

OGWF19



# OARE GRAVEL WORKS, FAVERSHAM, KENT – RESIDENTIAL PHASES 1 AND 2

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SWALE BOROUGH COUNCIL PLANNING REF: SW/14/0257

commissioned by The Anderson Group

February 2019



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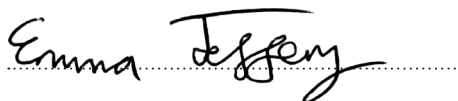
#### PROJECT INFO:

HA Project Code **OGWF19** / NGR **TR 01534 60467** / Parish **Faversham** / Local Authority  
**Faversham** / OASIS Ref. **headland4-340095**

#### PROJECT TEAM:

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## PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook an archaeological trial trenching evaluation of the Residential Phase 1 and 2 areas at Oare Gravel Works, Faversham, Kent, between 22nd and 25th January 2019. The work was commissioned by The Anderson Group, in advance of a scheme of residential development, change of use of the former Gunpowder Works buildings, and associated landscaping and creation of a country park (Swale Borough Council Planning Ref: SW/14/0257). No archaeological remains were identified in the trenching evaluation, with most of the site having been affected by previous quarrying activities.

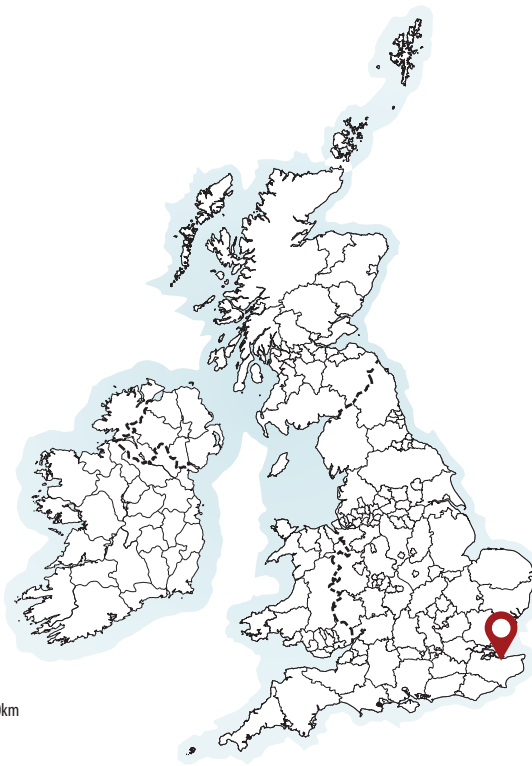
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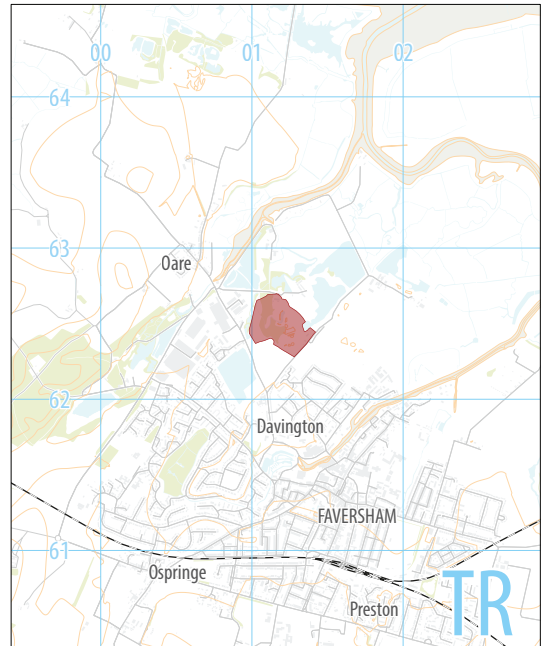
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Oare Gravel Works  
Faversham  
Kent



0 200km  
1:12,500,000 @ A4



0 80m  
1:4,000 @ A4

development boundary
  phase 2 trench location  
 phase 1 trench location

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ILLUS 1 Site location



# OARE GRAVEL WORKS, FAVERSHAM, KENT – RESIDENTIAL PHASES 1 AND 2

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

Headland Archaeology was commissioned by The Anderson Group to undertake a programme of archaeological works in connection with a scheme of residential development, change of use of the former Gunpowder Works buildings, and associated landscaping and creation of a country park (Swale Borough Council Planning Ref: SW/14/0257).

Following a meeting between Headland Archaeology, the Anderson Group, and Kent County Council's Principal Archaeologist (Simon Mason), trial trenching and an assessment of the Palaeolithic and geoarchaeological potential of the site was requested.

Trial trenching was to be undertaken in areas which had not been subject to quarrying and which would be impacted on by development. This comprised the following archaeological work was requested:

- › 10 trenches in the 'Residential Phase 1' area
- › 5 trenches in the 'Residential Phase 2' area
- › 6 trenches in the 'Gunpowder Works' area

The assessment of the Palaeolithic and geoarchaeological potential of the site, by a specialist, will use all the existing borehole information from the site. Geoarchaeological / Palaeolithic potential. This would then be used to make recommendations for how this potential should be mitigated (if this is required, this will be covered in a separate document).

Headland Archaeology prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) on behalf of The Anderson Group; setting out the proposed strategy for the archaeological work (Headland Archaeology 2019). The WSI was submitted to and agreed with the Principal Archaeologist of Kent County Council.

This report details the results of the first phase of this work – the trial trenching evaluation of the Residential Phase 1 and Residential Phase 2 areas.

#### 1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The development area (DA) is located at Oare Mineral Works, Faversham, Kent, centred on NGR TR 01534 60467 (Illus 1). It comprises a large triangular-shaped piece of land, bounded by Ham Road to the east and south, and Oare Road to the south-west. The River Oare runs along the northwestern boundary of the site.

The DA currently comprises 56.6ha. It lies on the slopes overlooking Faversham, with the land gradually rising to the south-west and south. The DA slopes down from its western edge, at c 25m AOD, to its eastern edge (c 15m AOD).

The solid geology of the DA (NERC 2019) consists of a ridge of the Seaford Chalk formation, with outcrops of Thanet Beds at the western end of the DA. Drift deposits of head brickearth cover the bulk of the DA, with outcrops of head gravel in the northwestern part of the DA.

The majority of the site has been subject to mineral extraction in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Smaller areas, towards the central part of the site, did not appear to have been quarried or disturbed.

The areas which have not been subject to quarrying, and will be impacted on by the development, were targeted in the trial trenching evaluation. This report covers the Residential Phase 1 area (2.34ha, southeastern part of the site); and the Residential Phase 2 area (0.62 ha, central part of site).

### 1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

An archaeological desk-based assessment of the DA was undertaken by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology (2013). This section presents a summary of their findings.

The DA lies within the Ham March at the southeastern end of Oare Creek. Much of the DA is below 5m AOD and has been subject to marshland reclamation.

There was some potential for prehistoric archaeological remains. The area around Oare Creek was occupied in the prehistoric period, as shown by residual artefacts.

There was more potential for Iron Age archaeological remains, as the stabilisation of sea levels led to the development of settlement in the Late Iron Age. Iron Age features have been uncovered close to the Oare, including enclosures and field systems on the northeastern bank.

Further development occurred in the Roman period, with the route of Roman Watling Street following the line of the A2 c 1km to the south-west of the DA, and Faversham developing as a Roman town (Durolevum). Five Roman cremation cemeteries have been identified in the surrounding area.

Saxon settlement developed along Watling Street, the creeks at Oare, and the port at Faversham.

The gunpowder industry developed in Faversham in the sixteenth century. Several manufacturing plants were established by the eighteenth century. The Marsh Works, located within the DA, was established in 1789. The factories were closed in 1934, and these buildings remain in the centre of the DA.

Extensive quarrying has taken place over the majority of the DA from the later nineteenth century onwards. A small area, towards the centre of the DA, has not been quarried, and this area was targeted in the trenching evaluation.

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## 2 OBJECTIVES

The methodology followed was outlined in the WSI (Headland Archaeology 2019) and designed to meet the requirements of Kent County Council Principal Archaeologist.

In general, the purpose of the investigation was to identify and assess the particular significance of any element of the historic environment that may be affected by the proposal. This was achieved by determining and understanding the nature, function and character of any remains on the site, in their cultural and environmental setting.

The general aims of the investigation included:

- › establishing the depth and character of archaeologically 'sterile' overburden;
- › identifying, characterising and dating any potential archaeological remains within the site; and
- › defining any constraints encountered during the evaluation and any potential constraints for further archaeological fieldwork (eg areas of disturbance, service locations, etc.).

More specifically, the local and regional research contexts were provided by the (draft) South East Archaeological Research Framework (Kent County Council 2019). These covered issues including:

- › The identification and survey of gunpowder sites and buildings.
- › Iron Age / Roman: Any evidence for activity associated with Oare Creek?

The resulting archive (finds and records) will be organised and deposited in the appropriately registered museum (Dartford Museum) to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit. An online OASIS form will also be completed (headland4-340095).

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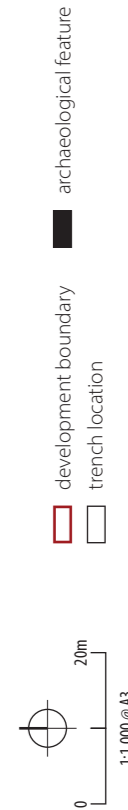
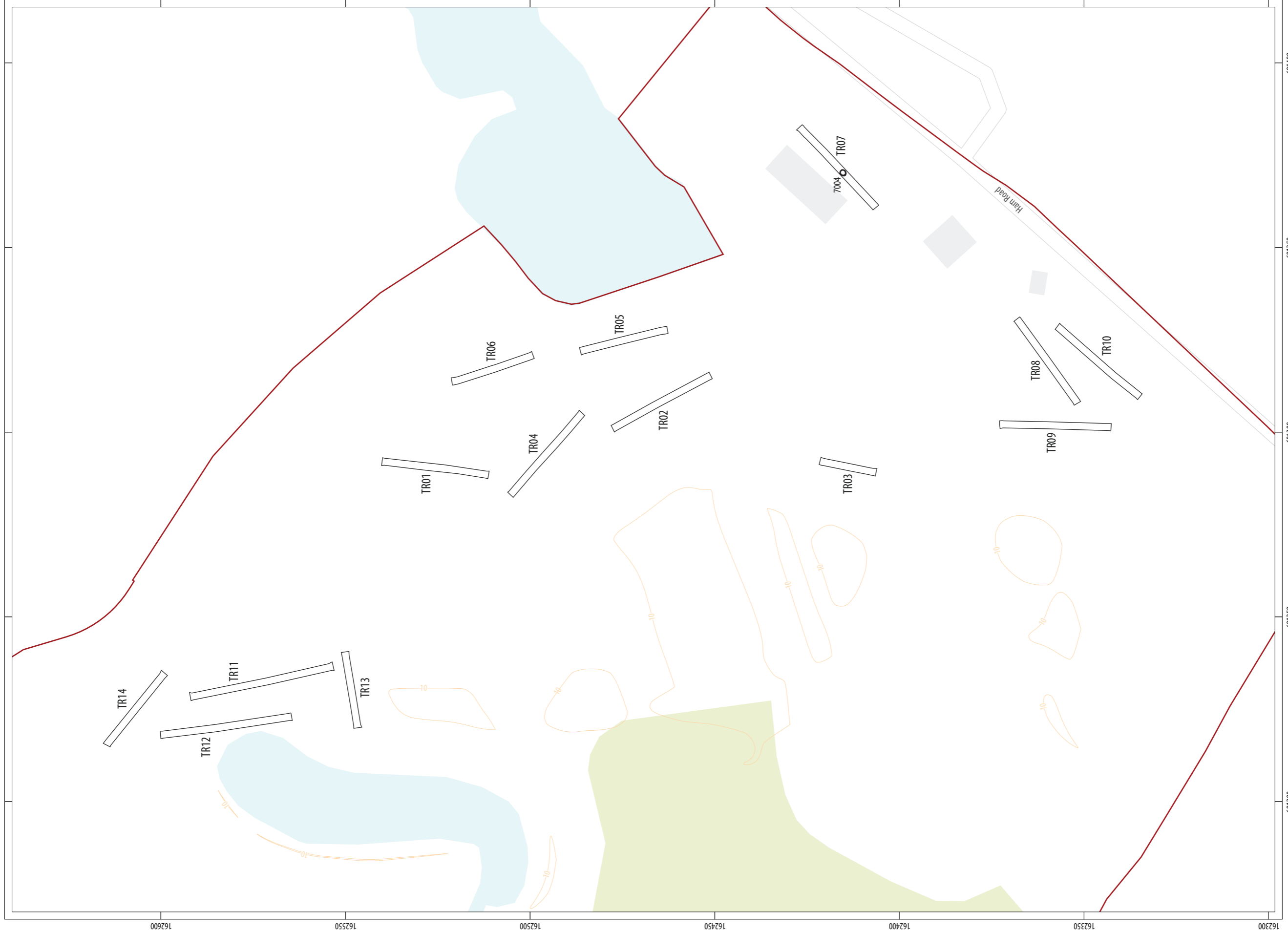
## 3 METHODOLOGY

All work complied with the Kent County Council Manual of Specifications (Part B – Evaluation Requirements), and ClifA's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014).

Trial trenching in the Residential Phase 1 and 2 areas was carried out between the 22nd and 25th January 2019. In total 14 trenches were excavated – 10 trenches in the Residential Phase 1 area and 4 trenches in the Residential Phase 2 area (Illus 2). These trenches were all positioned in the areas which were thought to have not been impacted on by previous quarrying (based on historic maps and borehole data). These were the eastern part of the Residential Phase 1 area and the northeastern part of the Residential Phase 2 area.

Trench length and positioning were determined by space constraints, the layout of the ongoing construction site, and the presence of a thick layer of made ground. It was agreed with Kent County Council's Principal Archaeologist that there was flexibility in the positioning of the trenches due to these constraints. Illus 2 shows the final positioning of the trenches: Trenches 1–4 were repositioned between a stockpile and haul road; Trenches 11–14 were placed between a sand stockpile and a quarantine area; Trenches 8 and 10 were rotated anticlockwise; and Trenches 5, 7 and 9 were moved slightly. Trench 15 could not be excavated due to space constraints.

The trenches varied between 15m and 40m long (details in Appendix 1.1) and were all 2m wide.







**ILLUS 3** Trench 10 after machining. Looking north-east **ILLUS 4** South-east facing section of Trench 10. Looking north-west

A mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket was used to remove the overburden under direct archaeological supervision. No archaeological features were identified. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full.

### 3.1 RECORDING

All recording followed the guidelines laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and was in line with the approved WSI (Headland Archaeology 2019). All trenches and contexts were given a unique number. All recording was undertaken on pro forma recording sheets which conform to archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

A plan of the trenches across the entire site was recorded digitally using a GNSS device.

A full photographic record was taken using digital photography and incorporating black and white print photographs where appropriate. A metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

## 4 RESULTS

Full context descriptions and trench descriptions, including dimensions, depths and orientations, are presented in the Appendices 1.1 and 1.2. Contexts are identified numerically by trench ie Trench 1: (01001), Trench 2: (02001). Cut features are shown as [100] whilst their fills are expressed as (101) for example.

No archaeological remains were identified in any of the trenches. Most of the site was affected by quarrying and associated activities which intruded approximately 1m, into the geological substrate. The only area which had not been affected by this was in the southeastern part of the site, around Trenches 7, 8 and 10.

The natural geology, a red-brown sandy clay, was observed in ten of the trenches (not in Trenches 3, 5, 6 and 14). This was observed at depths of between 0.25m beneath the present ground surface (Trench 8) to 1.1m beneath the present ground surface (Trench 12).

Most of the area had been truncated by modern activities associated with quarrying, which had removed the soil layers and the upper levels of the natural geological substrate. In the Residential Phase 2 area (Trenches 11–14), this was to a consistent level of c 1m



**ILLUS 5** Trench 4 after machining. Looking north-west **ILLUS 6** North-east facing section of Trench 4. Looking south-west



(suggesting a single truncation event), whereas it was more variable in the Residential Phase 1 area (between 0.63 and 1.04m+).

The southeastern part of the site, around Trenches 7, 8 and 10, had not been truncated (Illus 3 and 4). Here, the natural geology was observed between 0.25 and 0.38m beneath the present ground surface.

Layers of made ground were observed across the site, in all trenches except Trench 8 and 10 (Illus 5 and 6). This was between 0.65 and 1.02m+ deep and comprised layers of sandy-gravel and sandy-clay, with frequent bricks and other demolition waste. Layers of tarmac and concrete were present in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 (at between 0.43 and 0.65m beneath ground surface). There were also localised deposits of brick rubble (at 0.3m beneath the ground surface in Trench 4, and at 0.95m beneath the ground surface in Trench 5). The made ground deposits in trenches 11–14 were a more consistent and homogeneous yellow-brown sand, suggesting a single truncation event.

Layers of ‘redeposited natural’ (a dark grey-brown sandy-clay with occasional coal inclusions) were also identified in Trenches 2, 3, 5 and 6. These were likely redeposited during the quarrying activities.

Surviving topsoil, a grey-brown sandy-clay with gravel inclusions, and subsoil, a brown clayey-sand with frequent gravel, was identified in Trenches 7, 8 and 10. The topsoil was between 0.12 and 0.3m thick and the subsoil was between 0.13 and 0.33m thick. In all other trenches, the topsoil had been removed by the recent quarrying activities, and either sand, gravel, or demolition waste formed the present ground surface.

One modern circular brick structure [07004] was observed cutting into the natural geology in Trench 7. This measured 1.74m in diameter and comprised a double row of bricks forming a circular structure, filled with modern debris. An asbestos pipe ran into this structure, and so it is presumed it was a cess-pit for the nearby Gatehouse building to the west.

No archaeological remains were identified in any of the trenches.

## 5 CONCLUSION

No archaeological remains were identified across the site. The proposed residential development will therefore not have any impact on archaeological remains in this area.

Historic mapping shows that this area has been quarried intensively, with the southern part of the DA being quarried from the 1960s. The historic maps suggest that the quarrying did not extend into the areas trenched, however, the results from the trial trenching demonstrate that this area has still been disturbed by activities associated with the quarrying.

These modern activities resulted in the truncation of the pre-existing land-surface (to depths of around 0.6–1m+) and subsequent infilling with layers of made ground. This has removed the soil layers and upper levels of the natural geological substrate, thereby removing any archaeological remains which may have once existed.

This is with the exception of the area around Trenches 7, 8 and 10 in the southeastern part of the site, where the original topsoil, subsoil, and natural geology survived. Nonetheless, no archaeological remains were identified in these trenches.

## 6 REFERENCES

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014 *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Reading) [http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GFieldevaluation\\_1.pdf](http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GFieldevaluation_1.pdf) accessed 1 February 2019

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Historic England 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/heag024-morphe-managers-guide/> accessed 1 February 2019

Kent County Council *Manual of Specifications (Part B – Evaluation Requirements)*

Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) 2019 *British Geological Survey* <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/> accessed 1 February 2019

Kent County Council 2019 *South East Research Framework (SERF)* <https://www.kent.gov.uk/leisure-and-community/history-and-heritage/south-east-research-framework> accessed 1 February 2019

Trust for Thanet Archaeology 2013 *Proposed Residential and Leisure Development, Brett Aggregates Quarry, Oare Lakes, Faversham, Kent: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* [unpublished client document]

## 7 APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

#### Appendix 1.1 Trench and Context Summary

Min. D GD/L = Minimum depth to geological deposit/level of archaeological significance

Max. D GD/L = Maximum depth to geological deposit/level of archaeological significance

DBGL = Depth below ground level

TR01			
L (m)	29.5	W (m)	2
Min. D GD/L (m)	0.75	Max. D GD/L (m)	0.88
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DBGL (M)	
(01001)	Brown-grey sandy-gravel.	0–0.25	
(01002)	Made Ground. Grey sand, bricks, and gravel (demolition layer).	0.25–0.65	
(01003)	Made Ground. Dark grey / black tarmac.	0.65–0.75	
(01004)	Natural geology. Mid-orange-brown sandy-clay.	0.75+	

TR02			
L (m)	30	W (m)	2
Min. D GD/L (m)	0.95	Max. D GD/L (m)	1.07
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DBGL (M)	
(02001)	Yellow-brown sandy-gravel.	0–0.27	
(02002)	Made Ground. Dark grey-brown sandy-gravel.	0.27–0.47	
(02003)	Concrete.	0.47–0.58	
(02004)	Redeposited natural. Dark grey-brown sandy-clay.	0.58–0.95	
(02005)	Natural geology. Red-brown sandy-clay.	0.95+	

TR03			
L (m)	15	W (m)	2
Min. D GD/L (m)	1.04+ (did not reach natural)	Max. D GD/L (m)	–
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DBGL (M)	
(03001)	Grey-brown gravelly-sand.	0–0.43	
(03002)	Tarmac.	0.43–0.54	
(03003)	Concrete.	0.54–0.66	
(03004)	Made ground. Grey-brown gravelly-sand.	0.66–0.88	
(03005)	Redeposited natural. Dark grey-brown sandy-clay.	0.95+	

TR04			
L (m)	29.5	W (m)	2
Min. D GD/L (m)	0.65	Max. D GD/L (m)	0.86
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DBGL (M)	
(04001)	Grey-brown sandy-gravel with tarmac.	0–0.14	
(04002)	Made Ground. Light yellow sandy-gravel.	0.14–0.3	
(04003)	Red brick demolition material.	0.3–0.45	
(04004)	Made Ground. Dark grey-black sandy-clay.	0.45–0.65	
(04005)	Natural geology. Grey-brown sandy-clay.	0.65+	

TR05			
L (m)	24.5	W (m)	2
Min. D GD/L (m)	1.02+ (did not reach natural)	Max. D GD/L (m)	–
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DBGL (M)	
(05001)	Topsoil. Grey-brown sandy-clay.	0–0.2	
(05002)	Made Ground. Brown sandy-clay with occasional gravel.	0.2–0.43	
(05003)	Made ground. Brown yellow sandy-clay with frequent gravel.	0.43–0.53	
(05004)	Made Ground. Green yellow sandy-clay with frequent gravel.	0.53–0.6	
(05005)	Made Ground. Grey sandy-clay with frequent gravel.	0.6–0.77	
(05006)	Made Ground. Brown sandy-clay with frequent gravel.	0.77–0.83	
(05007)	Redeposited natural. Dark grey clay with occasional coal.	0.82–0.95	
(05008)	Rubble dump. Yellow red sandy-clay with frequent stones.	0.95–1.02+	

TR06			
L (m)	23	W (m)	2
Min. D GD/L (m)	0.93	Max. D GD/L (m)	1.02
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DBGL (M)	
(06001)	Brown-grey sandy-clay.	0–0.31	
(06002)	Made ground. Yellow-brown clayey-sand with occasional stones.	0.31–0.45	
(06003)	Made ground. Yellow-brown clayey-sand with occasional stones.	0.45–0.62	
(06004)	Made ground. Dark grey clayey-sand with frequent gravel inclusions.	0.62–0.75	
(06005)	Redeposited natural. Grey-brown clayey-sand.	0.75–0.93	
(06006)	Redeposited natural. Dark grey clay with occasional coal.	0.93+	

TR07			
L (m)	30	W (m)	2



<b>Min. D GD/L (m)</b>		0.45	<b>Max. D GD/L (m)</b>		0.6
<b>CONTEXT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>				<b>DBGL (M)</b>
(07001)	Topsoil. Grey-brown clayey-sand with gravel inclusions.				0–0.12
(07002)	Subsoil. Red-brown clayey-sand with bricks and other demolition waste.				0.12–0.45
(07003)	Natural geology. Red-brown sandy-clay.				0.45+
[07004]	Circular brick structure. Asbestos pipe runs into it. Modern cess-pit? Cut into the natural geology.				0.58–0.95

<b>TR08</b>					
<b>L (m)</b>		28.5	<b>W (m)</b>		2
<b>Min. D GD/L (m)</b>		0.25	<b>Max. D GD/L (m)</b>		0.35
<b>CONTEXT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>				<b>DBGL (M)</b>
(08001)	Topsoil. Dark grey sand and gravel.				0–0.12
(08002)	Subsoil. Grey-brown sandy-gravel.				0.12–0.25
(08003)	Natural. Red-brown sandy-clay.				0.25+

<b>TR09</b>					
<b>L (m)</b>		30.2	<b>W (m)</b>		2
<b>Min. D GD/L (m)</b>		0.65	<b>Max. D GD/L (m)</b>		0.8
<b>CONTEXT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>				<b>DBGL (M)</b>
(09001)	Grey-brown sandy-gravel.				0–0.09
(09002)	Made Ground. Yellow sandy-gravel.				0.09–0.36
(09003)	Made Ground. Dark grey-brown sandy-gravel.				0.36–0.63
(09004)	Natural geology. Dark grey-brown sandy-clay (northern end). Red-brown sandy-clay (southern end).				0.63+

<b>TR10</b>					
<b>L (m)</b>		29	<b>W (m)</b>		2
<b>Min. D GD/L (m)</b>		0.38	<b>Max. D GD/L (m)</b>		0.55
<b>CONTEXT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>				<b>DBGL (M)</b>
(10001)	Topsoil. Dark brown clayey-sand with frequent gravel inclusions.				0–0.2
(10002)	Subsoil. Yellow-brown sandy-clay with frequent gravel inclusions.				0.2–0.38
(10003)	Natural geology. Brown sandy-clay.				0.38+

<b>TR11</b>					
<b>L (m)</b>		39.7	<b>W (m)</b>		2
<b>Min. D GD/L (m)</b>		1	<b>Max. D GD/L (m)</b>		1.1
<b>CONTEXT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>				<b>DBGL (M)</b>
(11001)	Red yellow gravelly-sand.				0–0.4
(11002)	Made ground. Grey yellow-orange sand.				0.4–1
(11003)	Natural geology. Grey orange clayey sand.				1+

<b>TR12</b>					
<b>L (m)</b>		35	<b>W (m)</b>		2
<b>Min. D GD/L (m)</b>		1.1	<b>Max. D GD/L (m)</b>		1.1
<b>CONTEXT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>				<b>DBGL (M)</b>
(12001)	Orange brown sand.				0–1.1
(12002)	Natural geology. Dark grey sandy-clay.				1.1+

<b>TR13</b>					
<b>L (m)</b>		20.6	<b>W (m)</b>		2
<b>Min. D GD/L (m)</b>		1+	<b>Max. D GD/L (m)</b>		1.05
<b>CONTEXT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>				<b>DBGL (M)</b>
(13001)	Light grey-brown sand.				0–0.15
(13002)	Made ground. Yellow-brown sand.				0.15–1
(13003)	Natural geology. Grey yellow clayey-sand.				1+

<b>TR14</b>					
<b>L (m)</b>		25	<b>W (m)</b>		2
<b>Min. D GD/L (m)</b>		1.07+ (did not reach natural)		<b>Max. D GD/L (m)</b>	
<b>CONTEXT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>				<b>DBGL (M)</b>
(14001)	Brown yellow sand.				0–0.51
(14002)	Made ground. Grey-brown sandy-gravel.				0.51–1.01
(14003)	Made ground. Red-brown sand with moderate gravel inclusions.				1.01+

### Appendix 1.2 Photographic register

PHOTO	DIGITAL	B/W	DIRECTION FACING	DESCRIPTION
001	–	36	–	Film Roll ID shot
002	001	35	SW	Trench 10
003	002	34	NE	Trench 10
004	003	–	NW	South-east facing section of Trench 10
005	004	33	N	Trench 9
006	005	32	S	Trench 9
007	006	–	E	West facing section of Trench 9
008	007	–	E	West facing section of Trench 9
009	008	31	SW	Trench 8
010	009	30	NE	Trench 8
011	010	–	NW	South-east facing section of Trench 8
012	011	–	S	Fencing around Trench 9
013	012	–	NE	Fencing around Trench 10

PHOTO	DIGITAL	B/W	DIRECTION FACING	DESCRIPTION
014	013	-	NE	Fencing around Trench 8
015	014	-	NE	Fencing around Trench 7
016	015	-	S	Trench 9
017	016	-	E	West facing section of Trench 9
018	017	-	N	Trench 9
019	018	-	NE	Trench 10
020	019	-	SW	Trench 10
021	020	-	NW	South-east facing section of Trench 10
022	021	-	SW	Trench 8
023	022	-	-	VOID
024	023	-	NE	Trench 8
025	024	-	NW	South-east facing section of Trench 8
026	025	29	S	Trench 7
027	026	28	N	Trench 7
028	027	-	W	East facing section of Trench 7
029	028	27	S	Circular brick structure in Trench 7 [07004]
030	029	-	E	Circular brick structure in Trench 7 [07004]
031	030	26	S	Trench 5 (not fully excavated)
032	031	25	N	Trench 5 (not fully excavated)
033	032	24	W	East facing section of Trench 5 (not fully excavated)
034	033	23	E	West facing section of Trench 5 (not fully excavated)
035	034	-	S	Trench 5 sondage
036	035	-	N	Trench 4
037	036	22	N	Trench 4
038	037	21	S	Trench 4
039	038	-	W	East facing section of Trench 4
040	039	20	NE	Trench 1
041	040	19	SW	Trench 1
042	041	-	NW	South-east facing section of Trench 1
043		18	S	Trench 4
044	042	17	S	Trench 2
045	043	16	N	Trench 2
046	044	-	W	East facing section of Trench 2
047	045	15	S	Trench 3
048	046	14	N	Trench 3
049	047	-	E	West facing section of Trench 3

PHOTO	DIGITAL	B/W	DIRECTION FACING	DESCRIPTION
050	048	13	S	Trench 5
051	049	12	N	Trench 5
052	050	-	W	East facing section of Trench 5
053	051	11	S	Trench 6
054	052	10	N	Trench 6
055	053	-	E	West facing section of Trench 6
056	054	9	N	Trench 11
057	055	8	S	Trench 11
058	056	-	E	West facing section of Trench 11
059	057	7	S	Trench 12
060	058	6	N	Trench 12
061	059	-	E	West facing section of Trench 12
062	060	5	W	Trench 13
063	061	4	E	Trench 13
064	062	-	N	South facing section of Trench 13
065	063	-	-	VOID
066	064	-	S	North facing section of Trench 14
067	065	3	E	Trench 14
068	066	2	W	Trench 14
069	067	-	N	Fencing around Trench 6
070	068	-	S	Fencing around Trench 6
071	069	-	N	Fencing around Trench 5
072	070	-	S	Fencing around Trench 5
073	071	-	SW	Fencing
074	072	-	S	Fencing
075	073	-	N	Fencing
076	-	1	NE	Circular brick structure in Trench 7 [07004]
077	074	-	NE	Trench 7 backfilled
078	075	-	S	Trench 9 backfilled
079	076	-	N	Trench 8 backfilled
080	077	-	S	Trench 10 backfilled
081	078	-	SW	Trench 13 backfilled
082	079	-	S	Fencing
083	080	-	N	Fencing
084	081	-	N	Trench 5 backfilled
085	082	-	N	Trench 6 backfilled





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