



# Berengrave Nursery Rainham, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS) ('the client'), to carry out an archaeological evaluation through a program of trial trenching of a 2.40ha parcel of land located at Berengrave Nursery, Rainham, Kent ME8 7NJ (**Figure 1**). The evaluation area is centred on NGR 581509 166665.

The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of 18 trial trenches and 5 hand excavated Test Pits across the site. Due to onsite conditions several of these had to be reduced in length or adjusted from their proposed positions. One of which (Trench 17) was aborted.

The evaluation results have identified low level activity concentrated to the south which remain undated. Two archaeological features revealed in Trench 18 are of limited archaeological significance likely acting as a hedgerow and a former field drain.

The evaluation results have identified a low level of past activity.

The colluvial deposit observed in Trenches 13.2, 7, 9 & 11 was tested for the presence of a flint scatter by hand excavated test pits though this material to the chalk bedrock below. Although several flint pieces were recovered from the Test Pits these are believed to derive from the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age periods but are technically undated. The quantity of struck flint found in the 1996 investigations further to the east would suggest that this was a small distinct area of activity that does not extend into this evaluation.

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Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS) for commissioning the archaeological evaluation. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Ben Found, Senior Archaeological Officer for Kent County Council who monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA.

The fieldwork was directed by Emilia Seredynska, with the assistance of Finley Wood and Rose Malik. This report was written by Emilia Seredynska and edited by Rob De'Athe. The project was managed by Rob De'Athe on behalf of Wessex Archaeology



# Berengrave Nursery Rainham

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS) ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 2.40ha parcel of land located at Berengrave Nursery, Rainham, Kent ME8 7NJ, centred on NGR 581509 166665 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The overall proposed development comprises demolition of existing structures and construction of up to 121 residential dwellings including new vehicle access, internal roads, car parking, open spaces, sustainable urban drainage systems, earthwork's and associated landscaping and infrastructure.

1.1.3 A planning application (MC/17/3687) was submitted to Medway Borough Council, subject to conditions. The following conditions relate to archaeology:

*No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved specification.*

*Reason: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded*

1.1.4 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2018). Ben Found, Senior Archaeological Officer, approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.5 The archaeological evaluation was to comprise of the excavation, investigation and recording of 18 50m long archaeological trenches (**Figure 1**), however due to onsite constraints eleven of the proposed 18 trenches had to be reduced in length and/or adjusted from their proposed positions. Trench 17 was not excavated due to the presence of a greenhouse and a wooden shed.

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.

1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.



### **1.3 Location, topography and geology**

- 1.3.1 The evaluation area was located towards the northern extent of the town of Rainham in northwest Kent on the south bank of the estuary of the River Medway. It comprised an irregular parcel of land covering an area of approximately 5.70ha.
- 1.3.2 It was bounded by grounds of a residential property fronting Lower Bloors Lane to the north, a public footpath, Berengrave Nursery buildings and a residential property to the east, Berengrave Lane to the south and south-west, a railway line to the west and Bloors Lane Community Woodland to the north-west. The site was accessed from Berengrave Lane by a gravelled track.
- 1.3.3 To the west of the access road, the south-western corner of the site was occupied by Ultimate Home Improvements and contained wooden sheds and gazebos. The remainder of the southern part was occupied by Berengrave Nursery Plant Centre and greenhouses of varying sizes. To the north was the area of dense vegetation with the north-eastern part of the site having been laid out as an archery ground.
- 1.3.4 According to the British Geological Survey (British Geological Survey online viewer 2018), the underlying geology of the majority of the proposal site consists of Head (clay, silt, sand and gravel) with the exception of a small section along the western boundary which is mapped as Thanet Beds and Upper Chalk. The site lies at a height of approximately 20m above OD in the east raising to just over 25m above OD in places in the west.

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site was assessed through a previous Desk-Based Assessment (TVAS 2017) and below is a summary of that document.

### **2.2 Archaeological and historical context**

#### *Palaeolithic (900,000 BP - 8000BC)*

- 2.2.1 The Palaeolithic period within the study area is represented by two findspots. A handaxe and two pieces of debitage are recorded as having been recovered in Rainham to the south of the proposal site, while twelve handaxes and eight pieces have been found at Stewart's Field, Bloor Place to the north

#### *Mesolithic (8000BC - 4000BC)*

- 2.2.2 Flints of possible Mesolithic date were identified amongst 1,310 pieces of struck flint recovered from colluvial deposits found during small-scale trial trenching carried out within the footprint of a telecommunications mast and cabin in the grounds of Berengrave Nursery in 1996 (Arch Cant 2006, Vol 126 pg 375-80). The grid reference provided in the HER places the flint-working site outside the current site and is plotted as such, whilst the publication report places it on the site boundary. A significant proportion of the assemblage consists of reworked pieces, including irregular flake removals carrying edge retouch. This apparent intensity of reworking increased the difficulties of assigning the flintwork to any particular period. The large quantity of soft hammerstruck flakes, core rejuvenation flakes, spalls, evidence of platform preparation and microliths, indicate some activity in the later Mesolithic period, while the predominance of irregular flakes is more suggestive of much later prehistoric flint-working. The apparent date range represented, together with the colluvial origin of the soils, suggests that a prehistoric activity site, encompassing several periods of





use, may exist a short distance south (uphill) of the site. There were no associated cut features.

*Neolithic - Bronze Age (4000BC - 600BC)*

- 2.2.3 The trenching exercise also recovered a quantity of Neolithic worked flints including later Neolithic arrowheads, and Bronze Age worked flints, again subject to the caveat that they appear to have washed downhill in colluvium. Furthermore, a Neolithic polished stone axe was found at Bloor's Place to the west of the site.

*Iron Age - Roman (600BC - 410AD)*

- 2.2.4 There are no entries relating to the Iron Age recorded in the HER within the study area.
- 2.2.5 Rainham sits on Watling Street, the Roman road from Canterbury to Rochester whose line is followed by the modern A2 to the south of the proposal site. A c. 90m section of the road was exposed in excavations at Springhead Nursery showing it to be 8m wide with compacted gravel surfaces and ditches on each side. Roman pottery, possibly representing a funerary deposit and comprising ten pots, three paterae of the local Upchurch ware, and a flask and urn of red unglazed ware was found near a chalk pit at Lower Rainham to the north of the proposal site. A possible Roman pottery kiln was observed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century at Lower Rainham to the east of the proposal site, but no detailed records survive. The precise location of the kiln is uncertain.

*Anglo-Saxon - medieval (410AD - 1485AD)*

- 2.2.6 Possible evidence for Saxon activity within the study area has been found c.800m north east of the study site, and comprised ditches, pits and postholes (HER Ref: TQ 75 SE 131, TQ 7781 5216). The nature of the pottery finds dates the features either to the Iron Age or the Saxon period. Further archaeological works within this area identified a Saxon pit or post hole containing 5<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> century pottery (HER Ref: TQ 75 SE 130, TQ 7779 5216) In addition to a 5<sup>th</sup>-century Merovingian coin found at Lower Rainham to the northwest of the proposal site, the only other entry relating to the Saxon period within the study area refers to the Church of St Margaret located at Rainham's High Street. The church originally dates from c.1066. Now Grade I listed, the church had chancel and north chapel largely rebuilt in the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century, nave and north aisle were added in the early 14<sup>th</sup> century and the tower c.1470. The church was restored between 1869 and 1871.
- 2.2.7 In addition to a medieval copper alloy seal matrix found by a metal detectorist to the northwest of the proposal site, a number of archaeological investigations carried out within the study area have identified evidence for medieval finds and deposits. A possible medieval feature was recorded during the archaeological recording of geotechnical test pits at Motney Hill Wastewater Treatment Works to the north-east. Evidence for medieval occupation was also identified during evaluation and excavation at 117 High Street and 99-107 High Street, to the south-east.
- 2.2.8 There are four listed medieval buildings located within the study area, all sited at Lower Rainham to the north-west. Three are situated on Lower Rainham Road. Bloor's Place (1470-1510, early 16<sup>th</sup> century rear wing, rebuilt in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century and partly destroyed by fire in the 18<sup>th</sup> century) is Grade II\* listed while Nos 497, 499 and 501 (late 15<sup>th</sup> century, remodelled in the 17<sup>th</sup> century) and The Old house (mid to late 15<sup>th</sup> century, altered in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century) are Grade II listed. Chapel House (mid to late 15<sup>th</sup> century, altered in the early to mid-16<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries) sites on Pump Lane and is Grade II listed



*Post medieval - modern (1485AD - present)*

- 2.2.9 The archaeological works at 117 High Street revealed remains of the former St Margaret's vicarage. The vicarage was built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and demolished in the 1850s. The investigations at 99-107 High Street revealed a number of post-medieval features which included pits, ditches and gullies.
- 2.2.10 Post-medieval listed buildings within the study area all bear a Grade II designation. On High Street in Rainham are the walls surrounding Church of St Margaret (19<sup>th</sup> century), two headstones (early 18<sup>th</sup> century), an obelisk tomb (1776) and a pair of chest tombs (mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century) and The Old Parsonage (mid to late 17<sup>th</sup> century, extended in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and remodelled in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century).
- 2.2.11 Located within Lower Rainham are a range of outbuildings including cart lodge and granary (probably 18<sup>th</sup> century with a late 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations to the cart lodge) and garden wall at Bloors Place (mid-17<sup>th</sup> century) on Lower Rainham Road, Pump Farmhouse (late 18<sup>th</sup> century, extended and remodelled in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century) on Pump Lane and Macklands (early 18<sup>th</sup> century, extended in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century) on Station Road. The HER also records a number of post-medieval farmsteads and outfarms in various states of survival: Bloors Farm (Bloors Place), Pump Farm, Macklands, Queen Court, Cozenton, on Pump Lane, in East Rainham and south-east of Bloors Place.
- 2.2.12 The remainder of the post-medieval entries relate to miscellaneous structures. The 18<sup>th</sup> century underground chalk tunnels were found in 1965 in the rear gardens of 314-318 Station Road. Chatham and Dover Railway was opened in 1858 while Rainham Railway Station is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. A wharf at Lower Rainham is first mapped in 1835 and a quarry at Bloors Lane shown on the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps was marked as limeworks on the Third and Fourth Editions. The last post-medieval entry relates to Rainham Recreation Ground which dates from 1890, originally commemorating Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee of 1887.
- 2.2.13 Modern monuments recorded in the HER within the study area include evidence for Berengrave Chalk Quarry in use from the early 1900s until the early 1930s, four pillar boxes dating from 1922 to 1950, Chatham and District Tramway (opened 1902, closed 1930) and Cozenton Park which opened sometime after 1970. Three negative archaeological investigations are also recorded: evaluations of land at Howard School Derwent Way and at Bloors Wharf Field and a watching brief at MC Air Filtrations, Motney Hill all found nothing of archaeological interest

## **2.3 LiDAR data plot**

- 2.3.1 LiDAR data from the site shows broad linear trends probably related to the Nursery.

## **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

### **3.1 General aims**

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018), in compliance with the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and KCC's *Manual of specifications Part B: Trial trenching requirements*, were:
- To provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and



- To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

### 3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- To establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- 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 within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

### 3.1 Specific objectives

- To identify whether there are any in situ flint scatters; and
- To identify whether any flint scatters have been disturbed by natural or agricultural processes

### 3.2 Additional aims if flint scatters are present

- If notable quantities of lithic material is found to be present, additional aims are to include:
- Whether a boundary to the lithic site be defined;
- To determine the quality and condition of any lithic material;
- To identify any associated buried structural remains or cut features (including the cultural use of natural features such as solution hollows, fissures or tree throws);
- To assess the diversity of material (are there diagnostic artefacts of multiple periods and if so are they spatially related; and
- Whether particular tasks or activities be identified.

## 4 METHODS

### 4.1 Introduction

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

### 4.2 Fieldwork methods

#### *General*

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using GPS, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI. However due to on site constraints Trenches 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18 had to be shortened or altered. In addition, Trench 17 was cancelled due to the presence of a greenhouse and wooden shed. (**Figure 1**).



- 4.2.2 17 trial trenches of varying lengths and 2m wide were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits 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 (19<sup>th</sup> century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.
- 4.2.5 Prior to machine excavation, investigation locations were scanned by Wessex Archaeology using a cable avoidance tool (CAT). The position of all detected services was marked on the ground. The areas where services were located by the cable scan were avoided.
- 4.2.6 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Senior Archaeological Officer were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

#### *Recording*

- 4.2.7 All exposed archaeological deposits and features 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.
- 4.2.8 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.
- 4.2.9 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.

### **4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies**

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).
- 4.3.2 All artefacts were retained from excavated contexts, except features or deposits undoubtedly of modern date. In these circumstances sufficient artefacts were only retained to elucidate the date and function of the feature or deposit. All artefacts from the evaluation were washed, marked, counted, weighed and identified.



## 4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 Ben Found the KCC Senior Archaeological Officer, 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 Senior Archaeological Officer.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following section provides a summary description of the results of the archaeological mitigation. Details of individually excavated contexts and features are retained in the site archive and a detailed tabulated version of these is provided in **Appendix 1** of this report.
- 5.1.2 **Figure 1** presents the overall location of the site and the trench locations. **Figure 2** shows the archaeological results, and selected photographs are provided in **Plates 1-8**.
- 5.1.3 One (Trench 18) of the 17 excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and another four (Trenches 7, 9, 11 and 13.2) contained a colluvial deposit.
- 5.1.4 No archaeological finds or features were observed within Trenches 1-6, 8, 10, 12, 13.1, 14-16 and these have not been discussed further.
- 5.1.5 Trench 17 was aborted due to the site obstacles such a greenhouse and a wooden shed.

### 5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 A common stratigraphic sequence (**Plate 1**) was observed within the trenches and consisted of dark brownish grey almost black heavily rooted silty clay plough soil approximately 0.12m in thickness overlying buried subsoil comprising a dark greyish brown silty clay. The overburden sealed the natural geology consisting a light brownish orange silty clay containing flints inclusions with large patches of a yellowish white chalk. Natural geology was recorded approximately 0.30m below ground level (BGL).
- 5.2.2 In Trenches 7, 9, 11 and 13.2 (**Plate 2**) a colluvial deposit approximately 0.25m in thickness has been identified. The 1m x1m hand dug Test Pits were excavated through this deposit and soil samples have been sieved in order to recover flint artefacts.
- 5.2.3 A layer of 0.38m thick made ground consisting a large amount of modern demolition debris was recorded within Trenches 15 (**Plate 3**) and 16.

### 5.3 Archaeological evaluation result

#### *Trench 7*

- 5.3.1 Trench 7 was located to the northeast of the site and was aligned northeast to southwest. A colluvial deposit was identified at the southwest end of the trench and investigated by 1m x 1m hand dug Test Pit which produced a single struck flint.

#### *Trench 9*

- 5.3.2 Trench 9 (**Plate 4**) was situated approximately 20m southwest of Trench 7 on northwest to southeast alignment. The southern portion of the trench was covered with a colluvial deposit through which three hand dug Test Pits were excavated. Two of which produced work flints.



#### *Trench 11*

- 5.3.3 Trench 11 was located in the centre of the site and was orientated northwest to southeast. The trench had to be reduced at the southeast end because of the site obstructions. A colluvium layer has been recorded to the southeast, hand dug Test Pit (**Plate 5**) and sieving produced a small assemblage of lithic material.

#### *Trench 13*

- 5.3.4 Trench 13 (**Plate 6**) was relocated and excavated in two parts. Within the northern portion which was west to east aligned the colluvial deposit of 0.67m in thickness was encountered. Sieve samples were taken and produced several flint artefacts.

#### *Trench 18*

- 5.3.5 Trench 18 was located to the south of the site on northwest to southeast alignment. The trench had to be slightly adjusted of its proposed location due to the site constraints. Within Trench 18 two archaeological features were investigated.
- 5.3.6 An undated ditch **1804 (Plate 7)** running on northeast to southwest orientation was 0.80 wide and 0.14m deep and had a flat base with straight shallow sides.
- 5.3.7 Linear shaped feature **1806 (Plate 8)** measured 2.85m with a depth of 0.12m. It had a flat base and a shallow concave profile. No datable material was recovered from a single secondary fill.

## **5.4 Test pit results**

- 5.4.1 Due to the location of Trenches 13.2, 9, 7 & 11 (**Fig 2**) at the eastern edge of the site and the previous 1996 investigation which recovered a quantity of flint; the decision was taken to hand excavate five 1m x 1m test pits in the base of these trenches to ascertain whether any further flint could be identified. The trenches all had a colluvial deposit within them although this was not seen to extend over the entire length of any trench.
- 5.4.2 Test pits were excavated and the spoil sieved through a 10mm mesh to recover flint artefacts.
- Trench 7 Test Pit 5 - 1 flint was recovered during sieving
  - Trench 9 Test pit 1 – 2 flints recovered
  - Trench 9 Test pit 3 – 2 flints recovered
  - Trench 11 Test Pit 4 – 5 flints recovered
  - Trench 13.2 Test Pit 6 – 10 flints recovered

## **6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE**

### **6.1 Introduction**

- 6.1.1 A small quantity of flint was recovered from four trenches. The material has been quantified by material type and context in **Table 1**.

### **6.2 Flint**

- 6.2.1 A total of 20 flakes and broken flakes was recovered from colluvium in the four evaluation trench Test Pits. There were no cores or diagnostic retouched implements. This low-density collection is biased in favour of relatively robust pieces, which survive well in unstratified soils. Collections of this type are often considered to represent background spreads of Late



Neolithic or Bronze Age material but are technically undated. They provide very little information relating to the interpretation of the site.

### 6.3 Retention of finds

6.3.1 The assemblage is considered to have little or no further research potential and does not warrant retention for long-term curation.

**Table 1** Quantification of finds, by material type and context (number/weight in grammes)

Context	Flint	
	No.	Wg (g)
704	1	2
904	4	22
1104	5	49
1304	10	44

## 7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental analysis were identified during the course of the archaeological evaluation.

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1.1 The evaluation has been successful in meeting its aims and objectives and tested the archaeological potential of the site. The results of the evaluation revealed low level activity concentrated to the south which however, remained undated.

8.1.2 Two archaeological features identified in Trench 18 are of limited archaeological significance likely acting as a hedgerow and a former field drain.

8.1.3 The evaluation has confirmed that there is low potential for remains of any period across the site.

8.1.4 The colluvial deposit observed in Trenches 13.2, 7, 9 & 11 was tested for the presence of a flint scatter by hand excavated test pits though this material to the chalk bedrock below. Although several flint pieces were recovered from the Test Pits these are believed to derive from the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age periods but are technically undated. The quantity of struck flint found in the 1996 investigations further to the east would suggest that this was a small distinct area of activity that does not extend into this evaluation.

## 9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

### 9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Maidstone. In the absence of any museum in the area actively collecting archaeological archives, no final repository for the project archive has yet been identified. The archive will continue to be stored at the offices of Wessex Archaeology until such time as the situation is resolved. 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 appropriate museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **210490**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 01 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type;
  - 01 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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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Trench summaries

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

Trench No 1		Length 28m	Width 2.10m	Depth 0.50m
Easting 581515.59		Northing 166888.46		MaOD 19.53
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Topsoil	Very dark brownish grey, almost black. Silty clay. Abundant tree roots and stumps. Common small to medium sized rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints.	0.00-0.10
102		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown. Silty clay. Very common tree roots. Common small to medium sized rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints.	0.10-0.30
103		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Silty clay. Very common medium to large sized sub-angular and angular flints. Patches of light yellowish white chalk.	0.30-0.50+

Trench No 2		Length 35m	Width 2.10m	Depth 0.44m
Easting 581475.91		Northing 1666864.48		MaOD 20.35
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Topsoil	Very dark brownish grey, almost black. Silty clay. Abundant tree roots and stumps. Common small to medium sized rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints.	0.00-0.10
202		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown. silty clay. Very common tree roots. Common small to medium sized rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints.	0.10-0.30
203		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Silty clay. Very common medium to large sized sub-angular and angular flints. Patches of light yellowish white chalk.	0.30-0.44+

Trench No 3		Length 50m	Width 2.10m	Depth 0.40m
Easting 581507.35		Northing 166849.35		MaOD 20.59
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
301		Topsoil	Dark brown almost black. Sandy clay. Crumbly, stones. Very common small, medium to large sized sub-angular and angular flints.	0.00-0.10
302		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown. Silty clay. Crumbly, large and medium sized stones.	0.10-0.30
303		Natural	Light brownish orange. Silty clay. Deposits include large and medium sized flint, chalky and tree roots.	0.30-0.40+



Trench No 4		Length 23m	Width 2.10m	Depth 0.50m
Easting 581529.09		Northing 166853.91		MaOD 19.78
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
401		Topsoil	Very dark brownish grey, almost black. Silty clay. Abundant tree roots and stumps. Common small to medium sized rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints.	0.00-0.10
402		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown. Silty clay. Very common tree roots. Common small to medium sized rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints.	0.10-0.30
403		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Silty clay. Very common medium to large sized sub-angular and angular flints. Patches of light yellowish white chalk.	0.30-0.50+

Trench No 5		Length 50m	Width 2.10m	Depth 0.40m
Easting 581449.74		Northing 166840.43		MaOD 21.69
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
501		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey, almost black. Sandy clay. Stones, crumbly.	0.0-0.10
502		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown. Silty clay. Some chalk, crumbly.	0.10-0.20
503		Natural	Dark brownish red. Silty clay. With chalky patches and large and medium sized flint and stones.	0.20-0.30+

Trench No 6		Length 50m	Width 2.10m	Depth 0.45m
Easting 581474.55		Northing 166816.76		MaOD 21.09
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
601		Topsoil	Very dark brownish grey, almost black. Silty clay. Abundant tree roots and stumps. Common small to medium sized rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints.	0.00-0.10
602		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown. Silty clay. Very common tree roots. Common small to medium sized rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints.	0.10-0.30
603		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Silty clay. Very common medium to large sized sub-angular and angular flints. Patches of light yellowish white chalk.	0.30-0.45+

Trench No 7		Length 44m	Width 2.10m	Depth 0.50m
Easting 581534.09		Northing		MaOD 19.76
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
701		Topsoil	Very dark brownish grey, almost black. Silty clay. Abundant tree roots and stumps. Common small to medium sized rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints.	0.00-0.10
702		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown. Silty clay. Very common tree roots. Common small to medium sized rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints.	0.10-0.30
703		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Silty clay. Very common medium to large sized sub-angular and angular flints. Patches of light yellowish white chalk.	0.30-0.50+
704	TP fill	Colluvium	Mid brownish orange. Silty clay. More silty and brownish containing less flints than natural (703).	0.50-0.80



Trench No 8		Length 50m	Width 2.10m	Depth 0.50m
Easting 581421.57		Northing 166799.62		MaOD 22.45
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
801		Topsoil	Very dark brownish grey, almost black. Silty clay. Abundant tree roots and stumps. Common small to medium sized rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints.	0.00-0.10
802		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown. Silty clay. Abundant tree roots and stumps. Common small to medium sized rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints.	0.10-0.30
803		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Silty clay. Very common medium to large sized sub-angular and angular flints. Patches of light yellowish white chalk.	0.30-0.50

Trench No 9		Length 36m	Width 2.10m	Depth 0.50m
Easting 581491.37		Northing 166804.31		MaOD 21.60
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
901		Topsoil	Very dark brownish grey, almost black. Silty clay. Abundant tree roots and stumps. Common small to medium sized rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints.	0.00-0.10
902		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown. Silty clay. Very common tree roots. Common small to medium sized rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints.	0.10-0.30
903		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Silty clay. Very common medium to large sized sub-angular and angular flints. Patches of light yellowish white chalk.	0.30-0.50+
904	TP fill	Colluvium	Light greyish brown. Silty clay. Very common small to medium sized sub-angular flints very sorted throughout.	0.30-0.60

Trench No 10		Length 50m	Width 2.10m	Depth 0.48m
Easting 581387.95		Northing 166776.07		MaOD 24.60
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1001		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey, almost black. Sandy clay. With stones and tree roots.	0.00-0.10
1002		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown. Silty clay. Abundant tree roots and stumps. Common small to medium sized rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints. Patches of light yellowish white chalk.	0.10-0.30
1003		Natural	Light brownish orange. Flints, tree roots.	0.30-0.48+



Trench No 11		Length 31m	Width 2.10m	Depth 0.50m
Easting 581444.32		Northing 166786.82		MaOD 23.18
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1101		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey. Silty clay. Heavily rooted. Common small rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints. Loose.	0.00-0.12
1102		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Common small to medium sized sub-angular flints, slightly rooted, more compacted than topsoil. Contains some charcoal flecks and modern CBM and ceramic / glass.	0.12-0.42
1103		Natural	Light brownish orange. Silty clay. Very common large sized sub-angular flints.	0.42-0.50+
1104	TP fill	Colluvium	Light greyish brown. Silty clay. Quite soft and smooth, containing moderate small sub-angular flints well sorted.	0.42-0.50+

Trench No 12		Length 50m	Width 2.10m	Depth 0.85m
Easting 581420.48		Northing 166748.75		MaOD 23.48
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1201		Topsoil	Very dark brownish grey, almost black. Silty clay. Abundant tree roots and stumps. common small to medium sized rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints.	0-0.10
1202		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown. Silty clay. Very common tree roots. Common small to medium sized rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints.	0.10-0.30
1203		Natural	Light greyish brown. Silty clay.	0.30-0.70
1204		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Silty clay. Very common medium to large sized sub-angular and angular flints. Patches of light yellowish white chalk.	0.70+

Trench No 13		Length 29m	Width 2.10m	Depth 0.96m
Easting 581485.19		Northing 166783.91		MaOD 22.13
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1301		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey, almost black. Silty clay. Heavily rooted, common small rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints. Loose.	0.00-0.12/0.00-0.10
1302		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Moderate small rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints, rooted, occasional small modern CBM.	0.12-0.26/0.10-0.37
1303		Natural	Light brownish orange. Silty clay. Very common large sized sub-angular flints.	0.26-0.40+/1.04+
1304	TP fill	Colluvium	Mid orangey brown. Silty clay. Sparse small to medium sized sub-angular flints well sorted. Some work flints / struck recovered.	0.37-1.04m

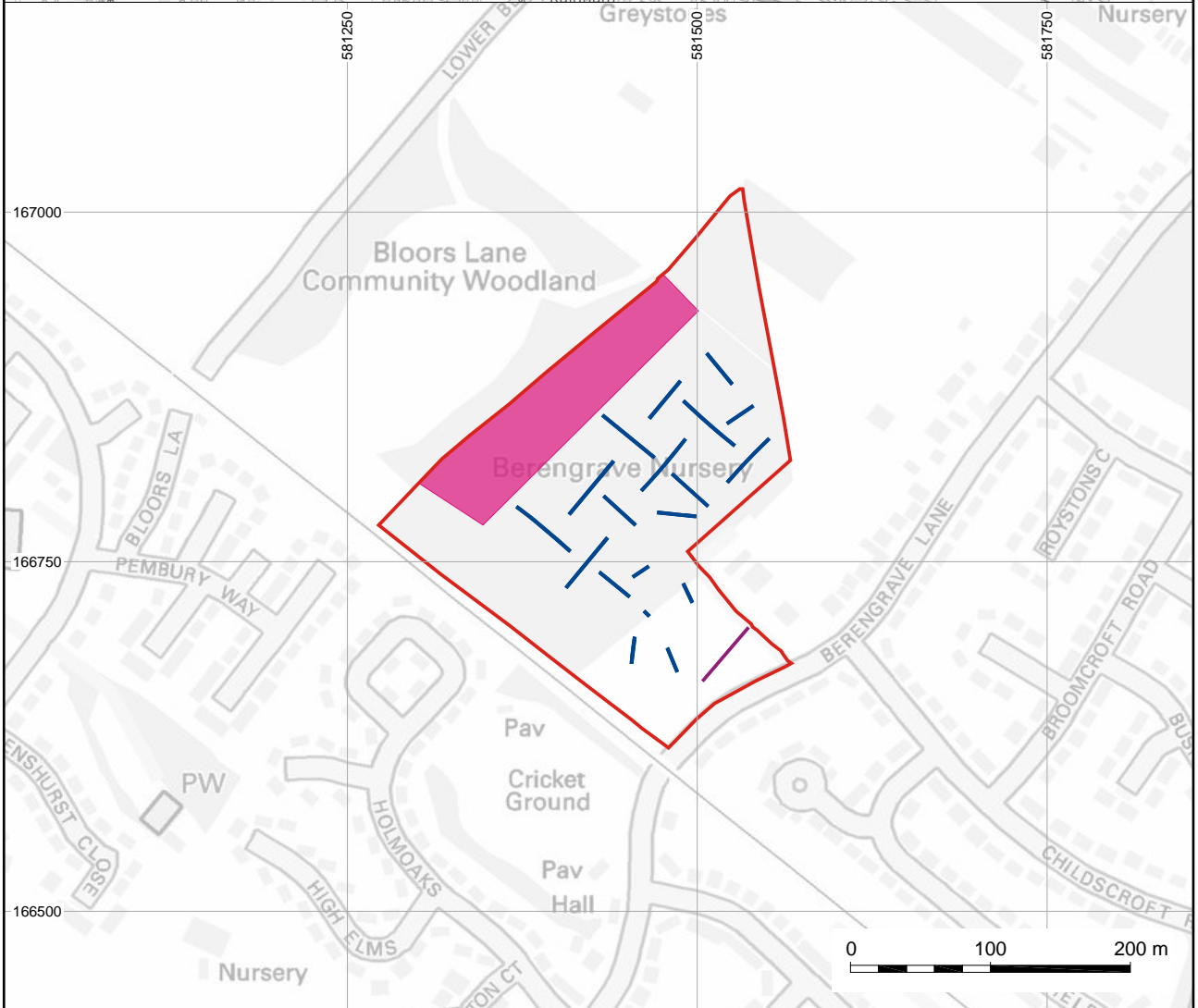
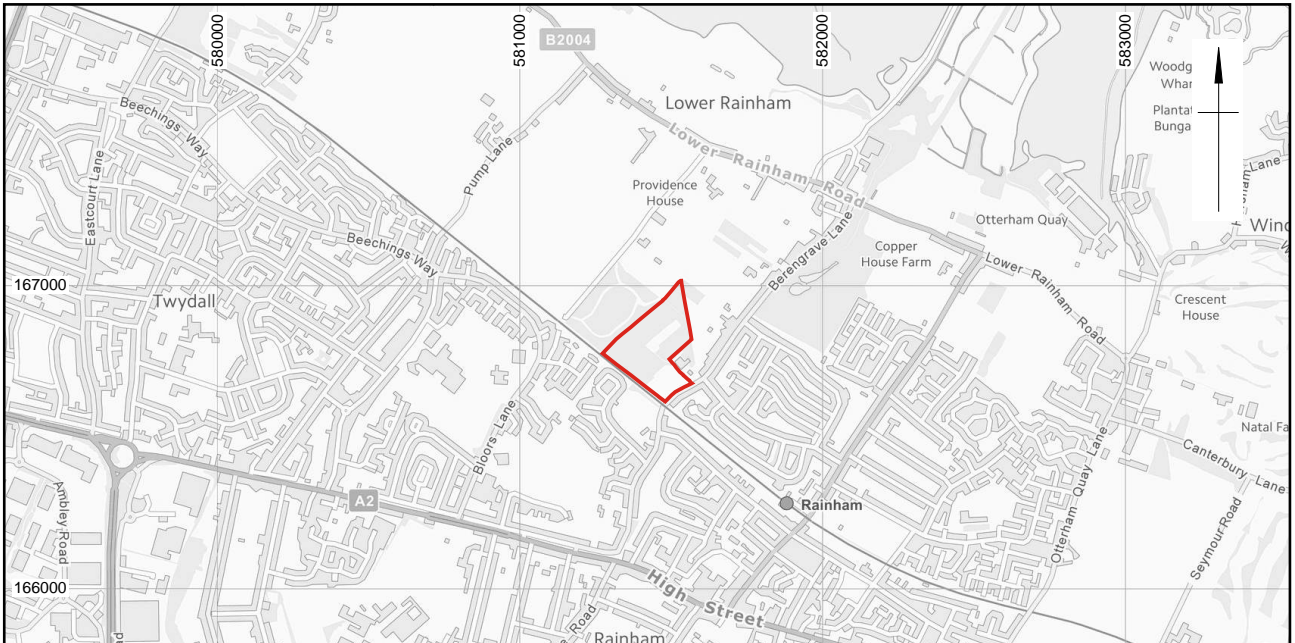



Trench No 14		Length 28m		Width 2.10m		Depth 0.45m	
Easting 581442.53			Northing 166732.47			MaOD 24.19	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
1401		Topsoil	Very dark brownish grey, almost black. Silty clay. Abundant tree roots and stumps. Common small to medium sized rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints.			0.00-0.10	
1402		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown. Silty clay. Very common medium to large sized sub-angular and angular flints.			0.10-0.30	
1403		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Silty clay. Very common medium to large sized sub-angular and angular flints. Patches of light yellowish white chalk.			0.30-0.45+	

Trench No 15		Length 16m		Width 2.10m		Depth 0.48m	
Easting 581493.17			Northing 166727.29			MaOD 22.58	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
1501		Turf	Dark greyish brown. Sandy silt. Abundant pieces of wood and gravel. Very organic.			0.00-0.05	
1502		Made ground	Light brownish grey. Sandy clay. Mixed with charcoal and pieces of wood, demolition debris. Compacted.			0.05-0.38	
1503		Natural	Light brownish orange. Silty clay. Very common large sized sub-angular flints.			0.38-0.48+	

Trench No 16		Length 20m		Width 2.10m		Depth 0.68m	
Easting 581453.63			Northing 166684.19			MaOD 24.34	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
1601		Made ground	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with yellow sand patches. Abundant modern demolition debris (bricks, concrete slabs, metal and plastic rubbish). Quite compacted.			0.00-0.36	
1602		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Common small rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints. Some modern CBM and charcoal flecks throughout.			0.36-0.62	
1603		Natural	Light brownish orange. Silty clay. Very common large sized sub-angular flints and chalk inclusions.			0.62-0.68+	

Trench No 18		Length 21m		Width 2.10m		Depth 0.80m	
Easting 581481.62			Northing 166680.92			MaOD 23.29	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
1801		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey almost black. Silty clay. Common roots, sparse modern rubbish.			0.00-0.28	
1802		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Slightly rooted, more compacted than topsoil (1801).			0.28-0.72	
1803		Natural	Dark brownish orange. Silty clay. Very common large sized sub-angular flints.			0.72-0.80+	
1084	1805	Ditch	Sub-rectangular unidentified feature with shallow, straight sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 2m+. Width: 1.30m. Depth: 0.14m.			0.72-0.86	
1805	1804	Secondary fill	Light yellowish brown silty clay with some natural flint, some stones inclusions			0.72-0.86	
1806	1807	Hedgerow	Linear feature with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 2.10m+. Width: 2.85m. Depth: 0.12m.			0.72-0.84	
1807	1806	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with common flint inclusions 0.01-0.05m inclusions			0.72-0.84	

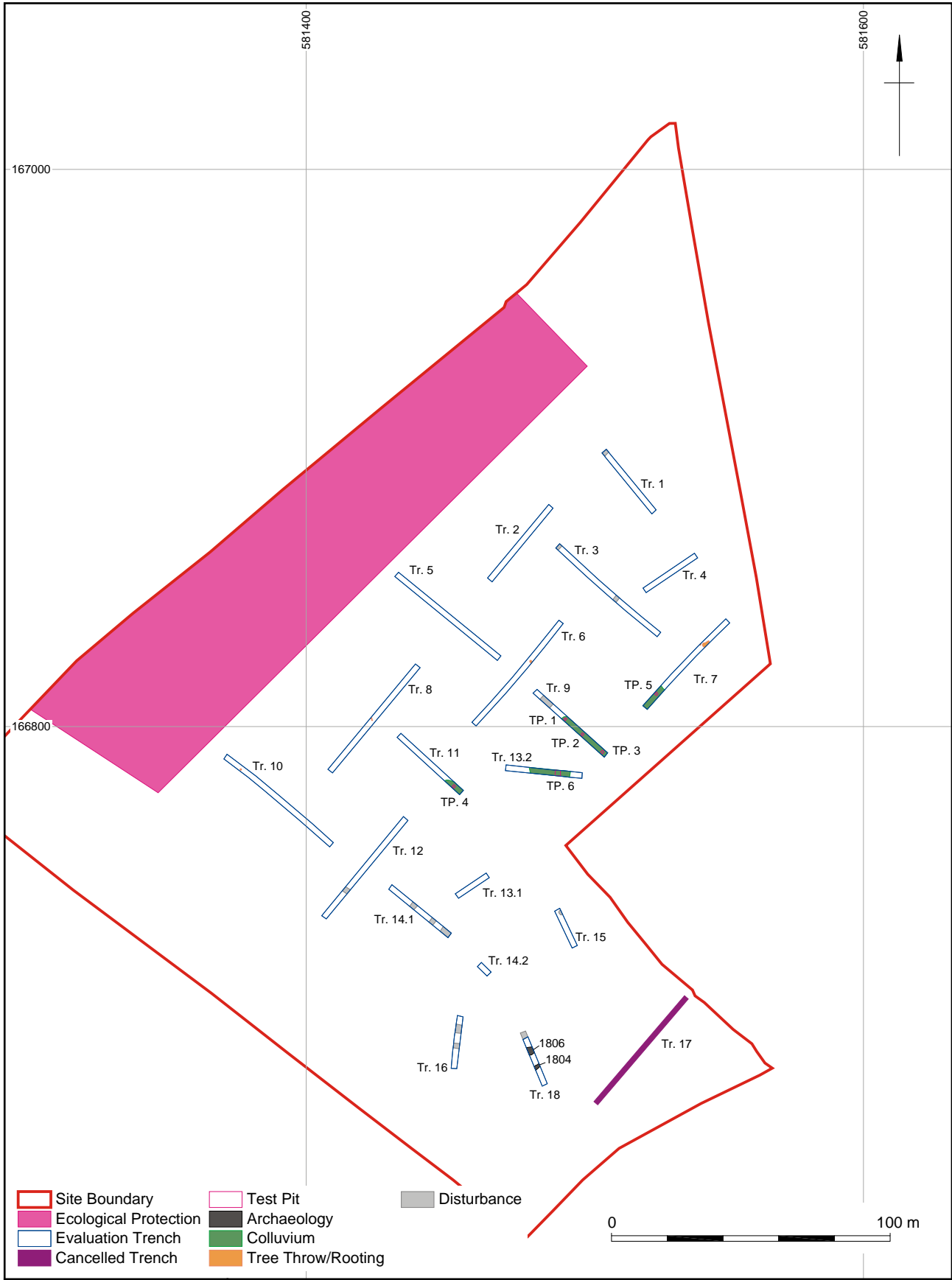



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid red; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Site Boundary</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: pink; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Ecological Protection</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; border-bottom: 2px dashed blue; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Evaluation Trench</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Cancelled Trench</li> </ul>	<p>Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2018. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</p>		
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Site location

Figure 1





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Trench layout

Figure 2



Plate 1: Representative section of Trench 5, viewed from the southwest



Plate 2: Representative section of Test Pit 6 in Trench 13, viewed from the northwest


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Plate 3: Representative section of Trench 15, viewed from the west



Plate 4: Plan of Trench 9, viewed from the southeast


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Plate 5: Test Pit 4 in Trench 11, viewed from the east



Plate 6: Plan of Trench 13, viewed from the southwest



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Plate 7: Ditch 1804, viewed from the east



Plate 8: Hedgerow 1806, viewed from the northeast

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