, a post-Roman, possibly even medieval, one seems likelier.

4.1.4 Even allowing that any trace above ground level would probably have been obliterated by nineteenth-century activities (metagroup C2), no evidence has been found that clearly equates with the *agger* marked eighteenth-century maps as passing a little south of the then current line

of Watling Street (Dicks 2016, 4.7.1, figs 3–4). The B2 and B4 metallings, and B3 ditch could not have been visible here once the more extensive B6 metallings had been laid. The absence of anthropogenic material in the latter, and their position in the stratigraphic sequence, render it almost certain that they are of medieval or earlier date. Conversely, it seems improbable that they are of Roman origin given the degree of realignment and the depth of the B4 and B5 soils beneath them. As it is also very unlikely that a post-Roman, pre-eighteenth-century road realignment would have been so straight and well-marked as that shown on the maps, the most probable explanation is that this particular stretch of the Roman *agger* was interpolated and that this investigation has, fortuitously, encountered a point where a more curvilinear route, or a yard, overlapped the Roman road.

4.2 Research objectives

4.2.1 The account of the site given above clearly relates to various research objectives published by the Museum of London (Mol 2002) and referred to in the following paragraphs.

4.2.2 The levels on natural gravel have only a very limited contribution to make to the understanding of the natural landscape prior to any development (objective TL1). Due to the heavily altered nature of the modern landform, so too has an analysis of the overall terrain although some observations may be relevant.

4.2.3 Depending upon its date, the identification of what may be a very early road metalling may contribute significantly to an understanding of the 'pre-London' road network (objective P6), of the Claudian invasion (R1), and/or of the city's hinterland and relation to the landscape (R1–R2). If datable to the Caesarian or Claudian period, a road surface here would be of immense significance to the wider study of the Roman invasions. Particular attention should, therefore, be given to attempting to date the earliest surface here or on neighbouring sites in the future.

4.2.4 As the overall line of the Roman London-Rochester road is well known, even if now shifted locally a little to the north as a result of this investigation, the later Roman(?) metalling(s) contribute only slightly to the study of the evolution of the (rural) street system (R4).

4.2.5 Depending on their date, and given their distance from the modern road, the supposed post-Roman metallings could contribute towards defining the Anglo-Saxon road system and its relationship to the Roman (S7) or the medieval road system (M6). In future, particular attention should, therefore, also be given to attempting to date them.

4.2.6 Except, perhaps, at the very rear of the site, where modern deposits have been identified at significant depth in boreholes, there is no evidence for gravel quarrying (L9).

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Appendix 1: context details and position logs

A1.1 Excavated contexts

A1.1.1 Conventions

Geotechnical or engineering pits which did not merit full archaeological recording are excluded from this section but appear in the individual position logs below (A1.2). Interpretations are those assigned at the time of recording and do not always accord with subsequent analysis (which is indicated by membership of specific groups). Soil descriptions use the following frequency and size codes for inclusions: V = Very, R = Rare , C = Common, A = Abundant, S = Small <10mm in each dimension), M = Medium, L = Large (>100mm in any dimension)

A1.1.2 Descriptions

Locat.	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation
Tr.1	100	(G10185) Very compact pale yellow grey to brown sandy gravel, ASM subrounded to rounded flint. Harwich Formation.
Tr.1	101	(G10184) Fairly compact to compact slightly clayey silty sandy gravel(s), ASMRL subrounded to rounded flint. ?Weathered Harwich Formation or ?head.
Tr.1	102	(G10183) Fairly loose to fairly compact fairly pale grey brown slightly clayey sandy silty gravel, ASM subrounded to rounded flint. ?Weathered Harwich Formation or ?head.
Tr.1	103	(G10183) Fairly compact fairly dark grey brown slightly sandy clayey silt, RSM tile, RM brick, RS charcoal, CSMRL subangular to rounded flint, RM china ware, RM glass. Old ground surface.
Tr.1	104	(G701) Fairly compact ?grey ?brown loam. Old ground surface.
Tr.1	105	(G10001) Modern made ground.
Tr.1	106	(G10001) Modern levelling.
Tr.1	107	(G10001) Tarmacadam. Modern surface.
Tr.1	108	(G10001) Tile and brick drain.
Tr.1	109	(G10001) Loose unmortared red frogged bricks and glass sherds. ?Soakaway.
Tr.2	200	(G10185) Compact pale reddish grey brown sandy gravel, ASM subrounded to rounded flint. Harwich Formation.
Tr.2	201	(G10184) Fairly loose to compact reddish brown sandy gravel, ASM subrounded to rounded flint. ?Weathered Harwich Formation or ?head.
Tr.2	202	(G10183) Fairly loose to fairly compact slightly clayey silty sandy gravel, ASM rounded flint. ?Weathered Harwich Formation or ?head.
Tr.2	203	(G10183) Fairly loose fairly pale grey brown slightly clayey sandy silty gravel, ASM subrounded to rounded flint. ?Weathered Harwich Formation or ?head.
Tr.2	204	(G10183) Fairly loose to fairly compact pale orangey grey brown slightly clayey sandy silty gravel, ASM subrounded to rounded flint. ?Weathered Harwich Formation or ?head.
Tr.2	205	(G10014) Fairly compact fairly dark grey brown slightly sandy clayey silt, RSM chalk, RSM tile, RM brick, RS charcoal, CSMRL subangular to rounded flint. Old ground surface.

Tr.2 206 (G10001) Modern made ground.
Tr.2 207 (G10001) Modern made ground.
Tr.2 208 (G10001) Modern made ground.
Tr.2 209 (G10001) Modern levelling.
Tr.2 210 (G10001) Modern levelling.
Tr.2 211 (G10001) Tarmacadam. Modern surface.
SOAKAWAY 700 (G10001) Fairly compact grey gravelly loam, RSAM well-rounded flint. Modern construction surface.
SOAKAWAY 701 (G701) Fairly compact slightly brownish grey slightly sandy loam, AL roots. ?Nineteenth-century garden soil.
SOAKAWAY 702 (G702) Fairly compact slightly yellowish grey silty sandy gravel, RSAM well-rounded flint. Metalling.
SOAKAWAY 703 (G703) Fairly compact yellowish brownish grey sandy loam, RSM flint, RS chalk. Old ground surface.
SOAKAWAY 704 (G704) Fairly compact slightly yellowish grey silty sandy gravel, ASCM well-rounded flint. Metalling.
SOAKAWAY 705 (G705) Fairly compact slightly yellowish grey sandy silt, RSM flint along sides and base. Rut fill.
SOAKAWAY 706 (G705) East-west ?linear cut, 0.16-0.18m wide, near-vertical sides with slightly flared rims and rounded junction with flat bottom. Rut.
SOAKAWAY 707 (G707) Compact slightly yellowish grey slightly silty sandy gravel, ASM flint. Metalling.
SOAKAWAY 708 (G708) Fairly compact brownish grey sandy silt, CSM flint. Old ground surface.
SOAKAWAY 709 (G709) Fairly compact brownish yellow sandy clay, RM well-rounded flint. Colluvium.
SOAKAWAY 710 (G710) Fairly compact pale slightly yellowish grey silty clay, RSM well-rounded flint. Ditch silt, GBA<70>.
SOAKAWAY 711 (G710) East-west linear cut with sloping sides merging into flat bottom. ?Road ditch.
SOAKAWAY 712 (G712) Compact slightly orangey yellow sandy gravel, CM well-rounded flint. Metalling.
SOAKAWAY 713 (G10184) Compact orange brown sandy gravel. ?Harwich Formation.
SOAKAWAY 714 (G715) Compact slightly greyish brown slightly silty sandy gravel, ASRM well-rounded flint. Metalling/bedding.
SOAKAWAY 715 (G715) Very compact brown slightly clayey sandy gravel, ASRM well-rounded flint. Metalling/bedding.
SOAKAWAY 716 (G712) Very compact brown slightly clayey sandy gravel with RM patches of slightly greyish yellow brown sandy clay, ASCM well-rounded flint. Metalling.
SOAKAWAY 717 (G704) Very compact orangey yellow sandy gravel, RSCM flint. Patching in metalling.
SOAKAWAY 718 (G710) Fairly compact pale yellowish grey silty sandy gravel, RSCM flint. Road-wash within ditch.
SOAKAWAY 720 (G720) Fairly compact greyish brownish yellow slightly sandy clay silt. Remnant early topsoil.
SOAKAWAY 721 (G10001) Fairly compact grey sandy silt, CSRM flint. Fill of 751.
SOAKAWAY 722 (G704) Compact orange brown sandy gravel. Metalling.
SOAKAWAY 723 (G702) Fairly compact grey sandy loam. Fill of 754.
SOAKAWAY 724 (G708) Fairly compact brownish grey sandy silt. Old ground ?surface.
SOAKAWAY 725 (G708) Fairly compact brownish grey sandy silt, CSAM flint. Road-wash or light metalling.
SOAKAWAY 726 (G704) Very shallow, flat-bottomed cut with shallow

sloping sides. Worn area or rut in 704.

SOAKAWAY 727 (G715) Compact sandy clay, seen only in soakaway/catch-pit connection trench, cut by ?706, RSCM flint. Patch on 14.

SOAKAWAY 728 (G702) Fairly compact yellow builders' sand with greyer, siltier lens about two-thirds down. Fill of 729.

SOAKAWAY 729 (G702) Circular cut, near-vertical sides, flat bottom, cuts 702, 703 and 722. ?Garden feature, perhaps a large post-hole.

CATCH PIT 730 (G10001) Compact sandy silty gravel, ASCM flint. Modern construction surface.

CATCH PIT 731 (G701) Compact greyish brown slightly silty sand, RSCM flint, RM oyster. Old ground ?surface.

CATCH PIT 732 (G702) Compact slightly brownish yellow sandy clay, RSM flint. ?Floor.

CATCH PIT 733 (G702) Fairly loose greyish purple ?ash, RSM flint. ?Tread.

CATCH PIT 734 (G702) Thin, patchy lens of crushed chalk. ?Tread.

CATCH PIT 735 (G703) Compact greyish brown slightly clayey silty sand, RSM flint. Old ground ?surface.

CATCH PIT 736 (G10183) Compact greyish brown silty sandy gravel, CSM flint. ?Disturbed metalling.

CATCH PIT 737 (G10183) Very compact fairly pale greyish brown slightly silty sandy gravel, CSAM flint. ?Metalling.

CATCH PIT 738 (G10184) Very compact pale brown sandy gravel, RSAM flint. ?Metalling/levelling/natural gravel.

CATCH PIT 739 (G10183) Very compact orange brown sandy gravel, CSAMCL flint. Natural gravel.

CONNECTOR 740 (G703) Compact greyish brown slightly clayey silty sand, as 735 but from connection trench. Old ground ?surface.

SOAKAWAY 750 (G710) Concave bottomed ?linear cut with fairly steep southern and shallow sloping northern edges, cuts 710 and 718, filled by 709 but may be cut from within it. Recut of ditch 711, seen only in western side of soakaway pit.

SOAKAWAY 751 (G10001) Flat bottomed, steep sided cut in south-east corner of soakaway pit, cuts 701, 702 and 703, filled by 721. Modern ?service pit/trench.

SOAKAWAY 752 (G10001) Mixed loam fill of 753, includes plastic pipe. Fill of 753.

SOAKAWAY 753 (G10001) Concave bottomed, steep sided linear cut, cuts 701, 702 and 703. Modern service trench.

SOAKAWAY 754 (G702) Concave bottomed cut with shallow sloping sides merging into base, cuts 702 and 703, filled by 723. ?Garden feature.

SOAKAWAY 755 (G10001) Mixed loam fill of 756, includes conduit constructed from unmortared bricks. Fill of 756.

SOAKAWAY 756 (G10001) Near-vertical sided, flat bottomed linear cut, cuts ?701, 702, 703, 704, 722, filled by 755. Modern drain trench.

A1.2 Position logs

A1.2.1 Conventions

The following logs include both augered positions and geotechnical or engineering pits which did not merit full archaeological recording. Shallow positions HP02–HP03 were not recorded archaeologically and are omitted: for these reference should be made to the geotechnical logs. In addition to those given above (A1.1.1), the following conventions apply.

Depths (below contemporary ground level) and elevations (above Ordnance Datum) and National Grid References (NGR) are given in metres. U50, U60, U80 etc refer to windowless-samples of the indicated nominal diameter (in mm), alphabetic suffixes denote where successive lengths of the same diameter were taken. 'Bulk' indicates a disturbed arising from a cable-percussion borehole.

A1.2.2 BHA (NGR 549742.621E 175084.171N)

Depth (m BGL)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.08	53.90-53.82	10180	(G10001) Tarmacadam, CSM flint. Modern surface.	Dug
0.08-0.65	53.82-53.25	10181	(G10001) Concrete. Modern ?surface.	
0.65-0.80	53.25-53.10	10182	(G10001) Compact brownish grey sand and gravel, CSM flint, CSM brick, RS tarmacadam. ?Levelling.	Dug
0.80-1.10	53.10-52.80	10183	(G10183) Compact dark brown clayey sandy gravel, CSAM flint. ?Metalling/head.	Bulk
1.10-2.10	52.80-51.80	10184	(G10184) Compact slightly pale brown clayey fine sandy gravel, ASCM rounded to well-rounded flint. ?Head.	
2.10-3.00	51.80-50.90	10185	(G10185) Compact slightly reddish brown clayey fine sandy gravel, ASCM rounded to well-rounded flint. ?Marine gravel.	
3.00-4.00	50.90-49.90	10186	(G10185) Very compact very slightly greenish brown slightly clayey coarse sandy gravel, ASM subangular to rounded. ?Marine gravel.	
4.00-5.50	49.90-48.40	10187	(G10185) Compact pale brown sandy gravel, ASM rounded to well rounded flint. ?Marine gravel.	
5.50-11.00	48.40-42.90	10188	(G10185) Compact pale brown sandy gravel, ASCM well-rounded flint. ?Marine gravel.	
11.00-15.00	42.90-38.90	10189	(G10189) Compact slightly greenish yellowish grey very fine sand. ?Marine sand.	Bulk

A1.2.3 BHAX (NGR 549744.500E 175084.500N)

Depth (m BGL)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.06	53.90-53.84	10170	(G10001) Tarmacadam. Modern surface.	Dug
0.06-0.12	53.84-53.78	10171	(G10001) Concrete. Modern ?surface.	
0.12-0.28	53.78-53.62	10172	(G10001) Pale brownish grey sand and gravel, CSM flint, CSM brick, RS tarmacadam. ?Levelling.	
0.28-0.53	53.62-53.37	10173	(G10001) Dark brown with grey mottles sandy gravel, RSM brick, ASM subrounded to well-rounded flint. ?Levelling.	
0.53-1.00	53.37-52.90	10174	(G10183) Dark brown clayey sandy	

			gravel, CSAM flint. ?Metalling/head.	Dug

A1.2.4 BHB (NGR 549759.318E 175053.152N)

Depth (m BGL)	Elevation (m OD)	Con-text	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.20	53.25-53.05	10000	(G10001) Tarmacadam. Modern surface.	Dug
0.20-0.50	53.05-52.75	10001	(G10001) Concrete and crushed brick. Demolition/levelling.	|
0.50-1.00	52.75-52.25	10002	(G10183) Compact brownish grey silty clay and gravel, ASMRL subrounded to well-rounded flint. ?Metalling/head.	Dug
1.00-2.00	52.25-51.25	10003	(G10184) Compact brown slightly silty clay and gravel, ASMCL subangular to subrounded flint. ?Head.	Bulk
2.00-4.50	51.25-48.75	10004	(G10185) Compact pale brown slightly clayey sandy gravel, ASMCL subrounded to well-rounded flint. ?Marine gravel.	|
4.50-6.50	48.75-46.75	10005	(G10185) Compact pale brown sandy gravel, ASM subrounded to well-rounded flint. ?Marine gravel.	|
6.50-8.00	46.75-45.25	10006	(G10185) Compact pale brown sandy gravel, CSAM well-rounded flint. ?Marine gravel.	|
8.00-11.00	45.25-42.25	10007	(G10185) Compact brown coarse sandy gravel, CSAM well-rounded flint. ?Marine gravel.	|
11.00-15.00	42.25-38.25	10008	(G10189) Very pale greenish grey fine sand. ?Marine sand.	Bulk

A1.2.5 HP01 (NGR 549751.197E 175083.072N)

Depth (m BGL)	Elevation (m OD)	Con-text	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.03	53.70-53.67	10070	(G10001) Tarmacadam. Modern surface.	Dug
0.03-0.10	53.67-53.60	10071	(G10001) Concrete. Modern ?surface.	|
0.10-0.30	53.60-53.40	10072	(G10001) Fairly compact dark greyish brown sandy gravel, CSM brick. ?Levelling.	|
0.30-0.54	53.40-53.16	10073	(G10014) Compact dark slightly greyish brown sandy clay, RSM flint. ?Levelling.	Dug

A1.2.6 HP05 (NGR 549729.967E 175055.189N)

Depth (m BGL)	Elevation (m OD)	Con-text	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.10	53.45-53.35	10010	(G10001) Tarmacadam. Modern surface.	Dug
0.10-0.16	53.35-53.29	10011	(G10001) Concrete. Modern ?surface.	|
0.16-0.30	53.29-53.15	10012	(G10001) Compact dark brown silty clay and rubble. ?Demolition/	|

			levelling.	
0.30-0.38	53.15-53.07	10013	(G10001) Compact pale yellow sand. Levelling.	
0.38-0.75	53.07-52.70	10014	(G10014) Compact dark grey silty clay, CSM flint. Old ground ?surface/levelling.	Dug

A1.2.7 HP06 (NGR 549727.718E 175055.949N)

Depth (m BGL)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.13	53.45-53.32	10020	(G10001) Tarmacadam. Modern surface.	Dug
0.13-0.25	53.32-53.20	10021	(G10001) Concrete. Modern ?surface.	
0.25-0.44	53.20-53.01	10022	(G10001) Fairly loose pale yellowish grey sand and rubble, CL brick. ?Demolition/levelling.	
0.25-0.50 /0.44	53.20-52.95 /53.01	10023	(G10023) Compact reddish orange brickwork. Building foundation.	
0.25-0.50	53.20-52.95	10025	(G10023) Fairly compact very dark grey ?ashy silty clay, CS flint, CS mortar, RS brick. Fill of construction cut for building foundation.	
0.25-0.73 /0.50	53.20-52.72 /52.95	10024	(G10014) Compact very dark grey silty clay, CSM modern roof tile. ?Levelling.	Dug

A1.2.8 HP07 (NGR 549732.410E 175061.232N)

Depth (m BGL)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.08	53.45-53.37	10030	(G10001) Tarmacadam. Modern surface.	Dug
0.08-0.65	53.37-52.80	10031	(G10001) Concrete. Modern ?surface.	Dug

A1.2.9 HP08 (NGR 549755.098E 175082.506N)

Depth (m BGL)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.07	53.70-53.63	10060	(G10001) Tarmacadam. Modern surface.	Dug
0.07-0.15	53.63-53.55	10061	(G10001) Concrete. Modern ?surface.	
0.15-0.29	53.55-53.41	10062	(G10001) Fairly loose pale grey sand and rubble, CSM brick. ?Demolition/levelling.	
0.29-0.43	53.41-53.27	10063	(G10014) Dark greyish brown silty clay and rubble, CSM flint, CSMRL brick. ?Demolition/levelling.	Dug

A1.2.10 TP01 (NGR 549753.965E 175073.795N)

Depth (m BGL)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.23	53.80-53.57	10210	(G10001) Modern floor tile and concrete. Modern surface.	Dug
0.23-0.40	53.57-53.40	10211	(G10001) Pale grey ?ashy sand and	

			rubble, CML brick, RM bone, RM modern clay vase pot. Levelling.	
0.40-0.85	53.40-52.95	10212	(G10001) Dark grey slightly clayey silty gravel with or mottles, RM chalk, RS brick, RM oyster, AMCL subrounded flint. ?Levelling.	
0.85-1.15	52.95-52.65	10213	(G10183) Dark greyish brown silty sandy gravel, ASCM subrounded to well-rounded flint. ?Head.	
1.15-1.30	52.65-52.50	10215	(G10184) Pale grey very fine sandy gravel, ASCM subrounded to well-rounded flint. ?Head.	
1.30-1.40	52.50-52.40	10214	(G10185) Dark reddish brown sandy gravel. Natural gravel.	Dug

A1.2.11 TP02A (NGR 549757.065E 175057.230N)

Depth (m BGL)	Elevation (m OD)	Con-text	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.12	53.45-53.33	10240	(G10001) Tarmacadam. Modern surface.	Dug
0.12-0.20	53.33-53.25	10241	(G10001) Fairly loose post hole crushed stone. Levelling.	
0.20-0.55	53.25-52.90	10242	(G10014) Fairly pale brownish grey clay silt, RSM flint, RSM chalk, RS tile. Old ground ?surface.	Dug

A1.2.12 TP02B (NGR 549738.935E 175060.395N)

Depth (m BGL)	Elevation (m OD)	Con-text	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.10	53.45-53.35	10190	(G10001) Tarmacadam. Modern surface.	Dug
0.10-0.20	53.35-53.25	10191	(G10001) Fairly loose slightly pinkish grey gravel. Type I levelling.	
0.20-0.43	53.25-53.02	10192	(G10001) Loose pale grey sand mixed with yellow and orange brick rubble, CL brick, RSM tarmacadam. Demolition/levelling.	
0.43-0.70	53.02-52.75	10193	(G10001) Dark grey silty gravel mixed with concrete, CSM subangular flint. Demolition/levelling.	
0.70-0.93	52.75-52.52	10194	(G10001) Compact concrete slabs. Demolition/levelling.	
0.93-1.14	52.52-52.31	10195	(G10001) Compact dark grey ?ashy clayey silt and gravel, CSM subangular to subrounded flint, CSM clinker. Levelling.	
1.14-1.43	52.31-52.02	10196	(G10183) Compact dark greyish brown silty very clayey gravel. ?Metalling.	
1.43-1.80	52.02-51.65	10197	(G10184) Compact dark reddish brown sandy gravel. Natural gravel.	Dug

A1.2.13 TP03A (NGR 549744.075E 175049.675N)

Depth (m BGL)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.10	53.50-53.40	10230	(G10001) Tarmacadam. Modern surface.	Dug
0.10-0.30	53.40-53.20	10231	(G10001) Fairly loose pale grey crushed stone. Levelling.	
0.30-0.60	53.20-52.90	10232	(G10001) Concrete. Modern surface.	
0.60-0.80	52.90-52.70	10233	(G10014) Grey clay silt. Old ground ?surface.	
0.80-0.90	52.70-52.60	10234	(G10183) Grey silty sandy gravel. ?Head.	Dug

A1.2.14 TP03B (NGR 549750.755E 175047.530N)

Depth (m BGL)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.17	53.50-53.33	10200	(G10001) Compact concrete. Modern surface.	Dug
0.17-0.36	53.33-53.14	10201	(G10001) Pale grey sand, rubble and crushed brick. Levelling.	
0.36-0.90	53.14-52.60	10202	(G10001) Compact dark brown silty gravel, RL brick, ASM subrounded flint. ?Levelling.	
0.90-1.15	52.60-52.35	10203	(G10183) Very dark grey silty sandy gravel, CSM subrounded flint. ?Metalling/levelling.	
1.15-1.60	52.35-51.90	10204	(G10183) Dark brown silty clayey gravel, ASCM rounded to wellrounded flint. ?Metalling.	
1.60-1.80	51.90-51.70	10205	(G10184) Dark greyish brown silty sandy gravel, CSAM subrounded to well-rounded flint. ?Head.	
1.80-2.30	51.70-51.20	10206	(G10184) Compact orange brown sandy gravel. Natural gravel.	Dug

A1.2.15 TP04 (NGR 549734.165E 175068.740N)

Depth (m BGL)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.12	53.84-53.72	10250	(G10001) Tarmacadam. Modern surface.	Dug
0.12-0.50	53.72-53.34	10251	(G10001) Fairly compact sandy loamy rubble. Levelling.	
0.50-0.65	53.34-53.19	10252	(G10001) Concrete. Modern surface.	
0.65-0.85	53.19-52.99	10253	(G10001) Fairly compact sandy loamy rubble. Levelling.	
0.65-1.40	53.19-52.44	10256	(G10014) Compact dark grey silty clay. Old ground ?surface.	
0.85-0.95	52.99-52.89	10254	(G10134) ?Yorkstone slab. ?Levelling.	
0.95-3.00	52.89-50.84	10255	(G10134) Circular vaulted yellow brickwork structure ?1.4m diameter with ?secondary glazed sewer-pipe feeding in from south-east. ?Soakaway.	

1.40+	52.44>	10257	(G10184) Grey silty sandy gravel. ?Head.	Dug

A1.2.16 TP05 (NGR 549739.490E 175076.915N)

Depth (m BGL)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.07	53.93-53.86	10220	(G10001) Tarmacadam. Modern surface.	Dug
0.07-1.50	53.86-52.43	10221	(G10023) 9" brickwork running south-west to north-east with plastered south-east face interrupted by junction with lost wall running to south-east. Basement wall.	
0.07-1.50	53.86-52.43	10222	(G10001) Fairly loose rubble. Backfill of basement.	Dug

A1.2.17 WS01 (NGR 549761.832E 175072.657N)

Depth (m BGL)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.10	53.80-53.70	10040	(G10001) Tarmacadam. Modern surface.	Dug
0.10-0.80	53.70-53.00	10041	(G10001) Loose pale yellowish grey gravelly coarse sand, RSM brick, CSM subangular flint. Levelling/ fill.	
0.80-1.00	53.00-52.80	10042	(G10183) Compact dark brown silty clay and gravel, ASM subangular to subrounded flint. ?Metalling/head.	
1.00-1.70	52.80-52.10	10043	(G10184) Compact pale slightly reddish orangey brown slightly clayey sandy gravel. ?Head.	Dug

A1.2.18 WS02 (NGR 549755.855E 175063.023N)

Depth (m BGL)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.08	53.50-53.42	10050	(G10001) Tarmacadam. Modern surface.	Dug
0.08-0.60	53.42-52.90	10051	(G10001) Fairly compact very dark grey sandy gravel, CSM brick. ?Levelling.	
0.60-1.00	52.90-52.50	10052	(G10183) Compact dark brown silty clay and gravel, ASMRL subangular to subrounded flint. ?Metalling/ head.	Dug
1.00-1.60	52.50-51.90	10053	(G10184) Very compact pale slightly reddish brown sandy gravel. ?Marine gravel.	U90 U90

A1.2.19 WS03 (NGR 549755.111E 175047.702N)

Depth (m BGL)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.17	53.25-53.08	10090	(G10001) Concrete, CSM flint. Modern surface.	Dug

0.17-0.33	53.08-52.92	10091	(G10001) Compact dark grey sandy gravel and rubble, CL brick. ?Demolition/levelling.	
0.33-1.00	52.92-52.25	10092	(G10001) Compact dark greyish brown gravelly silty clay, CSM subangular to subrounded flint. ?Levelling.	Dug
1.00-1.20	52.25-52.05	10093	(G10001) Compact dark greyish brown gravelly silty clay, RS brick. ?Levelling.	U90
1.20-1.46	52.05-51.79	10094	(G10183) Compact dark brown very silty clay and gravel, ASM subangular to subrounded flint. ?Metalling/head.	
1.46-1.70	51.79-51.55	10095	(G10184) Compact brown silty gravel, ASCM flint. ?Head.	
1.70-2.00	51.55-51.25	10096	(G10185) Compact pale orangey brown sandy gravel. ?Marine gravel.	U90

A1.2.20 WS04 (NGR 549745.195E 175049.303N)

Depth (m BGL)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.15	53.40-53.25	10100	(G10001) Tarmacadam.	Dug
0.15-0.50	53.25-52.90	10101	(G10001) Very compact pale grey sand, rubble and crushed brick, CSM flint, CL brick, AML concrete. ?Demolition/backfill.	
0.50-1.00	52.90-52.40	10102	(G10014) Compact mixed dark grey and brown silty clay, RSM flint, RM brick, RS slate. ?Levelling.	Dug

A1.2.21 WS05 (NGR 549746.466E 175060.164N)

Depth (m BGL)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.15	53.60-53.45	10080	(G10001) Concrete. Modern surface.	Dug
0.15-0.70	53.45-52.90	10081	(G10001) Compact dark grey sandy gravel and rubble, RL brick, CL concrete. ?Demolition/levelling.	
0.70-1.00	52.90-52.60	10082	(G10014) Very dark brownish grey silty gravelly clay, CSM flint, RM brick, RM clay tobacco-pipe stem. ?Levelling.	Dug
1.00-1.10	52.60-52.50		Void.	U90A
1.10-1.52	52.50-52.08	10083	(G10183) Compact dark grey silty clay and gravel, CSM subrounded to rounded flint. ?Metalling/head.	
1.52-2.00	52.08-51.60	10084	(G10184) Compact slightly orangey brown very clayey sandy gravel, ASM subrounded to well-rounded flint. ?Head.	U90A
2.00-2.46	51.60-51.14		Void.	U90B
2.46-3.00	51.14-50.60	10085	(G10185) Compact pale slightly reddish brown slightly clayey sandy gravel, ASM subrounded to well-rounded flint. ?Marine gravel.	U90B

A1.2.22 WS06 (NGR 549732.705E 175054.096N)

Depth (m BGL)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.25	53.45-53.20	10110	(G10001) Tarmacadam. Modern surface.	Dug
0.25-0.68	53.20-52.77	10111	(G10001) Fairly loose pale grey sand and crushed brick, CSM flint, CML pink brick, CML concrete. ?Demolition/levelling.	|
0.68-1.00	52.77-52.45	10112	(G10001) Compact dark grey silty sandy clay with brown mottles, RSM flint, RS brick, RM concrete. Levelling.	Dug
1.00-1.45	52.45-52.00		Void.	U90
1.45-1.50	52.00-51.95	10113	(G10113) Compact dark greyish brown slightly silty clay, CS flint, CS chalk, RS charcoal. ?Levelling/old ground surface.	|
1.50-1.92	51.95-51.53	10114	(G10183) Compact dark brown slightly silty clay and gravel, RS ?roots. ?Metalling/head.	|
1.92-2.00	51.53-51.45	10115	(G10184) Compact brown very clayey gravel. ?Head.	U90
2.00-2.35	51.45-51.10	10116	(G10184) Compact brown very clayey gravel. ?Head.	U80
2.35-2.50	51.10-50.95	10117	(G10185) Compact pale orangey brown sandy gravel. ?Head.	U80

A1.2.23 WS07 (NGR 549734.630E 175069.138N)

Depth (m BGL)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.10	53.85-53.75	10130	(G10001) Tarmacadam. Modern surface.	Dug
0.10-0.49	53.75-53.36	10131	(G10001) Pale grey sand, crushed brick and rubble, CML brick, CSM concrete. ?Demolition/backfill.	|
0.49-0.62	53.36-53.23	10132	(G10001) Fairly loose pale grey sand and concrete, CSM flint, RSM brick, ASM concrete. ?Levelling.	|
0.62-0.80	53.23-53.05	10133	(G10001) Fairly compact dark grey sand and rubble, CML brick. ?Demolition/backfill.	|
0.80-1.00	53.05-52.85	10134	(G10134) Compact dark greenish grey clayey gravel, ASM flint, RM brick, RM brown-glazed ?drain ceramic. ?Levelling.	Dug
1.00-1.20	52.85-52.65		Void.	U90
1.20-1.70	52.65-52.15	10135	(G10134) Compact dark brown with grey mottles gravelly silty clay, ASM flint, RS brick. ?Fill/ levelling.	|
1.70-2.00	52.15-51.85	10136	(G10134) Very compact rubble or brickwork. ?Backfill.	U90
2.00-4.50	51.85-49.35		Void.	U80
4.50-5.00	49.35-48.85	10137	(G10139) Compact dark grey sandy	|

			clayey gravel and rubble, RL brick. ?Backfill.	U80
5.00-5.77	48.85-48.08		Void.	U60
5.77-6.00	48.08-47.85	10138	(G10139) Very compact rubble or brickwork. ?Backfill.	U60
6.00-6.40	47.85-47.45		Void.	U50
6.40-6.56	47.45-47.29	10139	(G10139) Very compact rubble or brickwork. ?Backfill.	
6.56-6.60	47.29-47.25	10150	(G10185) Compact orangey brown sandy gravel, ASM flint. ?Head.	U50

A1.2.24 WS08 (NGR 549743.615E 175073.475N)

Depth (m BGL)	Elevation (m OD)	Con-text	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.23	53.93-53.70	10120	(G10001) Tarmacadam. Modern surface.	Dug
0.23-1.00	53.70-52.93	10121	(G10001) Fairly loose pale grey sand and crushed brick, CML brick, CML wood, RM slate, CM concrete, RM modern metal cap. ?Levelling/ backfill.	Dug
1.00-1.30	52.93-52.63	10122	(G10001) Fairly loose pale grey sand and crushed brick, RM plastic. ?Levelling/backfill.	U90

A1.2.25 WS09 (NGR 549753.837E 175080.351N)

Depth (m BGL)	Elevation (m OD)	Con-text	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.10	53.85-53.75	10140	(G10001) Tarmacadam. Modern surface.	Dug
0.10-0.18	53.75-53.67	10141	(G10001) Concrete. Modern ?surface.	
0.18-0.36	53.67-53.49	10142	(G10001) Fairly loose pale grey sand and concrete. ?Demolition/ levelling.	
0.36-0.80	53.49-53.05	10143	(G10014) Compact dark brown gravelly silty clay with grey mottles, RM brick, CSM subrounded flint. ?Levelling.	
0.80-1.00	53.05-52.85	10144	(G10183) Compact dark brown very clayey sandy gravel, ASM subrounded to well-rounded flint. ?Metalling/ head.	Dug
1.00-1.16	52.85-52.69	10145	(G10183) Compact dark brown very clayey sandy gravel. ?Metalling/ head.	U90
1.16-1.50	52.69-52.35	10146	(G10184) Compact brown very fine sandy gravel, ASCM well-rounded flint. ?Head.	
1.50-1.60	52.35-52.25	10147	(G10185) Compact pale slightly reddish orangey brown fine sandy gravel, ASM subrounded to well-rounded flint. ?Head.	U90

A1.2.26 WS10 (NGR 549739.058E 175064.943N)

Depth (m BGL)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.12	53.70-53.58	10160	(G10001) Tarmacadam. Modern surface.	Dug |
0.12-0.42	53.58-53.28	10161	(G10001) Fairly loose pale yellowish grey sand and rubble, CS flint, CS tarmacadam, CML concrete, CSRL brick. ?Demolition/levelling.	| | | |
0.42-1.00	53.28-52.70	10162	(G10001) Fairly loose dark grey slightly clayey sandy gravel and rubble, CSM flint, RSM slate, RM glass, CSM brick, CS concrete, CS tarmacadam. ?Backfill.	| | | | Dug
1.00-1.40	52.70-52.30		Void.	U90
1.40-1.50	52.30-52.20	10163	(G10001) Fairly loose dark grey slightly clayey sandy gravel and rubble. ?Backfill.	| | |
1.50-1.80	52.20-51.90	10164	(G10184) Compact pale orangey brown sandy gravel, ASM flint. ?Head.	| U90

Appendix 2: group descriptions

A2.1 Conventions

The following descriptions (arranged by group number) do not include positions HP02–HP03, which were not recorded archaeologically. Individual context details are omitted for modern group G10001, for which see entries in Appendix 1. Individual context interpretations are those assigned at the time of recording and do not always accord with that of the overall group (prefixed with 'G') to which each deposit was subsequently assigned: the latter should take precedence. Soil descriptions use the following frequency and size codes for inclusions: R = Rare, C = Common, A = Abundant, V = Very, S = Small (<10 mm in each dimension), M = Medium, L = Large (>100 mm in any dimension).

A2.2 Group G701 Phase D1

Uppermost loams identified in new soakaway, catch pit and Tr.1. Over surfaces G702, under modern deposits G10001.

Nineteenth-century garden soils, perhaps continuing in cultivation until the mid twenthieth century.

Trenches: CATCH PIT, SOAKAWAY, Tr.1
Contexts: 104, 701, 731
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
CATCH PIT	731	Compact greyish brown slightly silty sand, RSCM flint, RM oyster. Old ground ?surface.
SOAKAWAY	701	Fairly compact slightly brownish grey slightly sandy loam, AL roots. ?Nineteenth-century garden soil.
Tr.1	104	Fairly compact ?grey ?brown loam. Old ground surface.

A2.3 Group G702 Phase C2

Substantial pebble metalling across new soakaway (albeit with a few gaps), patches of trodden chalk, clay and ash in catch pit. Not distinguished in connector trench between these pits but probably broadly contemporary with patchy ?trodden gravelly layer in french drain west of the catch pit. This group includes a sand-filled ?post-hole near the south-western corner of the soakaway and a shallow, loam-filled feature cutting it a little to the south-east. Over soil horizon G703, under garden soils G701.

Probably yard or garden path and outhouse floors or trodden areas associated with late nineteenth-century housing.

Trenches: CATCH PIT, SOAKAWAY
Contexts: 702, 723, 728, 729, 732, 733, 734, 754

Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
CATCH PIT	732	Compact slightly brownish yellow sandy clay, RSM flint. ?Floor.
CATCH PIT	733	Fairly loose greyish purple ?ash, RSM flint. ?Tread.
CATCH PIT	734	Thin, patchy lens of crushed chalk. ?Tread.
SOAKAWAY	702	Fairly compact slightly yellowish grey silty sandy gravel, RSAM well-rounded flint. Metalling.
SOAKAWAY	723	Fairly compact grey sandy loam. Fill of 754.
SOAKAWAY	728	Fairly compact yellow builders' sand with greyer, siltier lens about two-thirds down. Fill of 729.
SOAKAWAY	729	Circular cut, near-vertical sides, flat bottom, cuts 702, 703 and 722. ?Garden feature, perhaps a large post-hole.
SOAKAWAY	754	Concave bottomed cut with shallow sloping sides merging into base, cuts 702 and 703, filled by 723. ?Garden feature.

A2.4 Group G703 Phase C1

Deposit of brownish grey sandy loam, becoming brownish grey and sandier to the north-west. Identified in new soakaway pit, catch pit and the connector trench between them. Over metallings G702, under ?nineteenth-century surfaces etc G702.

Probably post-medieval old ground surface, perhaps cultivated.

Trenches: CATCH PIT, CONNECTOR, SOAKAWAY
Contexts: 703, 735, 740
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
CATCH PIT	735	Compact greyish brown slightly clayey silty sand, RSM flint. Old ground ?surface.
CONNECTOR	740	Compact greyish brown slightly clayey silty sand, as 735 but from connection trench. Old ground ?surface.
SOAKAWAY	703	Fairly compact yellowish brownish grey sandy loam, RSM flint, RS chalk. Old ground surface.

A2.5 Group G704 Phase B6

About 0.10-0.15m of fairly compact slightly yellowish grey silty sandy gravel across new soakaway pit, its central and southern parts being overlain by up to 0.25m of compact orange brown sandy gravel and a small area to the north-west being cut away and replaced by very compact orangey yellow sandy gravel. May also extend to the catch-pit and along the french drain to its west. This group sealed metalling 707 (part of G10183), soil horizon G708 and rut G705.

Two main phases of metalling and patching of a worn area. Probably post-Roman resurfacings of Watling Street but either widened or shifted somewhat to the south.

Trench: SOAKAWAY
Contexts: 704, 717, 722, 726
Details:
Position Con Description & initial interpretation
SOAKAWAY 704 Fairly compact slightly yellowish grey silty sandy gravel, ASCM well-rounded flint. Metalling.
SOAKAWAY 717 Very compact orangey yellow sandy gravel, RSCM flint. Patching in metalling.
SOAKAWAY 722 Compact orange brown sandy gravel. Metalling.
SOAKAWAY 726 Very shallow, flat-bottomed cut with shallow sloping sides. Worn area or rut in 704.

A2.6 Group G705 Phase B5

East-west linear cut, 0.16-0.18m wide, along junction of metalling 707 (part of G10183) and soil horizon G708 in new soakaway pit. Flat bottomed and near-vertical sided with slightly flared rims. Filled with yellowish grey sandy silt, with a scattering of flints along the sides and at the base.

Wheel rut.

Trench: SOAKAWAY
Contexts: 705, 706
Details:
Position Con Description & initial interpretation
SOAKAWAY 705 Fairly compact slightly yellowish grey sandy silt, RSM flint along sides and base. Rut fill.
SOAKAWAY 706 East-west ?linear cut, 0.16-0.18m wide, near-vertical sides with slightly flared rims and rounded junction with flat bottom. Rut.

A2.7 Group G707 Phase B5

Compact, silty sandy gravel overlying metallings G715 in new soakaway. Probably overlain by small area of sandy clay gravel at south-eastern end of connector trench. Cut by wheel rut G705, sealed by metalling G704.

Probably late or post-Roman remetalling of Watling Street.

Trench: SOAKAWAY
Context: 707
Details:
Position Con Description & initial interpretation
SOAKAWAY 707 Compact slightly yellowish grey slightly silty sandy gravel, ASM flint. Metalling.

A2.8 Group G708 Phase B5

Brownish grey sandy silt layer over colluvium G709 in new soakaway. Probably abutted metalling 707 (part of G10183) but direct relationship removed by rut G705, which cuts both. To the west, includes a small lens of gravel in a similar matrix.

Old ground surface, perhaps developing naturally, or through light cultivation, from G709. Probably contemporary with use of 707. The gravel lens is, presumably, wash from the latter.

Trench: SOAKAWAY
Contexts: 708, 724, 725
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
SOAKAWAY 708		Fairly compact brownish grey sandy silt, CSM flint. Old ground surface.
SOAKAWAY 724		Fairly compact brownish grey sandy silt. Old ground ?surface.
SOAKAWAY 725		Fairly compact brownish grey sandy silt, CSAM flint. Road-wash or light metalling.

A2.9 Group G709 Phase B4

Clean, brownish yellow sandy clay abutting southern edge of upper part of metallings G10183 in new soakaway pit, sealing metalling G712 and main fill of ditch G710 and filling its recut (which may have been cut from within the lower part of this deposit). Overlain by soil horizon G708.

Colluvium forming immediately south of Roman (and, possibly, post-Roman) Watling Street.

Trench: SOAKAWAY
Context: 709
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
SOAKAWAY 709		Fairly compact brownish yellow sandy clay, RM well-rounded flint. Colluvium.

A2.10 Group G710 Phase B3

East-west linear feature with sloping sides merging into concave base. Cuts natural gravels G10185 and metalling (G712). May have cut, but more probably was respected by, lowest band of later metalling(s) G10183. Main fill of pale slightly yellowish grey silty clay which, to the west, had been cut into by a narrower recut, probably just before a lens of gravel washed into it from the northern side. The recut may have been from within the lower part of colluvia G709.

Road ditch flanking southern edge of Roman Watling Street, on more northerly line than the presumed road represented by G712.

Trench: SOAKAWAY
Contexts: 710, 711, 718, 750
Details:
Position Con Description & initial interpretation
SOAKAWAY 710 Fairly compact pale slightly yellowish grey silty clay, RSM well-rounded flint. Ditch silt, GBA<70>.
SOAKAWAY 711 East-west linear cut with sloping sides merging into flat bottom. ?Road ditch.
SOAKAWAY 718 Fairly compact pale yellowish grey silty sandy gravel, RSCM flint. Road-wash within ditch.
SOAKAWAY 750 Concave bottomed ?linear cut with fairly steep southern and shallow sloping northern edges, cuts 710 and 718, filled by 709 but may be cut from within it. Recut of ditch 711, seen only in western side of soakaway pit.

A2.11 Group G712 Phase B1

Compact to very compact sandy gravels over remnant topsoil G720 and natural gravel G10185 in new soakaway. Cut by ditch G710, probably overlain by metalling(s) G715 (qv) to north.

Early Roman ?road metalling (potentially mid first century BC or *AD*), possibly with remetalled patch immediately south of G710. Included with G10183 elsewhere, where no secure differentiation could be made between various metallings.

Trench: SOAKAWAY
Contexts: 712, 716
Details:
Position Con Description & initial interpretation
SOAKAWAY 712 Compact slightly orangey yellow sandy gravel, CM well-rounded flint. Metalling.
SOAKAWAY 716 Very compact brown slightly clayey sandy gravel with RM patches of slightly greyish yellow brown sandy clay, ASCM well-rounded flint. Metalling.

A2.12 Group G715 Phase B2

Two bands of slightly clayey or silty sandy gravel, probably overlying early metalling G712 along northern side of new soakaway pit. Southern margin cut by or respecting ditch G710. Overlain by metalling G707, soil horizon G708 and fill of rut G705.

Either two phases of road metalling or bedding and surface of a single phase. It is also possible that underlying gravel 716 was actually another phase of or bedding for this group rather than part of G712. Included with G10183 elsewhere, where no secure differentiation could be made between various metallings.

Trench: SOAKAWAY

Contexts: 714, 715, 727
Details:
Position Con Description & initial interpretation
SOAKAWAY 714 Compact slightly greyish brown slightly silty sandy gravel, ASRM well-rounded flint. Metalling/bedding.
SOAKAWAY 715 Very compact brown slightly clayey sandy gravel, ASRM well-rounded flint. Metalling/bedding.
SOAKAWAY 727 Compact sandy clay, seen only in soakaway/catch-pit connection trench, cut by ?706, RSCM flint. Patch on 14.

A2.13 Group G720 Phase B1

Small (under half a square metre), roughly oval area of slightly sandy clay silt in shallow depression in surface of natural gravels G10185 near eastern side of new soakaway pit. Sealed by metalling G712.

Probably remnant of early/pre-Roman topsoil left from stripping preparatory to laying of G712 but possibly construction tread for G712.

Trench: SOAKAWAY
Context: 720
Details:
Position Con Description & initial interpretation
SOAKAWAY 720 Fairly compact greyish brownish yellow slightly sandy clay silt. Remnant early topsoil.

A2.14 Group G10001 Phase D2

General number for modern deposits and structures where these have not been otherwise grouped.

Transects: TX01, TX02, TX03, TX04, TX05, TX06
Trenches: CATCH PIT, SOAKAWAY, Tr.1, Tr.2
Positions: BHA, BHAX, BHB, HP01, HP05, HP06, HP07, HP08, TP01, TP02A, TP02B, TP03A, TP03B, TP04, TP05, WS01, WS02, WS03, WS04, WS05, WS06, WS07, WS08, WS09, WS10
Contexts: 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 700, 721, 730, 751, 752, 753, 755, 756, 10000, 10001, 10010, 10011, 10012, 10013, 10020, 10021, 10022, 10030, 10031, 10040, 10041, 10050, 10051, 10060, 10061, 10062, 10070, 10071, 10072, 10080, 10081, 10090, 10091, 10092, 10093, 10100, 10101, 10110, 10111, 10112, 10120, 10121, 10122, 10130, 10131, 10132, 10133, 10140, 10141, 10142, 10160, 10161, 10162, 10163, 10170, 10171, 10172, 10173, 10180, 10181, 10182, 10190, 10191, 10192, 10193, 10194, 10195, 10200, 10201, 10202, 10210, 10211, 10212, 10220, 10222, 10230, 10231, 10232, 10240, 10241, 10250, 10251, 10252, 10253

Details: see Appendix 1

A2.15 Group G10014 Phase C1

Generally dark grey to brown clay silts or silty clays identified over ?metallings G10183 over much of site. Under or cut into by modern deposits or features.

Probably post-medieval to early modern ?cultivated horizons. May include late nineteenth-century garden features and minor surfaces. Probably equivalent to G703, G702 and G701 in new soakaway pit.

Transects: TX01, TX02, TX03, TX04, TX05, TX06
Trench: Tr.2
Positions: HP01, HP05, HP06, HP08, TP02A, TP03A, TP04, WS04, WS05, WS09
Contexts: 205, 10014, 10024, 10063, 10073, 10082, 10102, 10143, 10233, 10242, 10256
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
HP01	10073	Compact dark slightly greyish brown sandy clay, RSM flint. ?Levelling.
HP05	10014	Compact dark grey silty clay, CSM flint. Old ground ?surface/levelling.
HP06	10024	Compact very dark grey silty clay, CSM modern roof tile. ?Levelling.
HP08	10063	Dark greyish brown silty clay and rubble, CSM flint, CSMRL brick. ?Demolition/levelling.
TP02A	10242	Fairly pale brownish grey clay silt, RSM flint, RSM chalk, RS tile. Old ground ?surface.
TP03A	10233	Grey clay silt. Old ground ?surface.
TP04	10256	Compact dark grey silty clay. Old ground ?surface.
WS04	10102	Compact mixed dark grey and brown silty clay, RSM flint, RM brick, RS slate. ?Levelling.
WS05	10082	Very dark brownish grey silty gravelly clay, CSM flint, RM brick, RM clay tobacco-pipe stem. ?Levelling.
WS09	10143	Compact dark brown gravelly silty clay with grey mottles, RM brick, CSM subrounded flint. ?Levelling.
Tr.2	205	Fairly compact fairly dark grey brown slightly sandy clayey silt, RSM chalk, RSM tile, RM brick, RS charcoal, CSMRL subangular to rounded flint. Old ground surface.

A2.16 Group G10023 Phase D1

Plastered brick walling and foundations exposed in TP05 and HP06.

Late nineteenth-century basement, continuing in use until mid twentieth-century.

Transects: TX01, TX06
Positions: HP06, TP05

Contexts: 10023, 10025, 10221
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
HP06	10023	Compact reddish orange brickwork. Building foundation.
HP06	10025	Fairly compact very dark grey ?ashy silty clay, CS flint, CS mortar, RS brick. Fill of construction cut for building foundation.
TP05	10221	9" brickwork running south-west to north-east with plastered south-east face interrupted by junction with lost wall running to south-east. Basement wall.

A2.17 Group G10113 Phase C1

Compact dark greyish brown slightly silty clay over G10183 in WS06, directly overlying deposit(s) lost due to very poor recovery.

Probaby post-medieval ?cultivated soil horizon, probably equivalent to G10014.

Transects: TX01, TX06
Position: WS06
Context: 10113
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
WS06	10113	Compact dark greyish brown slightly silty clay, CS flint, CS chalk, RS charcoal. ?Levelling/old ground surface.

A2.18 Group G10134 Phase D1

Circular, dome-vaulted yellow brickwork structure with ?Yorkstone capping slab (at about 53.0m OD) exposed in TP04, near centre of western margin of site. About 1.4m in diameter with a ?secondary glazed sewer-pipe feeding in from the south-east. Largely void but with some compact rubble (G10139) at base, which was at about 47.3m OD.

Late nineteenth-century soakaway (perhap originally a well), probably continued in use until recently.

Transects: TX01, TX05
Positions: TP04, WS07
Contexts: 10134, 10135, 10136, 10254, 10255
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
TP04	10254	?Yorkstone slab. ?Levelling.
TP04	10255	Circular vaulted yellow brickwork structure ?1.4m diameter with ?secondary glazed sewer-pipe feeding in from south-east. ?Soakaway.
WS07	10134	Compact dark greenish grey clayey gravel, ASM flint, RM brick, RM brown-glazed ?drain ceramic. ?Levelling.
WS07	10135	Compact dark brown with grey mottles gravelly silty clay, ASM flint, RS

brick. ?Fill/levelling.
WS07 10136 Very compact rubble or brickwork. ?Backfill.

A2.19 Group G10139 Phase D1

Compact, banded brick rubble below actual void in WS07.

Either rubble fallen in from partial destruction of or alterations to soakaway G10134 or deliberate filtration layers at its base.

Transects: TX01, TX05
Position: WS07
Contexts: 10137, 10138, 10139
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
WS07	10137	Compact dark grey sandy clayey gravel and rubble, RL brick. ?Backfill.
WS07	10138	Very compact rubble or brickwork. ?Backfill.
WS07	10139	Very compact rubble or brickwork. ?Backfill.

A2.20 Group G10183 Phase B2

General number for often banded, generally slightly silty sandy gravels encountered at all sufficiently deep positions where not assigned to a more specific group or removed by later features. Overlies natural gravels G10185 and G10184

Probably multiple gravel road metallings, probably all running roughly east-west but of differing widths and offsets from the existing street frontage. Probably ranging from early Roman to post-Roman in date.

Transects: TX01, TX02, TX03, TX04, TX05, TX06
Trenches: CATCH PIT, Tr.1, Tr.2
Positions: BHA, BHAX, BHB, TP01, TP02B, TP03A, TP03B, WS01, WS02, WS03, WS05, WS06, WS09
Contexts: 102, 103, 202, 203, 204, 736, 737, 739, 10002, 10042, 10052, 10083, 10094, 10114, 10144, 10145, 10174, 10183, 10196, 10203, 10204, 10213, 10234
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
BHA	10183	Compact dark brown clayey sandy gravel, CSAM flint. ?Metalling/head.
BHAX	10174	Dark brown clayey sandy gravel, CSAM flint. ?Metalling/head.
BHB	10002	Compact brownish grey silty clay and gravel, ASMRL subrounded to well-rounded flint. ?Metalling/head.
TP01	10213	Dark greyish brown silty sandy gravel, ASCM subrounded to well-rounded flint. ?Head.
TP02B	10196	Compact dark greyish brown silty very clayey gravel. ?Metalling.
TP03A	10234	Grey silty sandy gravel. ?Head.

TP03B 10203 Very dark grey silty sandy gravel, CSM subrounded flint. ?Metalling/ levelling.
TP03B 10204 Dark brown silty clayey gravel, ASCM rounded to wellrounded flint. ?Metalling.
WS01 10042 Compact dark brown silty clay and gravel, ASM subangular to subrounded flint. ?Metalling/head.
WS02 10052 Compact dark brown silty clay and gravel, ASMRL subangular to subrounded flint. ?Metalling/head.
WS03 10094 Compact dark brown very silty clay and gravel, ASM subangular to subrounded flint. ?Metalling/head.
WS05 10083 Compact dark grey silty clay and gravel, CSM subrounded to rounded flint. ?Metalling/head.
WS06 10114 Compact dark brown slightly silty clay and gravel, RS ?roots. ?Metalling/ head.
WS09 10144 Compact dark brown very clayey sandy gravel, ASM subrounded to well-rounded flint. ?Metalling/head.
WS09 10145 Compact dark brown very clayey sandy gravel. ?Metalling/head.
CATCH PIT 736 Compact greyish brown silty sandy gravel, CSM flint. ?Disturbed metalling.
CATCH PIT 737 Very compact fairly pale greyish brown slightly silty sandy gravel, CSAM flint. ?Metalling.
CATCH PIT 739 Very compact orange brown sandy gravel, CSAMCL flint. Natural gravel.
Tr.1 102 Fairly loose to fairly compact fairly pale grey brown slightly clayey sandy silty gravel, ASM subrounded to rounded flint. ?Weathered Harwich Formation or ?head.
Tr.1 103 Fairly compact fairly dark grey brown slightly sandy clayey silt, RSM tile, RM brick, RS charcoal, CSMRL subangular to rounded flint, RM china ware, RM glass. Old ground surface.
Tr.2 202 Fairly loose to fairly compact slightly clayey silty sandy gravel, ASM rounded flint. ?Weathered Harwich Formation or ?head.
Tr.2 203 Fairly loose fairly pale grey brown slightly clayey sandy silty gravel, ASM subrounded to rounded flint. ?Weathered Harwich Formation or ?head.
Tr.2 204 Fairly loose to fairly compact pale orangey grey brown slightly clayey sandy silty gravel, ASM subrounded to rounded flint. ?Weathered Harwich Formation or ?head.

A2.21 Group G10184 Phase A3

Compact to very compact, sandy gravels dominated by small to medium rounded flints. Occasionbally slightly silty, generally darker than underlying gravels G10185. Identified at most sufficiently deep positions. Overlies G10189, overlain by G720, G712 or G10183 or later deposits.

Probably weathered, archaeologically sterile shallow marine gravels pertaining to the Harwich Formation (56-48 MYA) but some may be Quaternary head or even clean Roman metalling(s).

Transects: TX01, TX02, TX03, TX04, TX05, TX06
Trenches: CATCH PIT, SOAKAWAY, Tr.1, Tr.2
Positions: BHA, BHB, TP01, TP02B, TP03B, TP04, WS01, WS02, WS03, WS05, WS06, WS09, WS10
Contexts: 101, 201, 713, 738, 10003, 10043, 10053, 10084, 10095, 10115, 10116, 10146, 10164, 10184, 10197, 10205, 10206, 10215, 10257
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
BHA	10184	Compact slightly pale brown clayey fine sandy gravel, ASCM rounded to well-rounded flint. ?Head.
BHB	10003	Compact brown slightly silty clay and gravel, ASMCL subangular to subrounded flint. ?Head.
TP01	10215	Pale grey very fine sandy gravel, ASCM subrounded to well-rounded flint. ?Head.
TP02B	10197	Compact dark reddish brown sandy gravel. Natural gravel.
TP03B	10205	Dark greyish brown silty sandy gravel, CSAM subrounded to well-rounded flint. ?Head.
TP03B	10206	Compact orange brown sandy gravel. Natural gravel.
TP04	10257	Grey silty sandy gravel. ?Head.
WS01	10043	Compact pale slightly reddish orangey brown slightly clayey sandy gravel. ?Head.
WS02	10053	Very compact pale slightly reddish brown sandy gravel. ?Marine gravel.
WS03	10095	Compact brown silty gravel, ASCM flint. ?Head.
WS05	10084	Compact slightly orangey brown very clayey sandy gravel, ASM subrounded to well-rounded flint. ?Head.
WS06	10115	Compact brown very clayey gravel. ?Head.
WS06	10116	Compact brown very clayey gravel. ?Head.
WS09	10146	Compact brown very fine sandy gravel, ASCM well-rounded flint. ?Head.
WS10	10164	Compact pale orangey brown sandy gravel, ASM flint. ?Head.
CATCH PIT	738	Very compact pale brown sandy gravel, RSAM flint. ?Metalling/levelling/ natural gravel.
SOAKAWAY	713	Compact orange brown sandy gravel. ?Harwich Formation.
Tr.1	101	Fairly compact to compact slightly clayey silty sandy gravel(s), ASMRL subrounded to rounded flint. ?Weathered Harwich Formation or ?head.
Tr.2	201	Fairly loose to compact reddish brown sandy gravel, ASM subrounded to rounded flint. ?Weathered Harwich Formation or ?head.

A2.22 Group G10185 Phase A2

Compact to very compact, generally pale sandy gravels dominated by small to medium rounded flints. Encountered at all sufficiently deep positions. Overlies G10189, overlain by G10184 or later deposits.

Archaeologically sterile shallow marine gravels pertaining to the Harwich Formation (56-48 MYA).

Transects: TX01, TX02, TX03, TX04, TX05, TX06
Trenches: Tr.1, Tr.2
Positions: BHA, BHB, TP01, WS03, WS05, WS06, WS07, WS09
Contexts: 100, 200, 10004, 10005, 10006, 10007, 10085, 10096, 10117, 10147, 10150, 10185, 10186, 10187, 10188, 10214
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
BHA	10185	Compact slightly reddish brown clayey fine sandy gravel, ASCM rounded to well-rounded flint. ?Marine gravel.
BHA	10186	Very compact very slightly greenish brown slightly clayey coarse sandy gravel, ASM subangular to rounded. ?Marine gravel.
BHA	10187	Compact pale brown sandy gravel, ASM rounded to well rounded flint. ?Marine gravel.
BHA	10188	Compact pale brown sandy gravel, ASCM well-rounded flint. ?Marine gravel.
BHB	10004	Compact pale brown slightly clayey sandy gravel, ASMCL subrounded to well-rounded flint. ?Marine gravel.
BHB	10005	Compact pale brown sandy gravel, ASM subrounded to well-rounded flint. ?Marine gravel.
BHB	10006	Compact pale brown sandy gravel, CSAM well-rounded flint. ?Marine gravel.
BHB	10007	Compact brown coarse sandy gravel, CSAM well-rounded flint. ?Marine gravel.
TP01	10214	Dark reddish brown sandy gravel. Natural gravel.
WS03	10096	Compact pale orangey brown sandy gravel. ?Marine gravel.
WS05	10085	Compact pale slightly reddish brown slightly clayey sandy gravel, ASM subrounded to well-rounded flint. ?Marine gravel.
WS06	10117	Compact pale orangey brown sandy gravel. ?Head.
WS07	10150	Compact orangey brown sandy gravel, ASM flint. ?Head.
WS09	10147	Compact pale slightly reddish orangey brown fine sandy gravel, ASM subrounded to well-rounded flint. ?Head.
Tr.1	100	Very compact pale yellow grey to brown sandy gravel, ASM subrounded to rounded flint. Harwich Formation.
Tr.2	200	Compact pale reddish grey brown sandy gravel, ASM subrounded to rounded flint. Harwich Formation.

A2.23 Group G10189 Phase A1

Greenish grey fine sands at base of BHA and BHB. Encountered at about 42.90m OD near north-western corner of site, 42.25m OD near south-eastern. Overlain by G10185.

Archaeologically sterile Palaeogene deposit. Probably a ?shallow ?marine sand pertaining to the Lambeth Group (59-48 MYA) but possibly similar material from the overlying Harwich Formation (56-48 MYA) or underlying Thanet Formation (59-56 MYA).

Transects: TX01, TX03, TX04, TX06
Positions: BHA, BHB

Contexts: 10008, 10189
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
BHA	10189	Compact slightly greenish yellowish grey very fine sand. ?Marine sand.
BHB	10008	Very pale greenish grey fine sand. ?Marine sand.

Appendix 3: metadata and data

A3.1 Introduction

Archaeological logs for this project for boreholes and test-pits, but not conventionally recorded deposits, have been exported from CAT's in-house borehole database system (XBore) to two formats, and included below. They may readily be copied and pasted into other documents and thence into other databases. A very small font size has been adopted as they are not intended to be human-readable (though they can be made so by adjusting the font size). All non-blank project entries have been exported to a single flat-file (*flt.csv) in comma separated variables format, which most generic database or spreadsheet programs should be able to import (with or without the first line). The field order may then need altering and/or the data be split into component parts for use in specific databases. The data have also been exported as a set of three files (*LOC.csv, *STR.csv and *LIT.csv, covering location, stratigraphy and lithology), which can be imported to the system employed by Museum of London Archaeology (MoLA) for their Greater London borehole database *etc*. Please contact CAT if problems are encountered or other formats are desired. Note that XBore and the *flt.csv format allow overlapping depths for deposits if there is a sloping/articulated boundary or if there are different deposits at the same level for some other reason (*eg*, a wall-face in one half of the borehole and demolition material in the other). In the first case, only the uppermost level is exported into the MoLA format. In the second case, manual removal/editing of individual entries may be required to avoid error messages *etc*.

A3.2 Flat-file metadata

The first row comprises column names, every remaining row represents a single context. XBore fields map to the exported data thus:

XBore	*Exported*	*Note*
(None)	ProjName	Project information, input during export
SITE	SiteCode	Included if multisite option chosen
JOB	Job	Distinguishes separate fieldwork campaigns *etc*
CATREF	CATref	Unique position name
OLDREF	OldRef	Alternative position name, if any, may not be unique (*eg*, if separate SIs have a BH1)
NGRE or site grid EASTING	Easting	National or site grid E, in metres
NGRN or site grid NORTHING	Northing	National or site grid N, in metres
GL	GL	Ground level, in metres above OD or site datum
MAXDEP	HoleDepth	Maximum depth logged archaeologically, may be less than maximum depth augered
ST	HoleTypeID	Two character abbreviation, expanded in next field
(Modified) ST	HoleType	Purpose (archaeological or engineering) and type of position (excavation, shell-and-

		auger, window, windowless, flight auger, hand auger or pile arisings)
CON	Context	Unique (for given SITE) context identifier, new number usually given with each change in CORETYPE (usually ignoring standard penetration tests), no decimals or alphabetic suffixes permitted
TOP	Top	Depth in metres below GL of context top
BOT	Bot	Depth in metres below GL of context base (if recorded)
TOP2	Top2	Secondary depth (*eg*, if surface stepped or sloping) in metres below GL of context top
BOT2	Bot2	Secondary depth (as above) of context base
DESCRIPT	Descript	Context description, expanded automatically from abbreviated input field DESC
Inclusions + OTHER	Inclusions	Compiled automatically from individual inclusion code fields plus free-text OTHER
COMMENTS	Interpret	Context interpretation *etc*, expanded automatically from abbreviated input field COMMENT
PXINTERP	PXinterp	Post-excavation interpretation if significantly different from that in COMMENT
SPOTDATE	Spotdate	Dating evidence
CHARTCOL	ClassID	One or two character code indicating interpretative colour used by XBore in automatically drafted transects, matrices and plans
(Modified) CHARTCOL	Class	Usual general meaning of above code, may not apply to all sites
(Optionally modified) PHASE	Phase	Stored as numeric with one decimal point but integer part may be alphabetized in exported data
GRP	Group	General interpretative group, taking the number of one of its component contexts
SET	Set	Interpretative subgroup (if assigned), taking the number of one of its component contexts
RIGTYPE	RigType	General type of equipment employed, ignoring tools *etc* for starter pits unless abandoned without augering
CORETYPE	SampType	Type of sample (Bulk, Dug, U100, W100 *etc*)
DATAUG	DatAug	Date of start of augering (per sheet of 10 contexts, new sheet usually begun at each new position)
DATREC	DatRec	Date of start of recording (as above)

RECBY	RecBy	Initials of recorder(s)

A3.3 MoLA format metadata

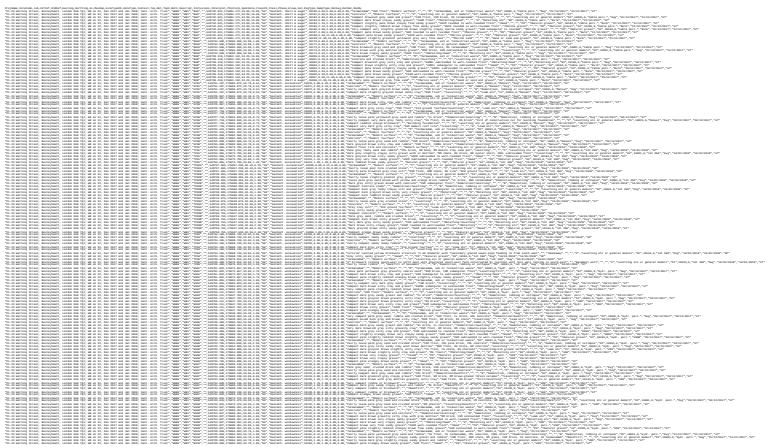
The first rows of each data file comprises column names, each other row represents a single context. XBore fields map to the exported data thus:

XBore	*MoLA location file (*LOC.csv)*
CATREF	Bore
(Blank)	Range
(User input)	Township
(Blank)	Section
("Data from Cant. Arch. Trust")	Legal
(Blank)	Longitude
(Blank)	Latitude
NGRE	Easting
NGRN	Northing
GL	Elevation
MAXDEP	TD
("14")	Symbol
("0")	Color
(Blank)	GEIcon
(Modified) ST	Comments
("TRUE")	Enabled
(Blank)	CollarOffset
(Blank)	Meridian
(Blank)	API

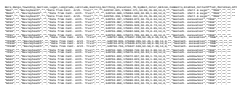
XBore	*MoLA stratigraphy file (*STR.csv)*
CATREF	Bore
TOP	Depth1
BOT	Depth2
COMMENTS+PXINTERP	Stratigraphy
(Modified) CHARTCOL	Class (non-MoLA field, added by CAT)
(Optionally modified) PHASE	Phase (non-MoLA field, added by CAT)
GRP	Group (non-MoLA field, added by CAT)
CON	Context (non-MoLA field, added by CAT)

XBore	*MoLA lithology file (*LIT.csv)*
CATREF	Bore
TOP	Depth1
BOT	Depth2
DESCRIPT	Lithology
Inclusions + OTHER	Comment

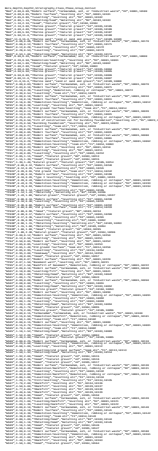
A3.4 Flat-file format data



A3.5 MoLA format location file data



A3.6 MoLA format stratigraphy file data



A3.7 MoLA format lithology file data

A3.8 Technical notes

A3.8.1 In at least some versions of Adobe Acrobat, going through the Edit or Edit Text and Images menus may break the text into unwanted and, perhaps, disordered chunks. Instead, simply press Ctrl+A while in the main viewing panel, then right click and select copy, then paste into the target file in a plain text editor such as Notepad. This may have to be done for each separate source page of interest, though only a single target file is needed. The combined and, if necessary, edited text can then be saved as, or copied to, whatever other document type is desired. When saving such data to a .pdf, a simple, monospaced font is strongly recommended.

A3.8.2 If importing from a file with a .csv extension, any field of a form which possibly could be mistaken as a date (*eg*, 01/01 as 1 January) will be so mistaken by many or all versions of Microsoft Excel. This can be a particular problem with the CATref and OldRef fields However, it can be remedied by giving the file a .txt extension instead of .csv, opening it in Excel and selecting the following options (which may vary from version to version) as they appear:

data type delimited;
start import at row 1 or 2 (as desired);
data has headers;
comma as delimiter (deselect any other delimiter options);
double quote as text qualifier;
scroll right, highlight columns with CATref and OldRef (for example) in first row and select text data format;
deselect trailing minus for negative numbers (in Advanced Settings, irrelevant if no GL, Easting or Northing is below zero).

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: canterbu3-386888

Project details

Project name	21-23 Watling Street, Bexleyheath
Short description of the project	Watching brief on geotechnical site investigation, then evaluation, then watching brief on drainage works etc.
Project dates	Start: 20-12-2017 End: 15-05-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	WAG18 - Sitecode [initially mis-typed as QWAG18]
Any associated project reference codes	WSBH17-18 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	16/02086/FULM - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	ROAD Roman
Monument type	METALLINGS Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'"Augering"','"Sample Trenches"','"Test Pits"'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BEXLEY BEXLEYHEATH 21-23 Watling Street
Postcode	DA6 7QJ
Study area	1100 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 49750 75070 51.454264190471 0.155550522357 51 27 15 N 000 09 19 E Point

Height OD / Depth	Min: 51.5m Max: 52.8m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	Contractor (design and execute)
Project design originator	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
Project director/manager	Jon Rady
Project supervisor	Simon Pratt
Type of sponsor/funding body	Geotech/geoenv consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	Sevenoaks Environmental Consultancy

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	WAG18
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	WAG18
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Report"

Entered by	Simon Pratt (simon.pratt@canterburytrust.co.uk)
Entered on	2 March 2020

OASIS:

21–23 Watling Street, Bexleyheath, Bexley DA6 7QJ

Areas of High Archaeological Potential (2014 review)

1 Thameside (landside only)
2 Erith
3 Lesnes Abbey
4 Crayford Marshes & R. Darent
5 Howbury Moated Manor
6 Howbury Grange
7 Crayford Brickearths
8 East Wickham
9 Watling Street
10 Roman Welling
11 Danson House
12 Crayford
13 Blendon Hall
14 Old Bexley
15 Mount Mascal & Vale Mascal
16 Faesten Dic & Cavey's Spring
17 R. Cray Valley
18 Frognal House

Areas of High Archaeological Potential based upon Historic England map in Bexley Council/Stabler Heritage 2014 AHAP Review (https://www.bexley.gov.uk/sites/bexley-cms/files/2017-07/Areas-of-High-Archaeological-Potential-Review-Project.pdf)

Fig 1 Location maps (1:500,000 and 1:100,000).

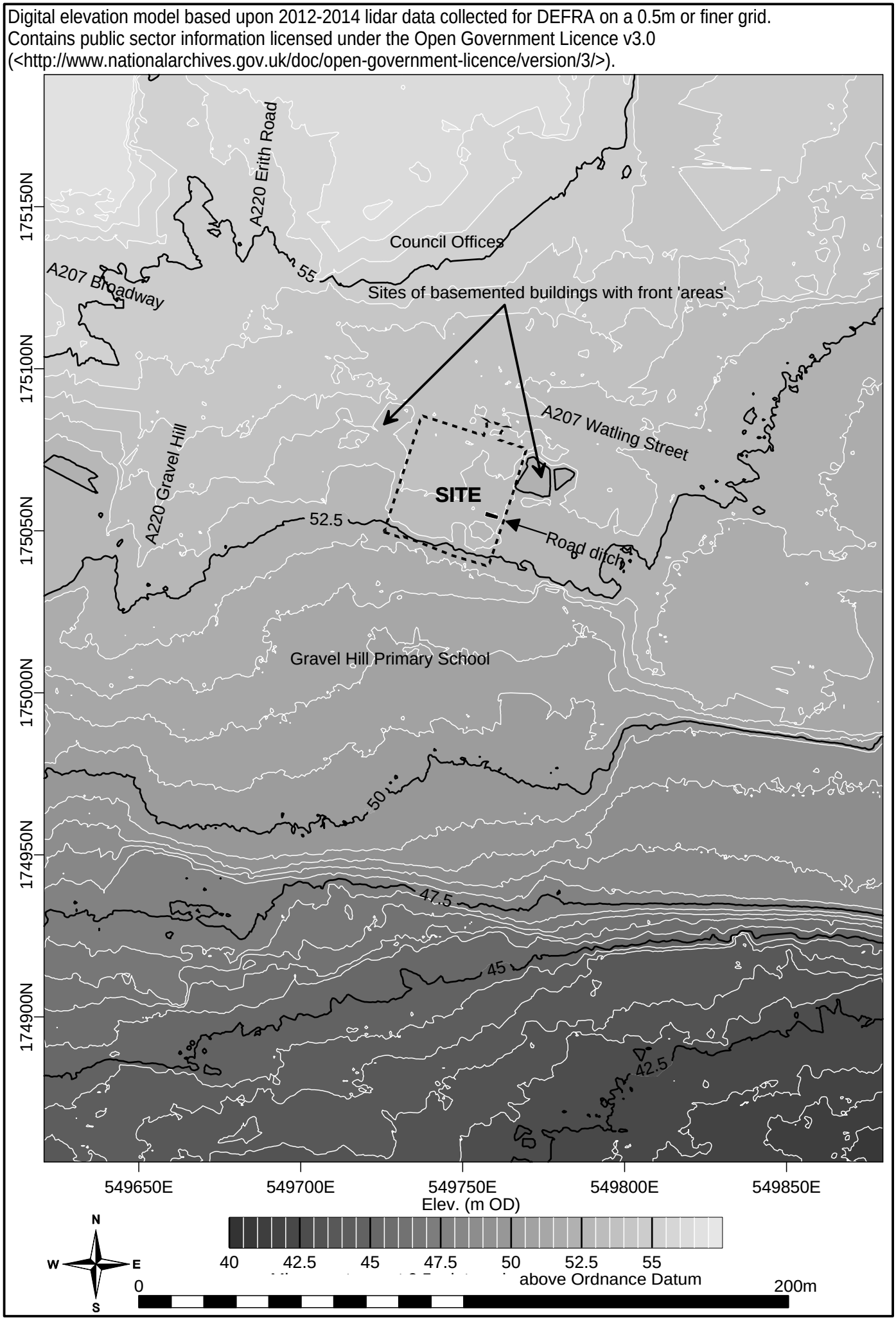


Fig 2 Digital terrain model of environs (1:1500).

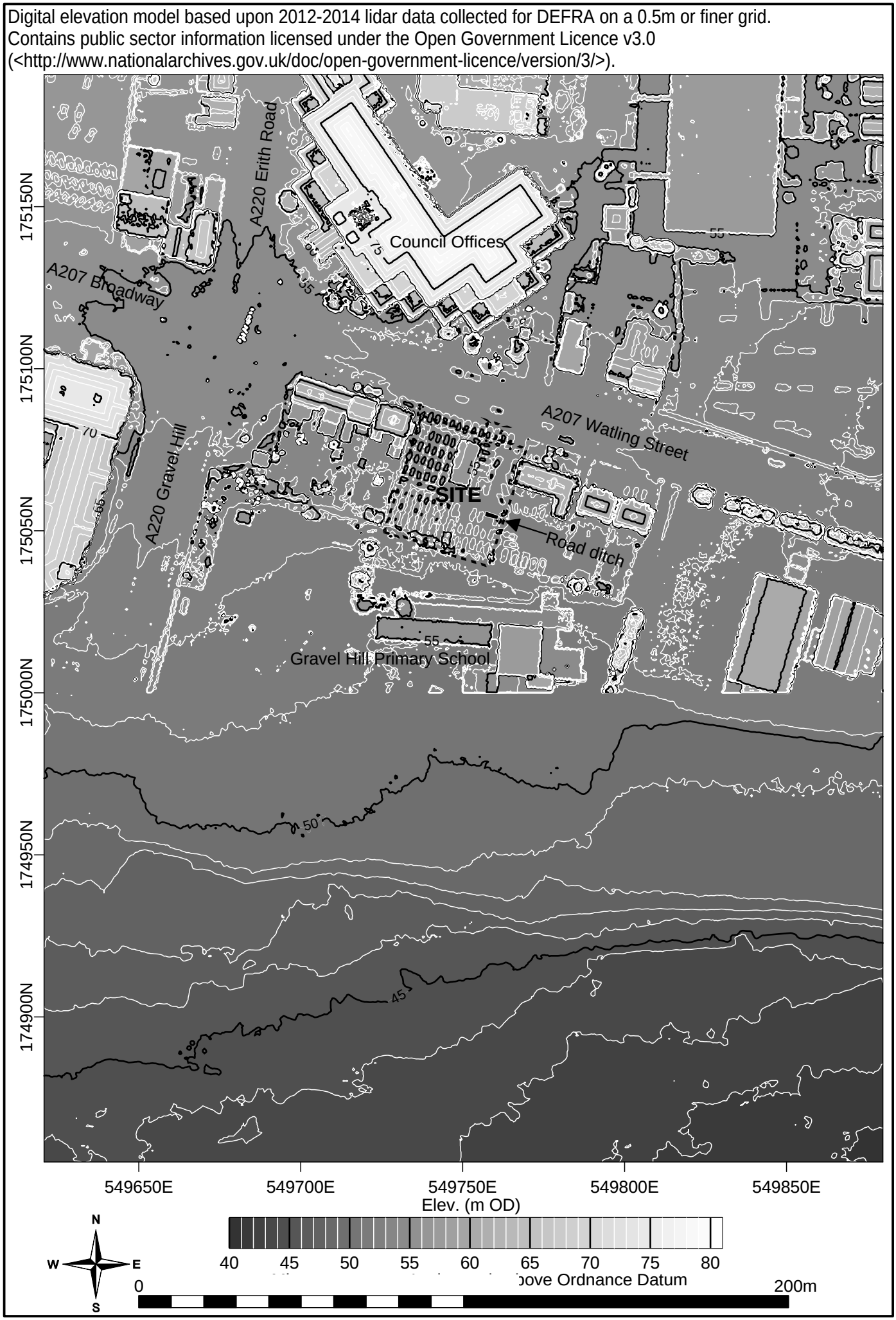


Fig 3 Digital surface model of environs (1:1500).

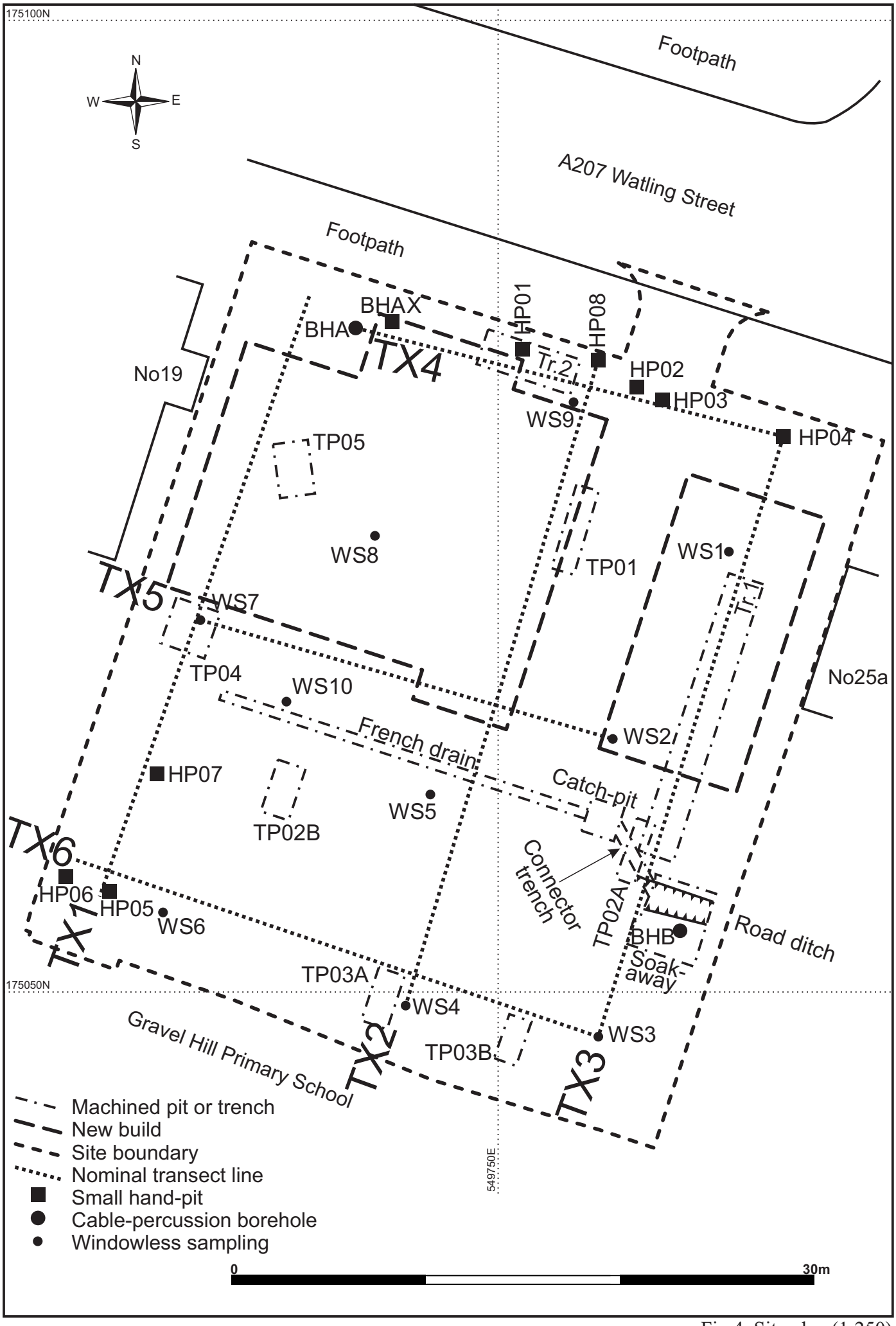
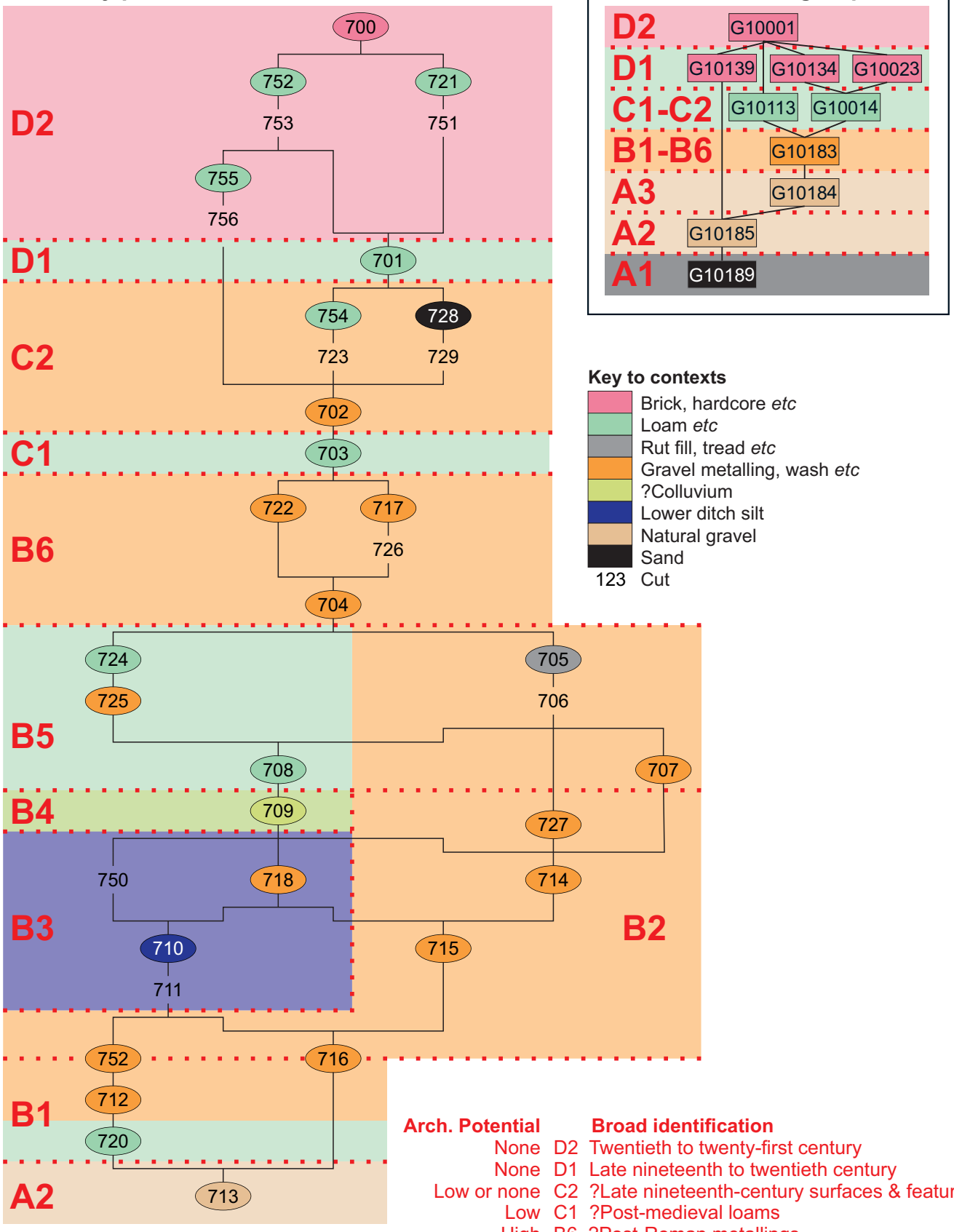


Fig 4 Site plan (1:250).



Arch. Potential		Broad identification
None	D2	Twentieth to twenty-first century
None	D1	Late nineteenth to twentieth century
Low or none	C2	?Late nineteenth-century surfaces & features
Low	C1	?Post-medieval loams
High	B6	?Post-Roman metallings
High	B5	Late or post-Roman metalling, rut & loams
High	B4	?Colluvia
Very high	B3	Roman ditch(es)
High	B2	Roman metalling(s)
Very high	B1	?Early Roman soil & metalling(s)
Probably none	A3	?Natural gravels (possibly head or metalling)
None	A2	Natural Palaeogene gravels
None	A1	Natural ?Palaeogene sand

Fig 5 Phased stratigraphic matrices.

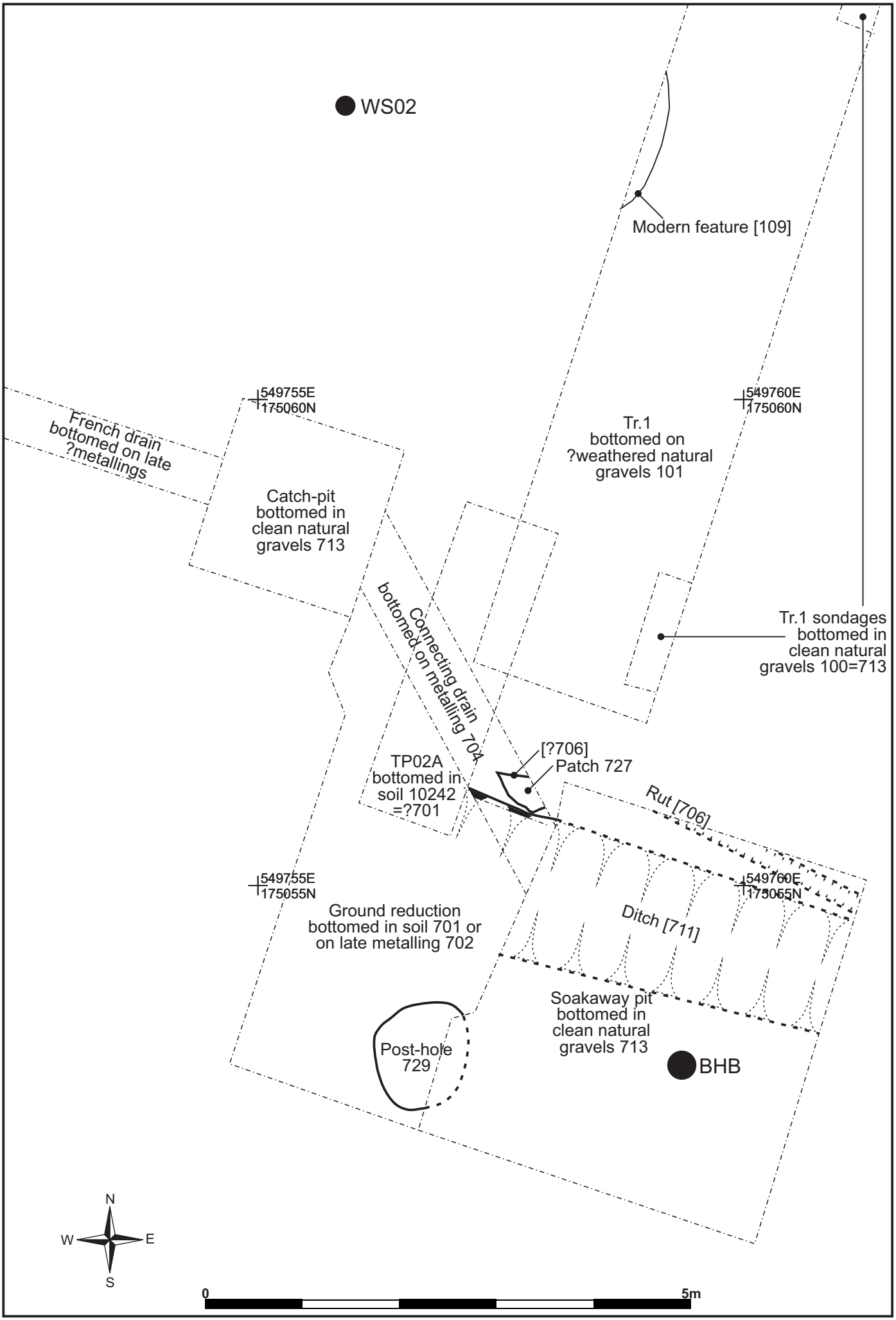


Fig 6 Soakaway and adjoining area, plan (1:50).

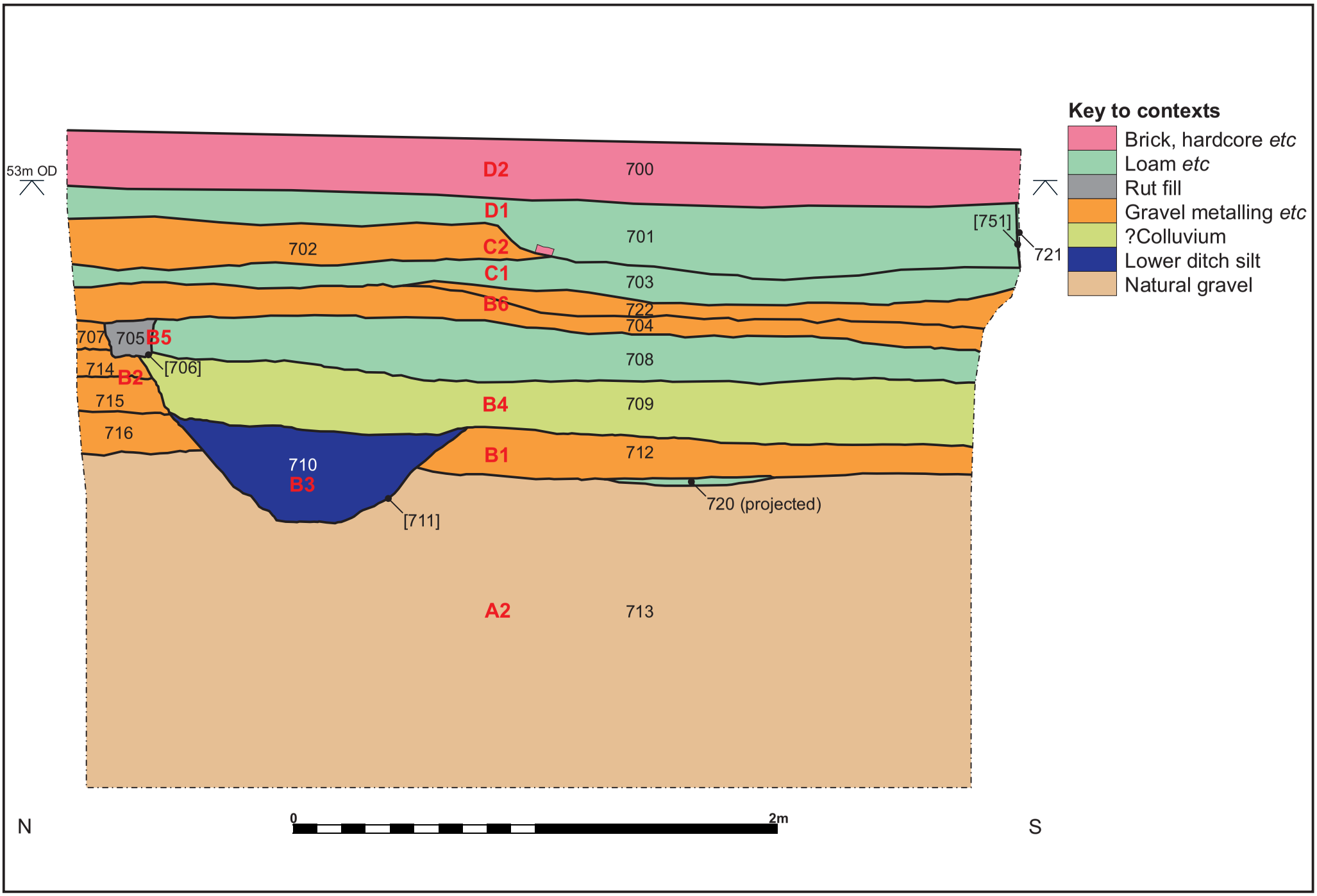


Fig 7 Soakaway, west-facing section (1:20).

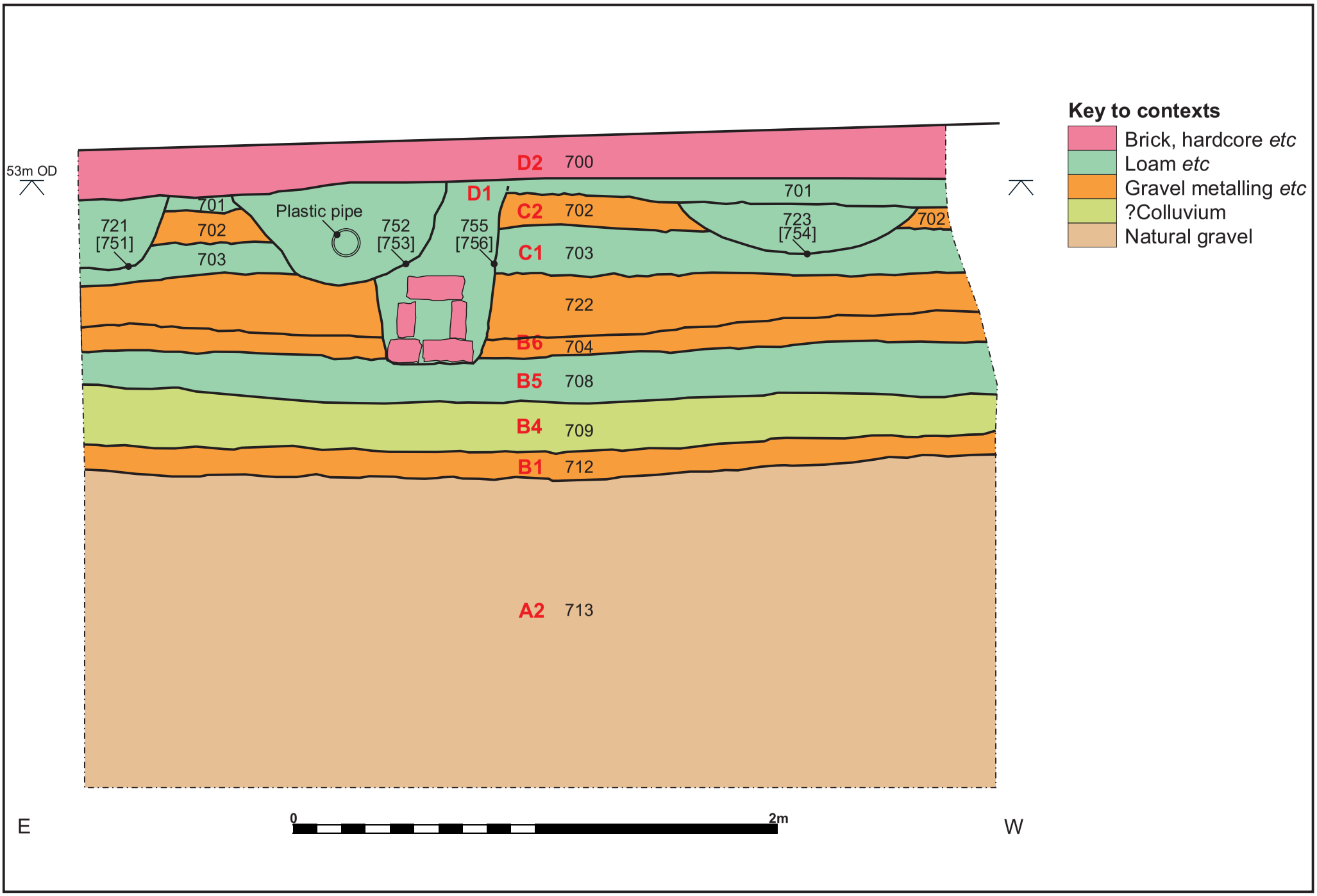


Fig 8 Soakaway, north-facing section (1:20).

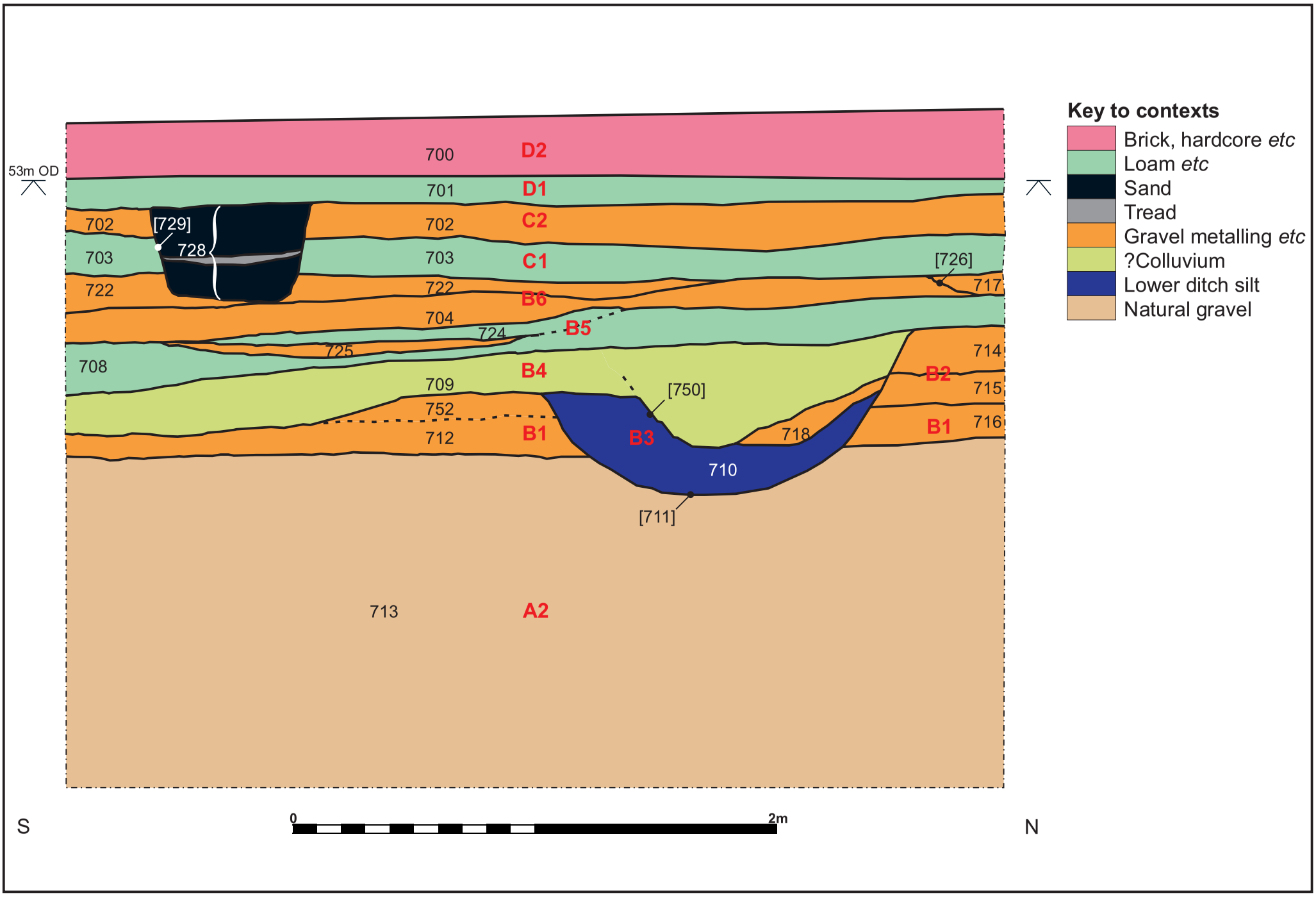


Fig 9 Soakaway, east-facing section (1:20).

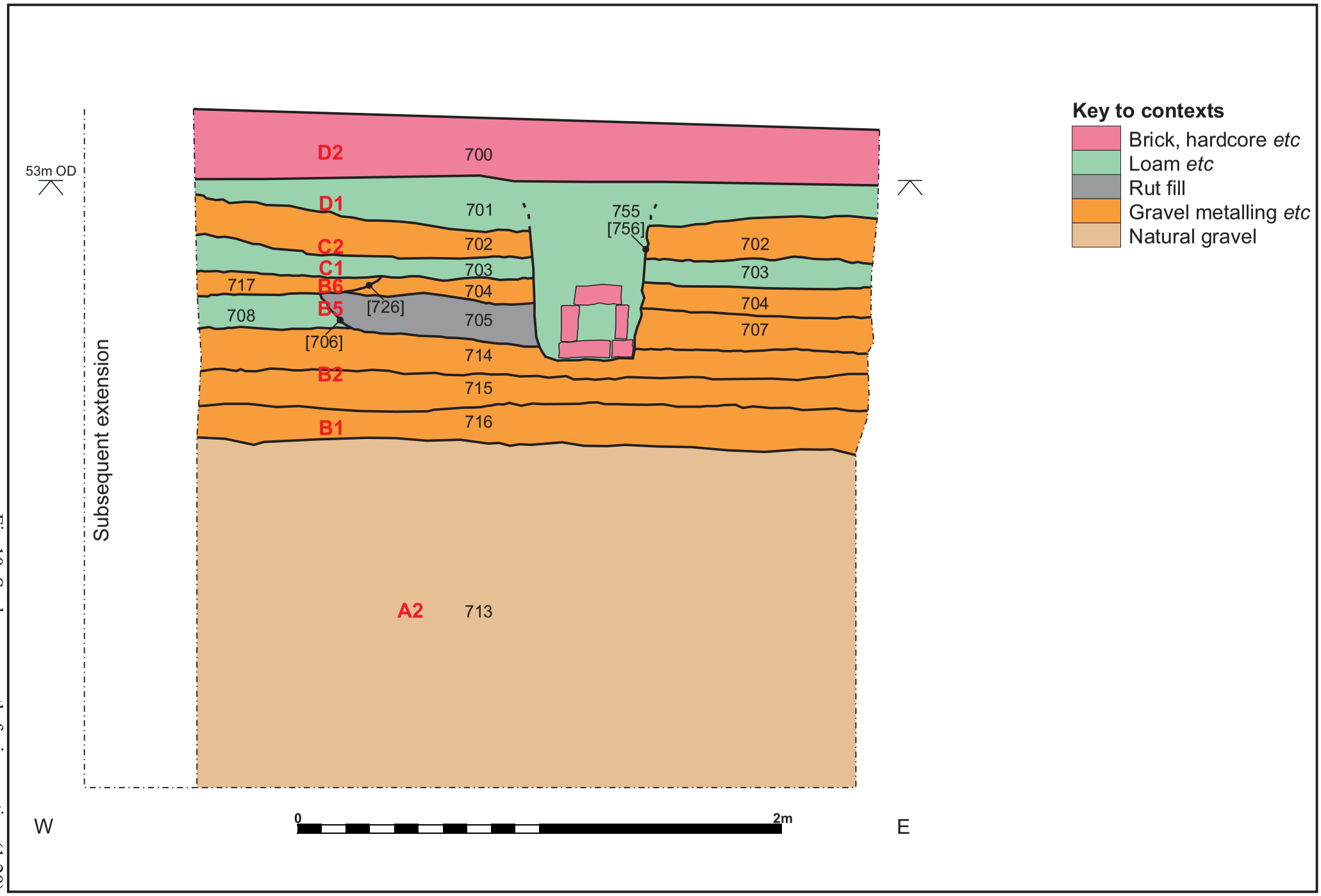


Fig 10 Soakaway, south-facing section (1:20).

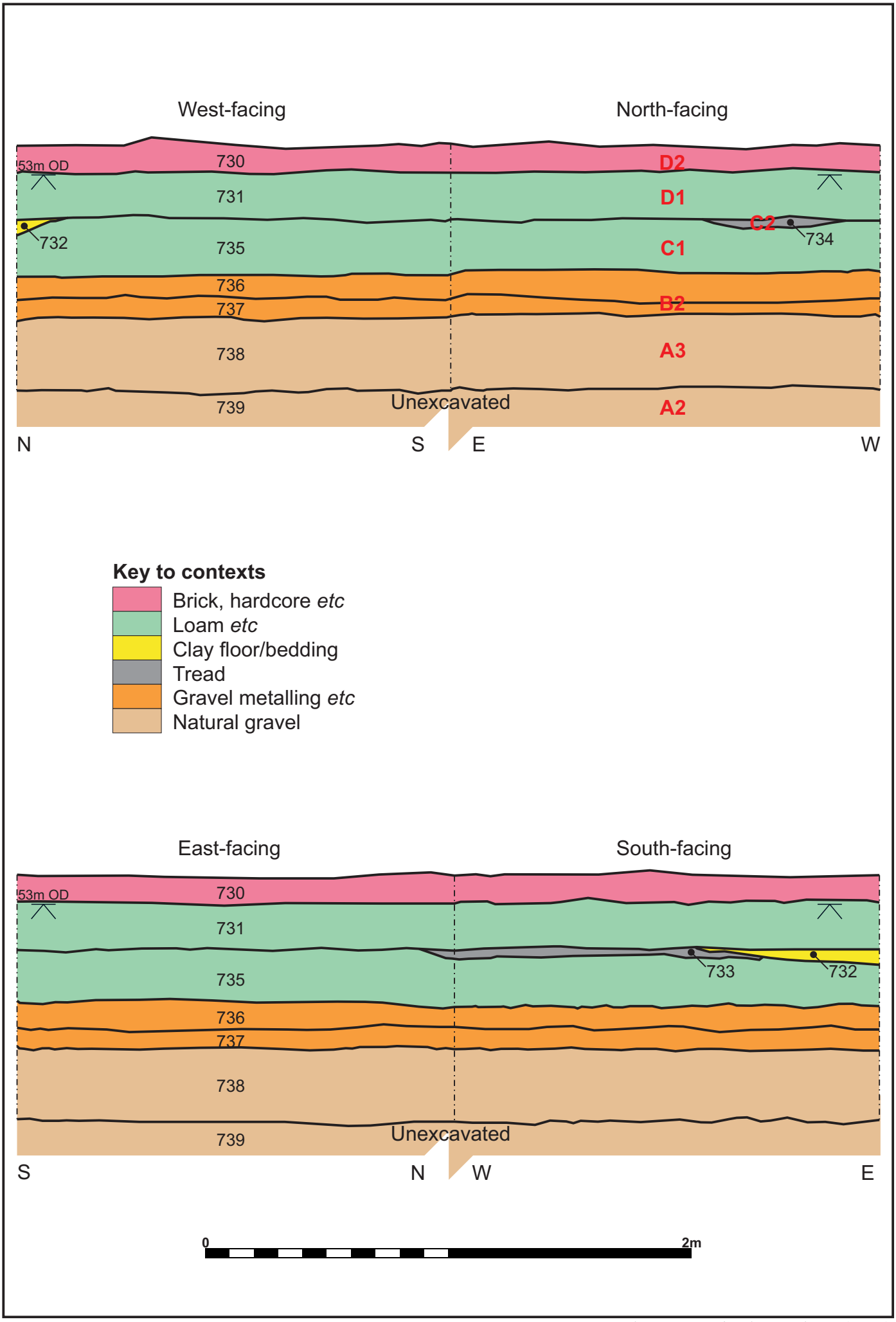


Fig 11 Catch-pit, sections (1:20).

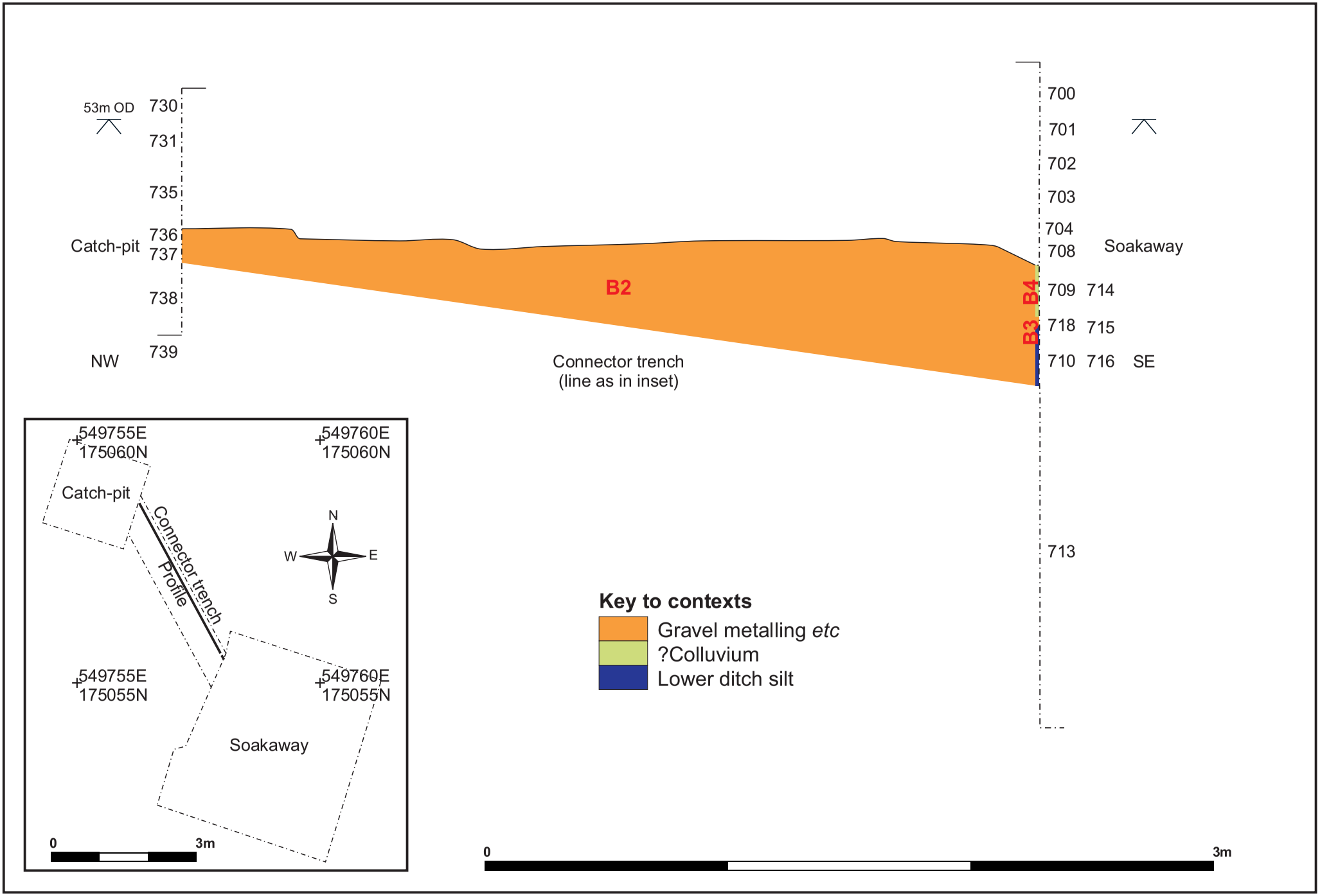


Fig 12 Profile along base of connector trench (1:20, inset 1:100).

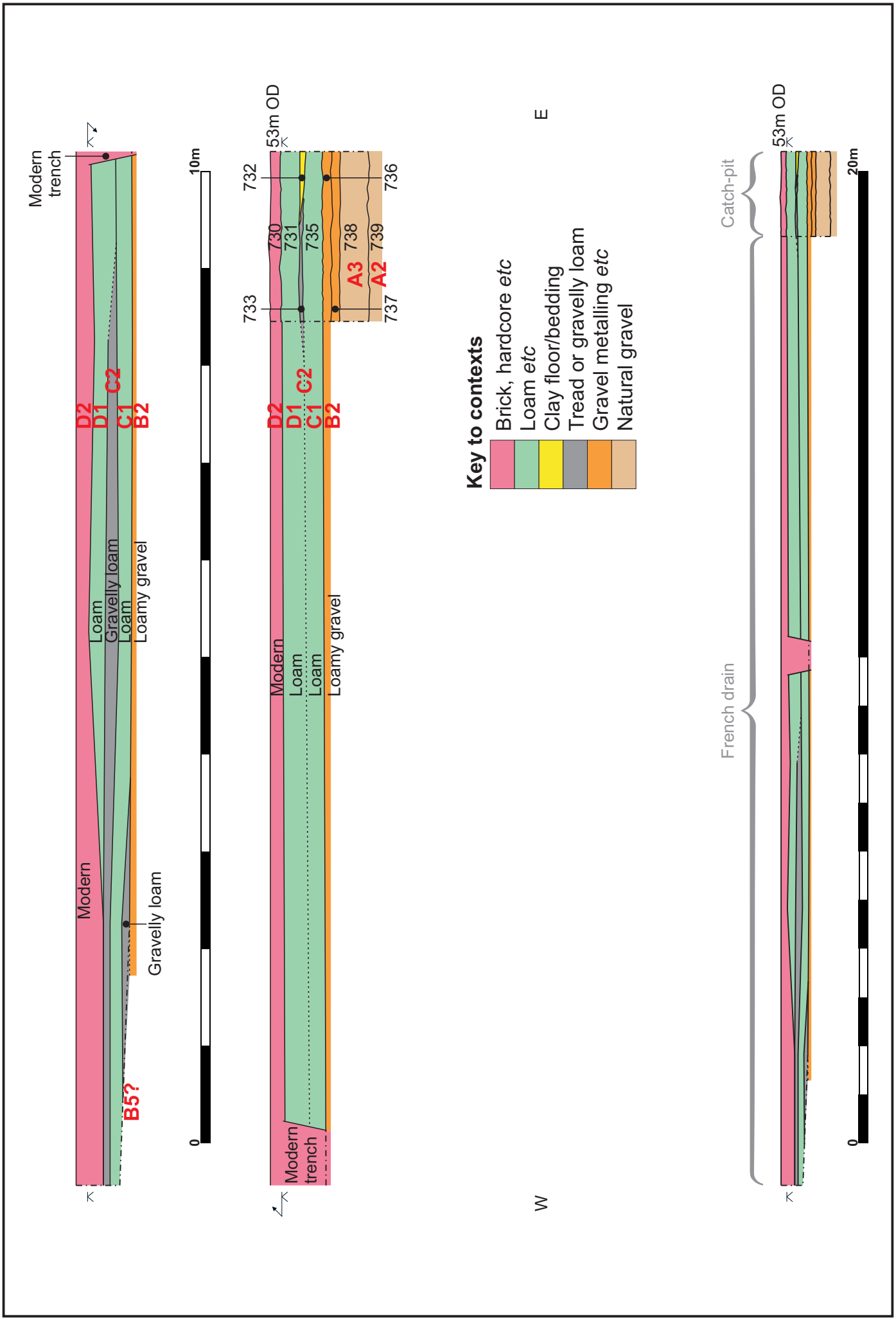


Fig 13 French drain, south-facing schematic section (1:50 and 1:100).

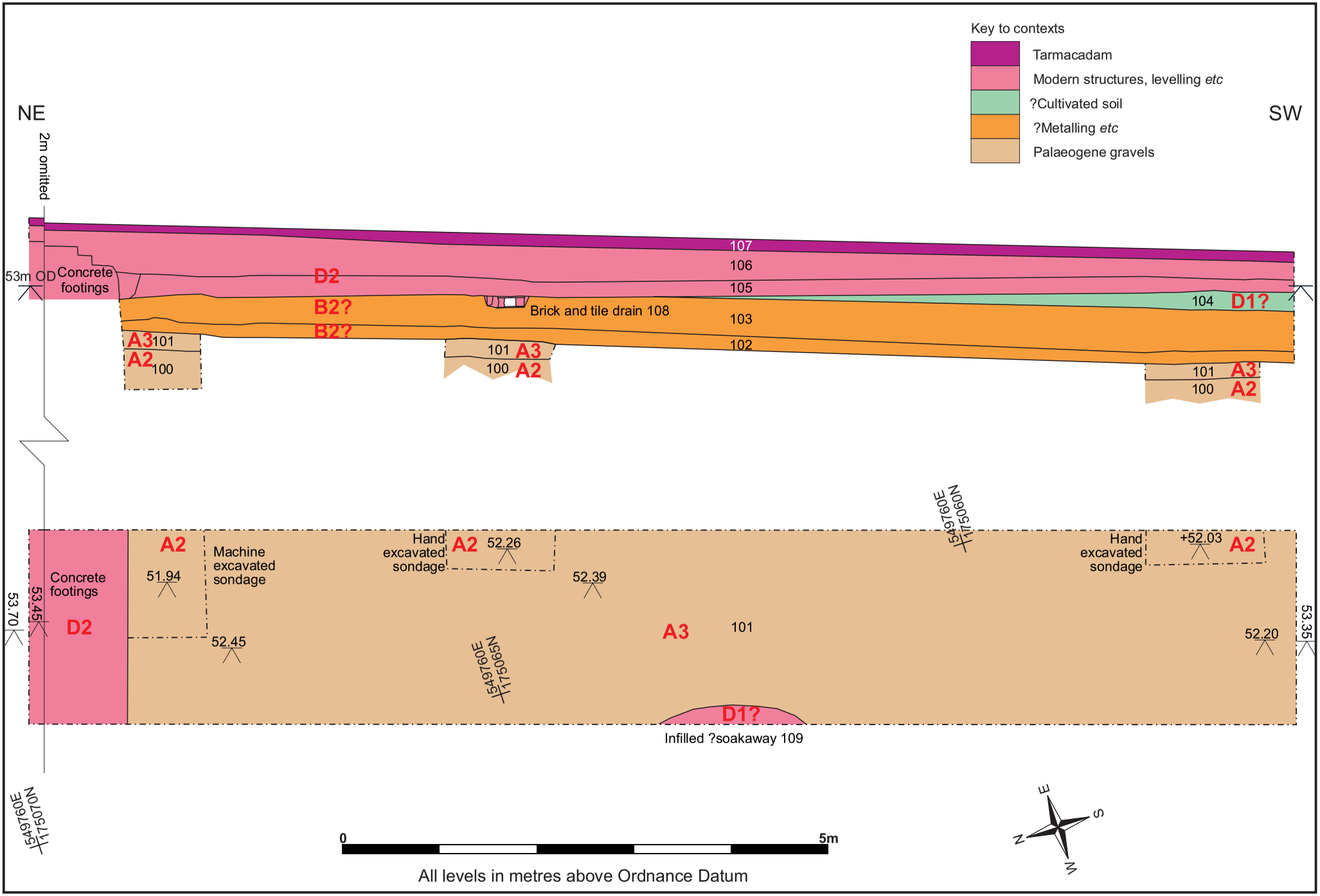


Fig 14 Evaluation Tr.1, plan and section (1:50).

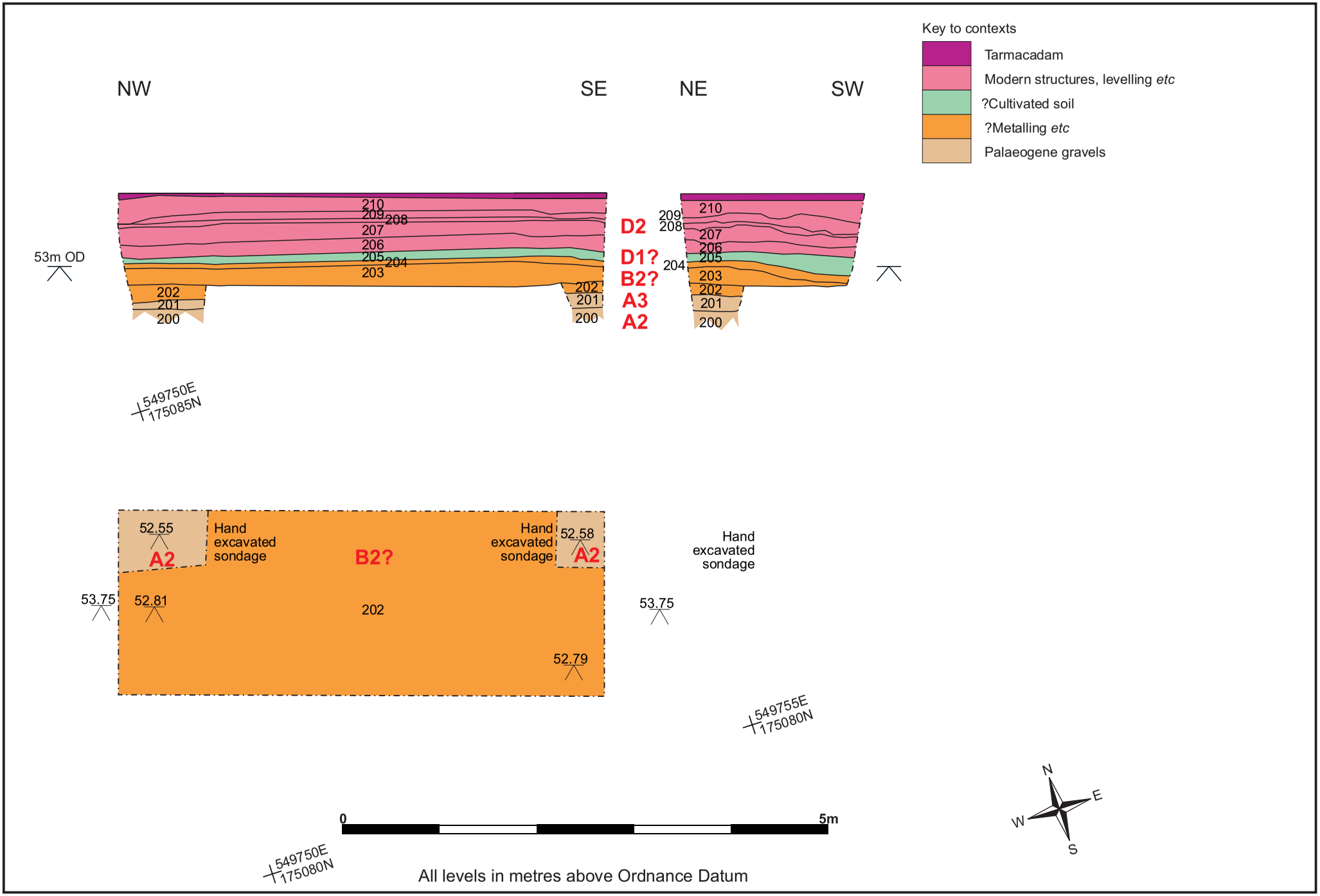


Fig 15 Evaluation Tr.2, plan and sections (1:50).

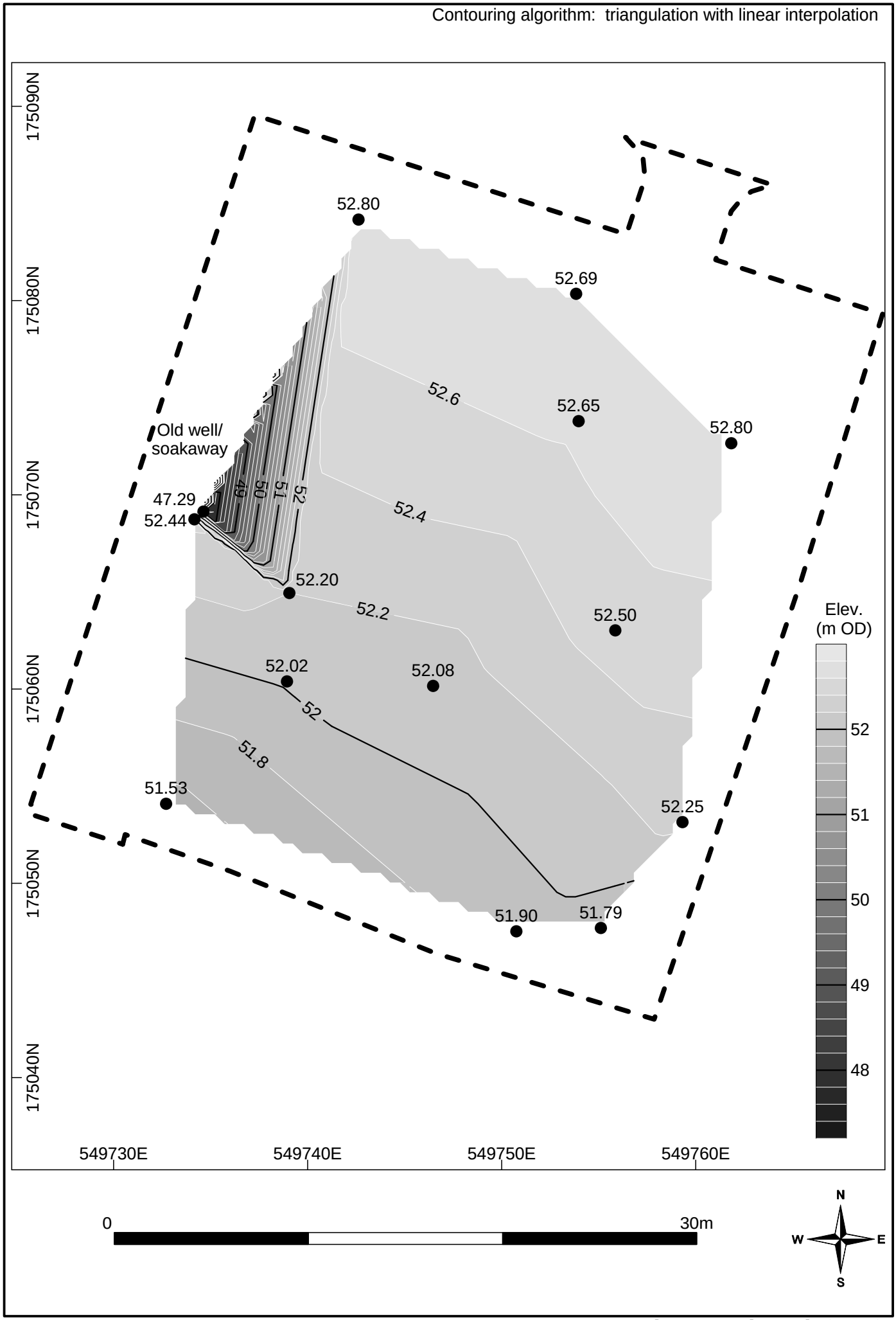


Fig 16 Levels on natural gravels (1:250).

Key to contexts

- Demolition, collapse, razing, abandonment debris *etc*
- Burning
- Industrial waste, tarmacadam, dumped ash *etc*
- London Clay or tread, occupation *etc,* usually includes *in situ* hearth ash
- Clay, tile, earthen, chalk or other non-flint stone floor, paving *etc*
- Dumped flint gravel/pebbles/cobbles or river bed, metalling, tarmacadam *etc*
- Wall, concrete (including floors), brickwork (including floors), levelling *etc*
- Root, timber, brushwood, twigs *etc*
- Ditch, wash, waterlain inorganic silt *etc*
- Topsoil, pit fill, loam, old ground surface *etc*
- Waterlain organic silt *etc*
- Sand or gravelly sand
- Clean ?natural brickearth, clay, loamy clay or sandy clay
- Clean ?natural silty clay or geologically recent ?alluvial clayey sand
- Clean ?natural flint gravel or gravel-and-sand
- Colluvium
- S Sandstone
- C Coombe deposit, periglacial fill or cryoturbated chalk
- Natural chalk (numbered) or void/discarded (unnumbered)

Key to interpolations

- Demolition *etc*
- Burning
- Industrial activity *etc*
- London Clay or treads, occupation *etc*
- Buildings, floors *etc*
- Metallings *etc*
- Walls, levellings, modern features *etc*
- Timber *etc*
- Ditches, washes, inorganic waterlain silts *etc*
- Pit fills, loams, old ground surfaces *etc*
- Peats *etc*
- Natural sands or gravelly sands
- Natural brickearths
- Natural silty clays or clayey sands
- Natural gravels or gravels-and-sands
- Cess or colluvia
- Coombe deposit, periglacial fill or cryoturbated chalk
- Natural chalk
- Unknown

Key to inclusions

- Charcoal
- Bone, tooth, antler or horn
- Brick, tile or daub
- Pottery or clay tobacco pipe

Miscellanea

Chainages and offsets in metres
Negative offsets towards the reader
Intersects show positions also on at least one other transect
Where a position has been moved to improve clarity the correct relative chainage is marked by a black square or circle, unshifted positions by a grey one

Key to sampling

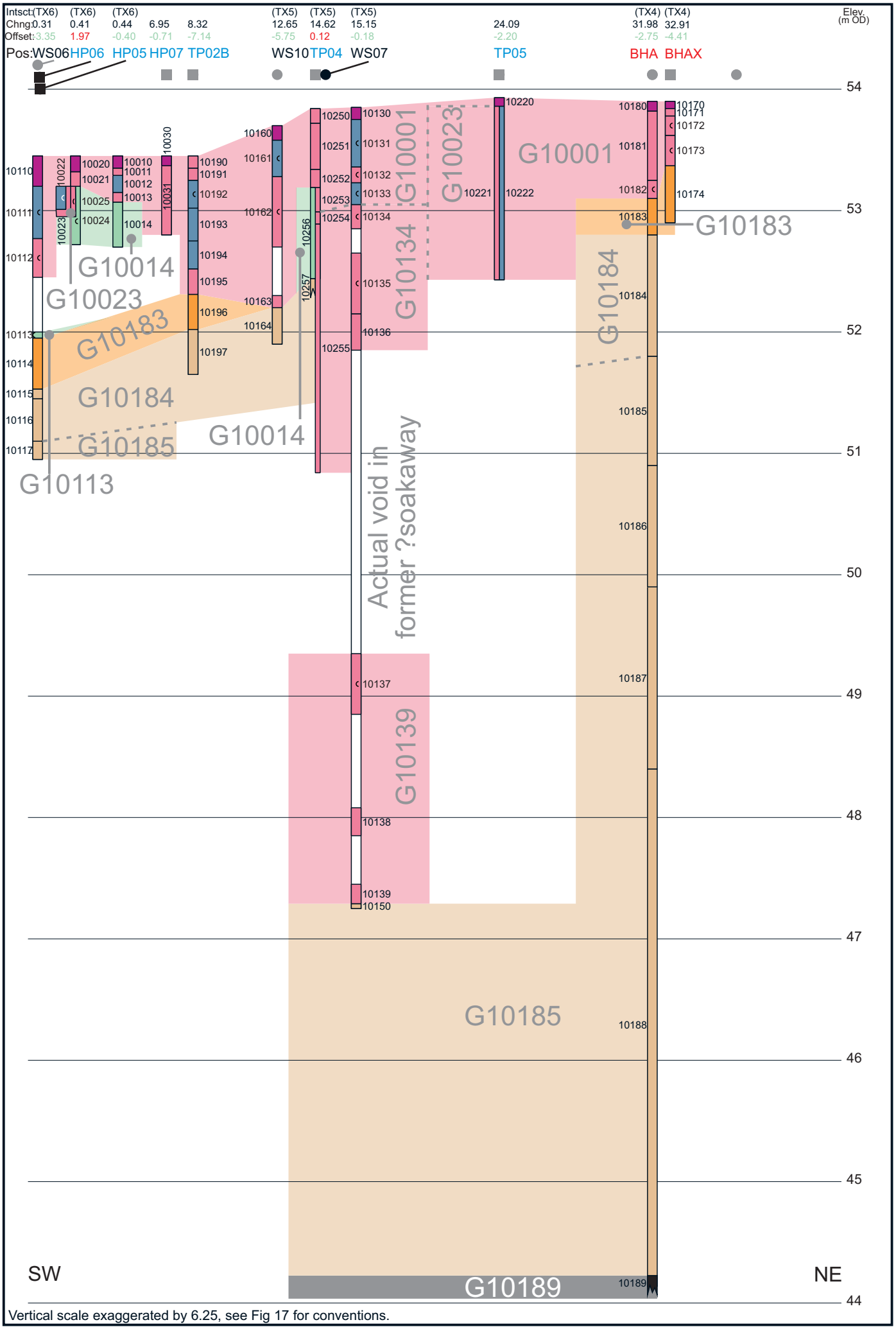
Position name Windowless sampling
Position name Window sampling
Position name Shell-and-auger (bulk) sampling
Position name Trench or pit
Context no. No archaeological sub-sampling
Context no. Archaeological monolith sample taken
Context no. Archaeological bulk sample taken
Context no. Other archaeological sample taken
Depth of context ?top only recorded

Broad identification (site-specific)

D2 Twentieth to twenty-first century
D1 Late nineteenth to twentieth century
C2 ?Late nineteenth-century surfaces & features
C1 ?Post-medieval loams
B6 ?Post-Roman metallings
B5 Late or post-Roman metalling, rut & loams
B4 ?Colluvia
B3 Roman ditch(es)
B2 Roman metalling(s)
B1 ?Early Roman soil & metalling(s)
A3 ?Natural gravels (possibly head or metalling)
A2 Natural Palaeogene gravels
A1 Natural ?Palaeogene sand

Not all conventions are used in all figures, nor on all sites

Fig 17 Keys to drawings.



Vertical scale exaggerated by 6.25, see Fig 17 for conventions.

Fig 18 Transect TX1 (vertical scale 1:40, ave. horizontal spacing 1:250).

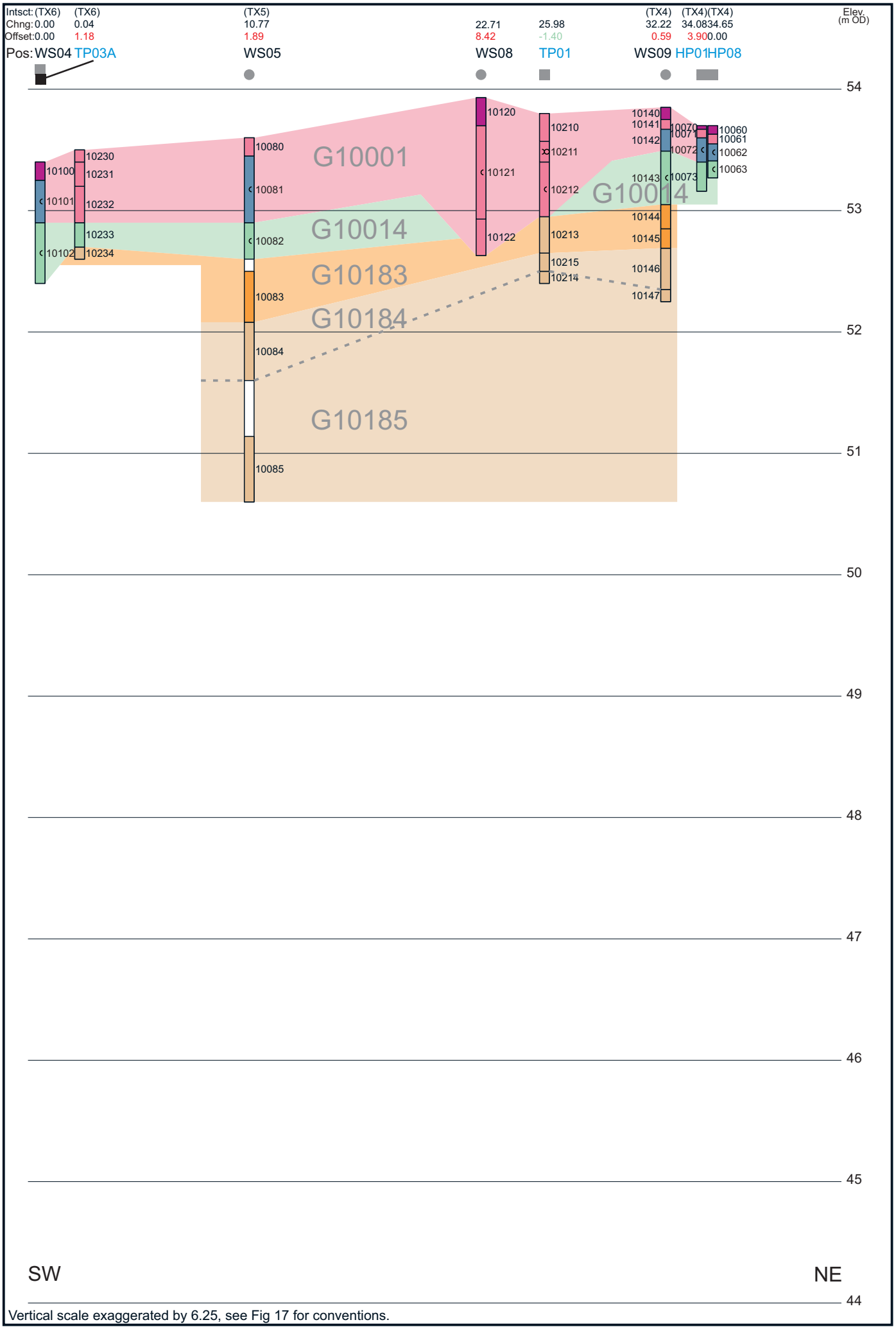


Fig 19 Transect TX2 (vertical scale 1:40, ave. horizontal spacing 1:250).

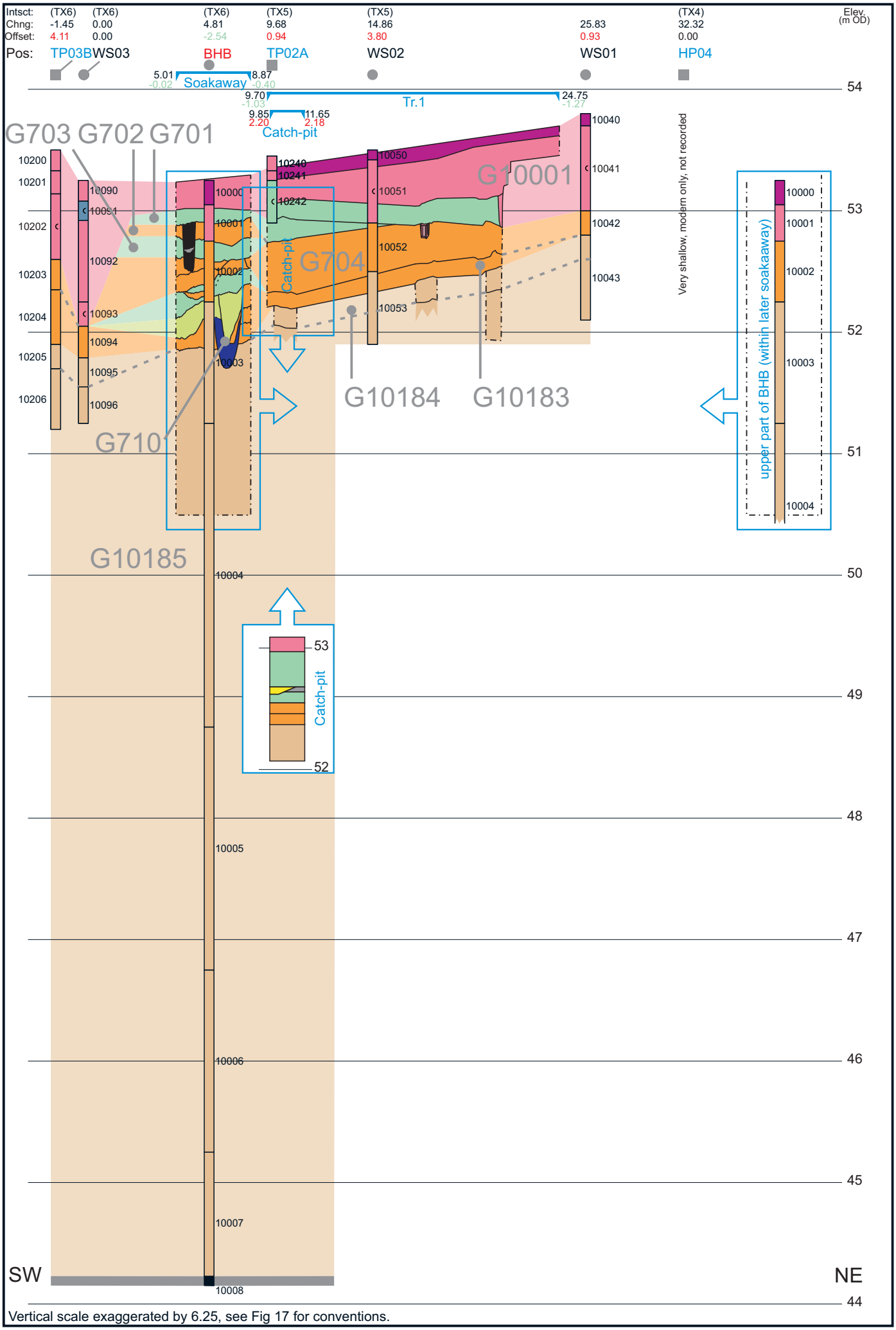


Fig 20 Transect TX3, with soakaway *etc* (vertical scale 1:40, ave. horizontal spacing 1:250).

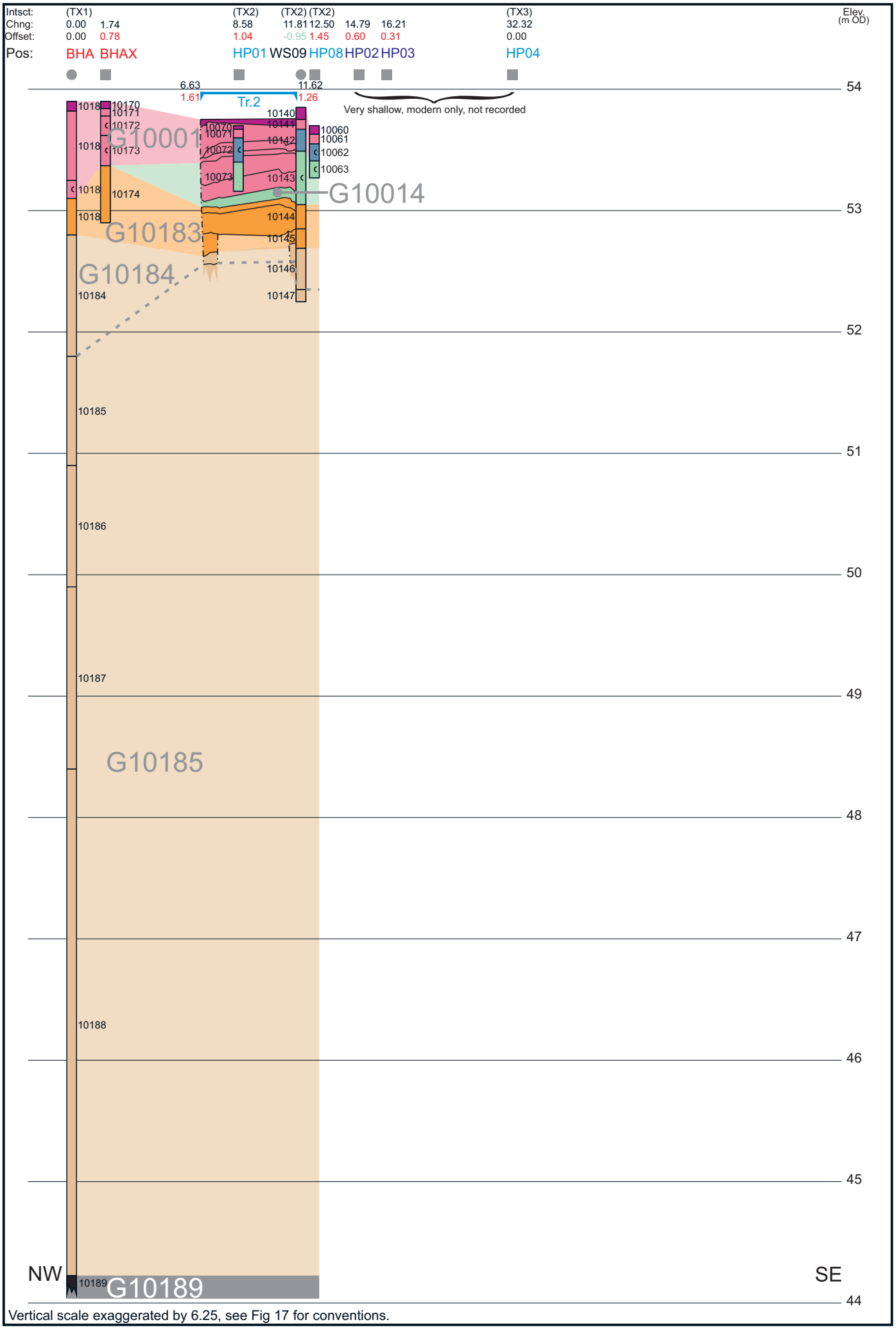
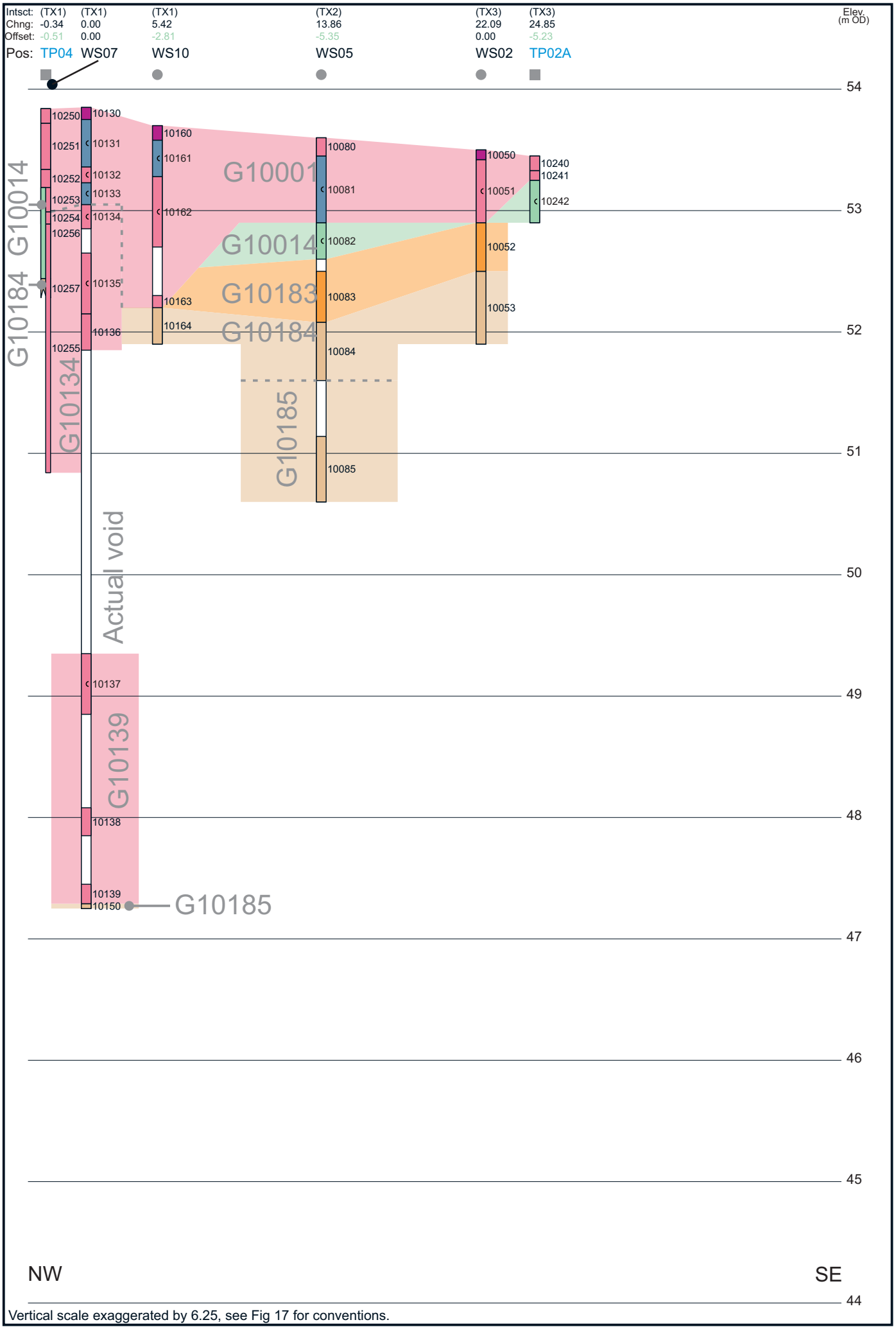


Fig 21 Transect TX4 (vertical scale 1:40, ave. horizontal spacing 1:250).



Vertical scale exaggerated by 6.25, see Fig 17 for conventions.

Fig 22 Transect TX5 (vertical scale 1:40, ave. horizontal spacing 1:250).

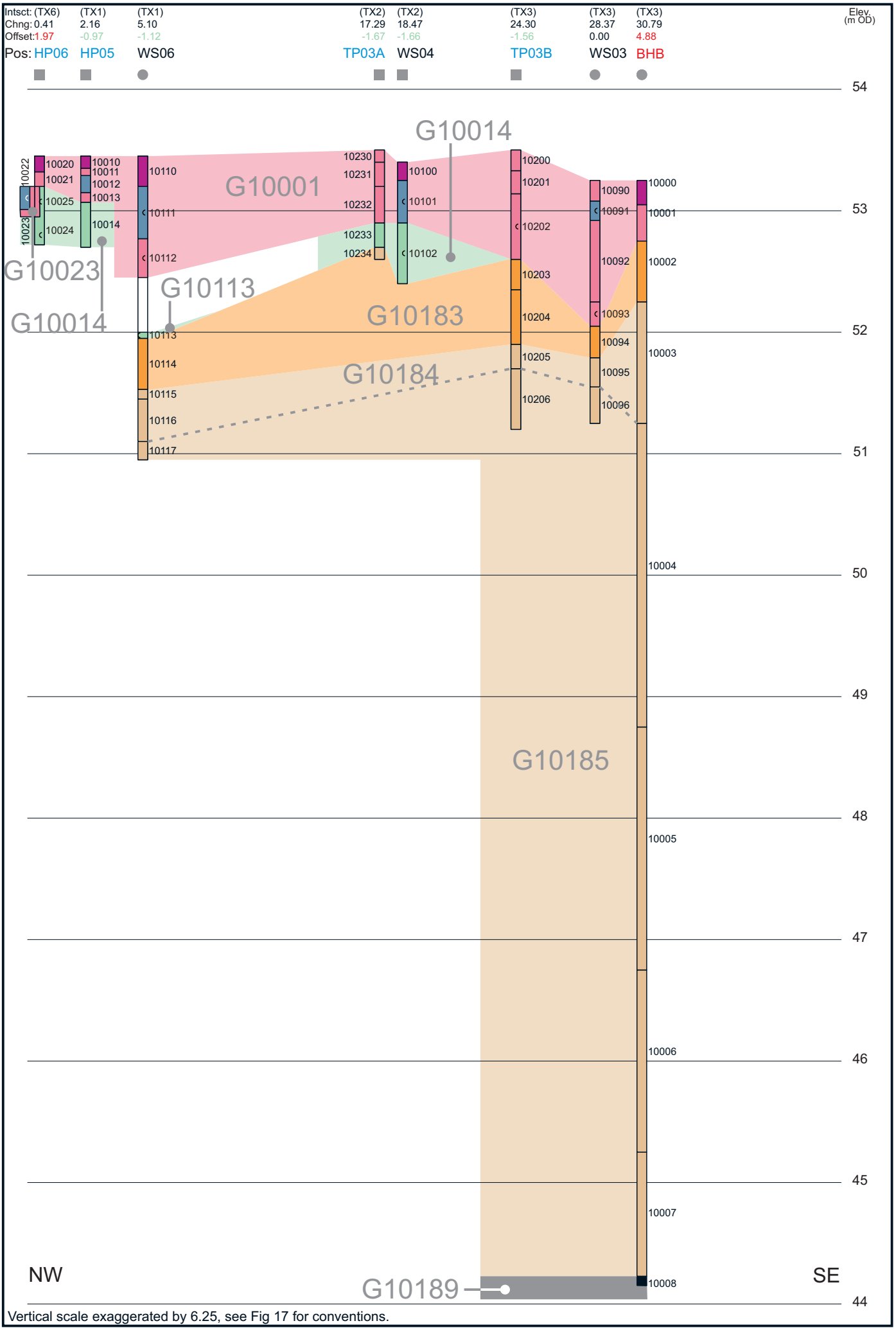


Fig 23 Transect TX6 (vertical scale 1:40, ave. horizontal spacing 1:250).

Tr.1, before sondaging, looking north, 8.03.2018, scale 2m.

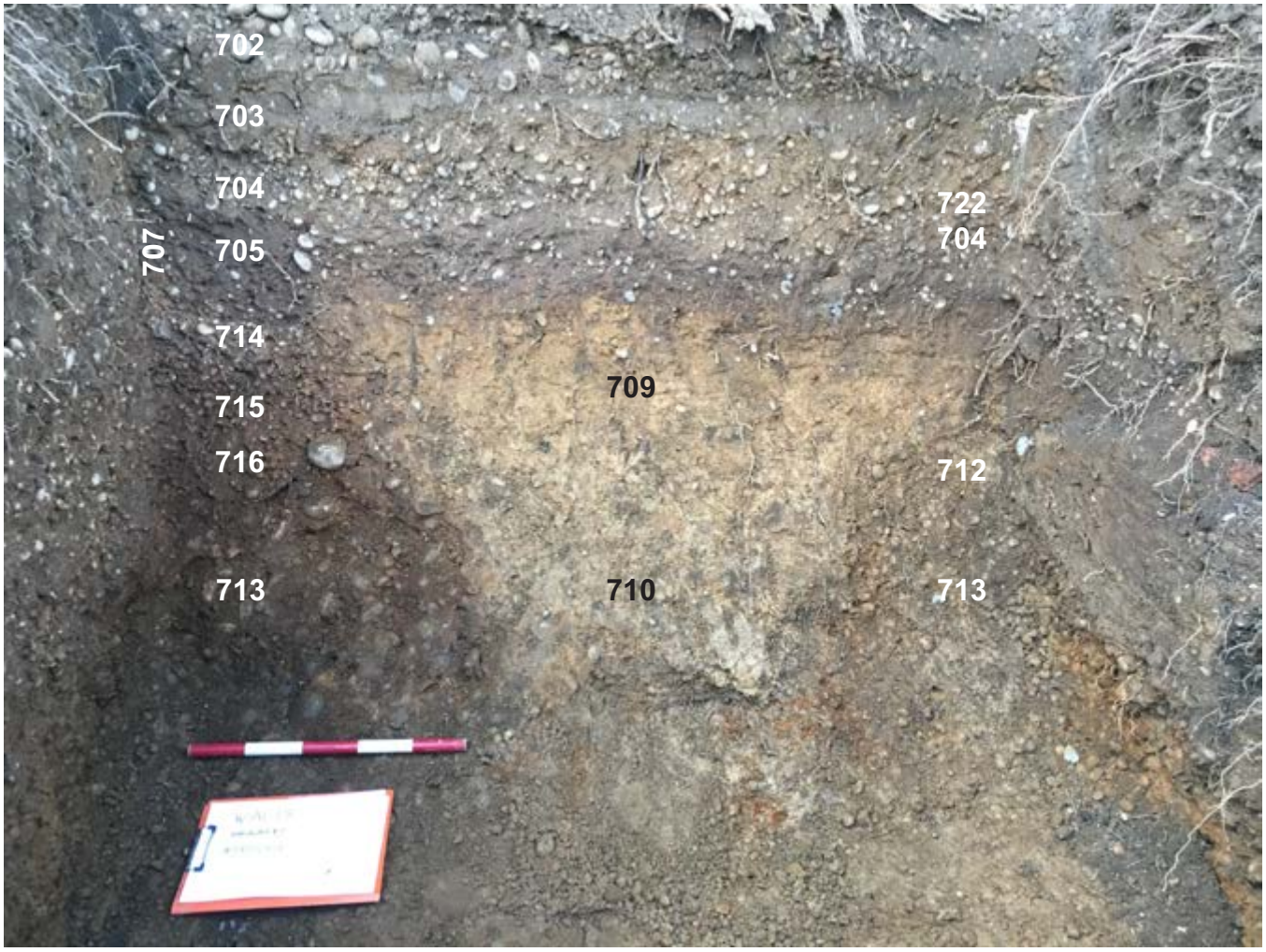
Tr.1, west-facing section, southern sondage, looking east, 8.03.2018.

Fig 24 Evaluation Tr.1 photographs.

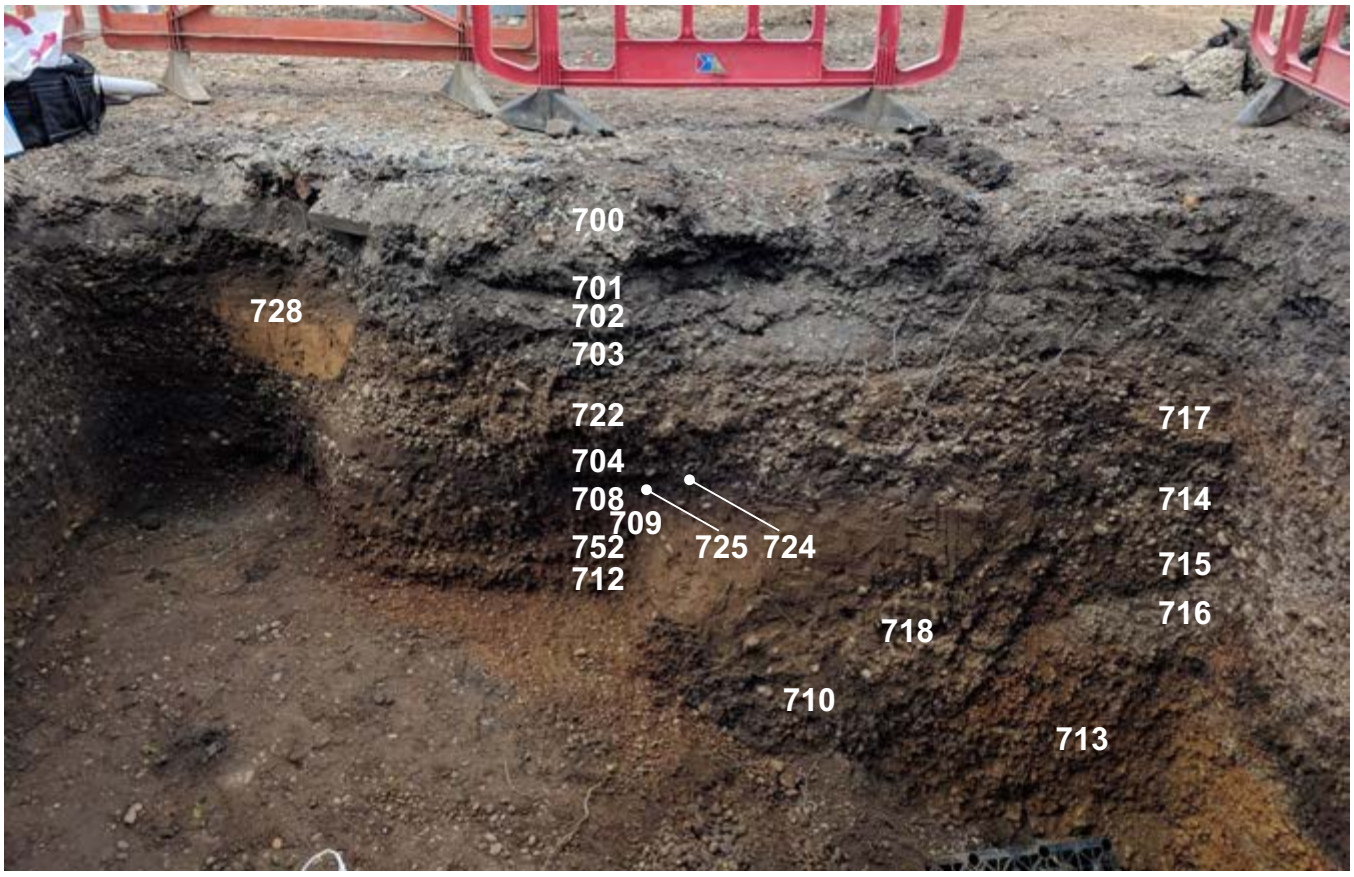
Tr.2, after sondaging, looking north-east, 9.03.2018, scale 2m.

Tr.2, west-facing section, after sondaging, looking east, 9.03.2018, scale 2m.

Fig 25 Evaluation Tr.2 photographs.



Northern portion of west-facing section, after hand cleaning, before mechanical deepening and widening, looking east, 10.05.2018, scale 0.5m.



East-facing section, after widening and hand cleaning, before final deepening and extension, looking west, 11.05.2018.

Fig 26 Soakaway pit photographs.