Abbey Wood South Thamesmead Phase 1a

Archaeological Watching Brief

Planning Ref: 16/01251/FULM
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Document Information

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Durkan Ltd, on behalf of Peabody Trust, to conduct an archaeological watching brief during excavation of a sub-basement within the Abbey Wood and South Thamesmead Phase 1a development. The watching brief forms part of a programme of archaeological mitigation required as a planning condition for the redevelopment of the Abbey Wood and South Thamesmead area (ref 16/01251/FULM) The works monitored covered approximately 300 m² at the surface, centred on National Grid Reference 547475 179677.

The watching brief monitored the excavation of a sub-basement to a formation height of generally *c*. -1.30 m aOD, a depth of approximately 1.9 m below modern ground surface (though limited localised excavation did achieve a total depth of 2.1 m below ground surface). The only deposits recorded were modern made ground varying between 0.65 – 2.10 m thick, overlying the upper mantle of *in situ* superficial Alluvium associated with the course of the River Thames. No archaeological features were noted during the watching brief. The watching brief was undertaken over five days, between 17th - 21st June 2019.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Durkan Ltd, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief, in particular Russell Murphy (Contracts Manager), Gary Cutting (Site Manager) and Pious Henry Camillus (Senior Project Manager). Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Mark Stevenson, Archaeological Advisor to the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, who monitored the project for Bexley Borough Council, and to all staff of Durkan Ltd for their cooperation and assistance whilst on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Rachel Williams. This report was written by Rachel Williams and edited by Andy Crockett. The project was managed by Andy Crockett on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

Abbey Wood South Thamesmead: Phase 1a

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Durkan Ltd, on behalf of Peabody Trust, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of a sub-basement area in relation to a new mixed-use development site. The monitored works covered an area of approximately 300 m², centred on NGR 547475 179677, and located at Abbey Wood and South Thamesmead, Harrow Manorway, London Borough of Bexley, SE28 8BB (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning permission granted by Bexley Borough Council (16/01251/FULM), as part of a wider programme of archaeological works which had included a Heritage Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2016a), geoarchaeological desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2016b), geoarchaeological borehole survey (Wessex Archaeology 2017), and palaeoenvironmental assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2018a).

1.1.3 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed Wessex Archaeology 2018b). Mark Stevenson, the Archaeology Advisor to the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken over a period of five days between 17th – 21st June 2019.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The overall site covers an area of 3.78 ha of land, situated at the junction of Harrow Manorway (A2041) and Yarnton Way, and is bound by Harrow Manorway to the west, residential development to the northeast, Willow Park School to the east and Yarnton Way to the south. The site was previously occupied by a 1970s multi-storey residential development.

1.3.2 The watching brief was located within the south-eastern part of the site and covered an area of approximately 300 m² (**Fig 1**), with existing ground levels at approximately 0.60 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand And Peat, a superficial deposit formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. (British Geological Survey online viewer).

1.3.4 The Site occupies low-lying former marshland at a level of approximately 0.5-1.0 m aOD, sloping down towards the River Thames to the north, and sealing a complex sequence of Holocene alluvial and peat deposits resting on Pleistocene sands and gravels (Wessex Archaeology 2018a).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior heritage statement (Wessex Archaeology 2016a), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area of the development. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the development

Desk based assessments (2016)

2.2.1 A heritage statement (Wessex Archaeology 2016a) was prepared in relation to the proposed development. This identified some potential for prehistoric remains, in particular deeply stratified preserved peat deposits representing former ground surfaces. The site was identified as having been within former marshland which began to be reclaimed from the medieval period onwards. As such some potential for land management features relating to this work such as drainage ditches was also highlighted.

2.2.2 Geoarchaeological desk-based assessment of the site identified the major stratigraphic units within the site to be; made ground, upper alluvium, peat, lower alluvium, river terrace deposits and Thanet Sand Formation (Wessex Archaeology 2016b). Existing borehole and test pit data was used to create a deposit model for the site, which indicated a possible former channel aligned approximately east-west across the southern part of the site. The work also located six areas for purposive geoarchaeological borehole survey, in order to infill data gaps, and obtain samples to allow laboratory work in order to establish their date and palaeoenvironmental significance.

Geological borehole survey and assessment (2017 and 2018)

2.2.3 A geoarchaeological borehole survey comprising six purposive boreholes was undertaken in order to refine the existing deposit model (Wessex Archaeology 2017). The updated deposit model shows alluvium and peat to be present across the whole of the site, with the thickest deposits occurring in the south-west and locally in the north-west within the topographic ‘lows’ of the underlying river terrace deposits (**Figure 2**). These ‘lows’ are likely be of Pleistocene origin (a relic of a high energy braided channel system carrying glacial meltwater) but may have a Holocene channel component.

2.2.4 Palaeoenvironmental assessment of sediments was carried on two of these boreholes (Wessex Archaeology 2018). The sequence of peat and alluvium was found to be consistent with deposits identified throughout the Lower Thames Valley. These deposits formed largely under the influence of progressive post-glacial sea-level rise, with alluvium representing mudflats and saltmarsh, and peat representing semi-terrestrial plant communities.

2.2.5 Pollen evidence suggests that mixed deciduous woodland dominates on the dry ground during the late Mesolithic and Neolithic, while the wetland is covered by alder-birch and alder carr-woodland fringed by tall herb swamp. During estuarine phases carr-woodland and swamp would have been replaced by mudflats and saltmarsh. The vegetation on the

dry ground is relatively stable until the Bronze Age when there is evidence for clearance of woodland, accompanied by indicators of arable and pastoral activity.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (900,000 BC – AD 43)

2.3.1 A number of prehistoric peat deposits have been recorded within the Study Area. Due to the position of the Study Area so close to the Thames, waterlogged conditions have preserved these deposits, and from this dating evidence, palaeoenvironmental remains and artefacts can be gained.

2.3.2 Isolated prehistoric finds recorded within the 1km Study Area, comprising a macehead, quern stone and pick indicate potential Mesolithic and Bronze Age activity in the area (GLHER MLO11546, MLO26864, MLO8478).

Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43) and Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

2.3.3 No remains of Iron Age or Romano-British remains were recorded within the Study Area.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1085) and medieval (AD 1085 – 1500)

2.3.4 No archaeological remains of Anglo-Saxon date have been recorded within the Study Area. The closest recorded settlements to the site at the time of the 1086 Domesday Survey are at Plumstead and Lessness.

2.3.5 To the south-east of the site was located Lesnes Abbey (NHLE 1002025, 1359415), which was founded in 1178 and closed in 1525. The abbey buildings were then pulled down except for the abbots lodging which was turned into a mansion and then subsequently demolished in 1844.

2.3.6 Lesnes Abbey Wood is a swathe of woodland located to the south of the Abbey ruins, which is an area of 'ancient and semi-natural woodland'. Excavation in 1909 within Abbey Woods records a river wharf thought to have been used to transport building materials for the construction of the Abbey (GLHER MLO20519).

2.3.7 A watching brief was undertaken to the south-west of the site during which a ditch was identified filled with peat, sand and clay deposits. This was identified as being a possible roadside drainage ditch possibly associated with the medieval or post-medieval Harrowmanor Way which lies immediately west of the site, however no finds were recovered that could securely date the feature (GLHER ELO9335). This road was part of the reclamation of the Plumstead marsh providing access across the marshland.

Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1800)

2.3.8 The Royal Arsenal was established at Woolwich during the Tudor period as a place for manufacturing and testing of arms. Two ammunition magazines associated with the Royal Arsenal exist towards the north of the Study Area which date to the late post-medieval period or 19th century (GLHER MLO66226, MLO66227).

2.3.9 During this period it is likely that the site lay within undeveloped marshland.

19th century (AD 1800 – 1900) and modern (AD 1900- present day)

2.3.10 The 1870 Ordnance Survey map shows the sites to lie within the Plumstead/Eirth Marshes, with Harrowmanor Way marked and labelled immediately to the west of the site. The marshes are bisected by Harrowmanor Way which runs north –south and connects to Cross Manor Way which is aligned east-west. The marshland is divided by drainage channels and

in this area grassland is depicted at the edges of the channel. The site remained undeveloped until the 1970s.

2.3.11 An archaeological evaluation at the western edge of the Study Area identified a 19th century boundary ditch thought to relate to an agricultural or pasture use of this area at that time. Peat deposits were also identified however no date for these deposits is given (GLHER ELO6475/ ELO8480).

2.3.12 Thamesmead was one of the 'new towns' created in the 1970s, the plans covered an area of 1,300 acres. The masterplan for Thamesmead was developed in 1967 and included public parks and facilities as well as housing and facilities for an estimated 60,000 people, with its own amenities, industry and centre. A network of water bodies, canals and lakes to help drain the marshes and make them suitable for development were included within these proposals. Southmere Lake to the north was part of the redevelopment plans and Lesnes Abbey and Park were also turned into a public park by the London County Council in the 1930s.

2.3.13 A WWII heavy anti-aircraft battery is known from documentary sources to have existed to the north-east of the site. It is first recorded here in 1940 and is not mentioned in any sources after 1946 (GLHER MLO68278).

Undated

2.3.14 A number of peat deposits and alluvial clays have been identified across the Study Area that are undated. At Boxgrove Primary School, alluvial clays were recorded interspersed with a minimal peat deposits (GLHER MLO105452/ ELO11115). Wood preserved within peat deposits was recorded at Eynsham Drive, as well as a tentative interpretation of an oval shaped pebble as a sling stone (GLHER MLO67658). A geoarchaeological deposit model was created for the Crossrail Plumstead Portal site, this identified that this area is likely to be covered by a large palaeochannel and that tidal creeks may cut through the peat wetlands to the east and west of the area that was studied (GLHER ELO12426).

2.3.15 South-east London is known to have been an area where extensive chalk mining took place particularly in Chiselhurst, Eltham, Plumstead, Abbey Wood, Kidbrooke and Woolwich. The mines were dug to obtain chalk for building and agricultural purposes. A series of caves/deneholes are recorded on the GLHER in Lesnes Abbey Woods (MLO26430, MLO18901, MLO25294, MLO459, MLO6814). It is possible that chalk was mined locally to construct Lesnes Abbey.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018b) and as defined in the CIfA's *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014a), were:

- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the

watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and

- To guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018b), were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- To record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018b) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in CIfA guidance (CIfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The watching brief monitored the excavation of a square sub-basement, 17 m x 17 m across the top and approximately 2 m deep, with battered sides to a base approximately 12 m x 12 m in area.

4.2.2 The monitoring archaeologist supervised all mechanical excavations within the specified area. Where necessary, the surface of uncovered deposits were cleaned by hand. Spoil derived from machine stripping and hand-cleaning was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

Recording

4.2.3 All exposed deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.

4.2.4 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.2.5 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.2.6 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were developed, in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018b). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.3 Monitoring

4.3.1 The Archaeological Advisor for GLAAS, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the watching brief. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the Archaeological Advisor for GLAAS.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1.1 A single square trench 17 m square across the top, 12 m square across the base was excavated. The only deposits noted were modern made ground and upper alluvium. Rows of concrete piles were noted, forming a square within the trench (**Plate 1** – part of the foundation for previous structures at the site). These were cut to the required height and left *in situ*. No evidence for any features or deposits of archaeological significance were noted.

5.1.2 The overburden comprised crushed concrete and/ or ceramic building material, generally 0.65 m thick and with a sharp clearly defined contact with the natural deposits below. Towards the southern portion of the area monitored the modern made ground intruded up to 2.1 m deep.

5.1.3 *In situ* geology comprised a blue grey silty clay with lenses of embedded light green/grey sand deposits and inclusions of sparse sub-rounded medium gravels < 0.02 diameter (**Plate 2**). The upper 1.0 – 1.5 m of alluvium contained concrete and CBM inclusions; it was unclear whether this was a made ground, or the upper mantle of *in situ* alluvium heavily disturbed as a result of previous phases of development at the site. The highest elevation the natural was recorded at was -0.10 m OD, with generally clean inclusion-free alluvial deposits recorded at -1.30 m OD and below.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1.1 Only artefacts of obviously modern date (1800 – present) were observed during the watching brief. Accordingly, although noted on the relevant records, no artefacts were retained.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1.1 No deposits worthy of sampling were encountered. Accordingly, none were taken.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1.1 No archaeological remains were uncovered during the watching brief. The excavation of the sub-basement was not deep enough to reveal deposits with palaeoarchaeological potential.

8.1.2 Clean Upper Alluvium was recorded at a depth of -1.30 m OD, this corresponds well with the predicted heights for the Upper Alluvium based on the geoarchaeological desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2016b) and subsequent geoarchaeological borehole survey (Wessex Archaeology 2017).

8.1.3 Borehole WAB_02, located 48 m north of the area monitored, contained three distinctive bands of estuarine alluvium, these distinctions were not visible within the area monitored. The area monitored lies on the edge of a potential east − west aligned sub-linear depression, which may be a former channel (Wessex Archaeology 2017).

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Museum of London has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the site code **ASW19**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Museum of London, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site code ASW19**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics.

9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

9.4 Security copy

9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS online record (http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations* 2003. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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Wessex Archaeology 2017 *Abbey Wood and South Thamesmead, Harrowmanor Way, London Borough of Bexley: Geoarchaeological Borehole Survey.* Unpublished client report, ref. 109542

Wessex Archaeology 2018a *Abbey Wood and South Thamesmead, Harrowmanor Way, London Borough of Bexley: Palaeoenvironmental Assessment.* Unpublished client report, ref. 109543.01

Wessex Archaeology 2018b *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Unpublished report ref. 109544.01

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Stratigraphic Summary

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of the trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench 1	***12 m x 12 m***		**NGR 547475 179677**	***0.65 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
101	Made Ground		Concrete and CBM crush forming a road surface, moderately compacted, generally lying on a geotextile membrane so a sharp distinct horizon with 102. Towards the southern area of the trench the made ground was much deeper, up to 2.1 m thick.	0.00 – 2.10
102	Natural		Blue grey silty clay with lenses of embedded light green grey sand. Sparse sub-rounded medium gravels 0.02 m diameter which were poorly sorted were noted throughout. The upper 1.0 – 1.5 m had CBM and concrete inclusions pushed in.	0.65 – 2.20 +

Appendix 2 OASIS form

10.3 OASIS ID: wessexar1-360160

Project details

Project name	Abbey Wood and South Thamesmead: Phase 1a
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Durkan Ltd, to conduct and archaeological watching brief on a sub-basement within the Abbey Wood and South Thamesmead Phase 1a development. The watching brief forms part of a programme of archaeological mitigation required as a planning condition for the redevelopment of the Abbey Wood and South Thamesmead area (ref 16/01251/FULM) The works monitored covered 0.02 hectares centred on National Grid Reference 547475 179677. The watching brief monitored the excavation of a sub-basement to a depth of -1.30 m OD. The only deposits recorded were modern made ground varying between 0.65 - 2.10 m thick and Upper Alluvium deposit. No archaeological features were noted during the watching brief. The watching brief was undertaken over 5 days, between 17th - 21st June 2019.
Project dates	Start: 17-06-2019 End: 21-06-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	109544 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ASW19 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	16/01251/FULM - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	''Watching Brief''
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BEXLEY BEXLEY Abbey Wood and South Thamesmead
Postcode	SE28 8BB
Study area	0.02 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 47475 79677 51.496263035374 0.124751180451 51 29 46 N 000 07 29 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: -1.3m Max: -0.05m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology

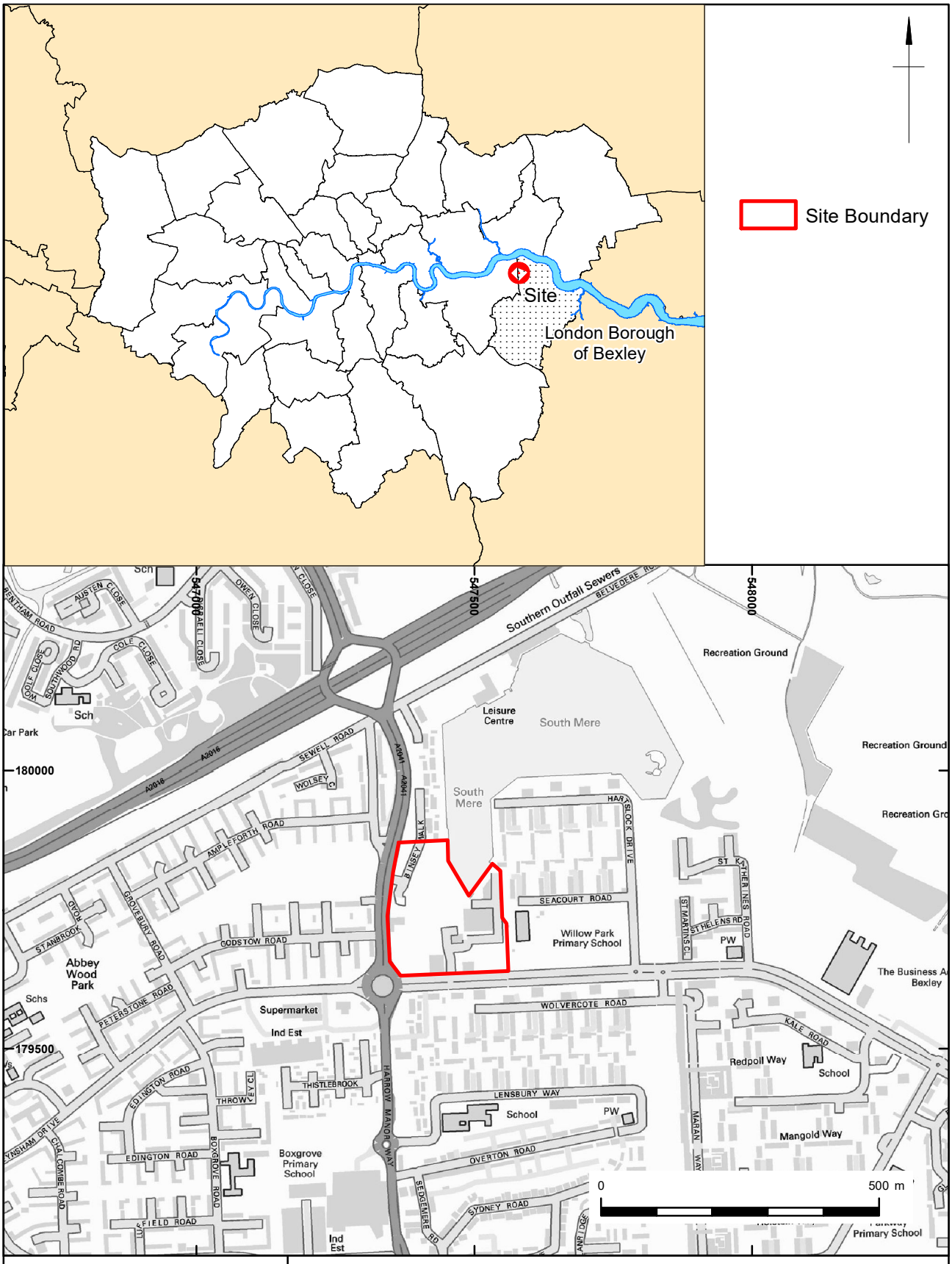
10.3 OASIS ID: wessexar1-360160

Project brief originator	Peabody
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Andy Crockett
Project supervisor	Rachel Williams
Type of sponsor/funding body	Construction company
Name of sponsor/funding body	Durkan Ltd

Project archives

Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London
Digital Archive ID	ASW19
Digital Media available	''Images raster / digital photography'','Survey''
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
Paper Archive ID	ASW19
Paper Media available	''Context sheet'','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes'','Report'','Unpublished Text''

Entered by	Rachel Williams (r.williams@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	18 July 2019



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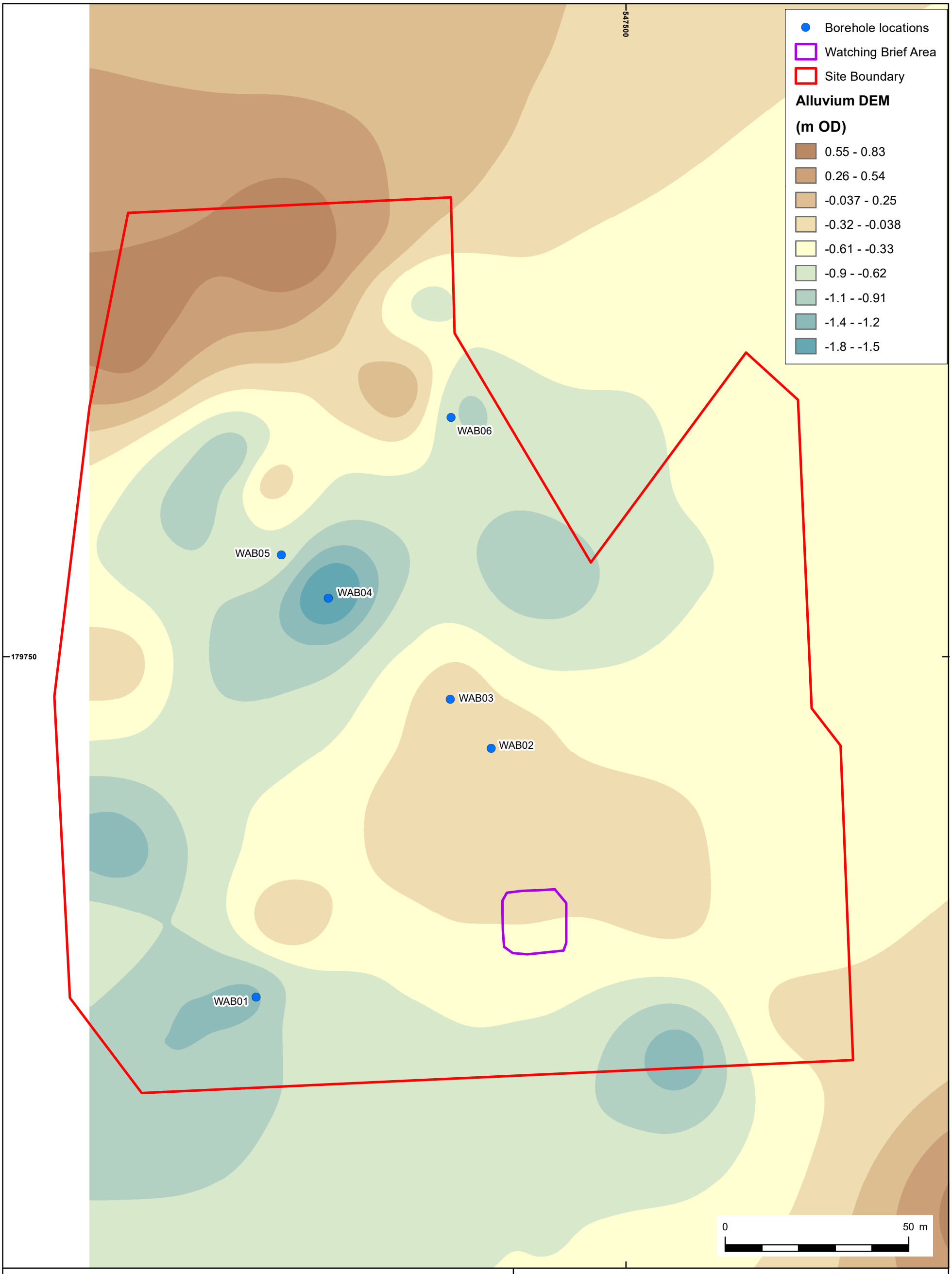
Location of the site

Figure 1



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OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

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Alluvium deposit model plan and watching brief area

Figure 2

Plate 1: Overview of Area 1, taken from the south.

Plate 2: Representative section from Area 1, viewed from the north. Scale is 1 m.

Date:	19/07/2019	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	KMN
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