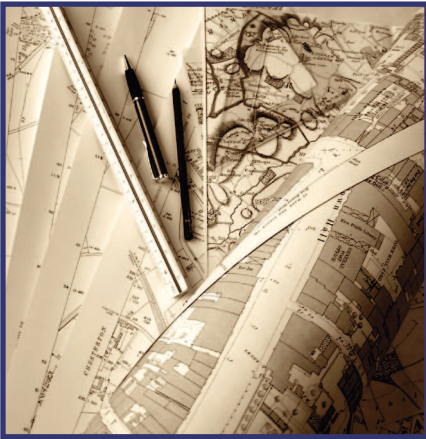
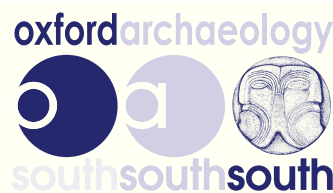


Sainsburys Pepperhill Gravesend Kent



Archaeological Evaluation Report



October 2011

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Issue No:1

OA Job No: 5114

NGR: TQ 622 726



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Client Ref No:
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Sainsbury's Pepper Hill, Northfleet, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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illustrated by Markus Dwyleski and Emily Plunkett*

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Plate 1: Trench 2, Feature 204

Plate 2: Trench 3, Feature 302

Plate 3: Trench 3 extension showing feature 302 in plan (centre), and modern storm drains (left and right foreground)



Summary

In October 2011 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at the Pepper Hill Sainsbury's site, Wingfield Bank, Northfleet, in Gravesend, Kent. The evaluation comprised three 20 m trial trenches, excavated within the footprint of a proposed extension to the eastern side of the store. One of the trenches was expanded to investigate an archaeological feature.

The results of the investigation demonstrate that the construction of the current Sainsbury's car park reduced the sediment sequence to the surface of the Thanet Beds. The ground may also have been levelled in places using the cut-and-fill method. Excavation of drains and services has clearly resulted in further extensive ground disturbance. Some archaeological features survive in between the drains/services, but these are probably limited to the bases of originally much deeper features. Trench 2 contained an undated NE-SW aligned ditch, probably a field boundary ditch, and Trench 3 contained a substantial E-W aligned ditch with a parallel re-cut. Finds from the latter indicated an 18th-19th century date and it is probable that they are associated with a boundary marked on the 1838 Tithe map.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 Between the 3rd and 6th of October 2011, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Pepper Hill Sainsbury's, Wingfield Bank, Northfleet, in Gravesend, Kent (Fig.1). The work was commissioned by WYG Planning and Development. A Specification was prepared by Wendy Rogers of Kent County Council and OA produced a Method Statement detailing how it intended to meet the specification requirements (OA, 2011).
- 1.1.2 The site lies within the current car park of Sainsbury's, to the south of the store. The area is bounded by the A2260 Springhead Road to the east and an electricity sub-station to the south. The existing store occupies the northern part of the development area, with a petrol station to the south, car parking to the south and south-east and a service yard to the rear (Fig. 2)
- 1.1.3 The proposed development area encompasses a total area of c 4.6 ha, the western part of which has previously been subject to archaeological excavation. The present evaluation was located in the area of a proposed extension to the store building, where any archaeological impacts are likely to be greatest. The store extension is c 0.2Ha in plan.
- 1.1.4 Three trenches measuring 20 x 2 m were excavated initially, comprising a 5% sample of the proposed store building extension (Fig. 3). An 7m x 5m extension to Trench 3, undertaken following on-site discussions with W.Rogers of KCC Heritage Conservation, brought the total area investigated to 155 square metres (a 7% sample).

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The underlying geology is Cretaceous Upper Chalk, with overlying caps of Palaeocene Thanet Beds. The drift geology comprises Pleistocene Head Deposits (sand, chalky clay and flinty gravel).
- 1.2.2 The proposed development lies at c 27 m OD, on a headland overlooking the Ebbsfleet Valley to the west, the river itself being c 400 m away. The present ground surface within the area of excavation slopes gently from west to east ranging from 27.55 m OD to 26.50 m OD.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been described in detail in a desk-based assessment undertaken by Oxford Archaeology in 2011. This background is briefly summarised below.

Palaeolithic (500,000-10,000 BC)

- 1.3.2 No remains dating to the Palaeolithic period have been recorded within the proposed development.
- 1.3.3 Within the Study Area, a Palaeolithic flint working site has been excavated at Springhead Quarter, c 300 m west of the proposed development site. A number of isolated finds of flint tools of this date have also been reported.



1.3.4 Mesolithic period (10,000-400 BC)

1.3.5 No remains from the Mesolithic period have been found within the proposed development site.

1.3.6 Within the Study Area, two surfaces containing Mesolithic flint working deposits have been recorded interleaved with alluvial silts beside the Ebbsfleet, c 500 m north-west of the proposed development (a Scheduled Monument). An assemblage of Mesolithic worked flint has also been recorded at Springhead Quarter, c 300 m west of the proposed development.

Neolithic period (4000-2000)

1.3.7 No remains of the Neolithic period have been recorded within the proposed development site.

1.3.8 Within the Study Area, an important Neolithic occupation site, comprising an assemblage of worked flint, pottery and animal bone, has been recorded overlying the Mesolithic occupation beside the Ebbsfleet, c 500 m north-west of the proposed development, and is a Scheduled Monument.

1.3.9 In addition to this, two spreads of undiagnostic flint working debris recorded at Springhead Quarter, c 375 m and c 500 m north-west of the proposed development, These are likely to be of either Neolithic or Bronze Age date and a deposit of burnt flint attributed to the Neolithic period or Bronze Age has been recorded during cabling works c 360 m south-west of the proposed development.

Bronze Age (2000-750 BC)

1.3.10 A single Bronze Age ditch was recorded within the proposed development in the excavation at Wingfield Bank, extending across the western part of the area investigated and continuing into the area of the store car park.

1.3.11 Within the Study Area, two intersecting Bronze Age bell barrows and, a burnt mound with associated trough and hearth have been recorded during excavations by Wessex Archaeology c 300 m west of the proposed development.

1.3.12 A bronze socketed spearhead was found during widening of Watling Street in 1922, c 300 m west of the proposed development. Field boundary ditches containing pottery dating from the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age were found during excavations in advance of construction of the CTRL, c 450m north-west of the proposed development.

Iron Age (750 BC-AD 43)

1.3.13 Part of a natural hollow dating from the Iron Age was exposed at the north-eastern edge of the excavation at Wingfield Bank, within the proposed development. A ditch had been dug to enclose the hollow, and this apparently deliberate monumentalisation of the feature may indicate that it was used as a shrine. The discovery of a gold coin, perhaps placed as an offering, strengthens this possibility.

1.3.14 Archaeological investigations in advance of construction of the Springhead Quarter residential development, immediately north-west of the proposed development, has revealed Iron Age activity comprising an enclosed settlement occupied during the early to middle Iron Age, c 150 m north-west of the proposed development, and boundary ditches that may have defined the fields and paddocks around it.

Roman period (AD 43-400)

1.3.15 Boundary ditches forming part of a field system dating from the Roman period were recorded in the excavation at Wingfield Bank, within the south-western part of the



proposed development, as were two buildings that are likely to have been agricultural in function and a possible cellar pit.

- 1.3.16 The Iron Age field boundary ditches recorded at Springhead Quarter were re-cut during the Roman period, indicating that the field system continued in use, although the Iron Age settlement had been abandoned.
- 1.3.17 The Roman small town of Vagniacae was sited alongside Watling Street at Springhead, c 300 m south-west of the proposed development site, with two associated cemeteries lying c 180 m and c 270 m away. A Roman enclosure was identified c 400 m south of the development area and a possible early Roman military site c 360 m to the west.

Anglo-Saxon period (AD410-1066)

- 1.3.18 No remains dating from the Anglo-Saxon period have been recorded within the proposed development.
- 1.3.19 Two late 7th century inhumation cemeteries in close proximity were excavated c 375 m west of the proposed development, with possible evidence for a third area of burials immediately to the south. The only direct evidence for settlement within the Study Area dating from the Anglo-Saxon period is a single sunken featured building excavated in advance of construction of the CTRL, c 330 m north-west of the proposed development.

Medieval period (AD 1066-1500)

- 1.3.20 The excavation at Wingfield Bank, within the south-western part of the proposed development area, identified field boundary ditches containing pottery dating from the 12th-14th centuries and a hearth and waterhole of similar date.
- 1.3.21 The medieval features at Wingfield Bank are likely to be part of a medieval rural settlement, the majority of which was excavated in 1999 on the site of the adjacent substation. The settlement has been identified with a landholding first referred to in a documentary source dating from AD1199 as Wenifalle (Hasted 1797, 316). This settlement is mentioned in documentary sources throughout the 13th and 14th centuries (Wallenberg 1934, 107), after which it appears to have become depopulated, its name alone surviving, albeit in a slightly different form, in that of Wingfield Bank farm. This was located within the proposed development during the 19th and 20th centuries and seen on the tithe map of 1838 and subsequent Ordnance Survey maps. The date of the foundation of the farm is uncertain, and it is not known whether it originated during the medieval period, as a direct successor to the earlier settlement, or was a later creation.

Post-medieval and modern periods (AD1500-present)

- 1.3.22 Hasted's 1799 map of Kent shows Wingfield Bank Farm sited within the proposed development area. The 1838 tithe map of Northfleet shows this in more detail, with the farm being surrounded by an agricultural landscape of fields and paddocks with Pepperhill Lane to the east. An east-west boundary is shown immediately to the north of the farm building and which bisects the proposed development area.
- 1.3.23 The east-west boundary is not present on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897 but shows the northern half of the proposed development site, having been given over to orchards.



2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were:

- (i) to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive;
- (ii) to determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains;
- (iii) to determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means;
- (iv) to determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains;
- (v) to determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy;
- (vi) to assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape;
- (vii) to determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive;
- (viii) to determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity;
- (ix) to determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Trenches were set out using 30 m tapes with reference to known points featured on the site base map according to the locations specified in the Method Statement. Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were all initially 20 m by 2 m though Trench 3 was later expanded to the west, in agreement with Wendy Rogers of Kent County Council, to aid the characterisation and confirm the orientation of an ambiguous feature within the original trench. The extension comprised a 7 m x 5 m rectangle added to the SW side of the original trench 5.50 m from its northern end (Fig.2).

2.2.2 All trenches were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to excavation. The parameters of each trench were marked out and the overlying Tarmac of the car park cut with a cutting disc. Excavation of the trenches was undertaken using a JCB 3CX Sitemaster with a toothless bucket. The overburden was removed to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the natural geology, whichever was encountered first. Exposed archaeological features were then sample excavated by hand.



3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of both the evaluation and watching brief are presented below. Detailed context descriptions are presented in the context inventory (Appendix A) and within the descriptive text in Section 3.3 where appropriate.
- 3.1.2 Finds reports are presented in Appendix B. A discussion and interpretation of this evidence can be found in Section 4.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 All trenches were excavated in good weather and light conditions.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

Trench 1 (Section 100)

- 3.3.1 Trench 1 was excavated from a height of 27.55 m OD to a maximum depth of 26.89 m OD within a sondage at the southern end of the trench. The natural geology (102) was encountered at 27.12 m OD at the NW end of the trench and at 26.60 m OD at the SE. This consisted of a compact pale yellow and orange sand with veins of iron rich sand, with a slight clay component towards the NW (hereafter 'Thanet Beds'). This was immediately overlain by a modern hardcore (101), composed of crushed chalk and flint. This was in turn overlain by the modern tarmac surface (100). A modern drain, aligned NW-SE was cut into 102, through 101, running parallel with, and for, the entire length of the trench along its south-western side. No archaeological remains were detected within the trench.

Trench 2 (Figs 3 and 4, Section 200, Plan 200)

- 3.3.2 Trench 2 was excavated from a height of 27.69 m OD to maximum depth of 26.85 m OD. The Thanet Beds (201) were encountered at depths of between 27.15 m and 26.85 m OD. It was overlain by modern hardcore (205), overlain by the tarmac surface (200). A single linear feature (204) was identified within the trench. It was situated 5.25 m from the northern end of the trench, aligned NE-SW, with a width of 1.75 m and depth of 0.44 m. It had gradually sloping sides with an extremely gradual upper break of slope (Fig. 4). The edges of the feature, however, were indistinct and contained two fills; a light yellow clayey silty sand (203) which was overlain by 202, a light brown silty sand. The upper deposit (202) contained a small fragment of fire-cracked flint and a struck flint flake. Both were found in the upper part of the deposit.

Trench 3 (Figs 3 and 4, Section 301, Plans 300, 301)

- 3.3.3 Trench 3 was excavated from a height of 26.48 m OD to a maximum depth of 25.46 m OD. The natural geology comprised Thanet Beds at 25.80 m OD. The same sequence of overlying tarmac (300) and hardcore overburden (301) was repeated in this trench with the addition of layer 308 a thin spread of redeposited natural clayey sand immediately underlying 301, possibly a levelling layer associated with the construction of the car park. A large, apparently linear, feature was identified 8 m from the NW end of the trench. Orientated E-W, it was 3m wide and 1.15 m deep. The feature, which was heavily disturbed by tree roots and as a consequence had poorly defined sides, contained two fills: A light brown-yellow silty sand (303), overlain by a mid-brown sandy silt fill (304, Fig. 4). Fill 303 contained some very small fragments of undated pottery and large, rounded flint pebbles/nodules with apparent evidence of limited, manual



flaking. Fill 304 contained similar flint pebbles/nodules and also fragments of animal bone, 18th-19th century pottery and two fragments of clay tobacco pipe. Fill 304 and the upper southern side of the feature were truncated by a roughly parallel cut (305), containing a very dark brown-grey sandy silt fill (306), which contained 18th-19th century pottery. The south-eastern side of of 305 was truncated by a 3.25 m wide modern service trench.



4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The results of the evaluation are considered to be a reliable indicator of the archaeological deposits that survive within the site. Conditions were good throughout the works.
- 4.1.2 Due to the nature of the natural geology and the similarity with the feature fills, the limits of features 202 in Trench 2 were, in places, difficult to discern. Where this was the case, the feature was over-excavated in order to confidently establish the edges of the cut.
- 4.1.3 Features 302 and 305 in Trench 3 were heavily disturbed by intrusive root action.

4.2 Interpretation

- 4.2.1 All trenches demonstrated that the construction of the Sainsbury's car park has resulted in the reduction of the previous ground surface down to the level of the Thanet Beds, which would have truncated any previous surviving archaeological remains. This is likely to have resulted in the complete truncation of any shallow archaeological features within the area.
- 4.2.2 Trench 2 contained a linear negative feature (204) interpreted as a shallow SW-NE aligned ditch. It had fairly gradually sloping sides and a high width to depth ratio (Fig. 4). This may however be a result of natural erosion rather than design as the sandy natural into which it is cut would be easily weathered, thereby reducing the ditch sides and so widening the ditch. The primary fill 203 would seem to confirm this, as it is very similar in composition to the natural. It is likely that the feature was previously more substantial and that it has suffered truncation during the construction of the car park.
- 4.2.3 Linear features 302 and 305 in Trench 3 appear to be post-medieval in date as attested by 18th-19th century pottery and clay pipe fragments. The large flint pebbles/nodules within the fills of 302 with traces of flake removal are not consistent with prehistoric flint-work and may be discarded post-medieval building material perhaps derived from the adjacent Wingfield Bank Farm. Linear 305 appears to be a re-cut of the larger ditch 302. A linear boundary shown on the 1838 Northfleet tithe map adjacent to Wingfield Bank Farm matches the position and orientation of ditch 302 (Fig. 5). This boundary is absent from the 1898 Ordnance survey, having been replaced by orchards which closely matches the archaeological narrative revealed in section 300 of Trench 3, as the edges of ditch 302 are heavily disturbed by tree roots (Fig. 4).

4.3 Significance

- 4.3.1 Previous investigations indicate that medieval archaeological remains associated with the settlement of *Wennifalle* would almost certainly have extended into the proposed development area (Fig. 2). However the evaluation has revealed that the site has been severely disturbed and truncated by stripping and levelling of the site during construction of the existing car park. The only surviving archaeological remains are a substantial post-medieval boundary ditch and the base of a smaller ditch. It is likely that any shallow features would have been entirely removed, leaving only the bases of the deepest features surviving. The site is also crossed by series of large, deep drains and other services, which will have removed any archaeology entirely where they were dug.



APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench 1 contained a modern drain running NW-SE along the SW side of the trench for the entirety of its length. Modern car park surface directly overlying natural sand. No archaeological remains were present.					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	20
Contexts						
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
100	Layer	-	0.12	Modern Tarmacadam.	-	Modern
101	Layer	-	0.22	Modern hardcore layer.	-	Modern
102	Layer	-	-	Natural . Light yellow and orange sand.	-	

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench 2 contained one undated linear cut feature orientated NE-SW 5.20 m from the northern end of the trench. Sealed by the modern car park and cut into natural sand.					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	20
Contexts						
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
200	Layer	-	0.12	Modern Tarmacadam.	-	Modern
201	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light yellow, brown-yellow and orange sand.	-	
202	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of ditch 204. Light brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecks	Flint, burnt flint	-
203	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of ditch 204. Light yellow silty sand with rare charcoal flecks.	-	-
204	Cut	1.75	0.44	Cut of wide, shallow linear ditch aligned NE-SW. Cut into natural 201.	-	-
205	Layer	-	205	Modern hardcore layer.	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench 3 contained a very large E-W aligned ditch. Due to the excessive depth of the feature, it was machined to a depth of 1.20 m and then hand excavated within a narrower trench to its full depth of 1.50 m below modern ground level. The trench was extended a further 5 m to the west in order to fully characterise and track the orientation of the feature. Finds recovered were of 18th - 19th century in date. The ditch was re-cut at the level of the upper fill along the south side of the ditch. The SE side of both features was truncated by a wide, modern service, trench running N-S across the trench.					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	20



Contexts						
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
300	Layer	-	0.1	Modern Tarmacadam.	-	Modern
301	Layer	-	0.26	Modern hardcore layer.	-	Modern
302	Cut	3.25	1.12	Cut of very large E-W aligned ditch. The sides were heavily disturbed by roots resulting in indistinct cut edges. Contained 18th - 19th century finds. Cut into natural sand.	-	18th century
303	Fill	-	0.55	Fill of 302. Light brown-yellow silty sand containing very small pottery fragments and large struck flint cobbles.	Pottery, flint	-
304	Fill	-	0.58	Fill of 302. Mid brown sandy silt with rare charcoal flecks.	Pottery, flint, animal bone, clay tobacco pipe	18th century
305	Cut	2.75	0.25	Probable re-cut of 302. Cut into upper fill 304 and along the same alignment.	-	-
306	Fill	-	0.3	Fill of 305. Dark brown-grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and brick fragments.	Pottery	18th century
307	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light yellow and light grey sand.	-	-
308	Layer	-	0.04	Thin levelling layer deposited during car park construction.	-	Modern



APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Bone

By Lena Strid

Table 1: Animal Bone

Context	Description
304	A single cattle radius fragment, 27g

B.1.1 The assemblage has no potential and requires no further work.

B.2 Flint

By Ruth Shaffrey and Geraldine Crann

Table 2: Flint

Context	Description
202	A single debitage flake, 7g
303	3 large waterworn cobbles, 2 cobble fragments with possible retouch/usewear, 7 struck flakes, 1 core, 1240g. One of the larger cobbles has some percussion wear on one side consistent with having been banged against something
304	4 large waterworn cobbles, 1530g. One has percussion wear along one side probably caused by banging and use as a hammerstone or similar tool.

B.2.1 The single core from context 303 is in a noticeably different raw material to the other flint recovered from the site. All of the cobbles are water-worn and have probably been collected from the river gravels. The small quantity of worked flint limits the significance of the material. Some of the pieces may be derived from the rough shaping of flint cobbles for use as building material. The assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work.

B.3 Burnt Unworked Flint

By Geraldine Crann

Table 3: Burnt flint

Context	Description
202	One fragment, 11 g
303	One fragment, 25 g

B.3.1 The assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work. Having been recorded the burnt, unworked flint may be discarded.

B.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Geraldine Crann

Table 4: Clay Pipe

Context	Description
---------	-------------



304	1 bowl, relief mark on spur: DB, initials parallel with plane of stem, 12 g, post-1700 AD. 1 stem fragment, 3 g.
-----	--

B.4.1 The assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work.

B.5 Pottery

By Paul Booth

Table 5: Pottery

Context	Description
304	2 rim sherds, probably 18th Century, glazed redware, 133 g
206	1 body sherd, probably 18th Century, glazed redware, 19 g

B.5.1 The assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work.

B.6 Shell

By Geraldine Crann

Table 6: Shell

Context	Description
303	3 fragments of oyster shell, 18 g

B.6.1 The assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work.

B.7 Iron

By Ian Scott

Table 7: Iron

Context	Description
304	A single heavily encrusted broken chain link, 201g

B.7.1 The assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work.



APPENDIX C. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

C.1 OA Project Team

The fieldwork was conducted by Katrina Anker and Nathan Chinchen. The report was written by Nathan Chinchen, with contributions by Katrina Anker, Paul Booth and Ruth Shaffrey. The report was illustrated by Markus Dylewski and Emily Plunkett. The archive will be prepared for deposition by Susan Rawlings and Nicola Scott. The project was managed for OA by Stuart Foreman.



APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

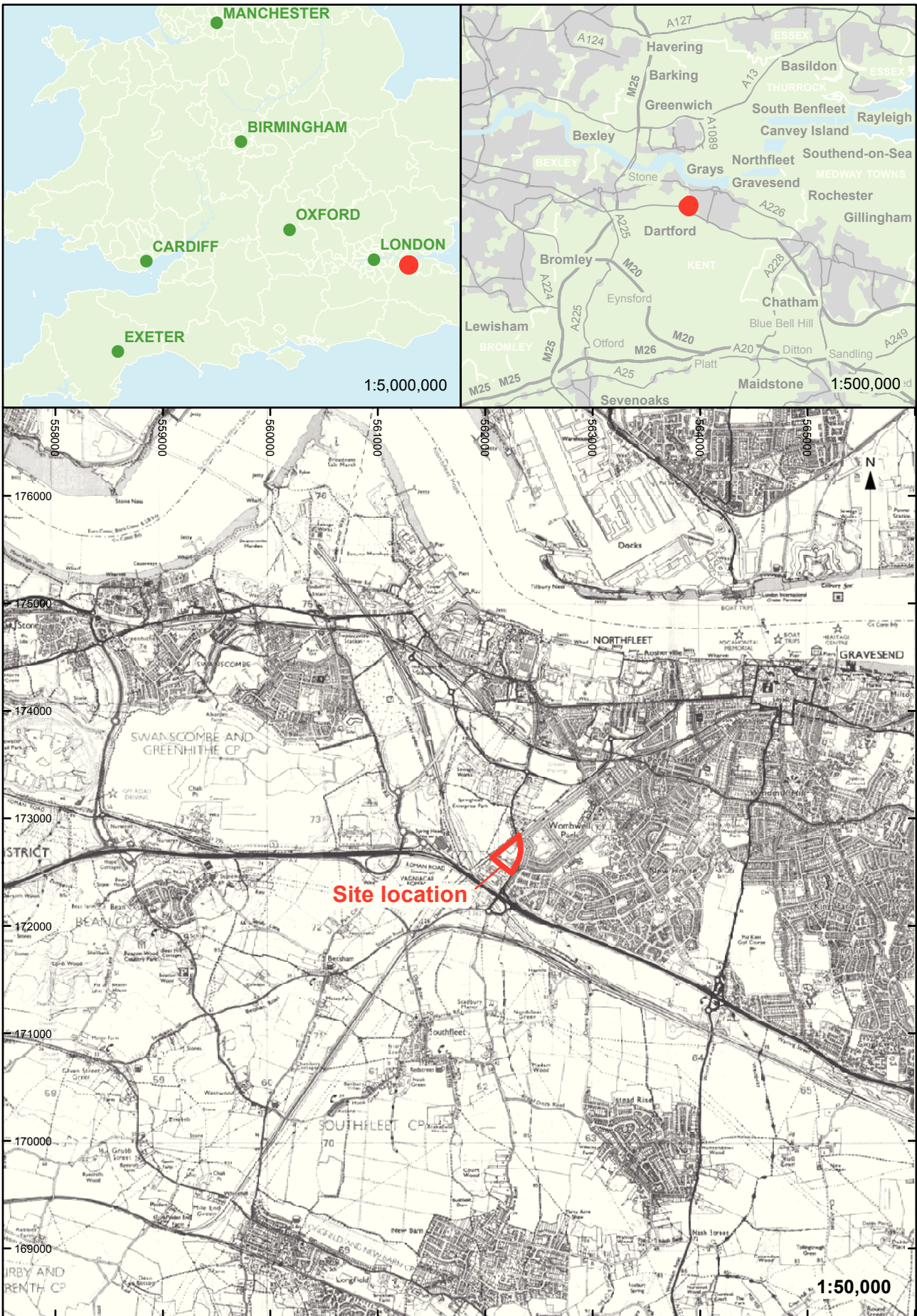
OA, 2009 Sainsburys, Pepper Hill, Northfleet, Kent. Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

OA, 2011 Method statement incorporating risk assessment. Sainsbury's Pepper Hill, Northfleet, Kent. Archaeological field evaluation



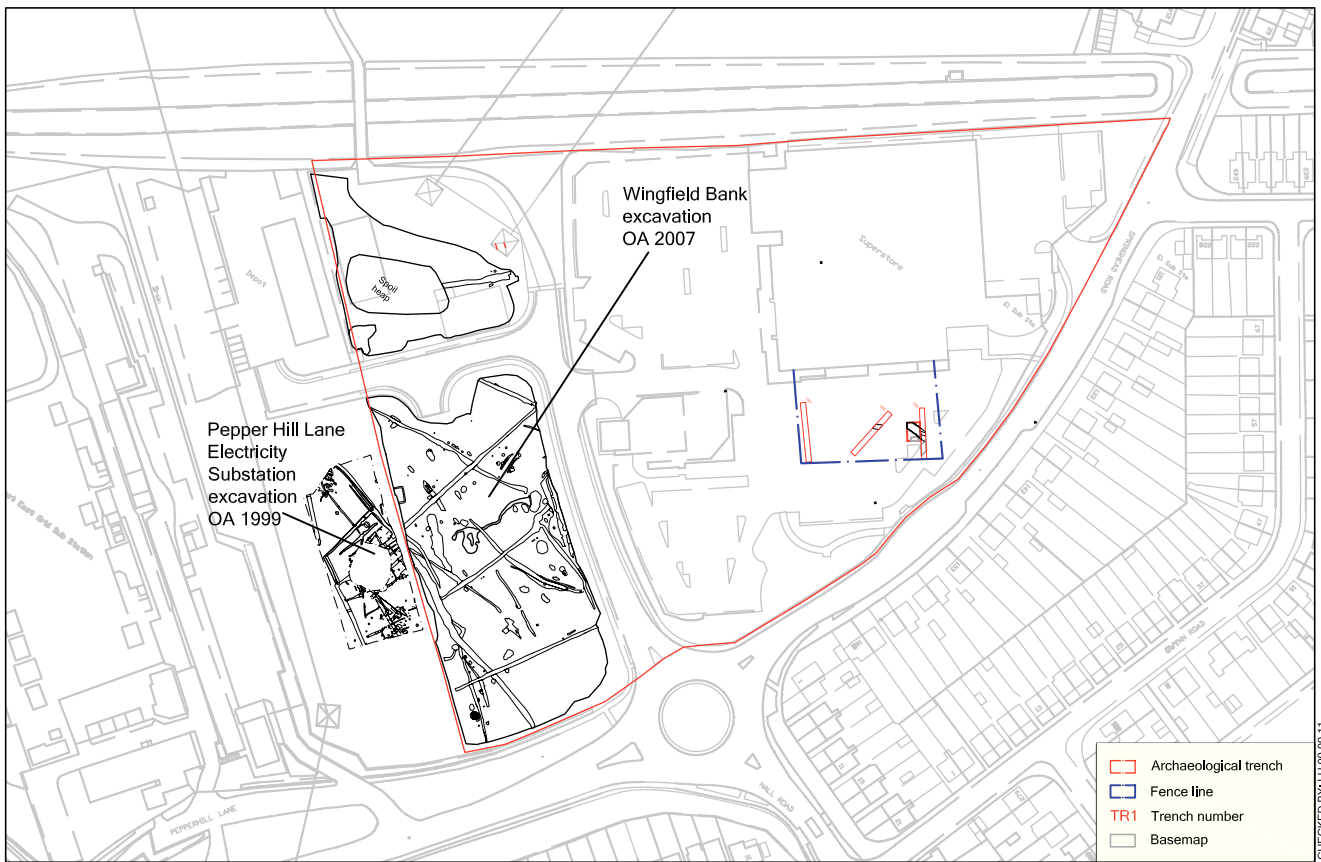
APPENDIX E. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name:	Sainsbury's Pepper Hill, Northfleet, Kent
Site code:	NOPESA 11
Grid reference:	TQ 622 726
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	3/10/2011 - 6/10/2011
Area of site:	4.6Ha (whole site incl. car parks); 0.2 Ha (store extension)
Summary of results:	One undated NE-SW linear ditch was present in Trench 2 and a large E-W aligned post-medieval ditch with shallow re-cut was present in Trench 3.
Location of archive:	As no receiving museum is available, the archive will temporarily be stored at Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford and the written records made available at http://library.thehumanjourney.net/ until alternative arrangements are made by the relevant responsible curatorial body.



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Figure 1: Site location



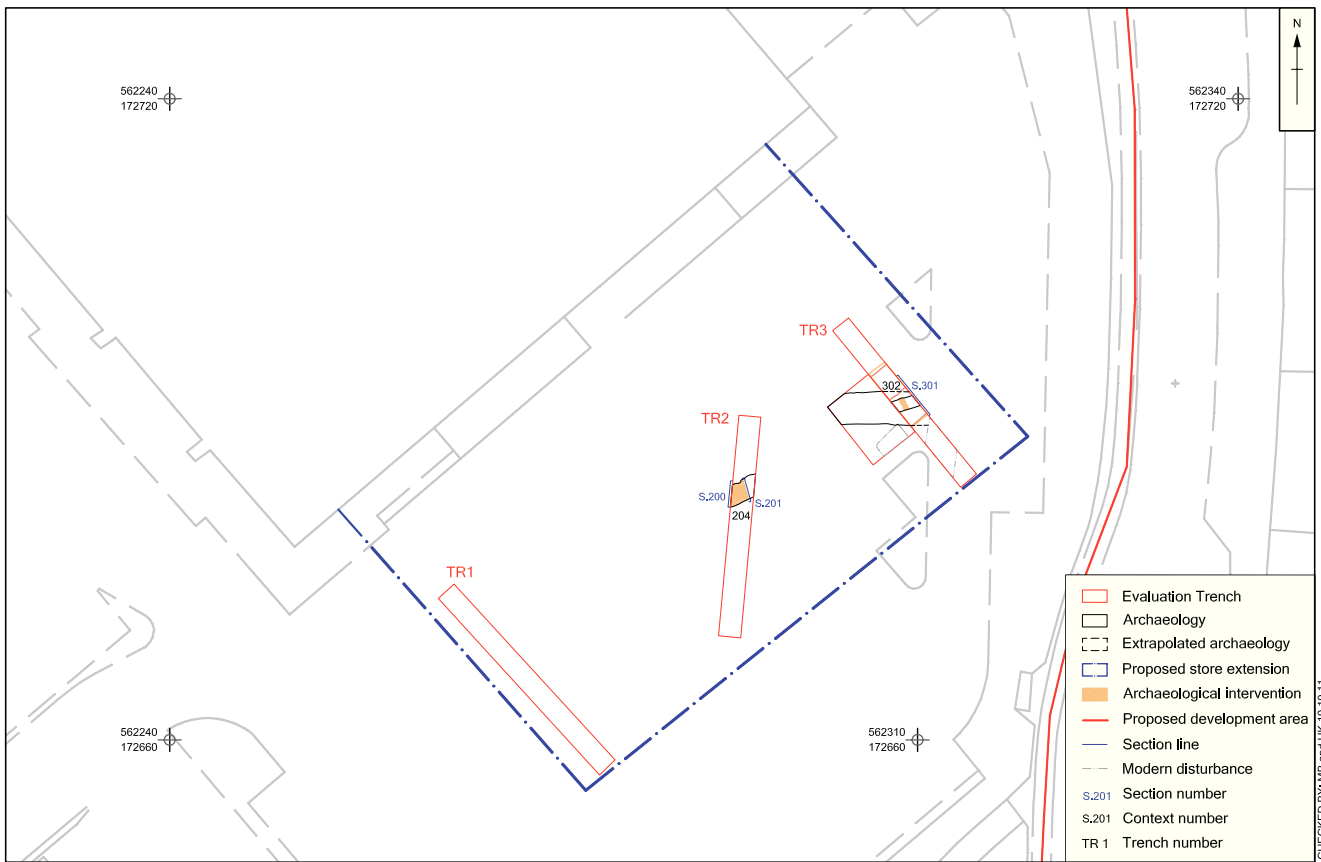
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Survey Data supplied by :
E_Plunkett, OA South

0 100 m
1:2000 at A4

Figure 2: Site location map detailed

CHECKED BY: LH08.08.11



Survey Data supplied by :
E_Plunkett, OA South

0 20 m
1:500 at A4

Figure 3: Trench plan

CHECKED BY: MB and HK 19.10.11

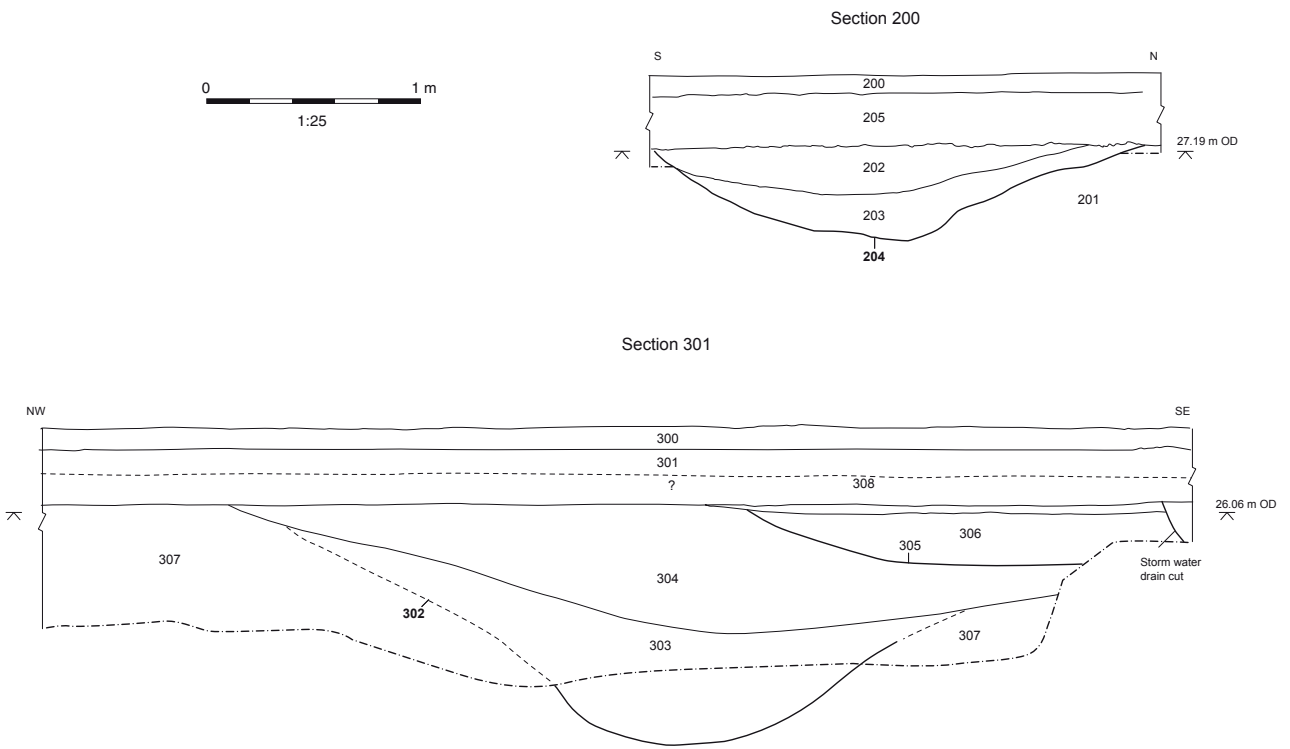
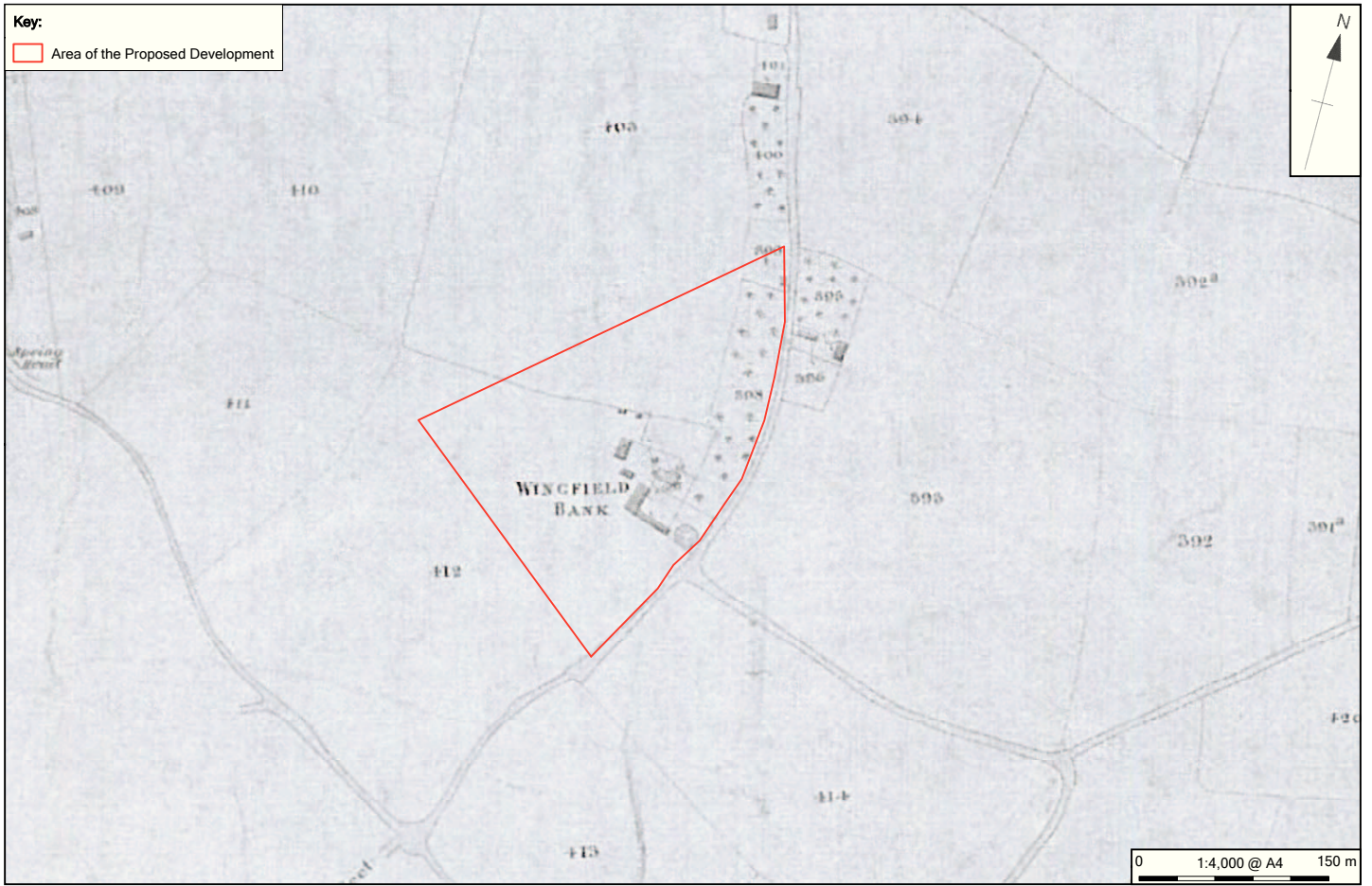


Figure 4: East-facing Section 200; Ditch 204 SW-facing Section 301; Ditches 302 and 305

\\Server\projects\3\Pepperhill Sainsbury\10\GIS\ArcGIS\current\001_projects\PEPSA\CO_Figure3_190509.mxd*G:\10\1011



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Figure 5: Detail of the Tithe map of the Parish of Northfleet (1838) showing West-East boundary line within the evaluation area.



Plate 1: Trench 2, Feature 204



Plate 2: Trench 3, Feature 302



Plate 3: Trench 3 extension showing feature 302 in plan (centre), and modern storm drains (left and right foreground)



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