

**CHANNEL TUNNEL RAIL LINK
Union Railways (South) Ltd**

Project Areas 350/410

**CTRL PROJECT AREAS 350/410
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEFS
ARC 350 99
ARC 410 99**

**WATCHING BRIEF
INTERIM REPORT
FINAL**

Contract: S/400/SP/0008/P481

**Oxford Archaeological Unit
February 2001**

**CTRL PROJECT AREA 350/410
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEFS
ARC 350 99
ARC 420 99**

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 The Oxford Archaeological Unit was commissioned by Union Railways (South) Limited (URS) to monitor all earthworking operations with a potential archaeological impact within part of CTRL Project Area 350 and the whole of Project Area 410. This work formed part of an extensive programme of archaeological investigation and monitoring carried out during the construction of the CTRL.
- 1.1.2 This report presents the interim results of the watching brief covering all permanent and temporary land-take associated with construction of the CTRL, from west of the Medway Crossing to the Pilgrims Way. This includes the trace (at grade, within cuttings and on embankments), bridges and associated works (mitigation earthworks, construction sites, transformer stations etc.).
- 1.1.3 Project Area 350, which consists of the Medway Crossing and a 650 m stretch of the route on either side of the river, extends from URS Grid 52000E/ 47500N (NGR TQ 7200 6770) to 52700E / 46400N (NGR TQ 7265 6660). This report considers only the 650m section to the south-east of the river, which ranges from c.45 m to 90 m in width. No significant archaeological discoveries have been made in this area to date.
- 1.1.4 Project Area 410 extends for a distance of 7.2km from URS grid point 52700E / 46400N (NGR TQ 7265 6660) to 55400E / 40000N (NGR TQ 7540 6000). The total width of the landtake area in this section ranges from c.45m to c.300m (generally c.200m).
- 1.1.5 Areas previously subject to detailed or strip, map and sample excavation were excluded from the works, as were areas of known large-scale modern disturbance (as detailed in the WSI).

1.2 Topography, Geology and Landuse

- 1.2.1 The 350 Project Area comprises the Medway Crossing. The geology comprises chalk overlain by deep alluvial clay deposits in the River Valley.
- 1.2.2 The north-western part of Project Area 410 begins on the east bank of the River Medway and ends at the London Portal of the CTRL North Downs Tunnel. The route follows the eastern side of Nashenden Valley. The CTRL enters the London portal end of the North Downs Tunnel close to Nashenden Farm and exits at the Country Portal, to the south of Bluebell Hill. The south-eastern part of the Project Area lies at the foot of the North Downs escarpment, on the eastern side of the Medway Gap. This area includes a large dry valley, located between two spurs outcropping from the North Downs below Bluebell Hill. These areas fall within the North Downs and North Kent Plain landscape zones, as defined in the CTRL Research Strategy.
- 1.2.3 The geology of Project Area 410 between the River Medway and the London Portal consists of Pleistocene Head deposits along the base of the valley, associated with a relict tributary of the River Medway, and Pleistocene clay-with-flints on the higher ground. These deposits overlie the Cretaceous Upper Chalk. In some valley slope

locations Holocene colluvial sequences containing later prehistoric artefacts overlie the Pleistocene deposits.

- 1.2.4 The geology of the Country Portal end of the North Downs Tunnel at Bluebell Hill consists of solid chalk overlain by a Holocene sequence in dry valley locations up to 2.95m thick. The sedimentary sequence at White Horse Stone consists of chalky colluvial sediments with flint clasts interbedded with silt horizons. At the lower end of the dry valley near the point of intersection with the Pilgrims Way remnant palaeosols overlie solifluxion deposits, deposited in the late Devensian.
- 1.2.5 A large concentration of natural Sarsen boulders is sealed by colluvial deposits in the dry valley bottom near White Horse Stone and Pilgrims Way.
- 1.2.6 All areas affected by the CTRL construction were under arable cultivation apart from an area of ancient woodland (Little Monk Wood).

1.3 Background

Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 A desktop assessment has been conducted for the CTRL route, the results of which can be found in *Union Railways Limited, Channel Tunnel Rail Link: Assessment of Historic and Cultural Effects. Final Report.* (4 volumes. Prepared for URL by OAU, 1994).

Surface Collection Survey

- 1.3.2 Extensive surface collection surveys were carried out along this section of the CTRL route prior to any construction work. The survey results can be found in *Union Railways Limited, Channel Tunnel Rail Link: Assessment of Historic and Cultural Effects. Supplementary Fieldwork Report, Part 2,* (Prepared for URL by OAU, 1994).

Geophysical survey

- 1.3.3 Geophysical Surveys using a variety of techniques were carried at a number of sites within Project Area 410. The results can be found in a series of volumes produced for URL by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy and Geophysical Surveys of Bradford in 1995 and 1996.

Evaluations

- 1.3.4 A large number of evaluations have been carried out along the CTRL route within Project Areas 350/410. The trenches were located either to evaluate areas of archaeological potential suggested by the desk-top assessment and surface collection survey, or to provide coverage of otherwise unknown stretches of the route. A list of evaluations carried out in Project Areas 350 (south-east of the Medway) and 410, with a brief summary of results, year of fieldwork report and the archaeological contractor responsible, is provided below. Individual site reports are available for all evaluations listed:

Site	Site code	Chainage	Comments
South of Medway	ARCMED98	51+100-51+550	No significant archaeology discovered (OAU 1998).
Nashenden Valley	ARCNSH97	51+550-52+750	Artefacts found in colluvium. Possible late glacial buried soil identified. (WA 1997).
Upper Nashenden Farm		53+650-54+950	No significant archaeology identified (WA 1997).
Little Monk Wood	ARCMON98	52+750-53+650	Artefacts found in colluvium. Poorly preserved late glacial buried soil identified (OAU 1998).
White Horse Stone	ARCWHS97	57+350-57+950	Late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age activity, Roman field system and deep colluvial sequence identified. Neolithic activity not detected at evaluation stage (OAU 1997).
Pilgrim's Way	ARCPIL198	52+750-53+650	Late Iron Age/ Romano-British cremations and boundaries. Some medieval material recovered (OAU 1998).

Detailed Archaeological Works

- 1.3.5 Following the results from the evaluations detailed archaeological work was carried out at the locations listed below in chainage order from west to east. Interim reports are available for the sites listed

Site	Site code	Chainage	Results
Nashenden Valley	ARC NSH 98	52+100	Deep trench excavated to locate possible late glacial soil horizon found by evaluation (OAU, 1999).
White Horse Stone ¹	ARC WHS 98	57+600-57+950	Multi-period prehistoric settlement, mainly Neolithic and late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age Roman field. system (OAU, 1999).
Pilgrim's Way ¹	ARC PIL 98	57+950-58+100	Possible Bronze Age activity, Iron Age/ R-B cremations, medieval corn-dryer.

¹These sites are described in a combined interim report with the adjacent site at West of Boarley Farm (See also Project Area 420).

1.4 Methods of archaeological monitoring and recording:

Monitoring

- 1.4.1 All groundworks in areas with potential to contain archaeological remains were monitored by an archaeologist, in accordance with the WSI. Works included the removal of topsoil, subsoil, made ground and superficial geological deposits such as

alluvium and colluvium. The translocation of ancient woodland soil was also monitored. When appropriate, a watching brief was maintained on demolition and site clearance works. Stripping of topsoils was largely carried out with machines fitted with toothguards due to agricultural soil protection requirements.

- 1.4.2 Designated areas of comparatively high potential and peripheral areas of detailed mitigation works were subject to **Targeted Watching Brief**. Stripping in these areas was carried out by the Main Contractor using a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, under the direct control of an archaeologist.
- 1.4.3 In the event of the discovery of significant archaeological remains, the notification procedure was implemented, as defined in the WSI. Following discussions between the Project Manager, Main Contractor, Archaeological Contractor and Statutory Consultees, exposed archaeological features and deposits were subject to an appropriate level of archaeological excavation and recording. In some cases, areas were designated for preservation *in situ*, following necessary changes to the construction specification where possible within the construction arrangements.
- 1.4.4 Project Areas 350/ 410 originally contained no targeted watching brief areas (see WSI). One area was subsequently designated as Targeted Watching Brief in the course of fieldwork (the results are described in the interim report for White Horse Stone, Pilgrim's Way and West of Boarley Farm:
- Pilgrim's Way Section (ARC 410 / 57+950 - 58+200)

Recording

- 1.4.5 On a daily basis the watching brief record consisted of, as a minimum:
- Site code (including chainage) of areas observed
 - Date
 - Personnel present
 - A description of works observed
 - Type and extent of any activity including:
 - Depths
 - Measure of confidence that any archaeological remains would be observed and reasons.
 - All areas and horizons unaffected by construction activity
 - The specific site code of any archaeological or Quaternary remains (including the chainage reference)
 - Reasons why any particular area of the works was not observed
 - Summary location and description of any modern features

Unexpected Significant Discoveries

- 1.4.6 Unexpected archaeological and Quaternary remains were recorded to the standards specified by the Archaeological Watching Brief WSI Appendix B1 (3.3.6.8). All recording was conducted in accordance with the WSI and the *OAU Field Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), except where superseded by the specific requirements of the WSI.
- 1.4.7 The general site code applied to Project Area 410 was ARC 410/99. Where investigation of features was undertaken a specific site code was used, derived from

the project chainage to within 100m. For example ARC 410/99 53+500. Where sites extend over more than 100m of the route the site code consists of a chainage range. Chainage distances are measured from west to east in metres, starting at London St.Pancras.

- 1.4.8 Feature intersections were excavated to establish relative chronologies and a sample of significant features was excavated to recover artefacts and environmental evidence. The excavation strategy in each case was determined following on-site discussions between representatives of the Project Manager (RLE), the Archaeological Contractor (OAU) and the Statutory Consultees (English Heritage, Kent County Council).
- 1.4.9 Temporary site grids were employed to record feature complexes or find scatters. A total station theodolite (TST) or GPS was used to record the location of the grid points in relation to the CTRL project grid. The majority of individual finds and isolated features were related to the CTRL project grid by offsetting from chainage markers, which were set out by the construction team at 20 m intervals using a TST or GPS. General observations were recorded directly onto 1:1250 scale route plans. All heights were recorded from URS permanent ground markers related to Ordnance Datum Newlyn.

Human Remains

- 1.4.10 All human remains were recorded in accordance with the CTRL Act 1996, project procedure for reporting the discovery of human remains and the *OAU Field Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson 1992). When necessary the advice of an osteoarchaeologist was obtained.

Metal Detecting

- 1.4.11 When an area of archaeological remains was considered likely to contain significant metal artefacts, a metal detector was used and the location of all finds was recorded in plan.

Environmental sampling

- 1.4.12 The environmental sampling strategy was undertaken in accordance with the WSI, Appendix B1 (3.3.6.15).
- 1.4.13 Site specific environmental sampling strategies were formulated for Significant Discoveries Individual (SDI - see 2.1.1 below).

2 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

2.1 Presentation of results

2.1.1 All sections of the route have been divided into three categories, defined as follows:

- **Watching Brief General (WBG)** - Areas containing finds and features of relatively low significance with no clear relationship to previously discovered sites.
- **Significant Discoveries Individual (SDI)** - Unexpected discoveries that may be recommended for individual assessment, due to their relative importance as individual sites.
- **Significant Discoveries Supplementary (SDS)** - Data that adds significantly to known sites defined through previous archaeological mitigation works.

2.1.2 Sections of the route in Project Area 350/410 have been categorised as follows:

Site	Start chainage	End chainage	Category
Medway Crossing (350)	50+000	51+000	WBG
Nashenden Valley (410)	51+000	57+500	WBG
White Horse Stone (410)	57+500	57+950	SDS
Pilgrims Way (410)	57+950	58+200	SDS

2.1.3 The report figures contain summary information only, detailing archaeological features and deposits but omitting information on conditions of monitoring. This data has been incorporated into RLE's CAD system and will be up-dated as the earthworks proceed. Isolated features and deposits are labelled individually with chainage reference and context number. SDS and SDI discoveries are illustrated with a full site plan. Sections of the route with no recorded archaeological deposits are omitted.

2.1.4 The summary results are described in chainage order from west to east (Section 2.2). Each entry includes the fieldwork event code, fieldwork event name, category (WBG, SDS, SDI) and figure reference, and includes a summary of the archaeological discoveries.

2.1.5 The summaries that follow briefly describe feature type, period and the artefactual and palaeo-environmental data recovered.

2.2 Summary of watching brief results

2.2.1 **Event Code:** ARC 350 / 50+000 to 51+000
Event name: Medway Crossing
Category: SDS
Figure: 1
Summary:

Drawing ref.	Description
	No significant archaeology has been discovered to date within this area.

2.2.2 **Event Code:** ARC 410 / 51+000 - 57+500
Event name: Nashenden Valley
Category: WBG
Figures: 2,3
Summary:

Drawing ref.	Description
34, 35	Two ditches (34 and 35) were recorded in the section of a test pit in the vicinity of Nashenden Farm. Early Romano-British pottery was recovered from ditch 35. (Chainage 51+900).
42	A large circular 2 nd -3 rd century Romano-British pit (recorded in the section of the CTRL cutting) is interpreted as a possible sand quarry subsequently used as a refuse pit. Romano-British pottery, tile and CBM were recovered (Chainage 52+000).
11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 24, 26	Two pits were recorded in section on the north-west side of the CTRL cutting. Pit 13 contained Bronze Age pottery; no finds were recovered from pit 11, but it was of similar character. One pit excavated (26) contained post-medieval pottery in its upper fills. Two shallow postholes (15 and 17) were also discovered in this area, although no dating evidence was recovered. A V- profiled ditch (24) was excavated in the same area. No finds were recovered but the fills were of similar character to the nearby Bronze Age features (Chainage 53+300).

2.2.3 **Event Code:** ARC 410 / 57+500 - 57+950
Event name: White Horse Stone
Category: SDS
Figure: 4
Summary:

Drawing ref.	Description
White Horse Stone	An area 80m long and 25m wide, situated on the upper valley slope to the north-east of the CTRL cutting, was stripped of topsoil and colluvial deposits for a haul road. A number of Iron Age pits and postholes, including two four-post structures were investigated. These features will add to the overall picture of Iron Age occupation in the area. Early watching brief work in the area adjacent to the detailed excavation works at Pilgrim's Way were recorded under the site specific code (ARC WHS 98). The results, including a section through the Pilgrim's Way, are described in the White Horse Stone, Pilgrim's Way and West of Boarley Farm interim report.

- 2.2.4 **Event Code:** ARC 410 / 57+950 - 58+200
Event name: Pilgrim's Way
Category: SDS
Figure: 4
Summary:

Drawing ref	Description
	Early watching brief work in the area adjacent to the detailed excavation works at Pilgrim's Way were recorded under the site specific code (ARC PIL 98). The results are described in the White Horse Stone, Pilgrim's Way and West of Boarley Farm interim report.

2.3 Sites preserved *in situ*

White Horse Stone (ARC 410 / 57+750)

- 2.3.1 The area to the north-east of the CTRL cutting at the White Horse Stone site, which was expected to contain significant archaeological deposits, was specified as an area to be preserved *in situ* under permanent earthworks. Only the stripping of topsoil was carried out, with the underlying colluvial deposits being left intact. The area was built up with chalk, with lorries restricted to back-tipping only to minimise disturbance. Plant use was restricted, with only tracked machines used directly on the colluvial deposits, and only then in dry conditions. Archaeological levels have been preserved under colluvium of between 0.3 m on the upper valley slope and 1.2 m at the base of the dry valley.
- 2.3.2 The removal of the topsoil was carried out under full time archaeological monitoring to ensure that any disturbance to the underlying colluvium was kept to a minimum.

2.4 Periods represented

Farming communities (c.2000 BC - 100 BC)

- 2.4.1 A small group of probable Bronze Age features was discovered within the Nashenden Valley WBG area.
- 2.4.2 Further features of late Bronze and early Iron Age date, including pits and four-post structures, were found immediately adjacent to the White Horse Stone detailed mitigation works.

Towns and their rural landscapes: Sub-period i (c.100 BC - 410 AD)

- 2.4.3 A large Romano-British pit, interpreted as a quarry but containing a significant concentration of pottery, was discovered in the Nashenden Valley WBG area. The density of finds suggests that a Roman-British settlement may be located nearby, but the feature is otherwise of little intrinsic interest.

Towns and their rural landscapes: Sub-period iii (c.1100 AD - 1700 AD)

- 2.4.4 Occasional post-medieval features were discovered, including pits in the Nashenden Valley WBG area. These are of little intrinsic interest and are consistent with a normal level of agricultural activity.

2.5 Artefactual remains

2.5.1 The following total artefact quantities were recovered from Project Area 410 (see individual archive indices for figures divided by Fieldwork Event):

Find type	Box count	Fragment count
Flint	1	16
Pottery	1	122
CBM		13
Fired clay		7
Misc	1	Not yet available
Bone		80

2.6 Palaeo-environmental and economic evidence

2.6.1 A single 40 litre environmental sample was recovered from a large Roman pit during the watching brief in Nashenden valley in an attempt to elucidate the function of this apparently isolated feature.

2.6.2 Samples recovered during early work at White Horse Stone and Pilgrim's Way followed the sampling strategy prepared for those sites. They were recorded under the relevant site specific code and included in the Interim report for White Horse Stone, Pilgrims Way and West of Boarley Farm.

3 FIELDWORK EVENT AIMS

3.1 The general fieldwork aims were:

- to record any significant archaeological structures, features or deposits (including retrieval of environmental and economic indicators preserved therein) and retrieve isolated artefacts disturbed during construction, within the framework of the CTRL Research Strategy, with particular reference to the Landscape Zone Priorities, as stated in the watching brief WSI.
- to record the extent and nature of construction where these may affect archaeological and Quaternary remains.
- to record any significant Quaternary deposit (including retrieval of environmental indicators preserved therein) and retrieve samples from deposits disturbed during construction, within the framework of the CTRL Research Strategy.

3.2 The above aims were carried out within the limitations of the watching brief conditions. Where possible the fieldwork was orientated towards addressing the aims of CTRL Research Strategy, as detailed in the WSI.

4 SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Watching Brief General

General

- 4.1.1 The sections of the route classified as WBG included scattered individual features, the majority of which are of post-medieval or modern date and are consistent with a normal level of agricultural activity. It is recommended that no further work be carried out on these deposits. Two possible exceptions are discussed in more detail below.

Nashenden Valley: Bronze Age features (53+300)

- 4.1.2 A scatter of prehistoric features was found situated in a relatively small area (c. 53+300). The distribution of features was sparse and those recorded may represent the remains of a plough-damaged site. The overall background of pre-historic flint finds from throughout the valley might suggest the complete truncation of features. It is possible that some features survive beneath colluvial deposits. Although these discoveries have little potential as individual features they have limited potential for establishing the presence of later Bronze Age activity in the Nashenden valley.

Nashenden Valley: Romano-British features (51+900 to 52+000)

- 4.1.3 Two linear features (51+900) containing Roman pottery, and a large Roman pit located 140 m to the south (52+000), suggest some Roman occupation in the area of Nashenden Valley, especially considering the comparatively large amount of pottery and domestic debris recovered. The earthworks may have disturbed the edge of a Romano-British settlement possibly located on the higher ground to the west. No evidence of Roman occupation has been suggested from any of the fieldwalking or evaluation results. The pottery recovered from the linear features was very abraded and there is some doubt as to its date. These features have little potential for further work but have limited potential for establishing the presence of Romano-British Age activity in the Nashenden Valley.

4.2 Significant Discoveries Individual

No discoveries in the 350 or 410 contract areas were categorised as Significant Discoveries Individual.

4.3 Significant Discoveries Supplementary

White Horse Stone (ARC 420 58+300)

- 4.3.1 The Iron Age four post structures, pits and linear features discovered at White Horse Stone will add significantly to the record of the previously excavated Iron Age settlement. Early watching brief results, including the targeted watching brief on the Pilgrim's Way section, were recorded under the site codes ARC WHS 99 and ARC PIL 99 and are described in the White Horse Stone interim report.
- 4.3.2 It is recommended that the finds and records be assessed and analysed alongside those of the relevant detailed mitigation works. The research aims will be as stated in the White Horse Stone, Pilgrim's Way and West of Boarley Farm WSIs and Interim Report (URS 1999).

4.4 Negative evidence

4.4.1 The very intensive nature of the watching brief, in which almost every machine working on deposits with archaeological potential was monitored by an archaeologist, means that an unusual level of confidence can be placed on the negative evidence.

4.4.2 However, a number of factors must be considered when interpreting the watching brief data:

- Sites of some periods and types are more visible than others under watching brief conditions, particular those that are artefact rich.
- In some areas colluvial or alluvial sub-soils have been left undisturbed during construction works. Unrecorded archaeological deposits could potentially be preserved beneath such deposits. In other areas topsoil stripping was not carried out to a sufficient depth to expose archaeological features.
- The confidence of the watching brief supervisor that any archaeology was present varied greatly according to:
 - The working methods and type of earthmoving machinery. This may lead to a bias between the project areas, since the principal plant contractors in each area favour different working methods and equipment. As a general rule, subject to variability in ground conditions, visibility was at its best when stripped with excavators using a toothless ditching bucket and worst when stripping with a toothed bucket or using bulldozers. The initial stripping of haul roads was generally carried out using a toothless bucket with no dumptrucks in use, resulting in very good visibility. These strips often provided the earliest indication of the presence of significant archaeology.
 - Weather. Wet or very dry weather both impede visibility.
 - Ground conditions. The character of the soils is a particularly important factor, with very good visibility on the chalk and poor visibility on the Wealden Greensand, for example. Visibility was generally poor during the translocation of woodland soils.

4.4.3 The watching brief records include detailed information on these factors and an estimate of the supervisors confidence in the results. Assessment of this information has the potential to address methodological issues which may lead to improvements in the targeting and recording of archaeological watching briefs

APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE INDICES

(One per fieldwork event, except WGB areas, which are summarised on a single sheet)

ARCHIVE INDEX:**ALL WBG AREAS IN PROJECT AREA 350/410:****ARC 350 / 50+000 - 51+000 WBG MEDWAY CROSSING****ARC 410 / 51+000 - 57+500 WBG NASHENDEN VALLEY**

ITEM	NUMBER OF ITEMS OR BOXES OR OTHER	NUMBER OF FRAGMENTS /LITRES	CONDITION (No. of items) (W=washed; UW=unwashed; M=marked; P=processed; UP=unprocessed; D=digitised; I=indexed)
Contexts records	52		
A4 plans	11		
A4 sections	12		
Films (monochrome) S=slide; PR=print	*23		
Films (Colour) S=slide; PR=print	*43		
Flint (boxes)	See Misc.	16	W,M
Pottery (boxes)	See Misc.	121	W,M
Fired clay (boxes)	See Misc.	7	W,M
CBM (boxes)	See Misc.	13	W,M
Animal Bone (boxes)	See Misc.	74	W,M
Misc.	1 size 2		
Soil Samples (No.)	1		P
Soil Samples (bags/tubs)	4 tubs	40 Ltrs	P

* Films used throughout the 350, 410, 420 and 430 contracts.

Key to box sizes

Size 1 = Bulk box	391mm x 238mm x 210mm	0.02 m ³
Size 2 = Half box	391mm x 238mm x 100mm	0.01 m ³
Size 3 = Quarter box	386mm x 108mm x 100mm	0.004 m ³
Size 4 = Eighth box	213 mm x 102 mm x 80 mm	0.002 m ³

APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY REPORTS

SUMMARY REPORT

Channel tunnel Rail Link Project Areas 350/410 (Project chainage 50+000 to 58+200) (TQ 7200 6770 to TQ 7540 6000)

Watching brief work in Project Area 350/410 of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link uncovered a sparse distribution of finds, features and deposits, ranging in date from the Bronze Age to the post-medieval periods.

Additional significant features relating to previous excavations on the route of the CTRL were made at White Horse Stone (Aylesford and Pilgrim's Way, Boxley). Summary reports have previously been completed for the main excavation areas, incorporating the significant watching brief results.

Other potentially significant finds include a scatter of Bronze Age features at TQ 7380 6475 and a large Romano-British pit (possibly a quarry) at TQ 7325 6575.

The remaining discoveries include a low density of uncertainly dated or post-medieval features representing agricultural boundaries, pits and other features of little significance.

APPENDIX 3: SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD SHEETS

Site Name: CTRL Watching Brief: Project Area 350/410	
Summary: Channel Tunnel Rail Link Watching Brief, Project Area 350/410: Project chainage 50+000 to 58+200.	
District: Chatham and Aylesford	Parish: Aylesford, Chatham, Rochester
Period(s): 1. Later prehistoric 2. Romano-British 3. Post-medieval	
NGR Easting: TQ 7200 (start) TQ 7540 (end)	NGR Northing: 6770 (start) 6000 (end)
Type of Recording: Evaluation (Delete) Excavation	Watching Brief Field Walking Geophysical Survey Measured Survey
Date of Recording: (From)	(To)
Unit Undertaking Recording: Oxford Archaeological Unit	
Summary of Fieldwork Results: Watching brief work in Project Area 350/410 of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link uncovered a sparse distribution of finds, features and deposits, ranging in date from the Bronze Age to the post-medieval periods. Additional significant features relating to previous excavations on the route of the CTRL were made at White Horse Stone (Aylesford and Pilgrim's Way, Boxley). Summary reports have previously been completed for the main excavation areas, incorporating the significant watching brief results. Other potentially significant finds include a scatter of Bronze Age features at TQ 7380 6475 and a large Romano-British pit (possibly a quarry) at TQ 7325 6575. The remaining discoveries include a low density of uncertainly dated or post-medieval features representing agricultural boundaries, pits and other features of little significance.	
Location of Archive / Finds: OAU	
Bibliography:	
Summary Compiler: Paul Murray/ Stuart Foreman	Date: 17/2/00