

**Medway Trilogy Pipeline, nr Halling, Kent.
Archaeological Watching Brief Report**

NGR 57170 6707 to 57060 16092

Site Code: MTP 07

Project no. 2909

ASE Report No: 2007/262

OASIS ID: archaeol6-36226

By

Deon Whittaker MA

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Summary

Archaeology South East were commissioned by 4Delivery on behalf of Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of new waste water pipeline between the Cuxton, Halling and Ham Hill Waste Water Treatment Works in Kent (NGRs 57170 16707, 57050 16435 and 57060 16092

Seven zones, (A-G), were set aside for an archaeological watching brief, totalling approximately four kilometres of a six kilometre pipeline route. Excavation revealed deposits of redeposited material, concrete slabs and other modern structures associated with the site's development from Zones A to E and G on the west side of the Medway. On the east bank of the river (Zone F) the pipeline was cut through clay and made ground deposits from construction of the river defences. Alluvium was present in this area although the upper levels were likely to have been truncated by modern activity. No archaeological features or stratified artefacts were found during the watching brief. Several unstratified artefacts were recovered, including struck flint.

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London were commissioned by 4Delivery on behalf of Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of new waste water pipeline between the Cuxton, Halling and Ham Hill Waste Water Treatment Works in Kent (NGRs 57170 16707, 57050 16435 and 57060 16092 respectively (Figs 1 and 2).
- 1.2 In accordance with best practice and Southern Water's obligations under the Water Act 2003, consultation was undertaken with English Heritage and the Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council (KCC). English Heritage stated that the new pipeline was not to impact on the Scheduled Monument of Bishop's Palace at Halling. The Heritage Conservation Group KCC and English Heritage advised 4Delivery that an archaeological watching brief be maintained during associated ground works. The Heritage Conservation Group KCC set out the precise requirements for archaeological monitoring. In response, a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Archaeology South-East and approved by the Heritage Conservation Group, (Griffin 2007). This document represents a comprehensive Watching Brief Report.
- 1.3 According to the maps of the British Geological Survey (Sheet 272, Chatham), the northern half of the pipeline route primarily lies on the alluvial floodplain of the River Medway, whilst alluvium and head deposits overlying Lower Chalk are expected at the southern half of the route.
- 1.4 The fieldwork was undertaken intermittently by Deon Whittaker (Archaeologist) and Paul Riccoboni (Senior Archaeologist), between 14th May 2007 and 21st September 2007. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager), Louise Rayner (Post-excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2)

The following information has been provided by the Heritage Conservation Group (KCC) and is summarised here with due acknowledgement.

2.1 *Palaeolithic to Neolithic*

A Neolithic skeleton and Palaeolithic artefacts have previously been recovered in the area close to the sewerage works, encompassed by Zone E.

2.2 *Iron Age and Roman*

In the vicinity of Zone B, work in advance of development of the sports ground at Snodland produced significant remains including a substantial Roman coin horde. Snodland Villa (Scheduled Monument 23031) is also close by. Archaeological remains, particularly Iron Age and Roman, may be found in Zone C, on land south of Halling. Iron Age and Roman discoveries were made during road construction works west of the roundabout on the A228. At the base of the eastern flood defence embankment of the River Medway (Zone F), it is possible that archaeological remains may be buried within the former marshland alluvium. Previous discoveries in the vicinity include Iron Age coins and a Roman burial. A Roman coin has also been recovered in the vicinity of the WTW at Cuxton (Zone G).

2.3 *Medieval and post-medieval*

Medieval remains are possible in the Snodland Conservation Area (Zone A) despite the area being heavily built up with modern developments. Old cement works and quarries are likely to have greatly affected the works area through Halling. However, the pipeline route passes close to the eastern boundary of the Scheduled Monument of the Archbishop's Palace (Zone D, Scheduled Monument 25473). The remains of a medieval chapel, shown on early Ordnance Survey maps, may lie south-east of the Scheduled Monument. Close to the River Medway, it is possible that the remains of the approach to the old ferry crossing may be found.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Groundwork excavations undertaken by engineering contractors were anticipated to involve:

- General site clearance (vegetation)
- The excavation of 65 trial holes (see Fig. 2)
- The excavation of a sub 1m width pipe trench
- The excavation of header pits for the directional drill
- Any other significant intrusive groundworks associated with the development

3.2 At the following locations (see below) these works were monitored by an archaeologist until it became clear beyond reasonable doubt that no archaeological remains were present (e.g. once excavation reached undisturbed natural subsoils, after the recording of any significant remains if present at higher levels). At various points throughout the watching brief, the requirement for monitoring was reduced or removed by agreement with the KCC Archaeological Officer where depths of made ground or truncation made the presence of archaeological remains improbable. The areas identified for monitoring were as follows:

- An intermittent watching brief was maintained through the Snodland Conservation Area (Zone A). Subsequent attendance found that the zone occupied a modern road embankment and the watching brief requirement was lifted.
- Works in Zone B were thought likely to encounter archaeological remains and were closely monitored with provision to investigate and record any discoveries. Subsequent attendance found that the zone occupied a modern road embankment and the watching brief requirement was lifted.
- The section of pipe and any associated stripping within Zone C was to be continually monitored. When the topsoil stripping revealed no features, further monitoring was cancelled. The northern half of Zone C occupied a substantial area of made ground c. 2 metres deep associated with recent cement workings. Therefore there was no requirement for monitoring in this area.
- Works in the vicinity of the Archbishops Palace, Halling and the former medieval chapel (Zone D) were considered very likely to encounter archaeological remains and were closely monitored with provision to investigate and record any discoveries.
- Stripping for the drill heading and trenching works in Zone E was to be supervised by an archaeologist. In the event of a substantial cut for the drill entry then there would need to be observation of excavations through Pleistocene geology. In the event, the excavation revealed largely made ground up to the limit of excavation (LOE) of 1.2 metres.
- Trenching to the east of the River Medway (Zone F) was monitored on an intermittent basis

- Zone G in the vicinity of the Cuxton WTW was originally to be covered by a watching brief until it was established that the works were into previously disturbed ground.
 - A provision was also made to monitor any test pits excavated in the areas defined above in addition to a representative sample of the remaining test pits.
- 3.2 Machines used for removal of material above undisturbed natural subsoil were fitted with a 600mm wide toothless bucket whenever practicable.
- 3.3 The spoil from the excavations was inspected by the attending archaeologists and also scanned with a metal detector to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest.
- 3.4 Simon Mason and Wendy Rogers, Heritage Conservation Group KCC were kept informed of progress so that they might monitor the archaeological work from the outset of ground works.
- 3.5 All archaeological features were recorded according to standard UCLCAA practice. Features were planned at 1:20 and section drawings were at 1:10, unless these scales were impractical. Drawings were made on plastic draughting film. Features and deposits were described on standard pro-forma recording sheets used by UCLCAA. All remains were levelled with respect to Ordnance Survey datum wherever practicable. A photographic record was made in both monochrome and colour transparency.
- 3.6 All excavations were monitored by examining the surface of each area as it was stripped, first topsoil and then subsequent layers, also by examining the section of the trenches after they had been partially or fully excavated. Throughout the works the contractor made all the excavations fully accessible to the archaeologist and worked according to the archaeologist's requirements until all potential archaeological layers were fully explored.

4.0 RESULTS (Figs. 2-7)

In the following text, contexts are shown stratigraphically from latest to earliest by each test pit or trench

4.1 Zone A (Fig. 7)

4.1.1 The following table provides details of sediments / soils encountered.

Test Pit No.	Context	Thickness of layer	Description	Comments
61	Topsoil	300mm	mixed made ground	-
	Made Ground	> 3.2m	clean sand	-

Table 1: Summary Descriptions of Test Pit 61, 170 metres south of Zone A.

4.1.2 No archaeological deposits or features were identified during the monitoring of Test Pit 61. A thick made ground deposit was directly beneath topsoil.

4.2 Zone B (Fig. 7)

4.2.1 The following table provides details of sediments / soils encountered. A 10 m section of trench was monitored approximately 30m north of T52

Test Pit No.	Context	Thickness of layer	Description	Comments
North of T52	Made Ground	750mm	Mixed made ground	-
	Made Ground	750mm	Clean sand	-
	Redeposited Natural?	>300mm	Brown grey clayey silt	-

Table 2: Summary Descriptions of Trench, 30 metres north of T52, Zone B.

4.2.2 The trench was excavated through made ground deposits. No archaeological features or deposits were identified and no stratified finds recovered.

4.2.3 At a depth of 1.5m a brown grey clayey silt with occasional sub-angular flint fragments, gravel inclusions was encountered. It was not possible to investigate more closely due to the depth of the trench but this is deposit thought likely to be redeposited natural. Above this was made ground comprising a layer of clean sand, seen to be cut by modern services, beneath mixed layers of gravel and concrete.

4.3 Zone C (Fig. 6)

4.3.1 The following table provides details of sediments / soils encountered.

Test Pit No.	Context	Thickness of layer	Description	Comments
T44	Mixed	250 mm	Topsoil	-
	Natural	-	Orange brown alluvium	-

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T46	Mixed	250-300mm	Topsoil/ demolition material	-
	Natural	-	Orange brown alluvium	-

Table 3: Summary Descriptions of contexts: Zone C, Test pits T44 - T46.

4.3.2 The 200mm deep topsoil strip at T44 reveal the natural, a mottled orange brown sandy silt with large sub-angular fragments of flint. No archaeological features or deposits were identified. Several fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the immediate vicinity of T44 together with oyster shell fragments and two non-diagnostic worked flints. Adjacent to T46 at the southern end of Zone C, in an area measuring 50m x 15m, the remains of a modern structure/wall some 5m long were overlain by a 250mm thick deposit of 20th century made ground (comprising chalk and gravel). The modern structure/wall was not cut by the pipe trenching and no further details were obtained.

4.4 Zone D (Fig. 5)

4.4.1 Works in the vicinity of the Archbishops Palace, Halling and the former medieval chapel (Zone D) were considered very likely to encounter archaeological remains and were subject to a constant archaeological presence.

Test Pit No.	Context	Thickness of layer	Description	Comments
T29a	Road Surface	250 – 300mm	Tarmac and hardcore	-
	Made Ground	>1.5m	Mixed made ground and demolition material	Demolition material from concrete works?
T30	Road Surface	250 mm	Tarmac and hardcore	
	Made Ground	> 1.5m	Mixed made ground and demolition material	Demolition material from concrete works?
T31	Topsoil	200mm	Redeposited Topsoil	Landscaped
	Made Ground	> 1.3m	Mixed made ground and sparse demolition material	Demolition material from concrete works?

Table 4: Summary Descriptions of contexts: Zone D. Covering Test pits T29a – T31.

4.4.2 The pipe trench excavated through Zone D was within a few metres of a late 20th century embankment. The construction of the embankment had significantly truncated any deposits at the river edge. The embankment retains considerable demolition deposits complete with iron reinforced bar, concrete, brickwork and other deposits of a 20th century date, possibly from the cement works. Occasional lenses of redeposited dark orange brown alluvium were encountered, as well as lenses of burned material containing ceramic building material (CBM) thought likely to date to the 19th to 20th century. It was not possible to recover in situ material due to the depth and instability of the trench. There was no trace of a ferry landing, the previous existence of which was attested by local residents.

4.4.3 Approximately 20 metres to the west of the pipe trench, in the region of T31

the ground rises sharply to form a narrow gauge railway embankment in the vicinity of the medieval chapel and an archbishop's palace. The embankment is two or three metres higher than the ground level of the extant medieval remains. Despite the proximity to a known medieval site, no archaeological remains or features were encountered.

4.5 Zone E (Fig. 5)

- 4.5.1 Stripping for the drill heading and trenching works in Zone E, encompassing T24, was supervised. The trenching revealed made ground to the limit of excavation.

Test Pit No.	Context	Thickness of layer	Description	Comments
T24	Road Surface	100 – 650mm	Tarmac and hardcore, orange brown sandy silt	-
	Made Ground	300 - 750mm	Dark grey brown mixed deposit	With CBM
-	Topsoil	200mm	Redeposited Topsoil	
	Made Ground	> 1.6m	Light orange brown silty sand	With chalk flecks

Table 5: Summary Descriptions of contexts: Zone E. Covering Test Pit T24.

- 4.5.2 At T24, the made ground extended beyond the limit of excavation at a maximum of 1.2m below ground level. Forty-five metres further south, the made ground extended beyond the limit of excavation at 1.6 metres below ground level. No archaeological remains or features were encountered.

4.6 Zone F (Fig. 3, 4)

- 4.6.1 Trenching to the east of the River Medway (Zone F) was monitored on an intermittent basis. The Zone comprised an easement adjacent to an earth river embankment immediately to the west and marginal marsh/poorly drained fields to the east. The ground level varied from 1.392 m AOD at T3 in the north of the Zone to 1.510 m AOD at T19 towards the southern extent of the Zone. Consequently the expected alluvial deposits and peats held potential for archaeological remains. The trenches were generally 400mm wide and depth 1.5 metres. Access was usually prevented by the depth of the trenches and the unstable made ground at the trench edges.

Test Pit No.	Context	Thickness of layer	Description	Comments
T3 – T4 Trench G	[032] Deposit	600mm	Chalk rubble, clay & CBM	Made ground
	[033] ?Fill	200mm	Chalk Flint and Modern CBM rubble	Possible fill or capping
	[037] Fill	1m	Mid grey clay with timbers	Primary fill of Gully
	[035] Cut	1m	Concave sided cut	Drainage gully
	[034] Deposit	700mm	Chalk Flint and Modern CBM rubble	Upper fill of Pipe cut
	[041] Deposit	150mm	Dark grey clay	Secondary fill
	[040] Deposit	700mm	Mid grey clay	Primary fill of [39]

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	[039] Cut	1.4m	Shallow concave to steep sided cut	Pipe trench
	[036] Deposit	300mm	Friable red brown silt	
	[038] Natural	1.4m	Dark grey clay. Occ. Flint nodules	Alluvium
T4 – T5 <i>Trench F</i>	[09] Deposit	500mm	Dark orange/brown silt	Made ground
	[23] Deposit	500mm	orange/brown silt mottled grey clay	Made ground
	[24] Fill	600mm	Dark grey clay	Fill of gully
	[25] Gully	> 600mm	Drainage cut	Base not reached
	[22] Natural	> 600mm	V. Dark grey clay	Alluvium
T5	Topsoil	150mm	Mid grey brown silt	
	Deposit	350mm	orange/brown silt mottled with grey clay	Made ground
	Deposit	500mm	Orange/brown silt mottled grey clay	
	Natural	150mm	V. Dark grey clay	Alluvium
	Natural	200mm	Mid grey clay	Alluvium
	Natural	> 300mm	Mid red brown clay	Alluvium
T7 – T8	Topsoil	100mm		
	Subsoil	350mm	Dark grey brown silt	
	Deposit	250mm	orange/brown silt mottled grey clay	Made ground?
	Deposit	200mm	White clayey chalk	Made ground?
	Natural	400mm	Mid brown grey silty clay	Alluvium
T9	Topsoil	200mm		
	Subsoil	300mm	Dark grey brown silty clay	
	Natural	500mm	Medium brown clay	Alluvium
T13-14 <i>Trench D</i>	[26] Culvert & Rubble	500mm	Wall & culvert rubble, red frogged Brick	C19-20 th
	[29] Deposit	400mm	Light Brown Silt	Made ground
	[28] Deposit	1.1m	Pockets of white chalk rubble, light orange/brown sandy silt and grey clay	Mixed made ground
	[19] Deposit	300mm	Firm – friable light brown silty clay	Alluvium
T14 - 15 <i>Trench C</i>	[14] Deposit	350mm	Friable red brown silt	Made ground
	[16] Deposit	200mm	Friable orange/brown mottled grey silt & clay	Made ground
	[19] Deposit	300mm	Firm – friable light brown silty clay	Alluvium
	[15] Deposit	200 – 500mm	Grey clay with. black organic lenses	Fills and overflows gully
	[21] Gully	> 300mm	4 m wide 300mm deep	Base not reached.
	[18] Natural	> 300mm	Firm dark brown clay	Alluvium
	[20] Natural	> 200mm	Medium brown clay	Alluvium
T16	Topsoil	100mm		
	Deposit	200mm	Friable medium orange/brown silt	
	Deposit	200mm	Friable light orange/brown silt	
	Natural	>1.0m	Firm light grey clay & light brown clay	Alluvium
T18-19	Topsoil	200mm		Occ modern cbm
	Deposit	800mm	Course sandy hardcore	Haulage road for construction of embankment
	Deposit	250mm	Mixed orange/brown and grey clay	Made ground
	Deposit	200mm	Dark brown humic soil	Sealed topsoil?
	Natural	300mm	Blue grey clay with organic lens	Alluvium

	Natural	> 200mm	Mid brown clay v. humic	Alluvium
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Table 6: Summary Descriptions of contexts: Zone F. Covering Test Pits T1 – T21.

4.6.2 Trench G (T3-4)

The trench was largely filled with a dark grey/black clay deposit [038] up to 1.4 metres deep with occasional black flint nodule deposits. The clay [038] was overlain by a 450mm deep deposit of reddish brown silt [036] with a high humic content. This deposit has been truncated by gully [035] and pipe trench [039].

The cast iron pipe trench [039] was filled with grey clay [040] to a depth of 700mm. The trench widened out to 4.5 metres with a variable layer up to 160mm deep of dark grey clay [041] sealing the primary fill [040]. The remainder of the pipe trench [039] was filled by [034], a 800mm deep deposit of chalk rubble with flint and cbm inclusions similar to [033].

A second cut [035] was exposed in Trench G with gently sloping (30 degrees) concave sides. The base was not revealed. The primary fill of the gully [035] consisted of a grey clay [037] at least 1.1 metres deep. The gully was not bottomed but revealed two upright machine sawn timbers, possibly reused railway sleepers.

A 200mm thick deposit of chalk rubble [033] at least 10m in length sealed the gully [035] and was overlain by chalk rubble with cbm [032].

4.6.3 Trench F (T4-5)

The natural alluvium [022] was exposed at the base of the trench to a depth of 600mm. A gully approximately 5.5m in width [025] was cut into the alluvium. This was filled with grey clay [024]. Above this was 500mm of orange brown silt mottled with grey clay [023], beneath a dark orange brown silt [009].

4.6.4 Trench D (T13 -14)

In the region of T14 the ground level rose from 1.199 metres AOD at T13 to 4.28 metres AOD and continued south for approximately 50 metres before dropping back by 2.5 metres to T15 at 1.620 m AOD.

Approximately 300mm of alluvium was exposed at the base of the trench. This was beneath 1.1m of made ground comprising pockets of white chalk rubble, light orange/brown sandy silt and grey clay. This was sealed with a 300 – 400mm layer of light brown silt with occasional chalk rubble, tarmac and concrete. 19th to 20th century demolition material was encountered at T14 consisting of large fragments of a vaulted brick culvert and wall foundations [026]. The size of the fragments suggests they were close to being in situ. The wall was aligned north to south and the culvert was aligned approximately east to west.

4.6.5 Trench C (T14 – T15)

A 30 metre trench was monitored in this area, the depth and width of the cut preventing a true section and accurate measurements from being made. The

trench section appeared to consist of a basal layer of clay [020] of variable depth from 100 – 200mm. This was overlain by [018] a deposit of clay between 200 – 300mm thick. Both the above deposits were cut by a 300mm deep, gentle concave gully [021], filled by [015], a deposit a grey clay with peat lenses. This deposit overflowed the gully to a total depth of 500mm. [015] was overlain by 300mm of friable light-brown silty clay [019]. This was sealed by [016], a 200mm thick deposit of yellowish brown silt mottled with grey clay. The sequence of deposits was completed by [014], a deposit of reddish brown silt.

4.7 **Zone G** (Fig. 3)

- 4.7.1 An intermittent watching brief was maintained through the Cuxton Water Treatment Works (WTW). Made ground associated with the development of the WTW was identified to a maximum depth of 2 metres.

Table 7: Summary Descriptions of Test Pit 1 (Directional Drilling), Zone G.

Test Pit No.	Context	Thickness of layer	Description	Comments
1	Made Ground	>2m	Mixed made ground	-

- 4.7.2 No archaeological deposits or features were identified during the monitoring of Test Pit 1 which was excavated through made ground. The natural substrate was not revealed.

5.0 The Finds by Trista Clifford

5.1 A small collection of finds was recovered from a single context during the watching brief on Halling Waste Water Pipeline. The assemblage is quantified in Table 6:

Context	Pot	(g)	Shell	(g)	Flint	(g)	FCF	(g)	Stone	(g)	Fe	(g)	Glass	(g)
T44	2	10	2	20	2	21	1	42	1	150	1	318	1	8

Table 6: Quantification of finds

5.2 Pottery

Context T44 Zone C contained two pot sherds: a fragment from a 19th-20th century glazed white china plate and a fragment of unglazed earthenware with abundant medium-fine sand tempering, probably of 16-17th century date.

5.3 Iron

A large, heavy duty nail was collected from T44 Zone C. The stem is circular in section with a circular, domed head. It is late post- medieval in date.

5.4 Glass

An abraded fragment from a green glass wine bottle was also recovered.

5.5 Shell

Two fragments of the lower and upper valve of an edible oyster, *Ostrea Edulis*, were recovered.

5.6 Flint

T44 Zone C contained an end-struck flake with a small amount of abrupt retouch at the distal end. The dorsal side of this piece has 7-8 scars from previous removals. The topsoil of T44 Zone C produced a blade with a y-shaped dorsal scar pattern. The context also contained a spherical flint nodule.

6.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Degree of disturbance by modern activity

- 6.1.1 The watching brief revealed significant deposits of made ground, probably developed during terracing / landscaping with numerous cuts for modern services.
- 6.1.2 In Zones A and B, there was fairly limited investigation of test pits. These, however, revealed purely made ground to a depth of 1.5-3.2m which formed an embankment of the A229.. Similarly, in Zone C only two test pits were monitored revealing 300mm of made ground over alluvial deposits. It is unclear in this area to what extent this alluvium has been truncated.
- 6.1.3 Zone D produced mixed modern deposits containing brick rubble, concrete, steel ties, railway sleepers and redundant modern service pipes representing at least two major phases of modern development. Construction of the cement factory and associated infrastructure, the railway embankment and the river defences almost certainly has led to significant truncation and or burial of any potential archaeology deposits. Certainly, there was up to 1.5m of made ground revealed in Test Pits 29-31 with no evidence of surviving, intact subsoils.
- 6.1.4 Zone E revealed made ground up to 1.6m below the ground surface. No intact subsoils were exposed. Similarly, Zone G revealed solely mixed made ground associated with the development of the WTW to a maximum depth of 2m with.
- 6.1.5 In Zone F, extensive monitoring generally revealed up to 1.0m of made ground. However, in this area there was some evidence of surviving subsoils / alluvium, although the degree of truncation of the upper levels of these deposits is uncertain (see below).

6.2 Archaeological Remains

- 6.2.1 No archaeological features were observed throughout the watching brief and no stratified artefacts recovered. There was a perceived good potential for archaeological activity, particularly in the vicinity of the Archbishops Palace, Halling and the former medieval chapel (Zone D). However, only made ground was revealed in this area and it is probable that the archaeological horizon has been truncated by 19th-20th century activity. Zone C produced residual lithic material and post-medieval to late post-medieval pot fragments from thin topsoil lying directly on head deposits.

6.3 Pleistocene Deposits

- 6.3.1 The Pleistocene deposits, highlighted in the WSI as potentially being present in Zone E were not exposed and therefore no specialist involvement for this aspect was necessary.

6.4 Groundworks adjacent to the River Medway: survival of alluvial deposits

- 6.4.1 The monitored groundworks adjacent to the River Medway (Zones F and D) did reveal alluvial deposits (contexts [19] and [22]) at a depth of 2m and 1m

below the ground surface. However, there was also evidence of substantial modern construction, which is likely to have truncated much of the alluvial sequence. In Zone F, for example, there were made ground deposits associated with the construction of river defences forming an embankment and access way (into which the pipeline was cut) between the river and marginal waterlogged ground. There were also several naturally in-filled drainage channels encountered occasionally with machine cut, railway sleeper reinforcements in situ.

7.0 REFERENCES

ASE 2007. Medway Trilogy Pipeline, nr Halling, Kent. Archaeological Watching Brief – Written Scheme of Investigation, unpub. May 2007.

APPENDIX 1 Kent County Council SMR summary form

Site Name: Medway Trilogy Pipeline	
Site Address: Between the Cuxton, Halling and Ham Hill Waste Water Treatment Works along A229 and east and west banks of the Medway	
Summary: Watching Brief during groundworks for a new waste water pipeline	
District/Unitary:	Parish:
Period(s): Prehistoric Post Medieval Late 19 th – Early 20 th Century	
NGR (centre of site : 8 figures): (NB if large or linear site give multiple NGRs) NGRs 57170 16707, 57050 16435 and 57060 16092	
Type of archaeological work (delete) Watching Brief	
Date of Recording: 14 th May 2007 to 21 st September 2007	
Unit undertaking recording: Archaeology South East	
Geology: Medway Alluvium overlying head deposits and chalk	
Title and author of accompanying report: Medway Trilogy Pipeline, nr Halling, Kent. Archaeological Watching Brief Report Author - Deon Whittaker	
Summary of fieldwork results Archaeology South East were commissioned by 4Delivery on behalf of Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of new waste water pipeline between the Cuxton, Halling and Ham Hill Waste Water Treatment Works in Kent (NGRs 57170 16707, 57050 16435 and 57060 16092 Seven zones, (A-G), were set aside for an archaeological watching brief, totalling approximately four kilometres of a six kilometre pipeline route. Excavation revealed deposits of redeposited material, concrete slabs and other modern structures associated with the site's development from Zones A to E and G on the west side of the Medway. On the east bank of the river (Zone) the pipeline was cut through clay deposits and made ground deposits from construction of the river defences. Alluvium was present in this area although the upper levels were likely to have been truncated by modern activity. No archaeological features or stratified artefacts were found during the watching brief. Several unstratified artefacts were recovered, including struck flint.	
Location of archive/finds: Rochester Museum	
Contact at Unit: Neil Griffin	Date: 10/01/08

OASIS ID: archaeol6-36226

Project details

Project name	Medway Trilogy Pipeline
Short description of the project	Archaeology South East were commissioned by 4Delivery on behalf of Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of new waste water pipeline between the Cuxton, Halling and Ham Hill Waste Water Treatment Works in Kent (NGRs TQ 7170 6707, TQ 7050 6435 and TQ 7060 6092). Seven zones were set aside for an archaeological watching brief, totalling approximately four kilometres of a six kilometre pipeline route. Excavation revealed deposits of redeposited material, concrete slabs and other modern structures associated with the site's development from Zones A to E and G on the west side of the Medway. On the east bank of the river the pipeline was cut through peat and peaty clay deposits with occasional made ground deposits from construction of the river defences. No archaeological features or stratified artefacts were found.
Project dates	Start: 14-05-2007 End: 21-09-2007
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT MEDWAY HALLING Medway Trilogy Pipeline
Postcode	ME2 1
Study area	6.00 Kilometres
Site coordinates	TQ 7019 6571 51.3644444444 0.4450 51 21 52 N 000 26 42 E Line
Site coordinates	TQ 7031 6198 51.3308333333 0.4450 51 19 51 N 000 26 42 E Line
Height OD	Min: 1.00m Max: 1.00m

Project creators

Name of	Archaeology South East
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Organisation	
Project brief originator	Archaeology South East
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Deon Whittaker
/funding body	Southern Water

Project archives

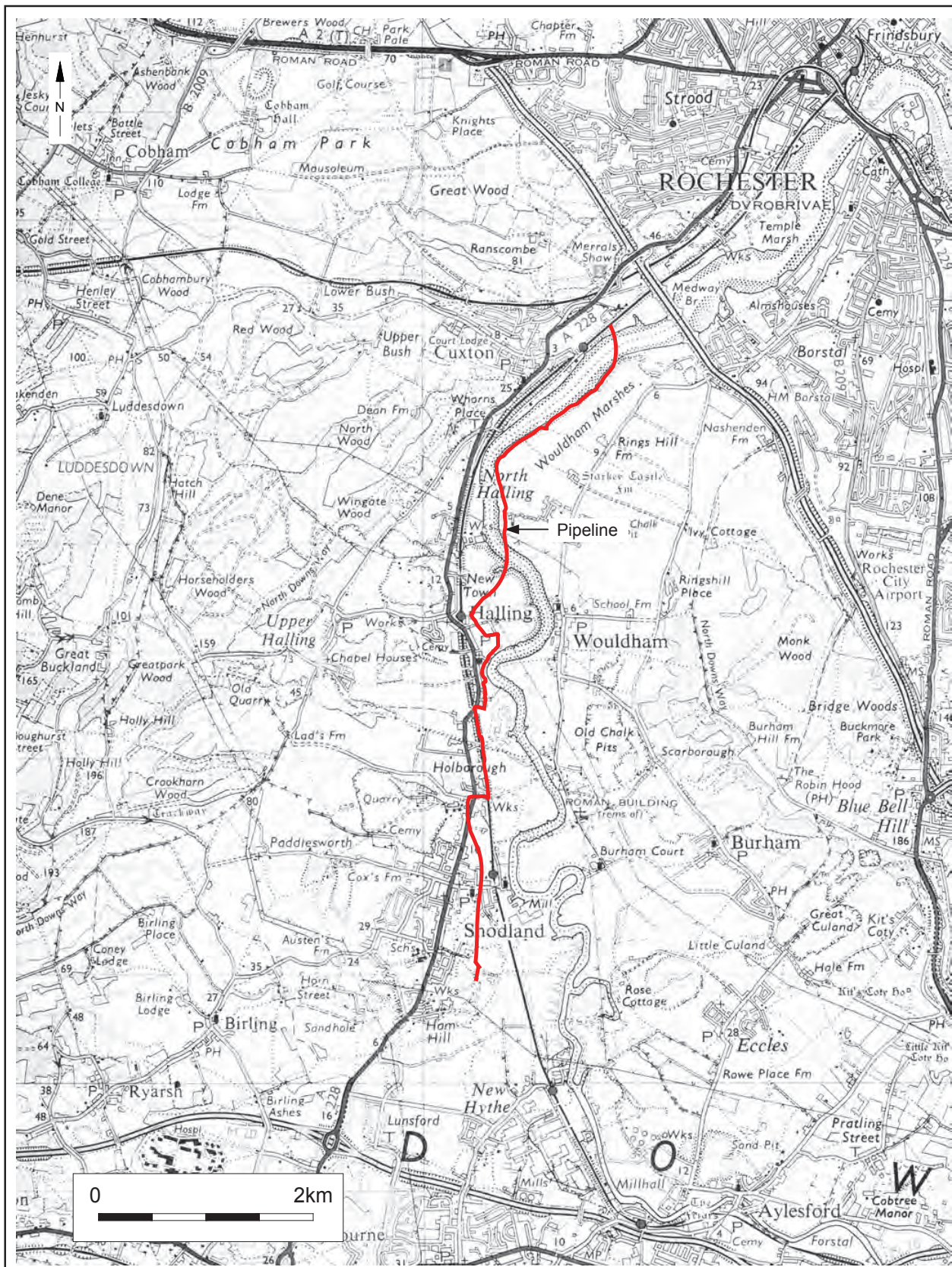
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Metal','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Medway Trilogy Pipeline, nr Halling, Kent.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Deon Whittaker
bibliographic details	ASE Report No: 2007/262
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South East
Place of publication	Portslade sussex
Description	A4 card back word processed in arial 11

Entered by	deon Whittaker (mushak@hotmail.co.uk)
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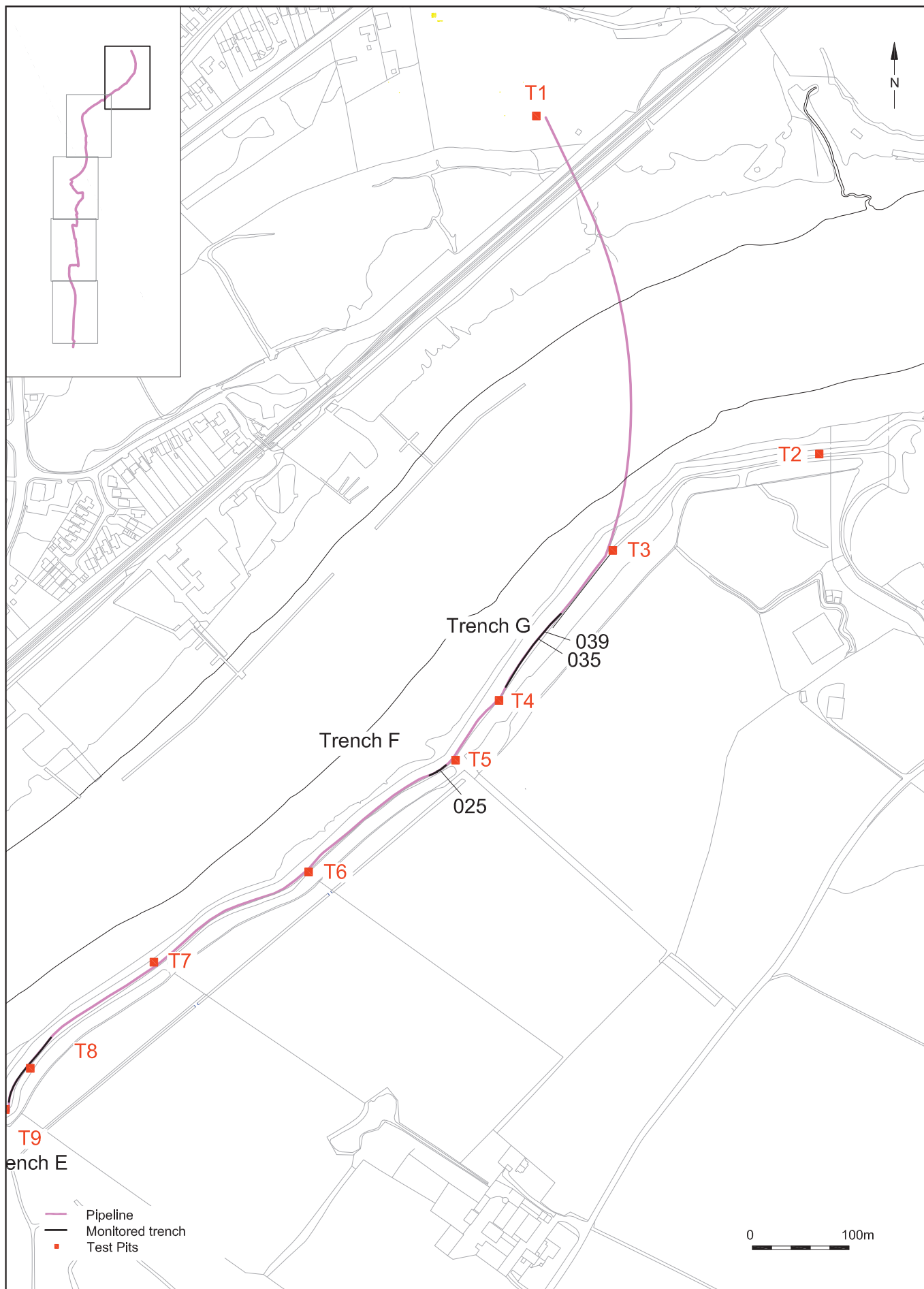


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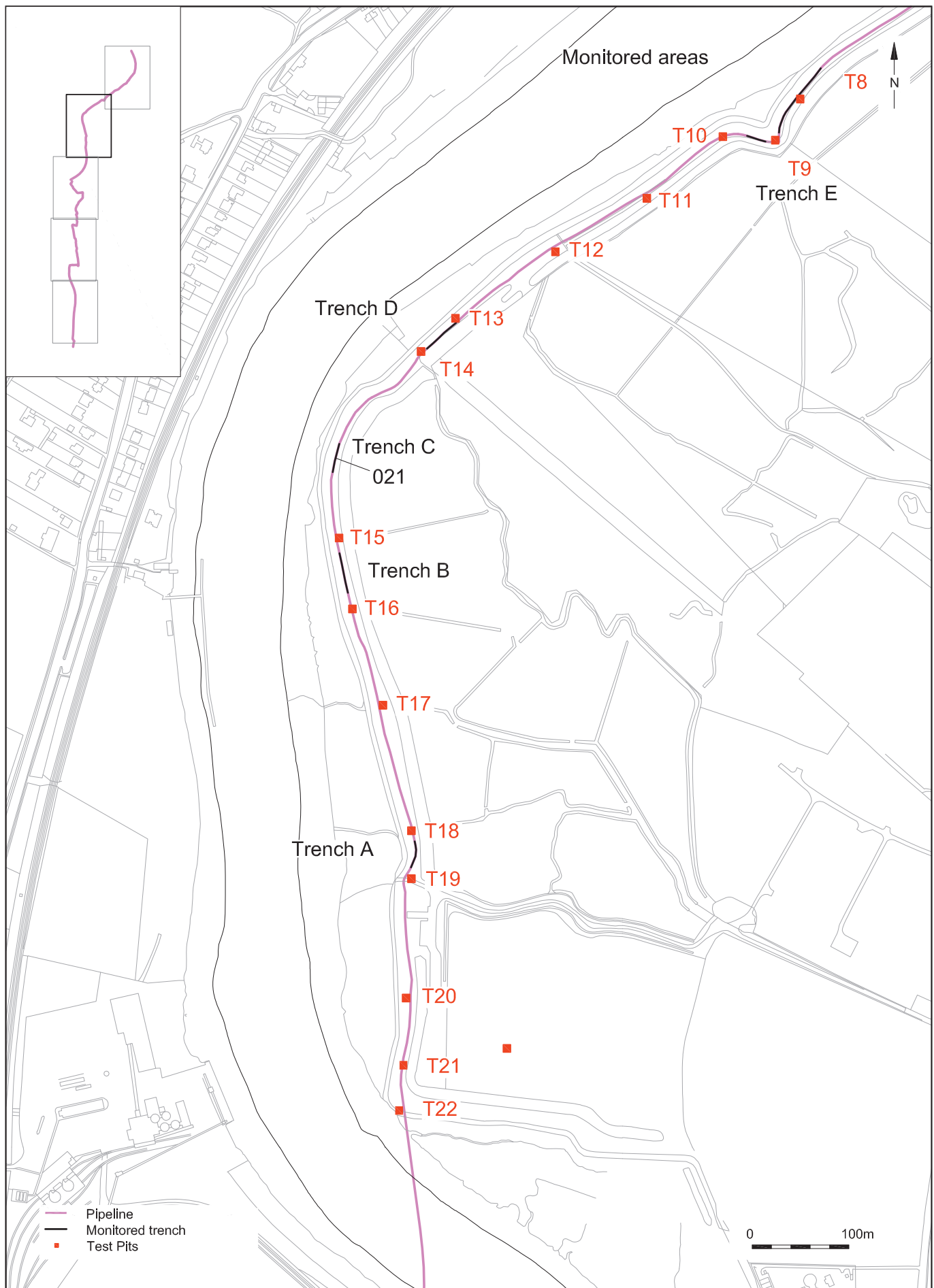
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Project Ref: 2909	Jan 2009	Site Location Plan	
Report Ref: 2007262	Drawn by: JLR		

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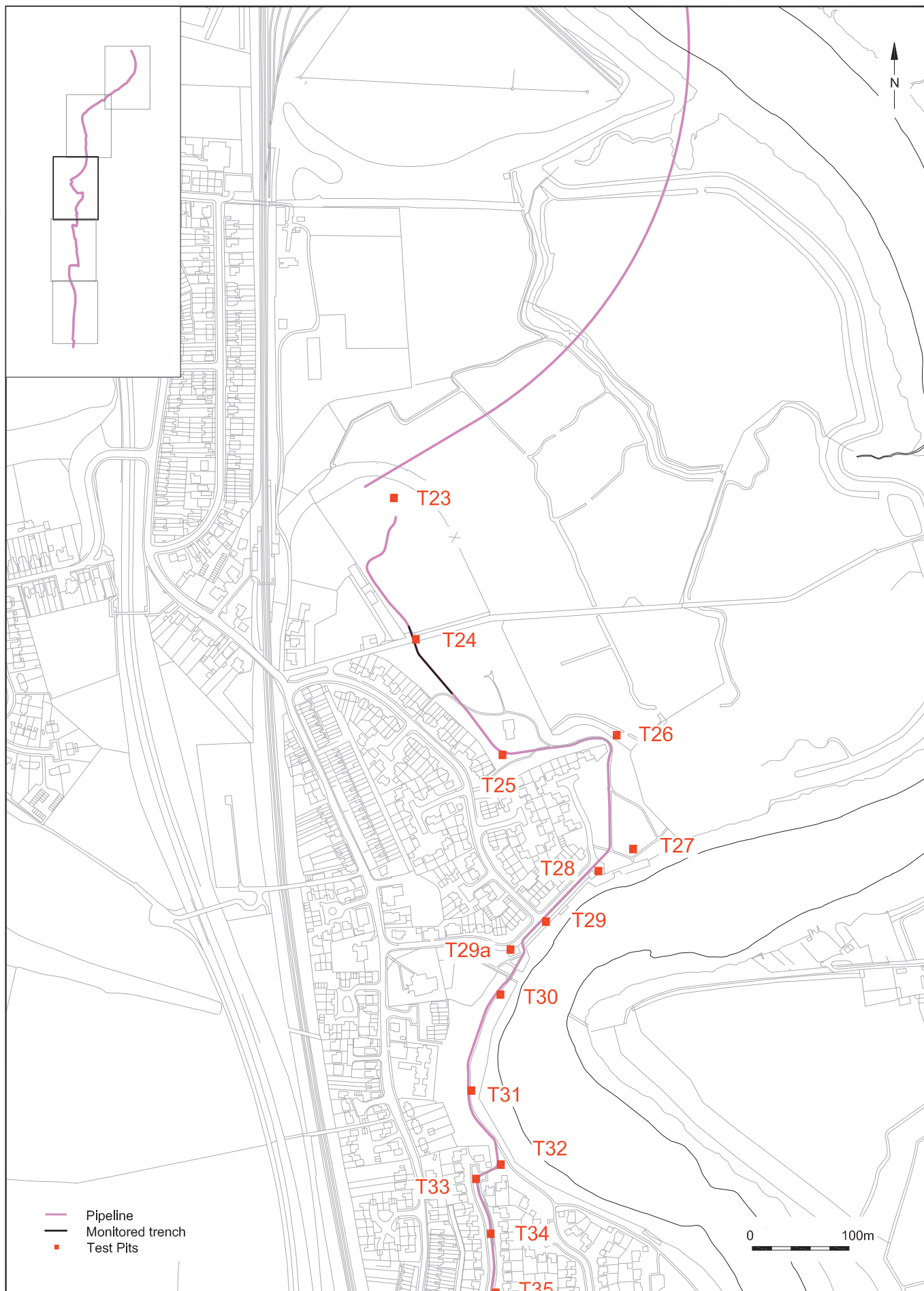




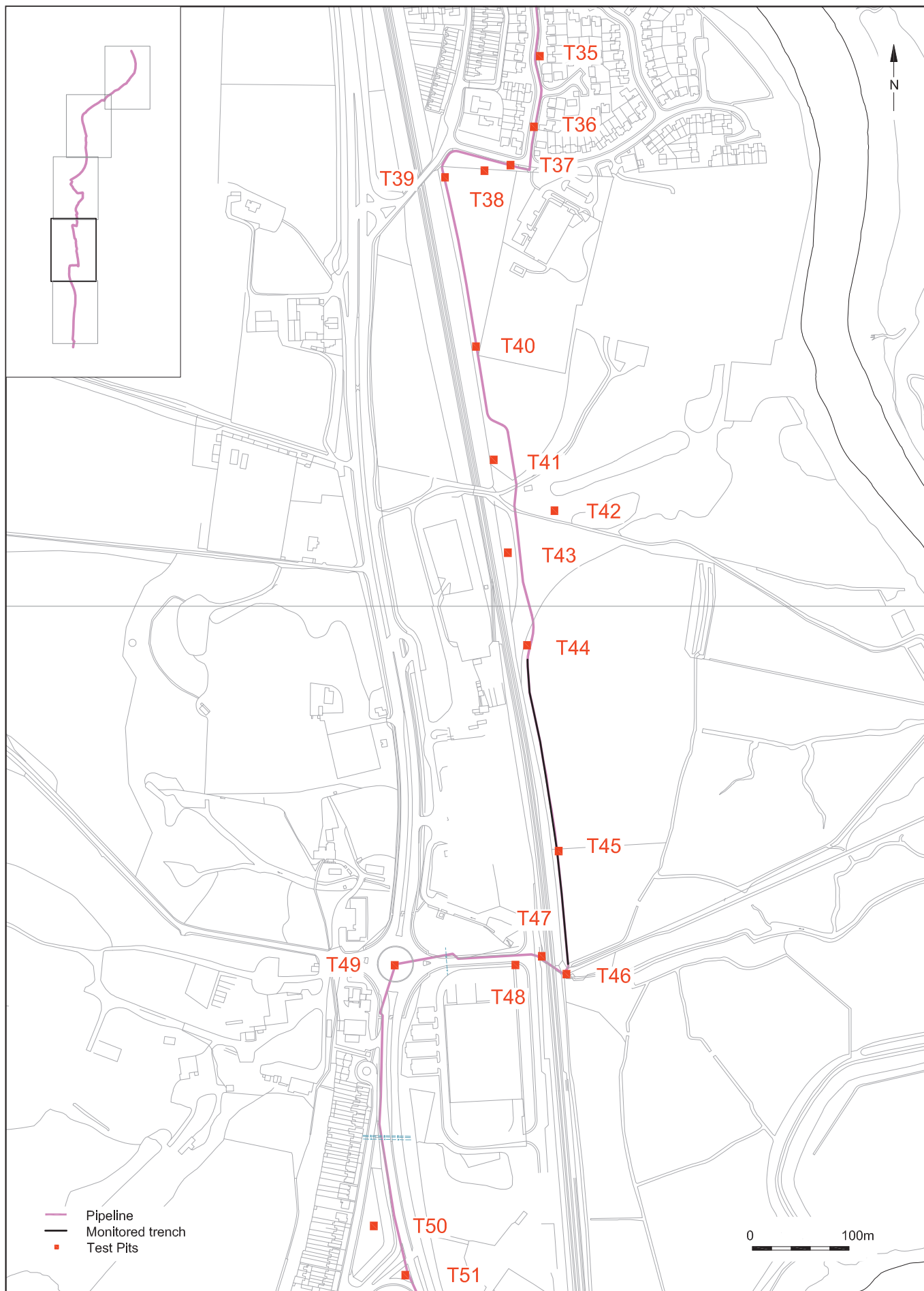
© Archaeology South-East		Medway Trilogy Pipeline	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 2909	Jan 2009	Zones of archaeological monitoring, test-pit locations T1-T8 and locations of linear features	
Report Ref: 2007262	Drawn by: JLR		



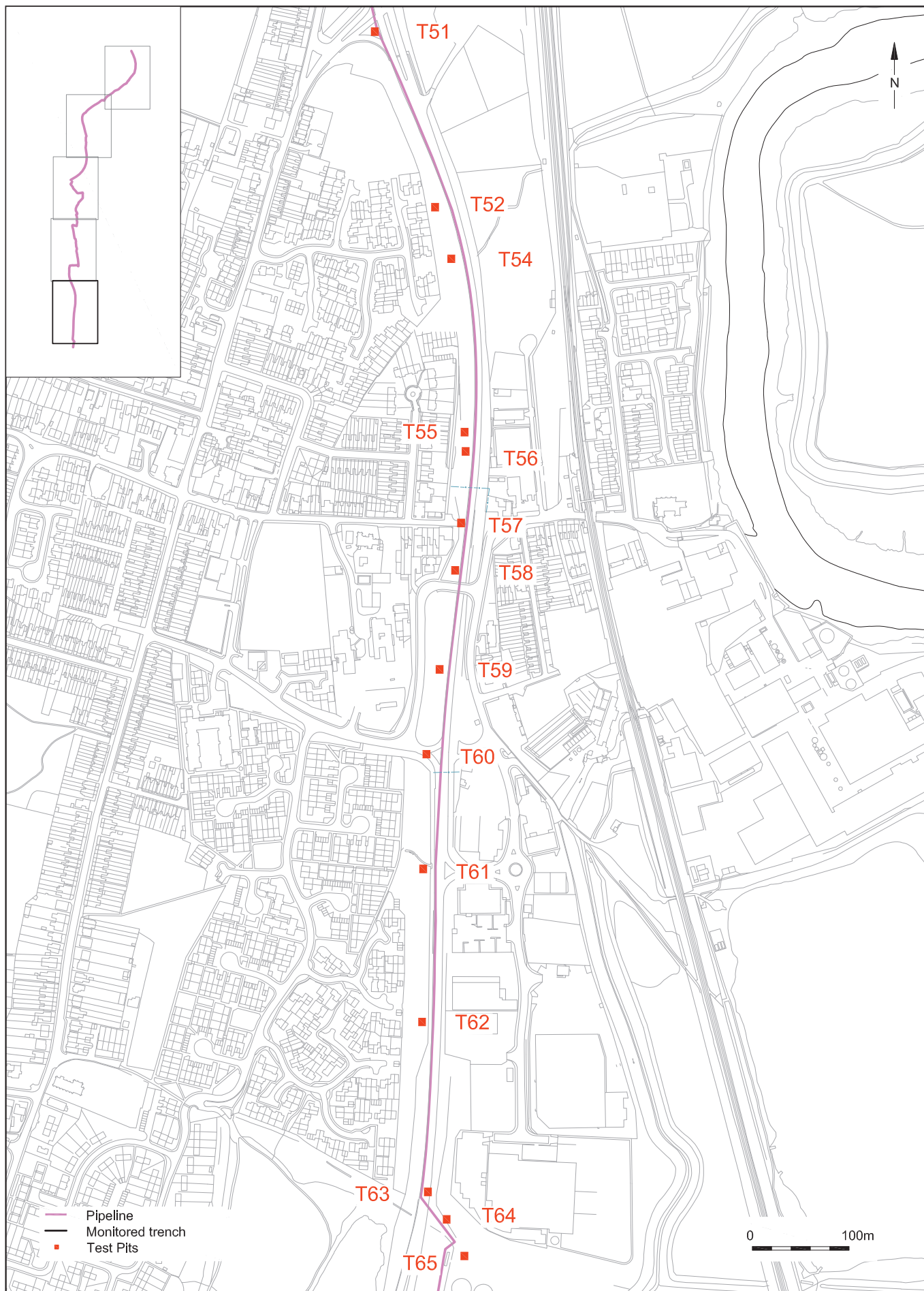
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Project Ref: 2909	Jan 2009	Zones of archaeological monitoring and test-pit locations T9-T22		
Report Ref: 2007262	Drawn by: JLR			



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Project Ref: 2909	Jan 2009	Zones of archaeological monitoring and test-pit locations T23-T34		
Report Ref: 2007262	Drawn by: JLR			



© Archaeology South-East		Medway Trilogy Pipeline		Fig. 6
Project Ref: 2909	Jan 2009	Zones of archaeological monitoring and test-pit locations T35-T51		
Report Ref: 2007262	Drawn by: JLR			



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Project Ref: 2909	Jan 2009	Zones of archaeological monitoring and test-pit locations T52-T65		
Report Ref: 2007262	Drawn by: JLR			

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