General index to the archive

Site/Project Name: **A2 Pepperhill to Cobham Evaluation**

Site Code: A2 BC 04

Site/Project Type: Evaluation

Year(s): 2004

Accession Number: n/a

Record Group	Contents	Comments	Box/File Number
	INTRODUCTION H&S & Written Scheme of investigation plans Nov. 2004	 1 unbound copy	Box 1 file 1
A	**REPORT** Evaluation report January 2005	 1 unbound copy	Box 1 file 2
B	**PRIMARY CONTEXT DATA** Levels register Trench notes sheets trenches 1-4, 10-14 including context sheets2001-2019	 3 sheets As numbered	Box 1 file 3
B	**CATALOGUE OF DRAWINGS** Plan list Section list	 1 sheets 1 sheet	Box 1 file 4
B	**PRIMARY DRAWINGS** A1 plans & sections Section drawings	 2 A1 sheets 5 A4 sheets	Box 1 file 5 & roll 1 of 1
D	**CATALOGUE OF PHOTOGRAPHS** B/W index films 10-11 Colour slide index films 10-11	 2 sheets 2 sheets	Box 1 file 6

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County[Kent] Parish:[Pepperhill to Cobham]
Site[Evaluation] Site code[A2 BC 04]
Line 2: Excavators name[T Allen]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	✓
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

A2 - PERRY HILL TO CORTMAN WIDENING

A2 BC. 04 EVAL.

INTRODUCTION

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

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HIGHWAYS AGENCY

A2 Pepperhill To Cobham Widening Scheme

Health & Safety Plan and Written Scheme of Investigations for Archaeological Field Evaluations (Marling Cross to Thong Lane Junctions)




Skanska File Ref: OXA/ARC/000/00003 Rev 00

November 2004

HIGHWAYS AGENCY SKANSKA IN ASSOCIATION WITH Owen Williams consultants

A2 PEPPERHILL TO COBHAM WIDENING SCHEME

HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN AND WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATIONS

(MARLING CROSS TO THONG LANE JUNCTIONS)

Skanska File Ref: OXA/ARC/000/00003 Rev 00

Issue No.	Description	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Approved By
00	First Issue	November 2004	Oxford Archaeology		

Health and Safety Plan
A2 Pepperhill to Cobham

Revision: 01
Date: 15th October 2004

Oxford Archaeology
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

LIST OF CONTENTS

Section 1

1 Introduction

This Construction Phase Health and Safety Plan has been prepared based on information supplied by the Client Skanska and on a site visit undertaken together with Gordon Hounslow of Skanska on 14th September 2004. The Plan shall be read in conjunction with the detailed method statements (Written Scheme of Investigation) and forms the encompassing document with regard to Health and Safety for the tendered works.

The Plan supplements current legislation and Codes of Practice and will not prejudice any statutory requirements or guidelines that may be in force or become enforceable during the works.

2 Scope of Works

The objective of the contract is to carry out an archaeological ground investigation along the A2 between Pepperhill and Cobham to investigate whether buried archaeological remains exist in the locations chosen for trenching, and from this to inform a detailed mitigation strategy for archaeology and an appropriate programme for the construction of the proposed works.

To accomplish this, thirteen trenches varying in length from 10-40 m will be excavated by machine and by hand, and will be recorded by professional archaeologists in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigations approved by the Highways Agency and by Kent County Council (OA 2004).

3 Area of Work/Site Description

The area of work is documented on the attached plans (Figs. 1 and 2).

Access to the site will be by via authorized access routes agreed between the Client Skanska and the landowners.

4 Details of Activities

4.1 Machine Excavated Trenches

Machine excavated trenches will be dug at the approximate locations shown on Figure 2. Excavated material will be stored alongside the trenches at a minimum of 1.5 m from the edge. Topsoil and subsoils will be stored separately for backfilling. Machine excavation will cease at the first archaeological horizon encountered, unless otherwise agreed with the Kent County Archaeologist or his/her representative. Trenches dug to a greater depth than 1.2 m will be stepped. This will entail leaving a 1 m horizontal step for every 1.2 m depth machined. These measurements are a guideline only and should be increased depending upon the stability of the made ground.

Trench 5, the only trench adjacent to and visible from the footpath will be fenced using 2 m high Heras fencing. The remainder of the trenches are beyond a hedged embankment and will be fenced off using orange netlon. This arrangement shall be assessed on site, and extra Heras shall be provided if necessary.

Warning signs indicating the excavation will be erected. If a trench becomes unsafe in any way it will not be worked in. Recording of sections can continue from the 'top' but at a distance of 2 m minimum from the trench edge, taking care to monitor edges for collapse.

Trenches will be backfilled and levelled by machine, replacing subsoil and topsoil in the correct order, at the conclusion of the work. No arrangements have been made to replace turf.

5 Labour Force

5.1 Mechanically Excavated Trial Pits

For machine excavated trenches the Project Team will consist of an archaeological supervisor working with a suitably experienced and qualified (CPCS certified) machine driver, assisted by up to 3 archaeologists.

Section 2

6 Management Of Health And Safety

6.1 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

Hazard Identification

Hazards have been identified through the systematic examination of all our work activities and processes. Hazards for the work undertaken have been flagged through completion of the Site Safety Assessment forms (Appendix C).

Risk Assessment

The risks presented by these hazards have all been subject to assessment and the significant findings recorded. Summary risk assessments and appropriate precautions and controls are presented in Appendix D.

COSHH

No hazardous substances will be used in these activities.

6.2 Method Statements

Acting on the result of our assessments, all highlighted risks have been reduced to as low a level as is practicable by the use of a Method Statement. A copy of this Health and Safety Plan including the Method Statements is maintained with the supervisor on site and is available for reference at any time.

The Method Statement is summarized below.

6.2.1 Access

Extreme caution will be exercised when gaining access to the work sites with respect to pedestrians and other road traffic. Particular access routes and instructions will be observed. The specified requirements of landowners and the Client will be adhered to at all times. Access to areas beyond the scope of the investigation will be strictly prohibited. The security of the site will be retained and remain uncompromised as far as is practicable.

Trenches north of the A2 will be accessed via the Thong Lane junction, and then by a left turn into the cultivated field. Access will then be anti-clockwise around the northern and western field edges to the trench location adjacent to the Cobham Services (north).

6.2.2 Overhead Services

If overhead services are encountered along the route, the equipment to be utilised will be assessed and when necessary the procedures laid down in the Code of Practice for the Avoidance of Danger from Overhead Electric Cables will be followed.

6.2.3 Underground Services

Drawings of all known buried services will be supplied and reviewed on site by the Client. All necessary liaison with the statutory undertakers will be carried out by the Skanska Site Supervisor. A Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) survey will be undertaken at all exploratory hole locations by Skanska. The Site Engineer/Supervisor on behalf of Skanska will arrange for Service Engineers to visit particular locations to establish more exactly the position of a particular authority's apparatus where considered necessary.

A 'Permit to Dig' system will operate for each exploratory hole location. Skanska will provide the permit to dig details and will carry out the service scans and clearance. The Permit to Dig will record that the relevant checks for all underground services likely to be encountered have been made. An operational crew will only be allowed to commence work when they receive the Permit to Dig with their work instruction. These permits will be returned to Skanska when work is completed.

Machine excavated Trial Pits will be commenced in accordance with the Permit to Dig form with the minimum of a CAT scan.

6.2.4 Fire

Suitable and maintained extinguishers will be provided on site.

6.2.5 Traffic Management

No work will be carried out on or immediately adjacent to the public highway. The scope of work does not entail crossing the public highway.

6.2.6 Reinstatement

All trenches are situated on private land, in fields, grassed landscaped areas or compounds. Reinstatement will consist of replacement and levelling of excavated materials by machine under supervision. As far as is practicable soils will be replaced in the reverse order to that in which they were excavated ie topsoil last. Any fences taken down for access will be reinstated at the completion of the works.

6.2.7 Mobile Plant

A JCB 3EX will be fitted with amber flashing lights where appropriate which will be switched on when the plant is in use. When accessing study areas from the public highway, the machine will be escorted by an OA signaller.

6.3 PPE

If appropriate, PPE will be provided where there remains a residual risk of ground contamination that cannot be controlled by any other reasonably practicable means.

The basic level of PPE provided to all members of staff will be as follows:

- Hard Hat
- Safety Footwear
- Hi – Visibility Clothing
- A water supply and soap for washing will be readily available

Additional PPE will be provided for any work carried out in areas of suspected contamination. This will consist of:

- Gloves
- Overalls
- Face masks and goggles will be available as necessary

6.4 Health and Safety Responsible Person on Site

The site will operate under the direction of the site supervisor for all practical and safety matters. The site supervisor, who will be a registered First Aider, will maintain a daily register of site personnel and ensure all staff are aware of site specific requirements. Overall health and safety responsibilities rests with the OA Project Manager.

Any accidents occurring onsite will be immediately reportable to Graham Turner (Skanska) 07850 532 661.

6.5 Monitoring Health and Safety

It is the responsibility of everyone on site to be aware of hazards and to monitor safety.

Where necessary the site supervisor will carry out a site safety inspection on a daily basis, monitoring inspections of aspects of the work assessed to have a special risk. The findings and corrective actions taken will be recorded (Appendix I). Safety Audits will be carried out by senior members of OA during site visits.

6.6 Health and Safety Advice

Advice on health and safety matters that cannot be resolved on site will either be given by the Company Safety Officer, or sought from external safety consultants.

6.7 Known Health and Safety Information

6.7.1 Existing Environment

The route is located adjacent to the live A2 trunk road and on private and highway land. Potentially contaminated land has been identified at a petrol station at Tollgate junction and Made Ground associated with CTRL landscaping works.

All investigation operations will be undertaken with due regard to the particular environmental requirements. No work will be undertaken within the current easement.

6.7.2 Existing Drawings

Borehole location plans and service detail from the relevant utility companies will be supplied on site and reviewed by the Client.

6.7.3 Contaminated Land Status

According to the information supplied (Reference 260170/00019 Rev 00), contaminants are not known to exist within the study area. Extracts from the Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation Report indicate the presence of two active petrol stations, and references a recycling area south of the A2 at Chainage 8850 m. No incidence of contamination was reported. Recent contamination testing from trial pits through areas of CTRL landscaping indicated low levels of all determinands, all falling below the Environment Agency Soil Guideline Values.

This assessment will be continually reviewed at each particular location as work proceeds. If severe levels of contamination are encountered, work will cease until such times as a revised safe working system is established.

6.8 Selection of Sub-contractors

Sub-contractors employed in the work activities have been selected on the basis of previous experience. CITB/CPCS status will be established prior to the commencement of any groundwork.

6.9 Selection of Plant and Equipment

Plant selection has taken health and safety considerations into consideration.

6.10 Views of Workers

The views of our operatives on health and safety issues are actively sought via an internal OA Consultation Board, and are channeled through the Site Engineer / Supervisor.

6.11 Health and Safety Information Training

All our operatives receive information on the hazards associated with their particular work activities and the methods by which the risks from these hazards are controlled. They have access to all relevant risk assessments.

All operatives are to be given induction training by Skanska personnel.

In addition they obtain information on the site specific activities through the initial OA site induction which will be given by the site supervisor. They also have access to the Site Health and Safety Plan (this document).

The site supervisor will be trained in First Aid at Work.

All our operatives have been trained in manual handling procedures. Where excessive lifting is expected, mechanical plant will be supplied to reduce the level of manual handling required.

6.12 Contractor's Compound, Welfare Facilities etc

The welfare facilities are likely to be located to the west of Marling Cross junction. These will comprise the following:

- chemical toilet
- area to store materials

Water for washing is to be carried in vehicles, which also accommodate mess facilities.

6.12.1 Hygiene Rules

Attention to the following rules will provide very effective protection against ill effects from contaminated materials.

i. Always thoroughly wash hands, forearms and face on finishing work and before any break during which you will be handling food and drink, or smoking.
ii. Always remove any dirty work clothing before entering a vehicle or before eating.
iii. All cuts and skin abrasions must be kept clean and covered with a waterproof plaster. For more serious wounds medical advice should be sought. All wound dressings should be changed at the end of each working day.
iv. Always wear the PPE prescribed for the job (overalls, boots, gloves, hard hat etc) and on completion of the job dispose of any contaminated clothing and take care to maintain the areas designated "clean" and "dirty".

6.12.2 Housekeeping

Housekeeping will be the responsibility of all operatives. Monitoring will be the responsibility of the Site Supervisor.

6.13 Emergency Information

Emergency information, procedures and an Emergency Unit Location Plan are documented in Appendix J.

6.14 First Aid and Accident Reporting/Investigation

A first aid kit will be retained on site. The Oxford Archaeology site supervisor will be the nominated First Aider on this site.

All injuries will be reported in the Site or office Accident Book. The Site Supervisor will fill in the Accident Book.

All accidents will also be reported to Skanska.

Deaths, major injuries and dangerous occurrences will be reported to the HSE by telephone, by the company safety officer.

6.15 Cooperation with Others Sharing the Workplace

Our staff have been instructed to cooperate with others on site in matters of health and safety.

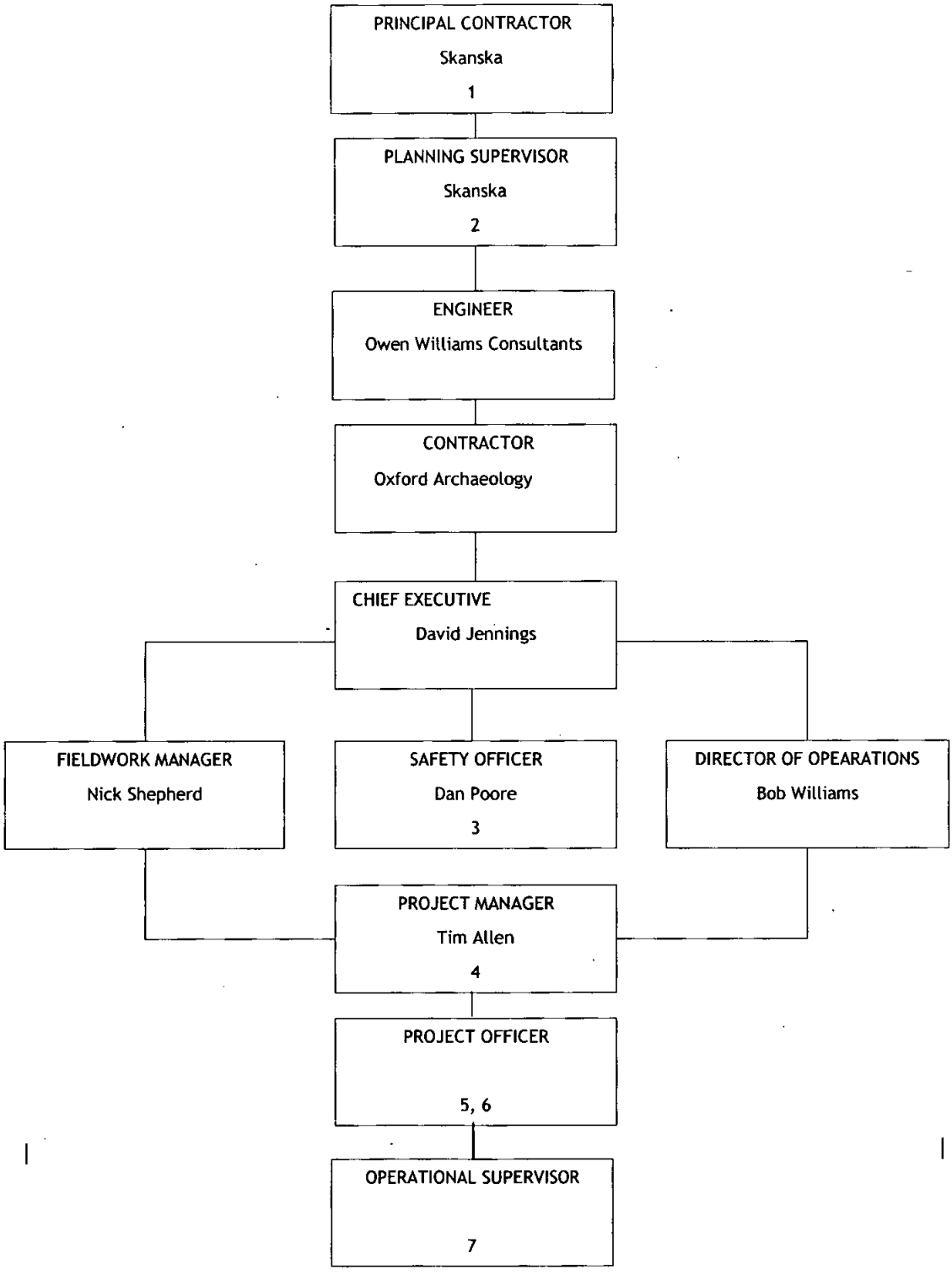
6.16 Continuing Liaison

This Health and Safety Plan will be modified, updated and appended to as appropriate during the course of the site works described. Variations to the working document, imposed for example, by unforeseen circumstances, will be recorded and agreed.

This Plan will be enhanced by the information provided in our factual report for the below-ground investigation and other appropriate information to form the Health and Safety File.

APPENDIX A
Supervisory Arrangements Chart

Appendix A -Supervisory Arrangements Chart



Key to Chart

1. Responsible for the appointment of the Planning Supervisor and for ensuring the competence of both the Planning Supervisor and Principal Contractor to fulfil their duties under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994.

2. Overall responsibility for coordinating the health and safety aspects of the design and for the early stages of the preparation of the Health and Safety Plan.

3. Responsible for the development of the Health and Safety Plan and coordination of the project to ensure compliance with health and safety legislation.

4. Responsible for the implementation of the project Health and Safety Plan.

5. Preparation of the Health and Safety Plan and associated method statements.

6. Responsible for on site implementation of the project health and safety plan and the maintenance of safe systems and safety discipline during the site works.

7. Supervisor responsible for maintaining safe systems and for safety discipline during their specific activities.

Site Supervisor

Name	:	Bryan Matthews
Location	:	Site
Telephone No:	:	**07799-671150**
Out of Hours	:	As above

Project Manager

Name	:	Annie Bingham
Location	:	Head Office/Site
Telephone No :	:	**01865 263800 / 07876 642756**
Out of Hours	:	**07876 642756**

APPENDIX B

Appendix B Legislation and Documentation

The following legislation (enforceable at the time of tender) shall be complied with:

1. The Factories Act 1961
2. The Shops, Offices and Railways Premises Act 1963
3. Construction (Working Places) Regulations 1996
4. The Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulations 1972
5. The Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974
6. Safety Representatives and Safety Committees Regulations 1977
7. Health and Safety (First Aid) 1981
8. The Control of Asbestos at Work 1987 with amendments in 1992
9. Construction (Head Protection) Regulations 1989
10. Electricity at Work Regulations 1989
11. Health and Safety Information for Employees Regulations 1989
12. Noise at Work Regulations 1989
13. Pressure Systems Safety Regulations 2000
14. The Environmental Protection Act 1990
15. Health and Safety (Display Screen Equipment) Regulations 1992
16. The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999
17. Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992
18. Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992
19. Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992
20. The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994
21. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1999
22. Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995
23. Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1996
24. Health and Safety (Consultation with Employees) Regulations 1996
25. Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations 1996
26. Confined Spaces Regulations 1997
27. The Fire Precautions (Work Place) Regulations 1997
28. Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998
29. Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998
30. The Working Time Regulations 1998
31. Health and Safety (Consultation with Employees) Regulations 1996

Further documentation used to supplement the above and to provide Health and Safety Guidance in the preparation of the Plan is as follows:

i) Oxford Archaeology Health and Safety Policy Document.
ii) Code of Practice for the Avoidance of Danger from overhead electric cables.
iii) Code of Practice for the Avoidance of Danger from underground services.
iv) BS5228 : 1976 Code of Practice for Noise Control on Construction Sites.
v) Noise at Work - Noise Assessment Information and Control. Noise Guides 3 to 8 Health and Safety Executive 1990.
vi) Managing Construction for Health and Safety - CDM Regulations Approved Code of Practice (1994).
vii) A guide for safe working on contaminated sites – Construction Industry research and Information Association (1996)
viii) Health and Safety in Construction – HSE, 1996

APPENDIX C
Risk Assessment

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY
RISK ASSESSMENT

Site name:	A2 Pepperhill to Cobham	**Prepared by:**	Tim Allen	**Position:**	Project Manager	
Site code:	A2BC 04	**Approved by:**	Marc Storey	**Position:**	H & S Co-ordinator	
Invoice code:	A2BCEV	**Date:**	07/11/2004	**CDM Status:**	CDM Regulations apply	

THIS RISK ASSESSMENT SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH AN APPROVED WSI

HAZARD	RISK	RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	CONTROLS	ACTION BY?	RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low)
Generic Risk Assessment					
Lack of understanding of the site and its hazards.	Personal injury.	**Medium**	**All staff to receive and sign for an induction based on this risk assessment and the WSI. All staff also to receive an induction from a representative of Skanska.**	Skanska representative/ Fieldwork Director/ Supervisor	**Low**
First on Site	Lack of Site Knowledge	**Medium**	Do a full reconnoiter (plus ?photographic record) of the survey area if the survey team is the first OA staff on site, or otherwise surveying areas outside of those areas covered by the project's current risk assessment. If the site cannot progress because of hazardous conditions that cannot be safely removed/avoided/controlled, or due to inadequate preparation/equipment/training, report to the project manager and leave site. It is the survey team's responsibility to report and describe all potential Health and Safety hazards for consideration and inclusion into	Project Manager/ Site Supervisor	**Low**

			the project's active risk assessment.		
Vehicle movement	Personal injury. Vehicle/ property damage	**Medium**	Authorised drivers. OA signaller for plant. PPE: Hi-vis vests, boots and hard hats.	Fieldwork Director	**Low**
Vehicle security	Unauthorised use of vehicles/ vandalism	**Low**	Contractor to immobilise plant. Park in designated areas. Tools to be kept in locked OA vehicle.	Supervisor/Driver	**Low**
Equipment in general	Personal injury, property damage	**Medium**	No OA staff to use equipment not owned or hired by OA.	Supervisor	**Low**
Damaged/ defective equipment	Personal injury, property damage	**Medium**	Daily inspection of equipment. Replace defective equipment where necessary, and ensure that Logistics Dept. are aware that defective equipment has been returned.	Supervisor	**Low**
Mechanical excavator	Personal injury	**Medium**	Authorised and competent driver. Driver's ability/attitude regarding safe working should be monitored, and action taken if necessary. Competent OA signaller to be used for plant work on site. Induction, Tool box talks. Monitor. PPE: hard hat, hi-vis vest, safety boots. DRIVER'S CITB TICKET NEEDS TO BE CHECKED BEFORE WORK COMMENCES	Supervisor	**Low**
Leptospirosis (Weil's Disease), Tetanus	Contraction of serious disease	**Medium**	Induction. Issue information cards. High standard of hygiene (controls as for contaminated ground). Staff with up-to-date tetanus immunity.	Site Safety Manager	**Low**

Weather	Cold/ wet weather: hypothermia/ice Hot weather: heatstroke/ dehydration	**Low**	Re-arrange fieldwork if practicable. Staff issued with suitable clothing and suitable footwear. Additional breaks to be taken in the event of very hot weather.	Project Manager	**Low**
Managing survey equipment	Risk of personal injury and equipment damage Working near/on roads	**Medium**	Equipment should be positioned to avoid unnecessary straddling or leaning over, which may cause a fall and injury/damage. Carry all pointed or sharp edge equipment down and away from person's body. Do not carry equipment around fully extended. Make sure all equipment is securely fastened when operating or when in transport. Exercise extreme caution if required to survey near roads. Wear Hi-vi jacket, safety boots and hard hat at all times. Inform site supervisor of location of intended survey.	Supervisor/ Surveyor	**Low**

Specific Risk Assessment					
Loss of contact with other Team members	Risk of Personal injury, getting lost	**Low**	Team members will always remain in contact with each other via a set of OA owned and maintained radios. Additionally, each on site survey team will have (at least) 1 OA contract mobile phone.	Project Supervisor	**Low**
Manual handling	Risk of strain injuries from incorrect or excessive manual handling	**Medium**	Induction. Assess manual handling risks for each task. Consider alternative mechanical methods for tasks. No slinging of loads for machines by OA staff.	Supervisor	**Low**

Working in deep excavations.	Trench collapse, falling objects, falling into trench.	**Medium**	Trench to be stepped (each step 1m wide for every metre of depth). Visual indicator of trench edge (1m high Netlon fencing at 1m distance from edge). PPE: Hard hat, hi-vis vest. Additional steps/ramps to be cut for access/egress.	Supervisor/ Site Safety Manager	**Low**
Public access	Injury to member of public	**Medium**	Trench adjacent to public footpath to be fenced with HERAS security fencing, and secured at all times except for access and egress. During machining members of staff to watch for approaching pedestrians and alert them. Work to cease while public pass. All other trenches (on private land) to be surrounded with Netlon fencing. Warning signs to be erected.	Supervisor	**Low**
Underground Services	Risk of Electrocution, gas leaks or flooding.	**Medium**	Undertake Services check through statutory bodies/clients drawings wherever possible. Competent person to check for unknown underground services prior to machining using a Cable Avoidance Tool ("Cat and Jenny"). Hand excavate in areas of suspected live services to locate and isolate from interference from mechanical excavation. Notify statutory bodies/clients if suspected live services are found. ALWAYS ASSUME THAT ALL SERVICES ARE LIVE. Move trenches where services are crossing. Always refer to Skanska method statement for permits to dig (Section 7.3.2 WSI).	Supervisor	**Low**

Working near roads or motorways	Risk of severe personal injury	**Medium**	All staff working within the proximity of a road or motorway must be supplied with all appropriate PPE (safety boots, hard hat, and speciality double banded hi-vis vest). If it is necessary to work or survey along the roadside, the Highways Agency must be made aware (with London it falls under the jurisdiction of London Transport). It may be necessary to erect temporary traffic calming measures for the duration of work. This must only be done in consultation with the Highways Agency. Spend as little time as possible working along roads and cross only at designated areas. If it is necessary to drive along the hard shoulder of the road, obtain a rotating traffic beacon from OA stores and guidance on proper use.	Project Manager/ Supervisor	**Low**
Soil contamination/ zoonotic hazards	Ingestion/contact with contaminated soils or bacteria within soils	**Medium**	Low levels of contamination known at specific locations, see Section 6.7.3 WSI for detail. PPE to be worn: Suits, gloves, facemasks, wellington boots. PPE to be disposed of at end of each day. Good hygiene regime. Wash face and hands (water and soap) before each break and at end of day. No smoking or eating on site except in designated areas. Should evidence of contamination be found (either by odour or appearance) excavation to cease and suitable advice to be sought.	Supervisor/ Project Manager	**Low**

Project Supervisor / Surveyor <u>MUST</u> update Risk Assessment upon entry to site using spaces below.

HAZARD	RISK	RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	CONTROLS	ACTION BY?	RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low)

APPENDIX D

Written Scheme of Investigations

Skanska/Owen Williams

A2 Pepperhill to Cobham Widening
Oxford Archaeology

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

Skanska/Owen Williams

A2 Pepperhill to Cobham Widening
Oxford Archaeology

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

Figures

A2 Pepperhill to Cobham Widening
Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document provides a Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation by trenching of the eastern (online) section of this road widening scheme. The evaluation is being undertaken to investigate areas adjacent to the existing A2 that will be affected by the construction of the A2 Pepperhill to Cobham Widening for buried archaeological remains, in order to inform the detailed archaeological mitigation strategy and the preparation of an appropriate programme for the construction of the works. It has been prepared by Oxford Archaeology (OA) on behalf of Skanska/Owen Williams in accordance with the requirements of Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 2, Section 6, and Chapter 8 of the Environmental Statement (Highways Agency 2004).

1.2 This document sets out the need for evaluation, the scope of work proposed, and specifies in detail how the work will be carried out.

1.3 This document has been revised to take account of the additions and changes requested by Lis Dyson of Kent County Council on 11th November 2004.

2 SCOPE OF WORK

2.1 The road widening comprises a 6.5 km long corridor between Pepperhill and Cobham in Kent (Fig. 1). Previous archaeological work has shown this to be in an archaeologically sensitive area and therefore a programme of archaeological investigation is required by the Highways Agency (HA) and the Local Authority (Kent County Council).

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 The land where trenches are proposed is all private property (Fig. 2). This work will be carried out in advance of the Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) by voluntary agreement with the landowners. All access negotiations will be handled by Skanska on behalf of the Highways Agency.

3.2 South of the existing A2 two trenches (Trenches 10 and 11) are proposed within a compound at Marling Cross owned by the Highways Agency, to which gated access is available. Further trenches (Trenches 8 and 9) are proposed within a garden and a yard belonging to The Retreat, a private residential property. Between this property and the Cobham Service Station (south) there is a public footpath adjacent to the A2, and the land to the south belongs to the CTRL, and has been extensively landscaped in connection with its construction. Within this landscaped area two further trenches are

proposed close to the edge of the CTRL landscaped areas (Trenches 7 and 6), and will require the removal and reinstatement of a number of low wire fences to allow access for the machine. The easternmost trench in this section,

Trench 5, lies on waste ground adjacent to an existing balancing pond and to the public footpath, and access will be along the footpath from the Cobham Service Station (south). East of the Service Station five trenches (Trenches 3, 4, 12, 13 and 14) are proposed within a newly planted open area, again within the CTRL landscaping zone, to which access will be obtained from the Service Station by removing and reinstating a low wire fence.

3.3 North of the existing A2 two trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) are proposed within an open cultivated field just east of the Cobham Service Station (north). Access will be obtained via the Thong Lane exit from the A2, and then via gated access to the cultivated field, around whose edge the machine and OA vehicles will travel.

3.4 The eastern section of Phase 2 (chainage *c.* 8400 to *c.* 10800) is characterised by gently rolling terrain. On the north side of the existing A2 landuse is predominantly agricultural with patches of ancient woodland. On the south side of the existing A2 extensive landscaping has taken place very recently in connection with the construction of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL) to the south. Previous landuse was largely agricultural. At the very east end of the scheme is Cobham Park, an historic landscaped park.

3.5 The geology within the study corridor is a mix of mostly Cretaceous Upper Chalk (white chalk with bands of flint) and Palaeocene Thanet Beds (sands). In some areas there are Palaeocene Blackheath Beds (sand and pebbles), Pleistocene Head and Eocene London Clay (British Geological Survey 1974, Sheet 271). The approximate chainage location of the geology types for the eastern section is given below (west to east):

- Thanet Beds on either side of a strip of Cretaceous Upper Chalk (chainage 8400 - 9800)
- Blackheath Beds and London Clay (chainage 8400 - 10800)

4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

Statutory Designations

4.1 Located in the vicinity of the Study Corridor are four *Scheduled Ancient Monuments:*

- Springhead Roman settlement (English Heritage Scheduled Monument no. KE 158)
- Roman enclosures south-east of Springhead Roman settlement (English Heritage Scheduled Monument no. KE 198)

- Bowl Barrow, Ashenbank Wood (English Heritage Scheduled Monument no. SM 12838)

- Roman Villa and 19th century reservoir, Cobham Park (English Heritage Scheduled Monument no. SM 25496)

4.2 Located within the Study Corridor are eight *Listed Buildings* (all Grade II). These comprise:

- **(OA 500)** - Hazells
- **(OA 501)** - St Margaret's Church
- **(OA 502)** - Orchard House
- **(OA 503)** - Corner Cottage
- **(OA 504)** - Chapel Farmhouse
- **(OA 505)** - George Inn
- **(OA 506)** - The Mount
- **(OA 507)** - Parish boundary stone (relocated). This feature now stands at the footpath junction in the north-west of Cobham Park.

4.3 The Study Corridor partly encompasses Cobham Park, a *Park or Garden of Special Historical Interest* (English Heritage Register, Grade II*).

4.4 The Study Corridor does not include, nor is adjacent to, any *Registered Battlefields.*

4.5 The line of the proposed route contains four hedgerows which meet the criteria (laid out in Section 7 of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (DoE; and further guidance 2002, DEFRA) to be deemed an 'Important Hedgerow'.

Historic Landscape Character

4.6 The Study Corridor straddles the boundary between two landscape character areas, as defined in the Kent Historic Landscape Characterisation (OA 2001): Area 6, Dartford and Gravesend Conurbation (to the north); and Area 5, North Western Foothills (to the south). The Study Corridor also includes several historic landscape character areas such as Pre-1801 Coppice or Small Regular Fields. However, the environment of the proposed route is dominated by the built conurbation of Gravesend and the current route of the A2 to the north, and the more recent CTRL line to the south.

Archaeological Potential

4.7 The full archaeological and historic baseline for the area crossed by the proposed scheme will be found in Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement in the Technical Environmental Impact Assessment: Cultural Heritage (OA 2004), and a summary is set out below.

4.8 The proposed route has been identified as located within a broader area unusually rich in evidence of the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods. Finds of Palaeolithic artefacts have been made within the area of the proposed route (OA 48, 78, 142). Recent excavations to the north-west of the Pepperhill junction located finds of Late Upper

Palaeolithic long blades in a geological deposit thought to have been washed downhill from Pepperhill (pers.com A. Crockett, Project Manager, Wessex Archaeology). Deposits of Palaeolithic Loess soils have been located in the environs of OA 81 and deposits of Late-Glacial soils uncovered in investigations at OA 48.

4.9 Finds of residual Mesolithic worked flint have been made within the proposed route (OA 38, OA 142) and around 400m to the west of the Pepperhill junction, outside of the Study Corridor (pers.com A.Crockett, Project Manager, Wessex Archaeology). A significant Mesolithic site was excavated about 900m to the north-west (and outside the Study Corridor). This site, which contained two Mesolithic floor surfaces overlain by possible Neolithic occupation, was buried (and protected) beneath colluvial deposits. Similar deposits of colluvium have been located close to the proposed route in recent archaeological investigations (eg. OA 48, 53, 80), and appear to be mainly of Bronze Age origin. Some of these deposits may therefore have sealed further Mesolithic sites.

4.10 The proposed route and its close environs contain a series of features and deposits dating to the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods, including a mortuary enclosure or long barrow at Tollgate (**OA 53**) and a monumental structure of three groups of Sarsen stones (**OA 85**). Such monuments are often long-lasting foci for Neolithic people, and some examples are surrounded by other Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity. There are also two occupation sites buried by colluvium (**OA 39, OA 80**). Similar deposits of colluvium have been located close to the proposed route in recent archaeological investigations (eg. **OA 48, 53, 80, 142**), and appear to be mainly of Bronze Age origin: some of these deposits may therefore have sealed further Neolithic sites. Other evidence includes a double inhumation burial (**OA 107**) and finds of worked Neolithic flint recovered during fieldwalking (**OA 79**), while Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age artefacts (**OA 38, OA 131**) have also been found in the broader Study Corridor.

4.11 The Study Corridor lies in an area previously identified as a focus of Bronze Age activity and settlement (DDAG 1993, 8). The proposed route and its close environs include a number of sites of Bronze Age origin, composed of: a large boundary ditch (**OA 107**), settlement or occupation sites (**OA 52, OA 88**), various settlement-related features (**OA 81, OA 83, OA 86**), a Late Bronze Age urn cremation, possibly associated with pits, a hearth and an undated cremation (**OA 108**), and dry valleys containing sediments suggesting possible late Bronze Age activity (**OA 53, OA 142**). The broader Study Corridor also contains Bronze Age finds (**OA 25**) and significant features including a barrow (Scheduled Monument **OA 59**) and a settlement site (**OA 39**). Colluvial sequences have been located close to the proposed route, and these may contain further buried sites.

4.12 The proposed route lies close to an important focus of Iron Age activity pre-dating the Springhead Roman town (**OA 17** and **19**; Harker 1980), with outlying finds noted to the south-west (**OA 26**). Extensive evidence of Iron Age activity has been located within or in close proximity to the proposed route in various CTRL investigations, comprising three areas of settlement or intense activity (**OA 88, OA 106, OA 112**), part of a small Iron Age site (**OA 39**), Late Bronze Age settlement with possible Mid Iron Age components (**OA 52**), cropmark complexes of probable Iron Age date (**OA 21, OA 96**) and preserved sediments suggesting possible late Bronze Age to middle Iron Age activity (**OA 53**).

4.13 There are numerous sites and finds within the Study Corridor broadly dated to the Roman period, which clearly indicate a high level of activity in the area. Extensive evidence of Late Iron Age and Early Roman activity has been located within or in close proximity to the proposed route in various CTRL investigations, comprising: settlement sites (**OA 67 OA 83, OA 94**); cropmarks indicating probable settlement sites or areas of intense activity (**OA 96, OA 21, OA 113, OA 114**), and various features or finds indicating further probable settlement sites or areas of intense activity (**OA 38, OA 81, OA 85, OA 88, OA 143**).

4.14 The Springhead Roman town and religious complex (**OA 17, OA 19**), Roman cemeteries **OA 26, OA 32**) and Watling Street Roman road (**OA 68**) are key indicators of areas of high intensity activity within and close to the proposed route. Extensive evidence of Roman activity has been located in various CTRL development investigations within, or in close proximity to the proposed route. These comprise: evidence of settlement sites or foci of Roman activity (**OA 84, OA 86, OA 94, OA 107**); cropmark complexes apparently indicating Roman activity (**OA 22, OA 50, OA 53, OA 96**); and the findspot of Roman coins (**OA 44**). Other evidence of the Roman period exists within the broader Study Corridor, including a villa site (Scheduled Monument **OA 64**), various cropmarks of possible Roman origin (**OA 35, 49, 50, 62** and **96**); and other sites generally located as chance finds (**OA 34, OA 47, OA 51, OA 56**).

4.15 The importance of the Ebbsfleet Valley in the Early Medieval period (and the Springhead area in particular) has been confirmed by the results of recent excavations outside of but in close proximity to the Study Corridor. Two 7th century Early Medieval cemeteries have been located around 150m north-west of the Study Corridor (pers.com A. Crockett, Project Manager, Wessex Archaeology). The proposed route passes through an area that was probably part of a large 8th century estate, and which devolved into the parishes recorded in Domesday of Southfleet and Northfleet. Manorial records of the 11th century indicate that Southfleet included much woodland. The current lie of the A2 road along the edges of these parishes (with the exception of Northfleet) would suggest that this land was peripheral in the parish, and therefore unlikely to be a focal point for dense settlement, but some secondary settlement (such as isolated farmsteads) is possible.

4.16 Evidence of Early Medieval activity has been located in various archaeological events within, or in close proximity to the proposed route. These comprise: a sunken-floored building and a pit complex (**OA 81**); finds of residual Early Medieval pottery (**OA 88**); and an Early Medieval burial ground in the area of Claylane Wood (**OA 57**).

4.17 It is likely that the settlement pattern in the Later Medieval period would have been consistent with that recorded in various sources in the post-medieval period, although the landscape may have been more sparsely populated. The majority of the land within the Study Corridor is very likely to have been used either as farmland or woodland in the Later Medieval period. The proposed route and its close environs includes a number of sites of Later Medieval origin, composed of settlement sites (**OA 24, OA 40, OA 86,**

OA 108, OA 115); and related boundaries or features (**OA 39, OA 60, OA 93, OA 112**).

4.18 Cartographic and documentary sources show a generally sparse settlement pattern within the Study Corridor in the Post-Medieval period, with small nucleated settlements mostly located a short distance from Watling Street. The main foci of settlement are located outside the Study Corridor, to the north and south of Watling Street. Northumberland Bottom (**OA 37**) is shown on a 19th century map as a settlement comprising nine buildings, including a Toll-House (**OA 102**). None of the buildings are extant. The majority of the land within the Study Corridor has been recorded as farmland, woodland, or parkland for most of the post-medieval period. Urban development since the early 20th century has increasingly impinged upon the land to the north of the current A2, with the CTRL infrastructure now dominating the landscape south of the A2.

4.19 Evidence of Post-Medieval and Modern activity has been located within, or in close proximity to the proposed route. This comprises: the Grade II* Registered Cobham Park (**OA 71**); woodlands, roads and hedgerows (**OA 97-100, OA 117 - 129, OA 134 - 136** and **137**); and dispersed evidence of farming, industrial and military use of the landscape in the Modern period (**OA 72, OA 75, OA 91, OA 111, OA 130, OA 138, OA 139, OA 140**). Industrial activities such as the probable brick/tile kiln at Henhurst Dale were often located away from settlement but close to roads, and there is potential for more such structures alongside the A2.

Factors Affecting Archaeological Survival and Existing Impacts

4.20 Large areas of the land south of the present course of the A2 and north of the CTRL have been subject to both hard and soft landscaping to create the CTRL 'Linear Park'. This consists of the construction of mounds, with and without tree planting, and the planting of trees as screens. The mounds are up to 10 m high and have been constructed on the north side of the CTRL route between chainages 5100 - 6400 (Tollgate Junction), 7500 - 8700 (Marling Cross Junction), 8900 - 9200 (A2 Services South), and 10250-10600 (Halfpence Lane). Tree planting has been undertaken between chainage 9400 - 9800, immediately to the south of the current A2 route. No topsoil or subsoils were removed prior to the construction of the bunds (H. Glass pers. comm.). The digging of planting holes for the trees between chainage 9400 - 9800 may however have impacted upon any archaeological features present

4.21 Some of the older boundaries along the proposed route may have protected underlying remains from the effects of modern or historic ploughing. This may be the case with the historic roads (**OA 134 - 136**), and the historic hedgerows (**OA 134, 135, 136** and **137**). The effects of modern ploughing and similar potential intrusions will also have been minimised in the areas of the historic woodlands (**OA 97-101**, and Cobham Park **OA 71**).

4.22 The earliest detailed records of land-use available (the mid 19th century Tithe documents) show that most of the land along the proposed route was used as arable

farmland in the mid 19th century, and particularly west of chainage 8800. The east end of the route includes the historic woodlands identified as **OA 97 - 101**, shown on mapping from the late 18th or early 19th century. This broad pattern of land use appears to have continued into the 20th century, and on into the 21st century. It is possible that land along the proposed route was used as arable farmland prior to the mid 19th century, but there is no evidence at present of earlier cultivation (in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks or soilmarks on air photographs).

4.23 Areas of colluvial build-up were located on and adjacent to the scheme during the CTRL works, that in some cases partly or wholly sealed archaeological deposits. Colluvial accumulations normally occur at the base of slopes and in valleys. Although the area to be evaluated does not include any steep slopes, it remains possible that limited areas of colluvium may be encountered, and that these may have sealed and protected archaeological deposits.

5 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

5.1 The archaeological baseline for the scheme is set out in the DMRB Stage 3 Cultural Heritage Assessment (A2 Pepperhill to Cobham Widening. Environmental Statement Vol. 2: Technical Environmental Impact Assessment - Cultural Heritage, September 2004), and is summarised in Chapter 8 of Volume 1 of the Environmental Statement (Highways Agency 2004).

5.2 Chapter 8 drew attention to the differences between the western and eastern parts of the scheme that make understanding of the archaeological potential of the former much greater than of the latter. These differences include: geology, such that geophysical survey is less likely to reveal buried archaeological sites along the eastern part of the scheme, landuse, which is not conducive to cropmarks or geophysical survey in the eastern part of the scheme and includes significant dumping for landscaping by the CTRL, and a much greater level of previous archaeological investigation within and adjacent to the western (offline) section of the route. In consequence a programme of evaluation trenching was proposed for the online section of the route (Chapter 8 section 8.5).

5.3 The layout of trenches is intended to provide a reasonable sample of the online length of the scheme likely to be affected by the development, and taking into account the restrictions imposed by existing services and by accessibility. Areas of significant impact such as the proposed locations of balancing ponds have been targeted specifically. A balance has been attempted between the desire to provide the maximum level of information in advance of the drawing up of a construction programme, and so minimise risk during construction, and the level of likely impact anticipated from the proposed works. For this reason trenching east of the Cobham Service Station on the north side of the existing A2 is limited, and does not extend all the way to the Thong Lane junction, as the proposed scale of impact is correspondingly slight. Trenches 10 and 11 at the west end of the proposed evaluation lie within the offline section of the scheme, but due to an earlier 20th century road junction at this point, no archaeological information upon this area is available, and so limited evaluation in advance was thought desirable.

5.4 Much of the area to be evaluated was formerly cultivated, and it is therefore anticipated that any archaeological sites will have suffered to some degree from plough truncation. The eastern end of the scheme lies within Cobham Park, and may therefore have escaped ploughing within the last 250 years. In this area it is possible that archaeological stratigraphy such as buried horizons may remain intact, but the impact here is likely to be slight.

5.5 The aims of the work are to establish, as far as is practicable from a sample evaluation of this scale, the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains along this section of the route, and, if archaeological remains are present, to ascertain their date, character, level of survival and information potential, including that of environmental remains.

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRENCHING

6.1 Evaluation utilising trenches 1.6 m wide and between 10 and 40 m long will be carried out at 14 locations, 12 on the south side of the existing A2 between the Marling Cross junction and Wood, and 2 on the north side immediately east of the Cobham Service Station. The proposed locations of these trenches are shown on Figure 2, and are spaced as evenly as possible along this length, allowing for existing services, CTRL and other large embankments, public thoroughfares and access restrictions to private land. Where significant areas are to be stripped, for example for the balancing ponds east of the Cobham Services, trenches have been positioned (in agreement with Kent County Council) to provide appropriate coverage of the areas of impact.

7 METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

7.1 Preliminary archaeological investigation trench methodology

7.3.1 The objective of the Preliminary Archaeological Investigation Trenches will be:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the proposal area;
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality, date and depth of any archaeological remains present;
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features;
- To make an assessment of the impact of the scheme on any significant remains or deposits encountered;
- To make an assessment of the need for further archaeological evaluation or mitigation before or during the construction of the proposed scheme;
- To test the results of previous non intrusive investigations.

General

7.3.2 Trenches will be positioned to avoid any potential constraints such as trees, live services, rights of access, areas of potential ground contamination etc. The trenches will be located by OA's survey team and will be excavated under Skanska's permit to dig system. All trenches will be surveyed using a Total Station and tied in to the Ordnance Survey grid.

Machine excavation

7.3.3 Each trench will be 'topsoil' stripped using a mechanical excavator with 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket under the direct supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The machine driver will be CPCS certified. Topsoil will be stored separately from subsoil/made ground. Spoil will be stored adjacent to, but at a safe distance (at least 1.5 m away) from trench edges. Machine spoil will be checked for artefacts and scanned using a metal detector.

7.3.4 Machining will continue either stratigraphically or (in the case of thick homogeneous deposits) in spits down to the top of the first archaeological horizon, or failing that, to

the top of the undisturbed natural subsoil. This is likely to be a minimum of 0.3 m and 0.4 m below modern ground surface. Should any archaeological deposits or features be exposed, they will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions. All trenches will be fenced with orange netlon, at least 1.5 m away from the trench edge. Warning signs indicating deep excavations will be displayed.

Hand excavation

7.3.5 A representative sample of discrete archaeological features and deposits will be excavated by hand and recorded. As a minimum this will comprise a sample of all feature types. For discrete types of feature such as pits and postholes at least 50% will be excavated. Should very large features be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be agreed in consultation with Skanska/Owen Williams and KCC. For linear features such as ditches and gullies at least 20% of the exposed lengths of ditches and other linear features will be excavated in segments at least 1m in length. The segments will be placed to provide adequate coverage of the ditches and/or linear features, concentrating on any intersections or terminals.

7.3.6 In the event of the identification of an exceptional number and complexity of archaeological deposits, sample excavation may be more limited, but will aim to be sufficient to establish the full depth and date range of the archaeological sequence. Complex features (e.g. burials and kilns) will be exposed and cleaned sufficiently for identification, but will not be excavated unless deemed necessary to meet the aims set out above, and with prior agreement between representatives of Skanska/Owen Williams, KCC and OA.

7.3.7 Hand dug test-pits may be excavated within the evaluation trenches to investigate deposits such as occupation surfaces and the fills of palaeochannels. The need for and location of these test-pits will be subject to on-site assessment and will not be excavated where it is likely that they will compromise or destroy significant archaeological relationships.

7.3.8 Machine dug test-pits may be required to investigate potentially superficial or masking deposits, such as colluvium or alluvium, or deeper sterile deposits to ensure that these are geological, and that the full archaeological sequence has been investigated.

Feature/deposit recording

7.3.9 Recording will be undertaken in accordance with the guidance given the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (as amended 1999), and in accordance with established OA practices as detailed in the OA Fieldwork Manual (OA 1992).

7.3.10 All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, using the OA *pro-forma* recording system. All context data will be checked on site with on-site matrices produced to enable the phasing and analysis of the stratigraphic record. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.

7.3.11 A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits will be compiled. This will include both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:50 for plans, 1:20 for sections, or other more detailed scales as appropriate), and will be tied in to the OS National Grid. The OD height of all principal features and levels will be calculated and plans/sections will be annotated with OD heights. All plans will be checked on site. A record will be maintained for all site drawings and these will form part of the project archive. All site drawings will contain the following information: site name; site number and code; scale; plan or section number; orientation, date and compiler.

7.3.12 A full photographic record will be maintained using both colour transparencies and black and white negatives (on 35 mm film). Digital photographs may be used for record purposes. The photographic record will illustrate both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the trenches as a whole. All photographic records will include information detailing: site code; date; context(s); section number; a north arrow and a scale. The black and white negatives and contact prints will be filed, and the colour transparencies will be mounted using appropriate plastic wallets. All photographs will be listed and indexed on context record sheets.

Finds and Environmental Sampling Strategy

7.3.13 Finds and environmental samples will be treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (as amended 1999), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below. Finds will be removed from site on a daily basis and stored in a safe location before removal at the end of the week to Oxford.

7.3.14 The principal aim of finds and environmental sampling and assessment will be the collection of data to meet the evaluation objectives. The strategy used will be to determine the general potential of the site and experience gained from work on other similar sites will be drawn upon.

Artefacts

7.3.15 All artefacts will be retained from excavated contexts, except from features or deposits undoubtedly of modern date. In these circumstances sufficient artefacts will only be retained to elucidate the date and function of the feature or deposit. The machine-excavated spoil will be examined for artefacts and these will be retained and recorded; a suitable metal detector may be used to enhance artefact recovery. Material of undoubtedly modern date from the spoil heaps will be noted but not retained.

7.3.16 Any human remains that are encountered will be cleaned, photographed, recorded and left *in situ*. OA will inform the District Coroner, if appropriate (on the advice of the Coroner) the Police and the County Archaeologist as necessary. Should it be necessary to remove the remains in order to achieve the aims of the evaluation, OA will immediately contact the Home Office, explaining the discovery and request a licence for removal of the remains (in accordance with Section 25 of the *Burial Act* 1857) to be faxed to OA as soon as possible. Until receipt of the licence limited archaeological excavations would continue in the area of the discovery, without

further disturbing the burial(s), to clarify the nature and extent of any burial features. Should the discovery be too late in the working day, or the licence not received on the same day as the discovery in time to excavate and fully record the remains with due care and attention, they will be covered in an appropriate manner, and if necessary overnight security provisions will be made to ensure that the remains are not disturbed by unauthorised persons. On receipt of the licence the remains will be excavated and recorded as soon as is practically possible, in accordance with any conditions attached to the licence.

7.3.17 All retained artefacts will, as a minimum, be washed, marked, counted, weighed and identified. The metalwork will be X-rayed and stored in a stable condition along with other fragile and delicate material.

Environmental samples

7.3.18 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures will be developed in consultation with OA's environmental manager. Their advice will be sought and a visit may be arranged to determine the importance that should be attached to the various deposit types. It should be noted, however, that environmental samples (bulk samples of 40 litres volume, to be sub-sampled at a later stage) will only be collected from suitable deposits (i.e. the deposits are well dated and securely stratified). Where appropriate, column samples for mollusc remains may be taken.

7.3.19 Samples will be processed by flotation and scanned to assess the environmental potential of deposits, but will not be fully analysed. The residues and sieved fractions will be recorded and retained with the project archive.

8 REPORT AND ARCHIVE

8.1 On completion of the fieldwork, a summary of the discoveries will be sent to Skanska/Owen Williams in advance of the full evaluation report. A report of the findings will be produced within six weeks of the completion of fieldwork. Copies will be sent to the Kent County Archaeological Service and the Sites and Monuments Record.

8.2 The report will contain as a minimum the following:

- a site location plan; plans of any trenches containing archaeological features at 1:50 together with more detailed plans and relevant section drawings as appropriate;
- a description of the archaeology trench by trench, together with a summary interpretation of the site including a list of features containing information on stratigraphical relationships
- a table showing, per trench, the features, classes and numbers of artefacts located and their interpretation;

- an assessment of the finds by category, and, if appropriate, a catalogue and brief discussion of potential.
- a consideration of the methodology used, including a confidence rating;
- A 100 word summary report is to be submitted to the County Archaeologist for inclusion in Kent County Council's annual report to Archaeologia Cantiana.

8.3 All environmental samples will be processed and assessed by appropriately qualified specialists (see list below). All assessments will provide an indication of the abundance, preservation and information potential of the environmental material, and recommendations for further detailed recording and analysis will be given if appropriate.

8.4 Any such further analysis would be undertaken as part of the post-excavation process following completion of the archaeological mitigation associated with the construction of the scheme.

8.5 A conservation assessment will be carried out on the finds, and recommendations for appropriate action will be made.

8.6 The general content and style of the report will be as defined in Appendix 2.

8.7 Should the discoveries merit fuller publication, this would be carried out following the completion of the archaeological mitigation associated with the construction of the scheme and would be published as part of the overall volume dealing with the archaeology revealed by the scheme.

8.8 The site archive will be created in accordance with the guidelines published in Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage (UK Inst. for Conservation 1990) and standards in the Museum care of archaeological collections - see Appendix 2.

8.9 The primary and research archives will be microfilmed on completion of the evaluation report.

8.10 The finds and paper archive will be retained by OA on behalf of Skanska/Owen Williams until the programme of archaeological mitigation has been completed.

8.11 The project archive will ultimately be deposited with an appropriate museum.

Specialists used by OA:

Specialist	Subject
Paul Miles (OA)	Computer manager
Geomatics department (OA)	Surveyor

Specialist	Subject
Leigh Allen (OA)	Finds manager
Dana Challinor (OA)	Environmental manager and charcoal specialist
Esther Cameron (Oxford Institute of Archaeology)	Conservator
Hugo Lamdin Whymark or Kate Cramp (OA)	Struck flint
Ruth Shaffrey (OA) or Fiona Roe (freelance)	Stone
Alistair Barclay /Emily Edwards (OA)	Prehistoric pottery
Alistair Barclay/Emily Edwards (OA)	Daub and other prehistoric building materials
Paul Booth/Edward Biddulph/Dan Stansbie (OA)	Roman pottery
Paul Blinkhorn/Carol Wheeler (Freelance)	Post-Roman pottery
Leigh Allen (OA)	Ceramic building material
Lynn Keyes (Freelance)	Slag
Peter Northover (Oxford University)	Metallurgy
Tim Allen/Leigh Allen (OA)	Glass and bone small finds
Ian Scott (Freelance)	Metalwork
Emma Evans (OA)	Animal Bone and shell
Angela Boyle/Anne-Sophie Witkin/ (OA)	Human bone
Mark Robinson (Oxford University Museum)	Charred plant remains
Mark Robinson (Oxford University Museum)	Waterlogged plant remains
Mark Robinson/Liz Stafford (OA)	Mollusca
Adrian Parker (Oxford Brookes)	Pollen
Waikato Laboratory/Oxford Research Laboratory	C14 dating
Jean-Luc Schwemminger (Oxford Research Lab)	Magnetic dating

9 GENERAL

9.1 General appendices relating to OA practices apply; Appendices 1, 2 and 3 (attached) are relevant to this project.

10 MONITORING

10.1 Representatives from KCC and English Heritage will be given advance notice of the commencement of the works, and will be invited to visit the work in progress. Arrangements for site visits should be made through Gordon Hounslow of Skanska.

11 THE PROJECT TEAM

11.1 The work will be carried out by a supervisor and 3 archaeologists under the supervision of a Project Manager Annie Bingham, and under the overall direction of Tim Allen, Senior Project Manager, who are based in Oxford.

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OA Standard Fieldwork Methodology Appendices

The following methods and terms will apply, where appropriate, to all OA fieldwork unless varied by undertakings specified in a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation.

1 MACHINE EXCAVATED TRENCHES

1.1 A visual inspection of the entire site will be undertaken. This will include the examination of any available exposures (e.g. recently cut field ditches and geological test pits).

1.2 An appropriate mechanical excavator will be used for machine excavated trenches. This will normally be a JCB 3CX Sitemaster or 360° tracked excavator with a 5' or 6' wide toothless bucket. For work with restricted access or working room a mini excavator such as a Kubota KH 90 will be used.

1.3 All machining will be undertaken under direct archaeological supervision.

1.4 All undifferentiated topsoil or overburden of recent origin will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon, in successive, level spits.

1.5 Following machine clearance, all faces of the trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools.

1.6 Spoil heaps will be monitored in order to recover artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts. Modern artefacts will be noted but not retained.

1.7 All investigation of archaeological levels will be by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.

1.8 Within significant archaeological levels a minimum number of features required to meet the aims will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes will be subject to a 50% sample by volume. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. Features not suited to excavation within narrow trenches will not be sampled. No archaeological deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable. It is not necessarily the intention that all trial trenches will be fully excavated to natural stratigraphy, but the depth of archaeological deposits across the entire site will be assessed. The stratigraphy of all evaluation trenches will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

1.9 Any excavation, both by machine and by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be worthy of preservation *in situ*.

1.10 Different environmental sampling strategies may be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Bulk samples, a minimum of 10 litres, but up to 30 litres if possible for early prehistoric features will be taken for flotation for charred plant remains. Bulk samples will be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for macroscopic plant remains. Columns for pollen analysis will be taken if appropriate. Mollusc samples will be collected if present. Other bulk samples for small animal bones and other small artefacts may be taken from appropriate contexts.

1.11 Any finds of human remains will be left in-situ, covered and protected and the coroner informed. If removal is essential it will only take place under appropriate Home Office licence, section 25 of the Burial Act 1857 and local environmental health regulations, and if appropriate in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981.

1.12 All finds of gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to Treasure Trove. Where removal can not be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

1.13 OA welcomes monitoring visits by the local authorities' archaeological representatives. Timetables of the on-site work will be provided in order that visits can be made at appropriate times.

1.14 After recording, the trenches will be backfilled with excavated material, but will otherwise not be reinstated.

RECORDING

1.15 Contexts

- If less than ten trenches are to be recorded, a block of numbers, in a continuous sequence will be allocated to each trench.
- If more than ten trenches are to be recorded, a continuous unique numbering system will operate within each trench only.
- Written descriptions will be recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
- Where stratified deposits are encountered a Harris matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

1.16 Plans

- These will normally drawn at 1:100, but on urban or deeply stratified sites a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans will be at an appropriate scale. Burials will be drawn at scale 1:10.
- The site grid will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.
- A register of plans will be kept.

1.17 Sections

- Long sections of trenches showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20.
- A register of sections will be kept.
- Generally all sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum. The exception to this is where the proposal for the site is mineral extraction where depth in relation to the development proposals is irrelevant. In these cases only some significant sections will be tied in to OD.

1.18 Photography

- A full black and white and colour (35 mm transparency) photographic record, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered will be maintained. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.
- Photographs will be recorded on OA Photographic Record Sheets.

1.19 All recording will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992).

FINDS

1.20 All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material or post medieval pottery may sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. However, no finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the nominated representative of the local authority and the receiving Museum. All appropriate ironwork will be X-rayed.

1.21 The pottery and other relevant artefacts will be scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage.

1.22 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the approved recipient museum. These will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in UKIC's "Conservation Guidelines No. 2".

1.23 The level of artefact analysis will be sufficient to establish date ranges of archaeological deposits, a general assessment of the types of pottery and other artefacts to assist in characterising the archaeology,

and to establish the potential for all categories of artefacts should further archaeological work be necessary.

1.24 At the beginning of a project, the local relevant museum and the landowner will be contacted regarding the preparation and deposition of the archive and finds.

1.25 Environmental samples, if appropriate will be processed and scanned for potential date. This will usually be co-ordinated by Dr M Robinson of University Museum, Oxford using appropriate specialists.

2 EVALUATION REPORTS

2.1 Style and format of the report will be determined by OA, but will include as a minimum the following:

- A location plan of trenches and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development.
- Plans and sections of features located at an appropriate scale.
- A section drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- A summary statement of the results.
- A table summarising per trench the features, classes and numbers of artefacts contained within, spot dating of significant finds and an interpretation.
- A reconsideration of the methodology used, and a confidence rating for the results.
- An interpretation of the archaeological findings both within the site and within their wider landscape/townscape setting.

2.2 Copies of the report will be supplied to the client and the Archaeological Officer monitoring the works. Copies of the report will also be supplied to the County Sites and Monuments Record on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (normally six months).

2.3 If the evaluation works generate archaeological results of importance which merit wider publication, the client will be consulted about further arrangements.

ARCHIVES

2.4 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, will be ordered, catalogued, labelled and conserved and stored according to the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage.

2.5 The site archive will be prepared to at least the minimum acceptable standard defined in Management of Archaeological Projects 2, English Heritage 1991.

2.6 The site archive will be microfilmed by the RCHME National Archaeological Record as a safeguard against the accidental loss and the long-term degeneration of paper records and photographs.

2.7 The site archive will be deposited with the relevant receiving Museum at the earliest opportunity unless further archaeological work on the site is expected within one year of completion of the archive. OA will advise the landowner that any artefacts resulting from the project work should be given to the relevant Museum.

3 GENERAL

3.1 The requirements of the Brief will be met in full where reasonably practicable.

3.2 Any significant variations to the proposed methodology will be agreed with the local authority's archaeological representative in advance.

3.3 The scope of work detailed in the main part of the Written Scheme of Investigation is aimed at meeting the aims of the project in a cost effective manner. Oxford Archaeology attempts to foresee possible site

specific problems and resource these. However there may be unusual circumstances which have not been included in the costing and programme.

- Unavoidable delays due to extreme bad weather, vandalism, etc.
- Complex structures or objects, including those in waterlogged conditions, requiring specialist removal.
- Extensions to specified trenches or feature sample sizes requested by the archaeological curator.
- Trenches requiring shoring or stepping, ground contamination, unknown services, poor ground conditions requiring additional plant, specialist reinstatement of surfaces (i.e. tarmac, turf).

HEALTH AND SAFETY and INSURANCE

3.4 All work will be carried out to the requirements of *Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974, The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992,* the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) H & S manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology 1991*, OA Health and Safety Policy, and any main contractors requirements.

3.5 A copy of OA's Health and Safety Policy is available on request. OA will require copies of the H & S policies of all other contractors and operators present on site in compliance with *The Manual of H & S Regulations 1992.*

3.6 OA holds Employers Liability Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Details will be supplied on request.

3.7 OA will not be liable to indemnify the client against any compensation or damages for or with respect to:

- Damage to crops being on the Area or Areas of Work (save in so far as possession has not been given to the Archaeological Contractor);
- The use or occupation of land (which has been provided by the Client) by the Project or for the purposes of completing the Project (including consequent loss of crops) or interference whether temporary or permanent with any right of way, light, air or water or other easement or quasi easement which are the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement;
- Any other damage which is the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement;
- Injuries or damage to persons or property resulting from any act or neglect or breach of statutory duty done or committed by the client or his agents, servants or their contractors (not being employed by Oxford Archaeology) or for or in respect of any claims demands proceedings damages costs charges and expenses in respect thereof or in relation thereto.

COPYRIGHT and CONFIDENTIALITY

3.8 Oxford Archaeology will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

3.9 Oxford Archaeology will assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (Chapter IV, s.79).

3.10 OA will advise the client of any such materials supplied in the course of projects which are not OA's copyright.

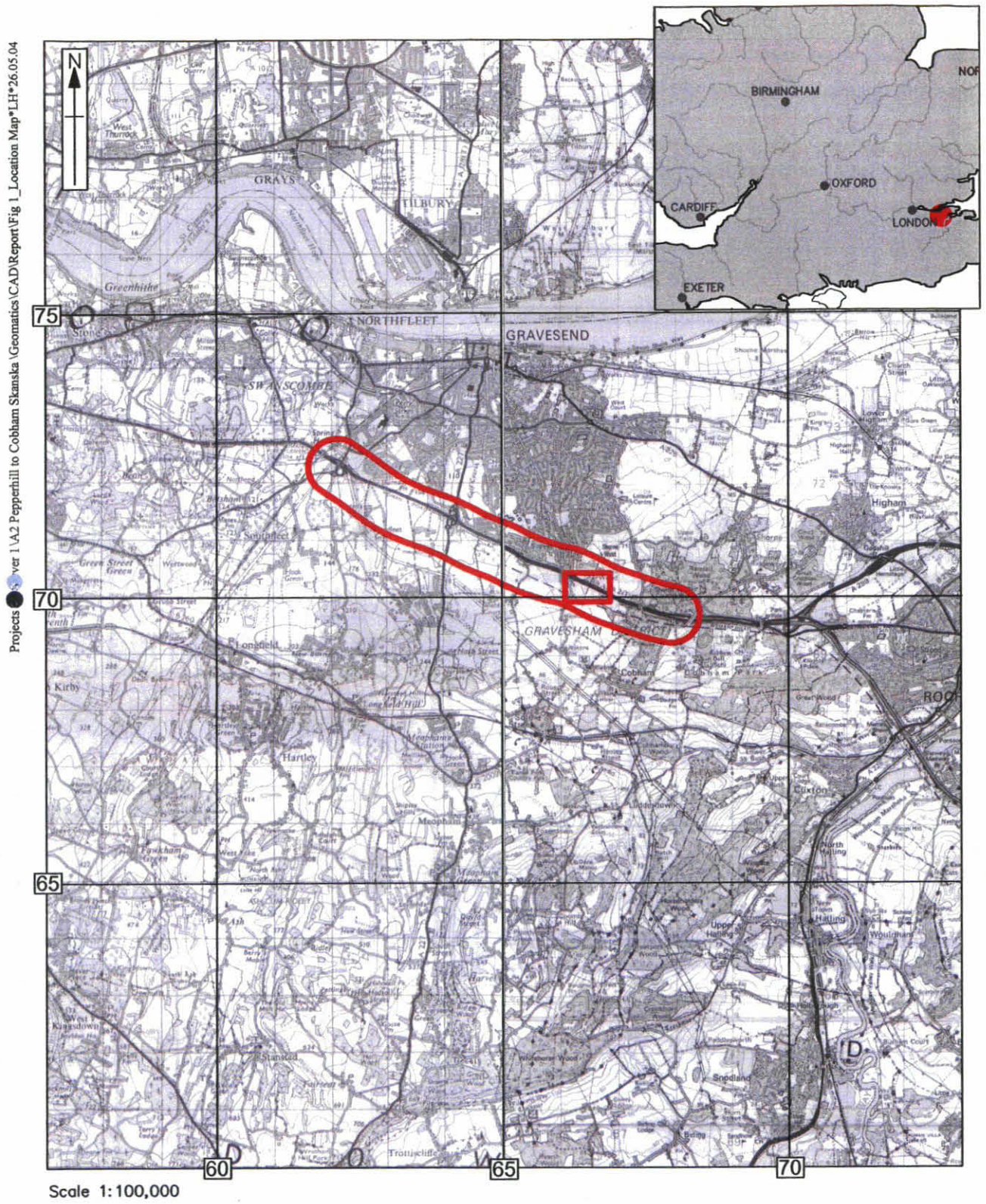
3.11 OA undertakes to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. It is expected that such conditions shall not unreasonably impede the satisfactory performance of the services required. OA further undertake to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that clients respect OA's general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

OA STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

3.12 OA shall conform to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the IFA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the IFA Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluations, Desk Based Assessments, etc. and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.

3.13 OA is a member of the Institute of Environmental Assessment and the Council for British Archaeology.

3.14 Project Directors normally will be recognised in an appropriate Area of Competence by the IFA. For more extensive and complicated evaluation projects especially where they are part of large-scale programmes of work in historic urban centres, the procedures outlined in English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* 2nd Edition 1991 (MAP 2) will be followed for immediate post-field archive preparation and initial assessment. Agreement to then be reached, in collaboration with the local authority's archaeological representative, about what aspects will need to be taken forward to provide a report in the required format containing the information needed for planning purposes.



Projects ver 1\A2 Pepperhill to Cobham Skanska \Geomatics\CAD\Report\Fig 1_Location Map*LH*26.05.04

Scale 1:100,000

Figure 1: Location of Study Corridor and Figure 2

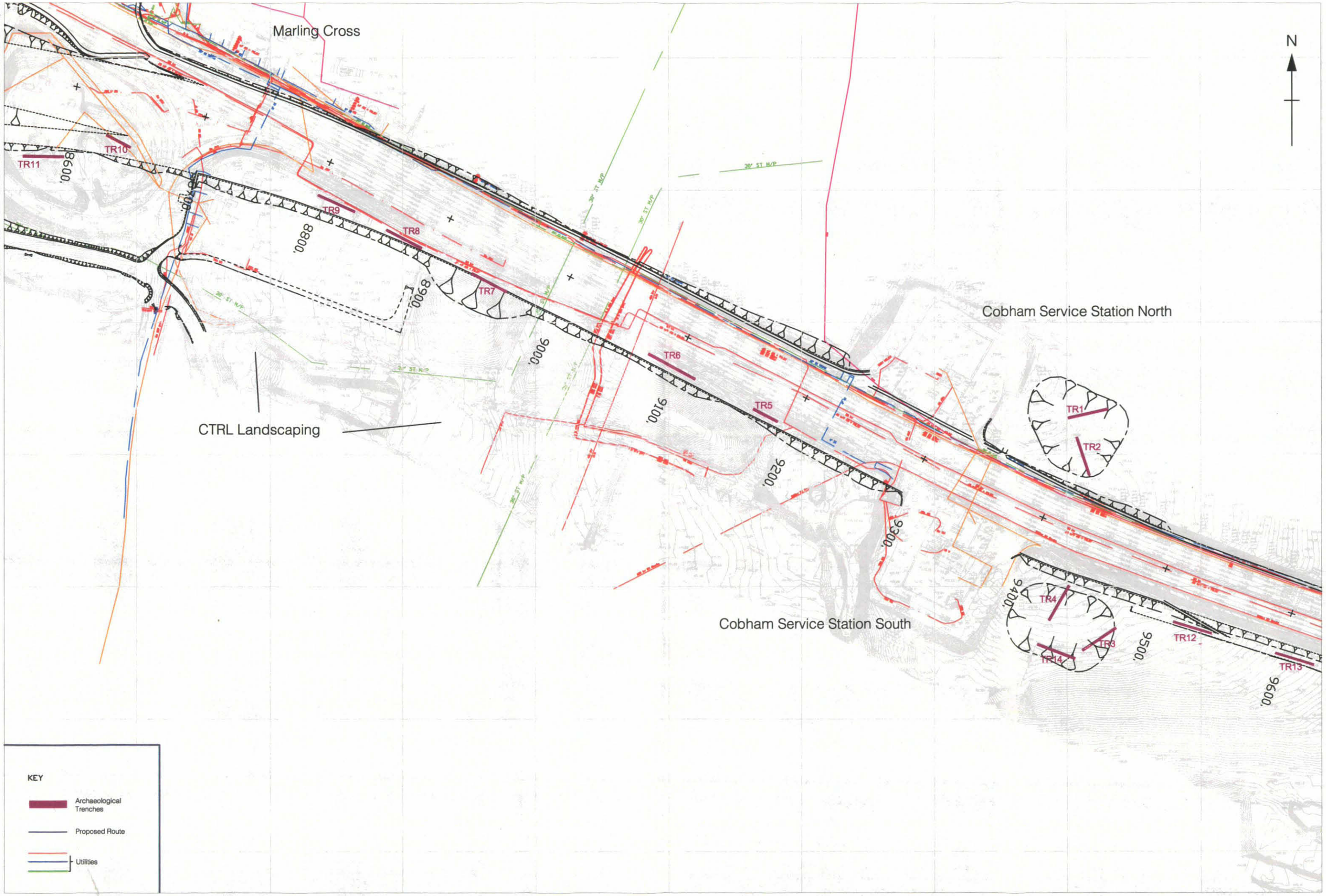


Figure 2: Trench Location

APPENDIX E

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

1 Emergency Information

1.1 Key Personnel

Oxford Archaeology

a	Position	:	Site Supervisor
	Name	:	Bryan Matthews
	Location	:	Site
	Telephone No:		**07799-671150**
	Out of Hours:		As Above
b	Position:		Project Manager
	Name:		Annie Bingham
	Location	:	Head Office/Site
	Telephone No:		**01865 263800 / 07876 642756**
	Out of Hours:		**07876 642756**
c	Position:		Project Manager
	Name:		Tim Allen
	Location	:	Head Office
	Telephone No:		**01865 263800**
	Out of Hours:		N/A

1.2 Emergency Procedure and Notification

In the event of emergency contact key personnel from each of the institutions detailed in Section 1.1 in the order shown. Graham Turner of Skanska will be notified of all accidents: mobile 07850 532 661.

Incident notification will be in accordance with the procedure detailed in RIDDOR.

1.3 Emergency Telephone Numbers

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Police	}	
Ambulance	}	999
Fire Brigade	}	

ACCIDENT AND EMERGENCY UNIT

The nearest A & E department is situated at:

Darenth Valley Hospital
Darenth Wood Road
Dartford
Kent
DA2 8DA

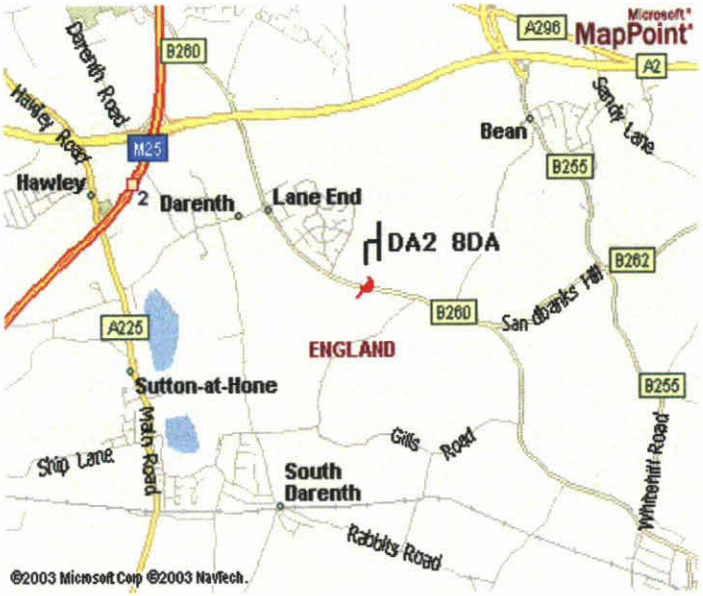
Tel: 01322 428100

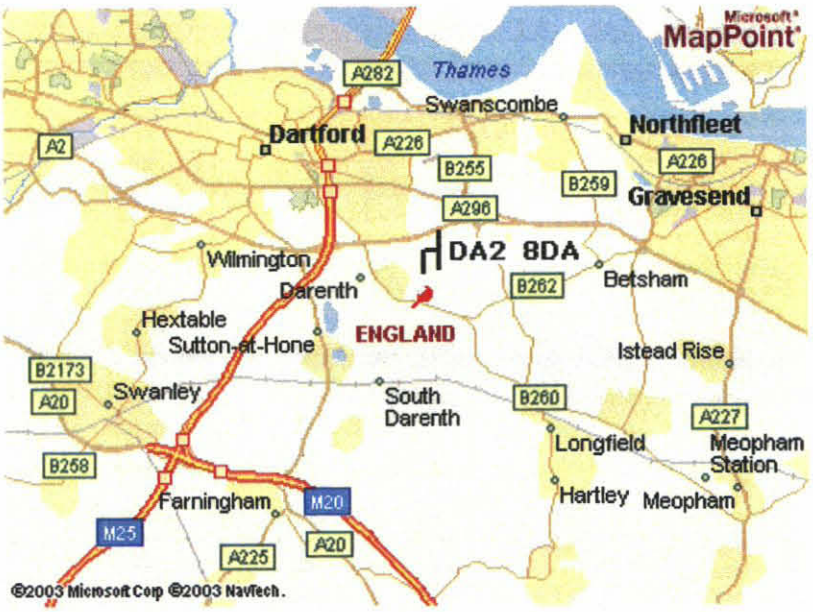
A location plan is shown on the following page.

UTILITY SERVICES EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Electricity Supply	0800 566560
British Gas	0800 111999
Environment Agency	0800 802060
Cable & Wireless Communication	0800 622599
British Telecom	In an emergency DIAL 100 ask the Operator for "FREEPHONE 111/Dial before you dig"

Accident and Emergency Unit Location Plan





A2 PEPPERHILL TO COBHAM
A2 BC. CMF EVAL.

A. REPORT

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County[Kent] Parish:[Pepperhill to Cobham]
Site[Evaluation] Site code[A2 BC 04]
Line 2: Excavators name[T Allen]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	✓
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

A2 Pepperhill to Cobham Widening

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Oxford Archaeology

January 2005

Client: Skanska/Owen Williams

Issue N°: 1
OA Job N°: 1989
NGR: TQ 664 703

Client Name: Skanska/Owen Williams

Client Ref No: n/a

Document Title: A2 Pepperhill to Cobham Widening

Document Type: Evaluation

Issue Number: 2

National Grid Reference: TQ 664 703 (centred)
Planning Reference: n/a

OA Job Number: 1989
Site Code: A2BC04
Invoice Code: A2BCEV
Receiving Museum: tbc
Museum Accession No: tbc

Prepared by:	A Simmonds	
Position:	Project Officer	
Date:	9th December 2004	
Checked by:	A Bingham	
Position:	Senior Project Manager	
Date:	13th December 2004	
Approved by:	Tim Allen	Signed.....
Position:	Senior Project Manager	
Date:	9th February 2005	
Document File Location	Projects: A2 Pepperhill to Cobham/Evaluation/Report/168-Evaluation report edited.doc	
Graphics File Location	insert full path here	
Illustrated by	Amy Tiffany Hemingwayor type here	

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A2 Pepperhill to Cobham Widening

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

 Prepared for Skanska on behalf of Owen Williams Consulting

 Prepared for Skanska on behalf of Owen Williams Consulting

SUMMARY

Between 15/11/04 and 30/11/04 Oxford Archaeology carried out a field evaluation of the eastern (online) section of a proposed road widening scheme on the A2 between Pepperhill and Cobham (NGR TQ 664 703 centred) on behalf of Skanska/Owen Williams. The evaluation comprised seven trenches located east of Cobham Service Station and two at Marling Cross. No archaeological remains were discovered. Difficulties of access have resulted in five proposed trenches between the two areas being deferred until 2005.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Between 15/11/04 and 30/11/04 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation of the eastern (online) section of a proposed road widening scheme on the A2 between Pepperhill and Cobham (NGR TQ 664 703 centred, Fig. 1). This evaluation was commissioned by Skanska/Owen Williams in order to inform a detailed archaeological mitigation strategy and the preparation of an appropriate programme for the construction of the works in accordance with the requirements of Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 2, Section 6 (Highways Agency 1994), and Chapter 8 of the Environmental Statement for the scheme (Highways Agency 2004).

1.1.2 The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (OA 2004) prepared by OA and agreed with Lis Dyson, Team Leader Archaeology and Heritage Records for Kent County Council.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The geology within the area of the proposed development is a mix of mostly Cretaceous Upper Chalk (white chalk with bands of flint) and Palaeocene Thanet Beds (sands). Toward the eastern end there are areas of Palaeocene Blackheath Beds (sand and pebbles), and Woolwich Beds (clays, sands and loams) and Eocene London Clay (British Geological Survey 1974, Sheet 271).

1.2.2 Topographically the area is characterised by gently rolling terrain. On the north side of the existing A2, landuse is predominantly agricultural with patches of ancient woodland. On the south side of the existing A2, extensive landscaping has taken place very recently in connection with the construction of the Channel Tunnel Rail

Link (CTRL) to the south. Previous landuse was largely agricultural. At the eastern end of the scheme is Cobham Park, an historic landscaped park.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The full archaeological and historic baseline for the area crossed by the proposed scheme can be found in Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement in the Technical Environmental Impact Assessment: Cultural Heritage (OA 2004), a summary of which is set out below.

1.3.2 The proposed route has been identified as located within a broader area unusually rich in evidence of the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods. Finds of Palaeolithic artefacts have been made within the area of the proposed route. Recent excavations, to the north-west of the Pepperhill junction, located finds of Late Upper Palaeolithic long blades in a geological deposit thought to have been washed downhill. Deposits of Palaeolithic Loess soils and Late-Glacial soils have also been recorded in the environs of the project.

1.3.3 Finds of residual Mesolithic worked flint have been made within the proposed route and around 400 m to the west of the Pepperhill junction. A significant Mesolithic site was excavated about 900 m to the north-west. This site, which contained two Mesolithic floor surfaces overlain by possible Neolithic occupation, was sealed and protected by colluvial deposits.

1.3.4 The proposed route and its close vicinity contain a series of features and deposits dating to the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods, including a mortuary enclosure or long barrow at Tollgate and a monumental structure of three groups of Sarsen stones. Such monuments are often long-lasting foci for Neolithic people, and some examples are surrounded by other Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity. There are also two occupation sites buried by colluvium, including that mentioned above. Other evidence dating from the Neolithic period includes a double inhumation burial and finds of worked Neolithic flint recovered during fieldwalking.

1.3.5 The proposed road widening lies in an area previously identified as a focus of Bronze Age activity and settlement (DDAG 1993, 8). A number of sites of Bronze Age date lie close by, including some settlement or occupation sites, various settlement-related features, a Late Bronze Age urn cremation, a hearth and undated cremation and dry valleys containing sediments suggesting possible late Bronze Age activity.

1.3.6 The proposed route lies close to an important focus of Iron Age activity pre-dating the Springhead Roman town (Harker 1980), with outlying finds noted to the south-west. Extensive evidence of Iron Age activity has been located within or in close proximity to the proposed route, in various archaeological investigations carried out

in advance of the construction of the CTRL. These areas of occupation included three areas of settlement or intense activity, part of a small Iron Age site, a Late Bronze Age settlement with possible Middle Iron Age components, cropmark complexes of probable Iron Age date and preserved sediments suggesting possible late Bronze Age to middle Iron Age activity.

1.3.7 The Springhead Roman town and religious complex and Watling Street Roman road are key indicators of areas of high intensity activity within and close to the proposed route. Extensive evidence of Roman activity has been identified in various CTRL development investigations, within, or in close proximity, to the proposed route. These comprise evidence of settlement sites or foci of Roman activity, cropmark complexes apparently indicating Roman activity, and the findspot of Roman coins. Other evidence of Roman occupation within the broader landscape included a villa site, various cropmarks of possible Roman origin and other sites generally identified as chance finds.

1.3.8 The importance of the Ebbsfleet Valley in the early medieval period, and the Springhead area in particular, has been confirmed by the results of recent excavations outside of, but in close proximity, to the study corridor. Two 7th-century cemeteries have been located around 150 m north-west of the study corridor (pers. comm. A Crockett, Project Manager, Wessex Archaeology). The proposed route passes through an area that was probably part of a large 8th-century estate, and which devolved into the parishes of Southfleet and Northfleet, recorded in Domesday. Manorial records of the 11th century indicate that Southfleet included much woodland. The current location of the A2 road along the edges of these parishes (with the exception of Northfleet) would suggest that this land was peripheral to the parish, and therefore unlikely to be a focal point for dense settlement. Some secondary settlement such as isolated farmsteads is however possible.

1.3.9 Evidence of early medieval activity has been located in various archaeological investigations within, or in close proximity to the proposed route. These consist of a sunken-floored building and a pit complex, an early medieval burial ground in the area of Claylane Wood and finds of residual early medieval pottery.

1.3.10 It is likely that the settlement pattern in the later medieval period would have been consistent with that recorded in various sources in the post-medieval period, although the landscape may have been more sparsely populated. The majority of the land within the area is very likely to have been used either as farmland or woodland at this time.

1.3.11 Cartographic and documentary sources show a generally sparse settlement pattern within the area of the proposed widening in the post-medieval period, with small nucleated settlements mostly located a short distance from Watling Street. Northumberland Bottom is shown on a 19th-century map as a settlement comprising

nine buildings, including a toll-house, though none of the buildings are extant. The majority of the land within the area is recorded as farmland, woodland, or parkland for most of the post-medieval period, with dispersed evidence of farming, industrial and military use of the landscape in the Modern period. Urban development since the early 20th century has increasingly impinged upon the land to the north of the current A2, with the CTRL infrastructure now dominating the landscape south of the A2.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

2.1.1 The aims of the evaluation, as laid out in the WSI (OA 2004), were to determine the location, extent, date, character and state of preservation of any archaeological remains surviving on the site. This included assessing the preservation of artefactual and palaeo-environmental as well as stratigraphic evidence. The evaluation also sought to clarify the nature and extent of any modern disturbances and intrusions alongside the route.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork (Fig. 2)

3.1.1 The original proposal for the evaluation comprised the excavation of thirteen trenches, but in the event nine were excavated (Fig 2). Trenches 1 and 2 were positioned in the location of a proposed balancing pond on the north side of the present A2 carriageway, within a large arable field immediately to the east of Cobham service station (north). On the south side of the road, Trenches 3 and 4 were targeted on the proposed location of a similar balancing pond to the east of Cobham service station (south), in a newly planted area of landscaping associated with the CTRL. Trenches 12 and 13 were located east of Trenches 3 and 4, within the same area of planting. Trenches 10 and 11 were located within a compound on the south side of the junction at Marling Cross.

3.1.2 The proposed locations of Trenches 8 and 9 were on private land on the southern side of the present carriageway, east of Marling Cross, to which access was not granted at this time, so that the trenches could not be excavated. Excavation of these trenches is now proposed for late spring/early summer 2005, subject to access being granted. The proposed locations of Trenches 5, 6 and 7 were west of Cobham service station (south), on the edge of the recently landscaped CTRL land south of the present carriageway. Due to difficulties of access, the excavation of these trenches has been postponed and will take place at the same time as work on Trenches 8 and 9.

3.1.3 At the request of Lis Dyson of KCC an additional trench, Trench 14, was added in the area of the proposed balancing pond east of Cobham Service Station (south).

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

3.2.1 The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision by a mechanical excavator (JCB) fitted with a toothless bucket. Excavation proceeded to the first archaeological horizon or, failing any archaeology, to undisturbed natural geology. The trenches were then cleaned by hand and any revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. All features and deposits encountered were issued a unique context number. A plan was drawn of each trench at a scale of 1:50, and each excavated feature was recorded in section at 1:20. Colour transparency and black-and-white photographs were taken of each feature, as well as more general shots of each trench. All recording was conducted in accordance with the practices detailed in the OA Fieldwork Manual (OAU 1992).

3.3 Finds

3.3.1 All excavated material was visually scanned for artefactual evidence, but none was uncovered in the course of the evaluation.

3.4 Palaeo-environmental remains

3.4.1 No deposits or features suitable for environmental sampling were encountered.

4 RESULTS

4.1.1 All deposits found were given context numbers (e.g. 1201, 1302), which are tabulated in Appendix 1. These numbers are used in the following descriptions, and are also shown on the illustrated plans and sections (see Figure 3).

Trenches 1 and 2

4.1.2 Trenches 1 and 2 were located to the east of Cobham service station (north), within the footprint of a proposed balancing pond. Trench 1 was excavated on a NE-SW alignment along the brow of a south-east facing slope. Trench 2 was located 15 m south-east of Trench 1 and was aligned NW-SE, following the slope of the natural topography. Both trenches measured 30 m in length by 1.60 m wide.

4.1.3 The natural geology, comprising an orange silty clay of the Woolwich Beds (1202, 1302), was encountered at 72.66 m OD in Trench 1 and sloped downward to 71.08 m OD at the south-eastern end of Trench 2. In both trenches it was overlain by the present ploughsoil, a friable mid brown clay loam 0.30 m thick (1201, 1301). No archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered in either trench.

Trenches 3, 4 and 14

4.1.4 Trenches 3, 4 and 14 were located to the east of Cobham service station (south), within the footprint of a proposed balancing pond. Trenches 3 and 4 were aligned

NE-SW with Trench 14 lying on an east-west alignment. Trench 4 was 40 m long while Trenches 3 and 14 were 30 m long; all three trenches were 1.60 m wide.

4.1.5 The natural geology exposed in these trenches consisted of yellowish orange sand and gravel of the Blackheath Beds (1403, 1503, 2304). This was encountered at 71.48 m OD at the northern end of Trench 4 and sloped gradually upward to 73.24 m OD in Trench 14. It was overlain by a layer of reddish brown sandy silt subsoil containing pieces of flint gravel (1402, 1502, 2303). This layer varied in thickness from 0.15 m in Trench 3 and at the northern end of Trench 4 to 0.40 m at the south end of Trench 4 and at the eastern end of Trench 14. The subsoil was overlain by the present topsoil, a deposit of sandy loam up to 0.35 m thick (1401, 1501, 2302). This latter deposit is probably a ploughsoil resulting from the recorded agricultural use of this area prior to the construction of the CTRL and its associated landscaping. Across the eastern half of Trench 14, ploughsoil layer 2302 was buried beneath a layer of re-deposited topsoil 0.50 m thick (2301) forming the foot of a large bund created as part of the CTRL landscaping.

Trenches 12 and 13

4.1.6 Trenches 12 and 13 were located to the east of Trenches 3, 4 and 14 and revealed a similar sequence of deposits. The natural sand and gravel (2103, 2203) of the Blackheath Beds was encountered at between 73.50 m OD, at the western end of Trench 12, and 77.39 m OD at the eastern end of Trench 13. This was again overlain by a subsoil of reddish brown sandy silt (2102, 2202) 0.2 m to 0.25 m thick, which was in turn sealed by the present topsoil (2101, 2201).

Trenches 10 and 11

4.1.7 Trenches 10 and 11 were excavated within a compound belonging to the Highways Agency on the southern side of the junction at Marling Cross. Trench 10 measured 20 m by 1.6 m and was aligned NW-SE. The natural geology, a deposit of soliflucted Upper chalk (1902), was overlain by a layer of made ground 0.30 m thick composed of a mixture of flint gravel and coarse sand (1901), which serves as the present ground surface.

4.1.8 Trench 11 was aligned east-west and measured 30 m by 1.60 m. The natural geology, an orange clay with patchy outcrops of soliflucted Upper chalk (2012), was encountered at 69.11 m OD at the eastern end of the trench, sloping gently down to 68.20 m OD at the western end. It was overlain by a layer of firm greyish brown silty clay which was 0.25 m thick at the western end of the trench, increasing to 0.40 m at the eastern end, and which may be a buried topsoil (2011).

4.1.9 Two intercutting pits were dug into this horizon (Fig. 3). The earlier of these was pit 2014, which was oval in plan, measuring 1.60 m by 1.00 m, and was 0.70 m deep. It was filled by a single deposit of greyish silty clay that contained no artefactual evidence. This feature was cut by the larger pit 2016. Pit 2016 was circular in plan

and steep-sided, with a diameter of 3.00 m and a depth of 1.30 m. Its basal fill was a deposit of dark brownish grey silt, 0.10 m thick, with a greasy texture and a distinct smell of petrochemicals (2019). The remainder of the pit was filled by two deposits likely to result from deliberate back-filling, consisting of a layer of very compact re-deposited chalk 0.30 m thick (2018) and an upper fill of bluish brown silty clay (2017; see Fig. 3 section 92).

4.1.10 The pits were sealed by a chalk surface (2010) which was 0.05 m thick and extended throughout the length of the trench (Fig. 3). Above this lay a dump of made ground composed of a compact brown silty clay containing lumps of chalk and flint gravel (2009). The thickness of this deposit varied from 0.15 m at the eastern end of the trench to a maximum of 0.70 m at the western end, presumably in an attempt to counteract the natural slope of this area.

4.1.11 Throughout the final 8 m at the eastern end of the trench, the soil layers described above were completely truncated by a cut 0.60 m deep (2008) which represents a major alteration to the layout of the compound (Fig. 3 section 91). A levelling layer of gravel and sand 0.60 m thick (2007) was laid within the reduced area, and at the eastern end of the trench a surface was established, consisting of a make-up layer of highly compacted sand (2006) and a surfacing of coarse tarmac (2005), the western edge of which was defined by a pre-cast concrete kerb (2004) set in a concrete base (2015). These deposits were subsequently sealed beneath a layer of tarmac up to 0.30 m thick (2003). A final resurfacing of the area was represented by a layer of brick and stone rubble make-up across the western half of the trench (2002) and the present tarmac surface (2001), which extends throughout the length of the trench and across the surrounding area.

5 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

5.1.1 No archaeological remains were observed in the course of the evaluation.

5.1.2 To the east of Cobham Service Station, Trenches 1 to 4 and 12 to 14 provided a 5% sample of this part of the proposed works, sufficient to draw some tentative general conclusions. All of these trenches revealed evidence for modern cultivation in the form of extant ploughsoils. Although it is possible that this recent ploughing may have truncated archaeological deposits or features, the lack of disturbed artefactual material within the ploughsoil suggests that it is unlikely that significant remains were ever present.

5.1.3 The area between Cobham Service Station and Marling Cross could not be evaluated due to problems of access. Evaluation of this area is now proposed for late spring/early summer 2005, subject to access being granted.

5.1.4 At Marling Cross, both trenches revealed evidence of previous groundworks. In Trench 10 the absence of soil layers beneath the modern made ground (1901),

indicates that such layers may have been removed, potentially truncating any archaeological remains that may have been present. The sequence of chalk and tarmac surfaces and other made ground deposits recorded in Trench 11 are all likely to relate to the twentieth century use of the area as a military camp, lorry park and more recently as a Highways Agency compound. There is certainly evidence from both trenches for significant amounts of made ground, but the made ground deposits appear to derive from differing processes, and their presence does not directly indicate the truncation of archaeological features and deposits.

5.1.5 The sequence of deposits identified within Trench 11 indicated a series of levelling layers to counteract the natural slope of the topography. Therefore it appears the area within the vicinity of this trench was built up, rather than truncated, in order to create a level surface. Within Trench 10, by contrast, it would appear that earlier deposits have been removed or truncated during this process of cut and fill.

5.1.6 The scope of evaluation of the Marling Cross junction was limited, as this should form part of the offline route subject to archaeological Strip, Map and Sample. Since this area had seen significant use in the 20th century, however, and was not covered by the CTRL evaluations, the aim was to investigate the general level of preservation rather than to characterise it in detail. The evaluation has usefully identified areas of truncation and possible buried preservation, although it has not been able to define the extent of the cut and fill process, as opposed to the levelling process, across this area.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Archaeological Context Inventory

Trench 1

Ctxt No	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick (m)*	*Comment*
1201	Layer		0.30	Present topsoil
1202	Layer			Natural geology

Trench 2

Ctxt No	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick (m)*	*Comment*
1301	Layer		0.30	Present topsoil
1302	Layer			Natural geology

Trench 3

Ctxt No	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick (m)*	*Comment*
1401	Layer		0.25	Present topsoil
1402	Layer		0.12 - 0.15	Subsoil
1403	Layer			Natural geology

Trench 4

Ctxt No	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick (m)*	*Comment*
1501	Layer		0.25 - 0.30	Present topsoil
1502	Layer		0.15 - 0.40	Subsoil
1503	Layer			Natural geology

Trench 10

Ctxt No	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick (m)*	*Comment*
1901	Layer		0.30	Made ground
1902	Layer			Natural geology

Trench 11

Ctxt No	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick (m)*	*Comment*
2001	Layer		0.05	Tarmac surface
2002	Layer		0.25	Make-up for surface 2001
2003	Layer		0.30	Tarmac
2004	Masonry	0.06	0.13	Concrete curb
2005	Layer		0.07	Tarmac surface
2006	Layer		0.20	Make-up for surface 2005
2007	Layer		0.60	Levelling deposit
2008	Cut		0.60	Landscaping cut
2009	Layer		0.15 - 0.70	Made ground
2010	Layer		0.05	Chalk surface

2011	Layer		0.25 - 0.40	Buried soil layer
2012	Layer			Natural geology
2013	Fill		1.00	Fill of pit 2014
2014	Cut	1.60 x 1.00		Pit
2015	Layer	0.65	0.15	Concrete base for curb 2004
2016	Cut	3.00	1.30	Pit
2017	Fill		0.90	Fill of pit 2016
2018	Fill		0.30	Fill of pit 2016
2019	Fill		0.10	Fill of pit 2016

Trench 12

Ctxt No	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick (m)*	*Comment*
2101	Layer		0.30 - 0.35	Present topsoil
2102	Layer		0.12	Subsoil
2103	Layer			Natural geology

Trench 13

Ctxt No	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick (m)*	*Comment*
2201	Layer		0.25 - 0.30	Present topsoil
2202	Layer		0.20 - 0.25	Subsoil
2203	Layer			Natural geology

Trench 14

Ctxt No	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick (m)*	*Comment*
2301	Layer		0.50	Made ground
2302	Layer		0.25	Present topsoil
2303	Layer		0.20 - 0.40	Subsoil
2304	Layer			Natural geology

APPENDIX 2 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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DDAG 1993 *Under your feet. The Archaeology of the Dartford District.* Dartford District Archaeology Group.

Harker S R 1980 'Springhead - a brief re-appraisal' in Rodwell, W (ed.) *Temples, Churches and Religion: Recent Research in Roman Britain.* BAR series 77, 285-8.

Highways Agency 1994 *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11*

Highways Agency 2004 *A2 Pepperhill to Cobham Improvement. Environmental Statement*

OAU 1992 *Fieldwork manual* (1st edition, ed. D Wilkinson)

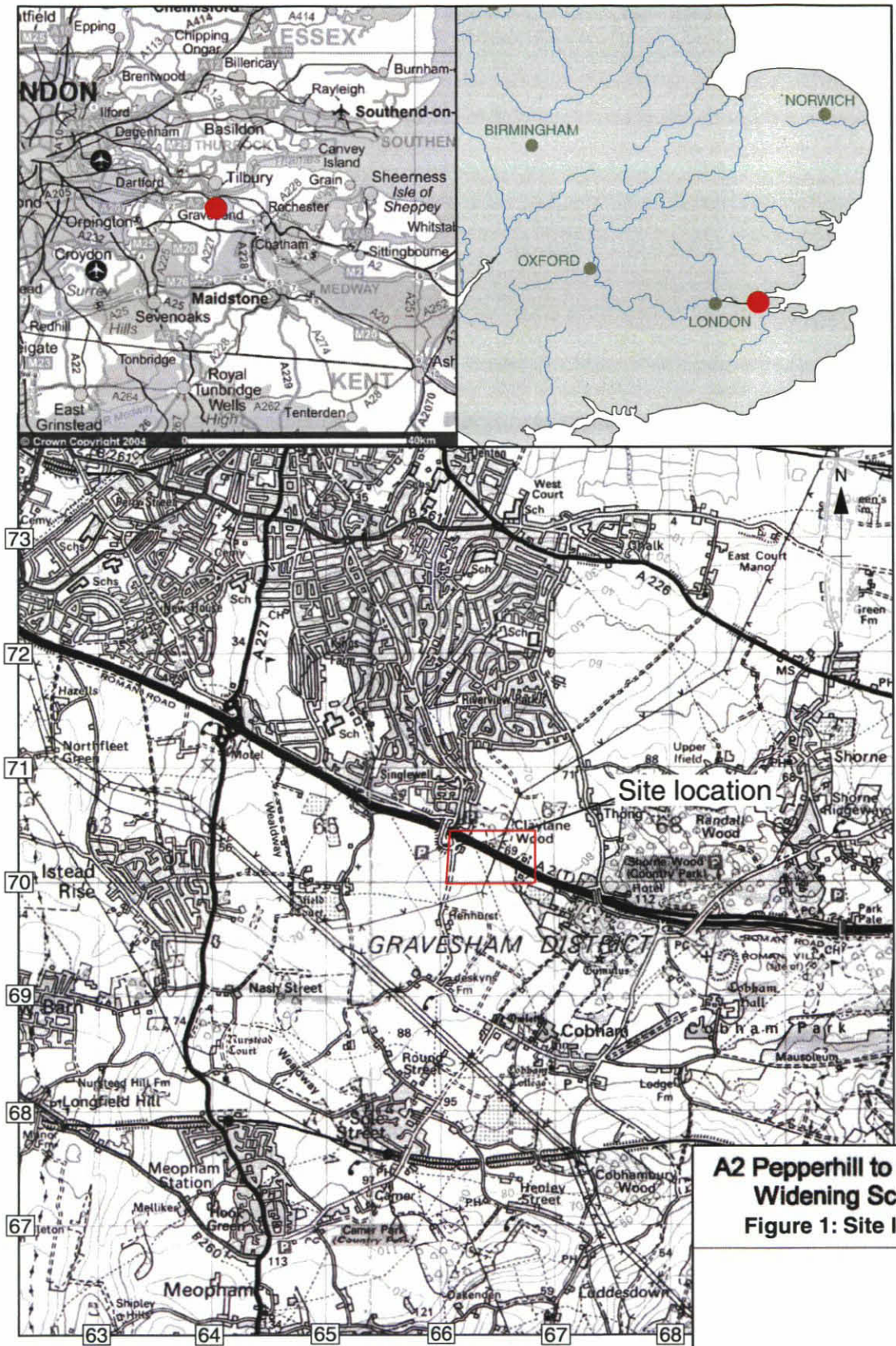
OA 2004 *A2 Pepperhill to Cobham Widening Written scheme of Investigation*

APPENDIX 3 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: A2 Pepperhill to Cobham
Site code: A2BC04
Grid reference: TQ 664 703 (centred)
Type of evaluation: Seven 30 m trenches, one 20 m trench and one 40 m trench
Date and duration of project: 15/11/04 to 30/11/04
Summary of results: No archaeological remains were discovered. Difficulties of access have resulted in five proposed trenches located between Cobham Service Station and Marling Cross being deferred until late spring/ early summer 2005.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES and will be deposited with an appropriate receiving museum in due course.

FIGURES

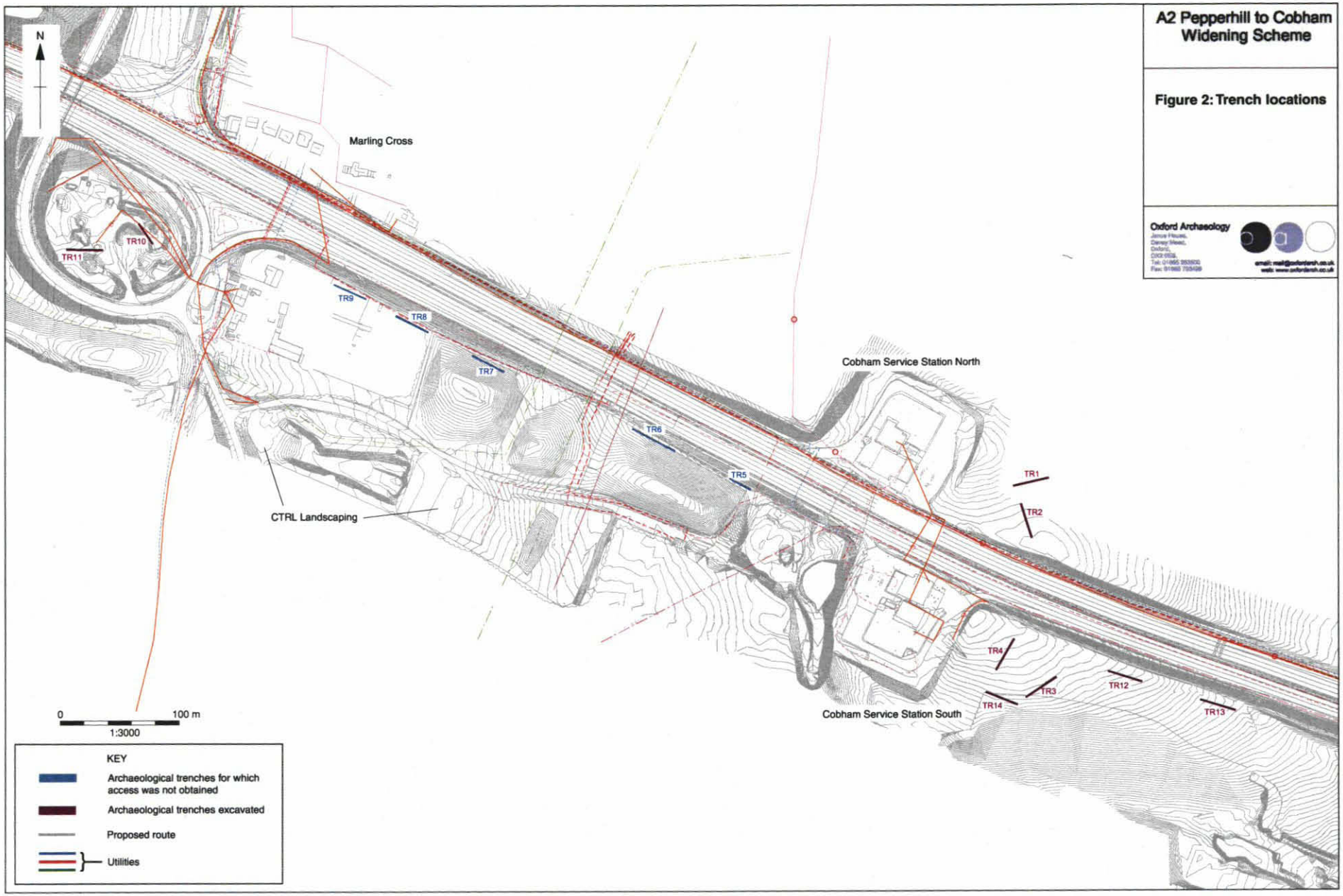


Scale 1:50,000

A2 Pepperhill to Cobham Widening Scheme

Figure 1: Site location

Oxford Archaeology
Janus House,
Osney Mead,
Oxford,
OX2 0ES.
Tel: 01865 263800
Fax: 01865 793496
email: mail@oxfordarch.co.uk
web: www.oxfordarch.co.uk

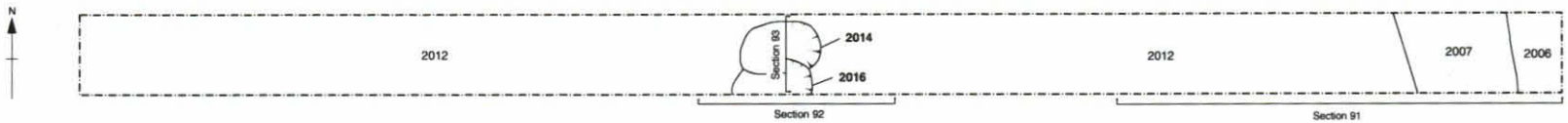


A2 Pepperhill to Cobham Widening Scheme

Figure 2: Trench locations

Oxford Archaeology
Janus House,
Osney Mead,
Oxford,
OX2 0ES,
Tel: 01865 263800
Fax: 01865 793496
email: mail@oxfordarch.co.uk
web: www.oxfordarch.co.uk

Trench 11
Plan



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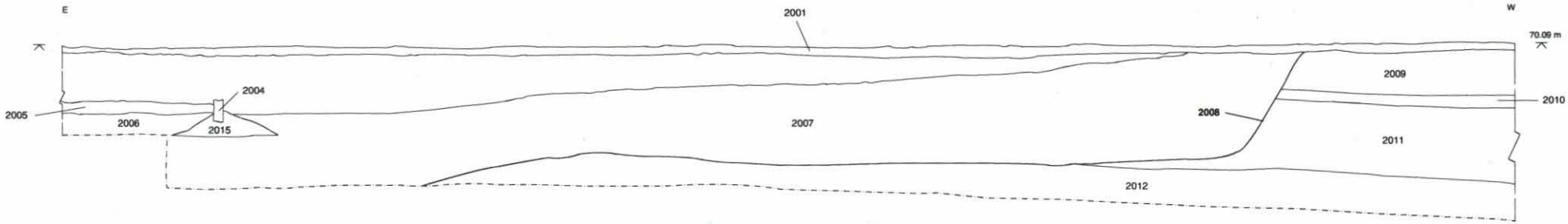
Section 91



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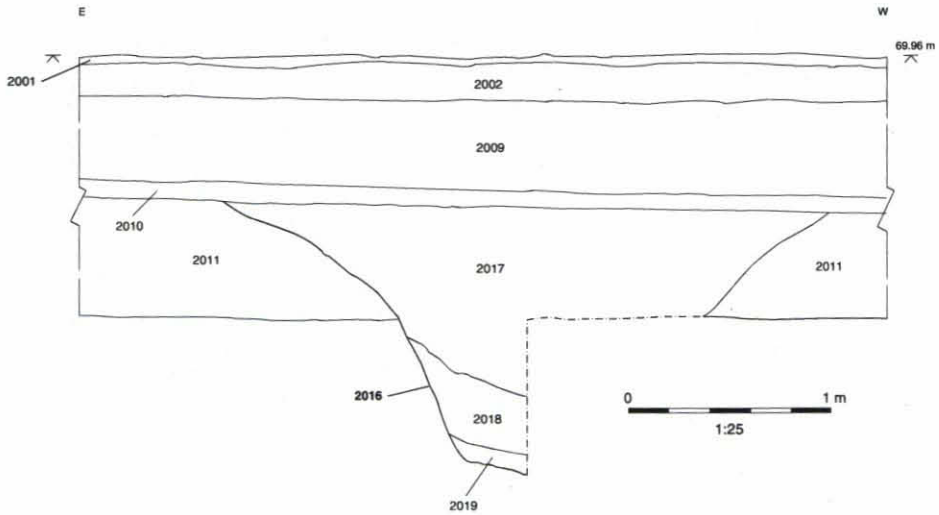
Section 92



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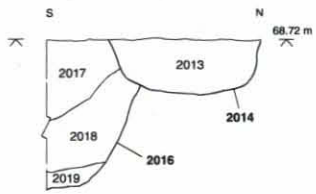
Section 93



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1:25

A2 Pepperhill to Cobham Widening Scheme

Figure 3: Trench 11

Sections 91, 92 and 93

Oxford Archaeology
Janus House,
Osney Mead,
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OX2 0ES.
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A2. PEPPERHILL TO COBHAM

A2.B6.04 EVAL.

B. PRIMARY CONTEXT DATA

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County[Kent] Parish:[Pepperhill to Cobham]
Site[Evaluation] Site code[A2 BC 04]
Line 2: Excavators name[T Allen]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Oxford Archaeology

LEVELS REGISTER

SITE CODE A2BC 04 | SITE NAME A2 - Pepperhill to Cobham | SHEET NO 1

TBM	Backsite	Instrument Height (IH) (TBM+Backsight)	Level number	Foresight	Reduced Level (IH-Foresight)	Comments/Context No(s)/ Small Find No(s)/Plan or Section No(s)
73.35	0.97	74.32	1	1.38	72.94	Plan 10
			2	1.66	72.66	"
			3	1.42	72.90	"
			4	1.77	72.55	"
			T	~~1.56~~ 1.42	72.90	Sec 11
			T	1.56	72.76	Sec 12
			1	2.22	72.10	Plan 11
			2	2.64	71.68	"
			3	3.24	71.08	"
			4	~~4.51~~ 4.21	~~69.78~~ 70.11	"
			5	2.91	71.41	"
			T	2.43	71.89	Sec 21
			T	3.09	71.23	Sec 22
73.68	1.15	74.83	1	2.07	72.76	Plan 13
			2	2.85	71.98	"
			3	3.35	71.48	"
			4	2.91	71.92	"
			T	~~3.13~~ 1.76	~~1.76~~ 73.07	Sec 41
			T	~~2.55~~ 1.48	~~1.48~~ 73.35	Sec 42
			1	1.02	73.81	Plan 21
			2	1.59	73.24	"
			3	1.90	72.93	"
			4	0.48	74.35	"
			T	1.22	73.61	Sec 121
			T	1.06	73.77	Sec 122
			1	0.95	73.88	Plan 12
			2	1.77	73.06	"
			3	2.07	72.76	"
			4	1.66	73.17	"
			T	2.55	72.28	Sec 31
			T	3.13	71.70	Sec 32

Oxford Archaeology

LEVELS REGISTER

SITE CODE A2 04 | SITE NAME A2 Pepperhill to Cobham | SHEET NO 2

TBM	Backsite	Instrument Height (IH) (TBM+Backsight)	Level number	Foresight	Reduced Level (IH-Foresight)	Comments/Context No(s)/ Small Find No(s)/Plan or Section No(s)
74.50						
~~73.68~~	~~2.35~~ 1.65	76 ~~74.83~~ 85	1	~~2.91~~ 0.33	~~2.91~~ 73.94	Plan 19
			2	3.35	73.50	"
-			3	2.49	74.36	"
			4	1.86	74.99	"
			T	2.96	73.89	Sec 101
			T	2.33	74.52	Sec 102
74.50	3.66	~~77~~ 78.16	1	1.45	76.71	Plan 20
			2	2.10	76.06	"
78.09	1.20	79.29	3	1.90	77.39	"
			4	1.37	77.92	"
74.50	3.66	78.16	T	1.63	76.53	Sec 111
78.09	1.20	79.29	T	1.59	77.70	Sec 112
73.68	1.65	74.83		0.33	74.50	NEW TBM ~~GA3~~
74.50	3.66	78.16		0.07	78.09	NEW TBM

Oxford Archaeology

LEVELS REGISTER

SITE CODE A2BC04 | SITE NAME A2 Pepperhill to Cobham | SHEET NO

TBM	Backsite	Instrument Height (IH) (TBM+Backsight)	Level number	Foresight	Reduced Level (IH-Foresight)	Comments/Context No(s)/ Small Find No(s)/Plan or Section No(s)
70.58	1.28	71.86	1	2.11	69.75	Plan 18
			2	3.66	68.20	"
			3	2.75	69.11	"
			4	2.27	69.59	"
			T	1.77	70.09	Sec 91
			T	1.90	69.96	Sec 92
			T	3.14	68.72	Sec 93
			5	1.78	70.08	Plan 18
			1	1.43	70.43	Plan 17
			2	1.73	70.13	"
			3	1.35	~~70.23~~ 70.51	"
			4	0.91	~~70.23~~ ~~7126~~ 7045	"
			T	1.61	70.25	Sec 81
			T	1.13	70.73	Sec 82

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE A2 CB 04	EVALUATION TRENCH NOTES SHEET	Trench No. 1

Trench orientation E-W		Grid reference	Field No.
Length 30m	Width 1·6m	Average depth to top of natural	Was archaeology present ? NO
Plan Nos ? 10		Section Nos ? 11, 12	Were finds recovered ? ~~YES~~ NO

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet.
If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list

Context No.	Description
1201	Present topsoil/ploughsoil Friable mid brown clay loam, very occ flint gravel. 0·30m thick.
1202	Natural – Firm orange silty clay
	Natural (describe)

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Recorder AES

Date 16/11/04

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE A2 CB 04	EVALUATION TRENCH NOTES SHEET	Trench No. 2

Trench orientation N-S		Grid reference	Field No.
Length 30m	Width 1·6m	Average depth to top of natural	Was archaeology present ? No
Plan Nos ? 11		Section Nos ? 21, 22	Were finds recovered ? No

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list

Context No.	Description
1301	Present topsoil/ploughsoil Friable mid brown clay loam 0·30m thick
1302	Natural - Firm orange. silty clay
	Natural (describe)

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Recorder CLS

Date 16/11/04

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE A2BC 04	EVALUATION TRENCH NOTES SHEET	Trench No. 3

Trench orientation NE - SW		Grid reference	Field No.
Length 30m	Width 1.6m	Average depth to top of natural	Was archaeology present? No
Plan Nos? 12		Section Nos? 31, 32	Were finds recovered? No

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list

Context No.	Description
1401	Present topsoil/ploughsoil Friable mid brownish grey silty loam, 10% flint gravel, 0.25m thick
1402	Subsoil - Friable mid reddish. brown sandy silt, 10% flint gravel, 0.12-0.15m thick.
1403	Natural - Yellowish orange sand and gravel
	Natural (describe)

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Recorder AES

Date 18/11/04

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE A2BC 04	EVALUATION TRENCH NOTES SHEET	Trench No. 4

Trench orientation NE - SW		Grid reference	Field No.
Length 40m	Width 1.6m	Average depth to top of natural	Was archaeology present? No
Plan Nos? 13		Section Nos? 41, 42	Were finds recovered? No

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list

Context No.	Description
1501	Present topsoil/ploughsoil Friable mid brownish grey silt loam, 10% gravel,
1502	Subsoil - Friable mid reddish brown sandy silt, 10% flint gravel 0.15m thick at
	north end, increasing to 0.40m at south end.
1503	Natural - Yellowish orange fine sand and gravel.
	Natural (describe)

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Recorder ALS

Date 19/11/04

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE A2 BC 04	EVALUATION TRENCH NOTES SHEET	Trench No. 10

Trench orientation		Grid reference	Field No.
Length 20m	Width 1.6m	Average depth to top of natural	Was archaeology present? No
Plan Nos? 17		Section Nos? 81, 82	Were finds recovered? No

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet.
If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list

Context No.	Description
1901	~~Present topsoil/ploughsoil~~ Made ground - Loose orange sub-angular gravel and coarse sand. 0.30m thick
1902	Natural - Compact light creamy brown calcareous clay with frequent chalk inclusions + 10% flint. Solifluxted chalk.
	Natural (describe)

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Recorder CLS

Date 26/11/04

Oxford Archaeology

TRENCH 11

SITE CODE: A2BC04	CONTEXT CHECKLIST	SITE NAME: A2 Pepperhill to Cobham

Context No	Type	Excavated with Segments	Relationships	Dug	Drawn		Matrix	Comments
					Section	Plan		
2001	Layer		-	OLS	91, 92			Current tarmac surface
2002	Layer		u/lies 2001		"			Make-up for 2001
2003	Layer		u/lies 2002		91			Tarmac
2004	Masonry		u/lies 2003		"			Curb
2005	Layer		u/lies 2003		"			Tarmac surface
2006	Layer		u/lies 2005		"			Make-up for 2005
2007	Layer		u/lies 2006		"			Levelling layer
2008	Cut		Cuts 2009		"			
2009	Layer		u/lies 2002 Cut by 2008		91, 92			Made ground
2010	Layer		u/lies 2009		"			Chalk surface
2011	Layer		u/lies 2010 Cut by 2014, 2016		"			
2012	Layer		u/lies 2011			18		Natural
2013	Fill		Fo 2014		93	"		Fill of pit 2014
2014	Cut		Fb 2013		"	"		Pit
2015	Layer		u/lies 2004		91			Base for curb 2004
2016	Cut		Fb 2017 2018 2019		92, 93	18		Pit
2017	Fill		Fo 2016		"	"		Fill of pit 2019
2018	Fill		F.o. 2016		93			Fill of pit 2019
2019	Fill		Fo 2016		93			Fill of pit 2019

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. ~~2007~~ 2001

SITE A2-BC 04

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Layer

Trench 11	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by: ~~2006~~
	Filled by:
Section No. 91 92	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: ~~2008~~ 2002
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

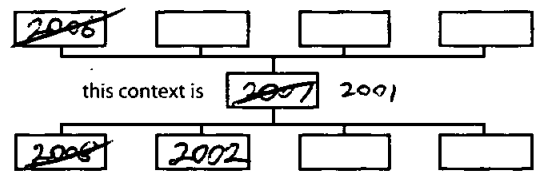
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1. Hard
2. Black
3. Tarmac
4. -
5. 0.05 - 0.10m thick
6. Throughout trench
7. -
8. Machine

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Current tarmac surface

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder MS

Date 29/11/04

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. ~~2008~~ 2002

SITE A2 BC 04

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Layer

Trench 11	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 2007
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 91 92	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: 2007, 2003
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

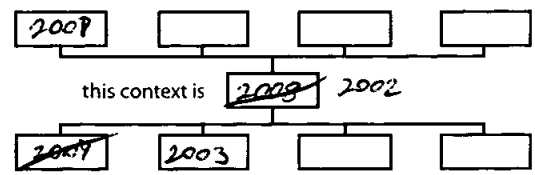
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1. Compact
2. -
3. Stone, brick + concrete rubble
4. -
5. 0.25m thick
6. Throughout trench
7. -
8. Machine

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Make-up for tarmac surface (2007)

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder CKS

Date 29/11/04

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 2003

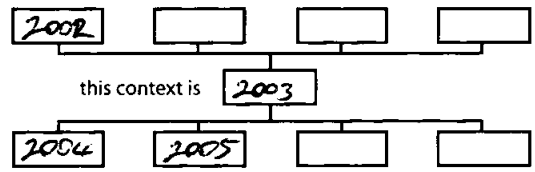
SITE A2 BC 04 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Layer

Trench 11	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 2001	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 91	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 91	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	
	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 2004 2005	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1. Very compact
2. Black
3. Tarmac
4. Chalk flecking 5. Max thickness 0.30m
6. 7.8m E-W
7. -
8. Machine

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Thick layer of tarmac levelling area ~~for~~ of former surface 2005 and "landscaping civ" 2008.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AES

Date 29/11/04

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 2004

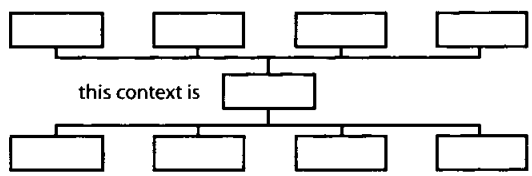
SITE A12 BC 04 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Masonry

Trench 11	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 91	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

Concrete curb 13cm high x 6cm wide running N-S across track, set in concrete (2015). Defines western edge of tarmac surface (2005)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds | Recorder CLS

◇ Samples | Date 29/11/04

⌂ Building Materials | Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 2005

SITE A2 BC 04

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Layer

Trench 11

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: ~~2004~~ 2003

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No. 91

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 2006

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

1. Compact 2. Black

3. Coarse tarmac Clumps of bitumin up to 5cm

4. -

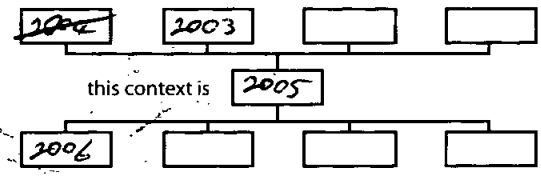
5.

6. 0.90m E-W

7. -

8. Machine

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Tarmac surface

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AES

Date 29/11/04

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 2006

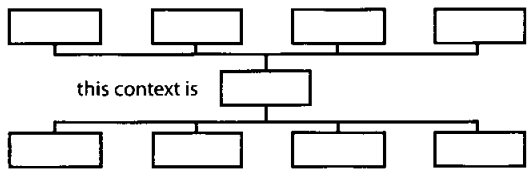
SITE A2 BC 04 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Layer

Trench 11	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 18	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 91	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1. Very Compacted 2. Light yellowish brown
3. Sandy concrete
4. Flint gravel 2-5%
5. 0.20m thick
6. >0.90m E-W. Extends across and beyond trench N-S
7. -
8. Machine

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Subsurface for road (2005)

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder AES
◇ Samples	Date 29/11/04
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 2007

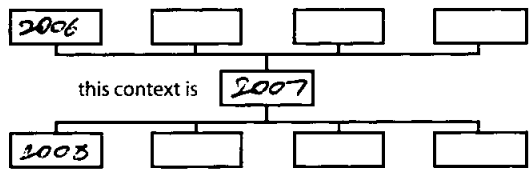
SITE A2 BC 04 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE F.11

Trench 11	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 2006	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 91	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	
	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of: 2008	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1. Compact
2. Light ~~ocher~~ reddish brown
3. Flint gravel and coarse sand
4. -
5. Max thickness 0.60m at W end
6. -
7. -
8. Machine.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Gravel and sand used to create a level surface within landscaping cut 2008

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AES

Date 29/11/04

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 2008

SITE A2BL 04

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Cut

Trench 11	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by:
	Filled by: 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007
Section No. 91	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts: 2009
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1.

2. Steep side, flat base

3. > 8m E-W, max depth 0.60m

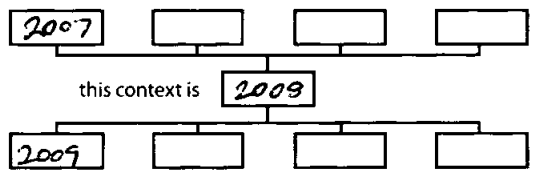
4. -

5. -

6.

7. -

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Cut removing all ~~early~~ earlier layers from the E end of the trench.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AES

Date 29/11/04

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 2009

SITE A2 BC 04

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Layer

Trench 11	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 2008
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 91 92	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: 2010
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

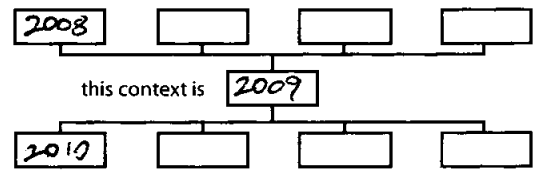
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1. Firm 2. Mid brown
3. Silty clay
4. 10% chalk lumps, 5% flint gravel
5. 0.15m thick at E end, increasing to 0.70m at the W end, where the underlying layers slope down.
6. Throughout trench except where cut away by 2008
7. -
8. Machine

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

made ground

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AES

Date 29/11/04

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 2010

SITE A2 BC 04

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Layer

Trench 11	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 2009
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 91 92	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: 2011 2013 2014
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

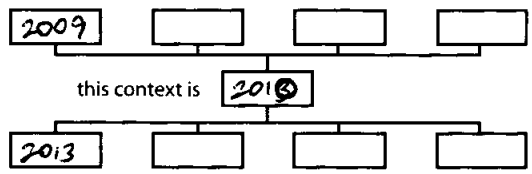
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. ~~sketch~~ 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. ~~materials~~ 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1. Tenacious 2. Light creamy grey
3. Silt
4. Frequent chalk pieces
5. 0.05 m thick
6. Throughout trench except where cut away by 2008
7. -
8. Machine

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Chalk surface

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AES

Date 29/11/14

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 2011

SITE A2BC 04

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Layer

Trench 11	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 2010
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by: 2014
	Filled by:
Section No. 91 92	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: 2012
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

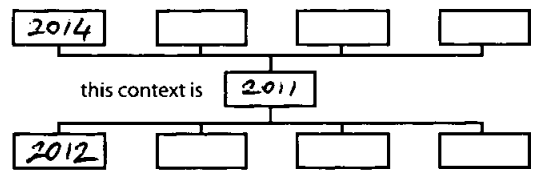
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1. Tenacious 2. Mid greyish brown
3. Silty clay very occ
4. ~~20%~~ chalk flecks, 2-5% flint gravel, Bitumen
5. 0.25m thick at W end of trench, increasing to 0.40m at E end.
6. Throughout trench except where cut away by 2006
7. -
8. Machine

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Former ploughsoil?

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AES

Date 29/11/04

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 2012

SITE A2 BC 04

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

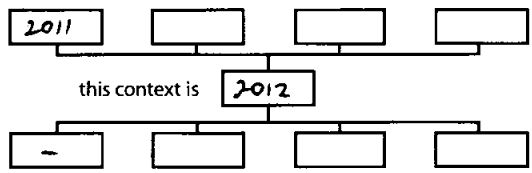
TYPE Layer

Trench 11	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 2011	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 18	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill not 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1. Tenacious 2. Orange
3. Silty clay
4. Outcrops of solifluxted chalk
5. -
6. Throughout trench
7. -
8. Not excavated.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Natural

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder ALS
◇ Samples	Date 29/11/04
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 2013

SITE A2 BC 04

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench 11	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 2010
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 18	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 93	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of: 2014
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

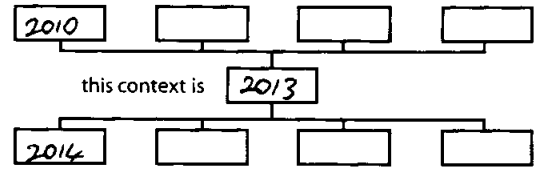
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1. Firm
2. Mid greyish brown
3. Silty clay
4. 5% flint gravel, 5% chalk flecks + lumps.
5.
6. -
7. -
8. Mattock + ~~shovel~~.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Only fill of pit 2014

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder RES

Date 30/11/04

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 2014

SITE A2 BC 04

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Cut

Trench 11	Context Type: ~~Deposit~~ / Cut / ~~Structure~~
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 2010
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 18	Cut by:
	Filled by: 2013
Section No. 93	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts: 2017
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

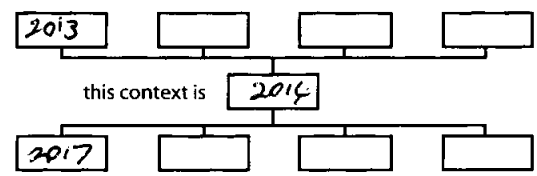
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1. Oval
2. Steep sides, flat base
3. 1.60m E-W x 1.00m N-S. 0.70m deep
4. -
5. -
6. 2013
7. -

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Cut of pit containing single fill (2013). Cuts pit 2016 and is sealed by chalk layer (2010)

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AES

Date 30/1/04

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 2016

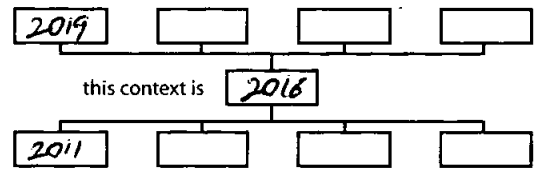
SITE A2 BC 04 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Cut

Trench 11	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 2010	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 18	Cut by: 2014	
	Filled by: 2017 2018 2019	
Section No. 92 93	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	
	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts: 2011	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1. Circular or oval
2. Steep sides, narrow flat base
3. 3.00m dia. 1.30m deep
4. -
5. -
6. 2017 2018 2019
7. -

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Cut of pit. Cut by pit 2014.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AES

Date 30/11/04

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 2017

SITE AJBC 04

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench 11	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 2010
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 18	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 92 93	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: 2018
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of: 2016
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

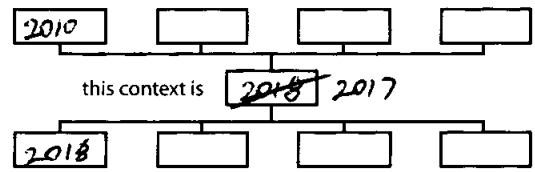
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1. Compact
2. Bluish brown
3. Silty clay
4. 2% chalk flecks
5. 0.90m thick
6. -
7. -
8. Mattock + trowel

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Uppermost of 3 fills of pit 2016

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AES

Date 30/11/04

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 2018

SITE A2 3c 04

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

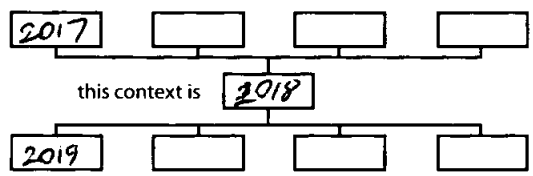
TYPE F.11

Trench 11	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 2017	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 18	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 92 93	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top-profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	
	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 2019	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of: 2016	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1. Very compact
2. Light brown
3. Silty clay
4. 50% chalk lumps
5. 0·30m thick
6. -
7. -
8. Mattock + trowel

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Deliberate back-fill of pit 2016

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AES

Date 30/11/04

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

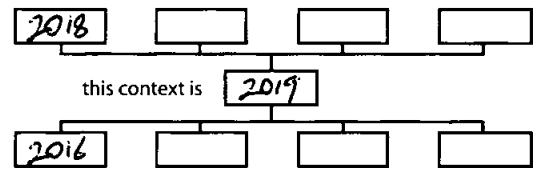
Context No. 2019

SITE A2BC 04	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Fill
Trench 11	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 2018	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 18	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 92 93	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	
	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of: 2016	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1. Compact
2. Mid-dark brownish grey
3. Silty clay
4. -
5. 0·10m thick
6. -
7. -
8. Trowel.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Basal fill of pit 2016. Greasy deposit smelling of petro-chemicals

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AES

Date 30/11/04

Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE A2BC 04	EVALUATION TRENCH NOTES SHEET	Trench No. 12

Trench orientation E-W		Grid reference	Field No.
Length 30m	Width 1.6m	Average depth to top of natural	Was archaeology present? NO
Plan Nos? 19		Section Nos? 101, 102	Were finds recovered? NO

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet.
If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list

Context No.	Description
2101	Present topsoil/ploughsoil Friable mid brownish grey silty loam with 10% flint gravel
	0.30-0.35m thick
2102	Subsoil - Friable mid reddish brown sandy silt, 10% flint gravel. 0.20m thick
2103	Natural - Friable yellowish orange fine sand and gravel.
	Natural (describe)

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Recorder AES

Date 18/11/04

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE A28C 04	EVALUATION TRENCH NOTES SHEET	Trench No. 13
Trench orientation E-W	Grid reference	Field No.
Length 30m / Width 1·6m	Average depth to top of natural	Was archaeology present? No
Plan Nos? 20	Section Nos? 111, ~~112~~	Were finds recovered? No

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet.
If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list

Context No.	Description
2201	Present topsoil/ploughsoil Friable mid brownish grey silty loam 0·25-0·30m thick.
2202	Subsoil - Friable mid brown sandy silt with 10% flint gravel. 0·20-0·25m thick
2203	Natural - Yellowish orange sand and gravel.
	Natural (describe)

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Recorder CES

Date 18/11/04

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE A2 BC 04	EVALUATION TRENCH NOTES SHEET	Trench No. 14

Trench orientation E-W	Grid reference	Field No.
Length 30m / Width 1.6m	Average depth to top of natural	Was archaeology present? No
Plan Nos? 21	Section Nos? 121, 122	Were finds recovered? No

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list

Context No.	Description
	~~Present topsoil/ploughsoil~~
2301	Made ground from CTRL landscaping, comprising redeposited topsoil.
	Mid brownish grey, tenacious, silty loam up to 0.50m thick, present
	throughout E. half of trench
2302	Topsoil - Friable mid grey silty loam 0.25m thick. Compacted where
	it is overlain by (2301)
2303	Subsoil - Friable mid brown sandy silt with 10% flint gravel. Varies
	in thickness from 0.20m at the W end of the trench to 0.40m
	at the E end.
2304	Natural - Yellowish orange sand and gravel
	Natural (describe)

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Recorder AES

Date 19/11/04

A2 PEPPERHILL TO COBHAM

A2 BC 04

B CATALOGUE OF DRAWINGS

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County[Kent] Parish:[Pepperhill to Cobham]
Site[Evaluation] Site code[A2 BC 04]
Line 2: Excavators name[T Allen]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Oxford Archaeology

SECTION RECORD SHEET

Site Name: A2 Pepperhill to Cobham | Site Code: A2 BC 04

Section No	Context(s)	Scale	Drawn By	Size A1, A4 etc	Plan (Sheet) No
11	Trench 1 soil profile, west end	1:20	AES	A4	10
12	Trench 1 soil profile, east end	"	"	"	10
21	Trench 2 soil profile, north end	1:20	AES	A4	11
22	Trench 2 soil profile, south end	"	"	"	11
31	Trench 3 soil profile, south end	1:20	AES	A4	12
32	Trench 3 soil profile, north end	"	"	"	12
41	Trench 4 soil profile, north end	1:20	AES	A4	13
42	Trench 4 soil profile, south end	"	"	"	13
81	Trench 10 soil profile, NW end	1:20	AES	A4	17
82	Trench 10 soil profile, SE end	"	"	"	17
91	Trench 11 soil profile, east end	1:20	AES	A1	18
92	Trench 11 - pit 2016 and soil profile	"	"	"	18
93	Trench 11 - pit 2014 and pit 2016	"	"	"	18
101	Trench 12 soil profile, west end	1:20	AES	A4	19
~~102~~ 102	Trench 12 soil profile, east end	"	"	"	19
111	Trench 13 soil profile, west end	1:20	AES	A4	20
112	Trench 13 soil profile, east end	"	"	"	20
121	Trench 14 sal profile, west end	1:20	AES	A4	
122	Trench 14 soil profile, east end	"	"	"	

Oxford Archaeology

PLAN RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE A2 BC 04 | SITE NAME A2 Pepperhill to Cobham

Plan number	Context(s)	Scale	Drawn by	Size (A1, A4, etc.)
10	Trench 1	1:50	GES	A1
11	Trench 2	"	"	"
12	Trench 3	"	"	"
13	Trench 4	"	"	"
17	Trench 10	"	"	"
18	Trench 11	"	"	"
19	Trench 12	"	"	"
20	Trench 13	"	"	"
21	Trench 14	"	"	"

A2 PEPPERHILL TO COBTHAM
A2 BC 04 EVA2

B. PRIMARY DRAWINGS.

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County[Kent] Parish:[Pepperhill to Cobham]
Site[Evaluation] Site code[A2 BC 04]
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B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
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F: Press and Publicity	
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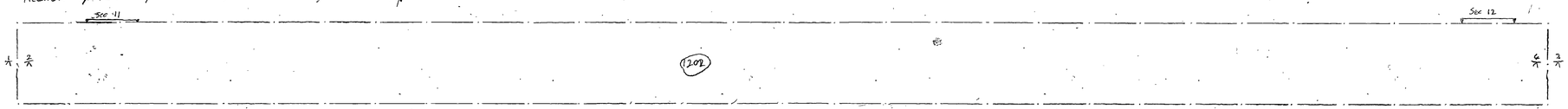
H: Miscellaneous	

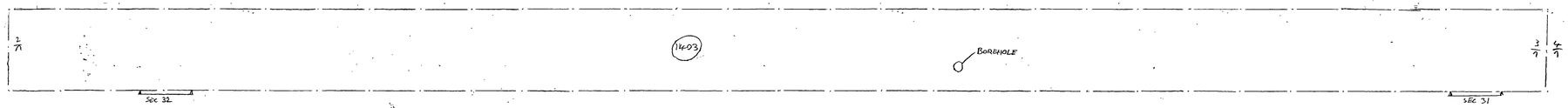
A2 BC 04

Trench 1/Plan 10/Scale 1:50/Drawn by OES/16/11/04

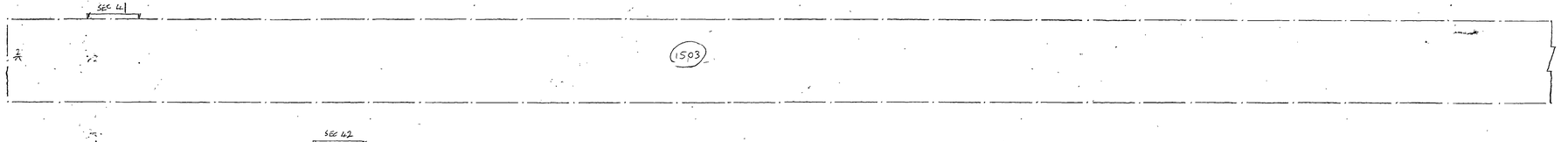


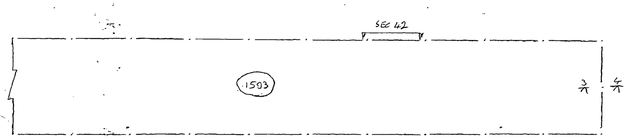
Trench 2/Plan 11/Scale 1:50/Drawn by OES/16/11/04

Trench 3/Plan 12/Scale 1:50/Drawn by OES/18/11/04



Trench 4/Plan 13/Scale 1:50/Drawn by OES/18/11/04



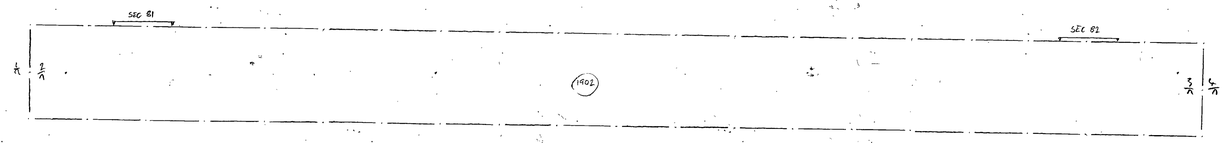


A2 BC04. Tr 1-4

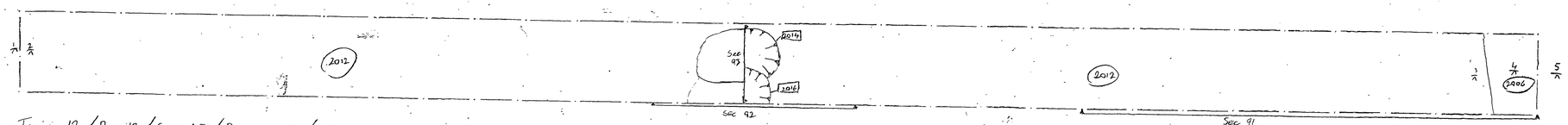
A2 BC04

A2 BC04 Tr 10-14. S.91

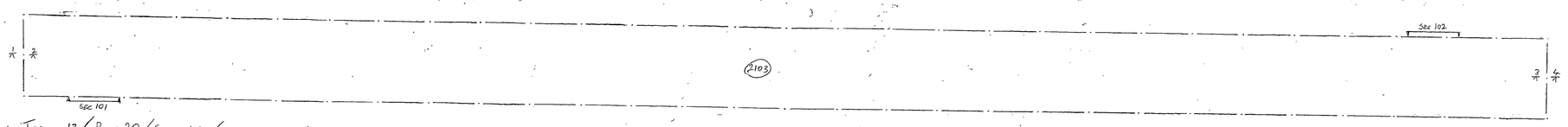
Trench 10/ Plan 17/ Scale 1:50/ Drawn by GES/ 24/11/04



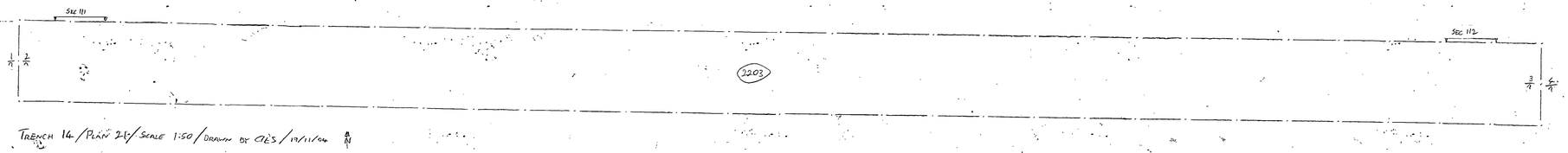
Trench 11/ Plan 18/ Scale 1:50/ Drawn by GES/ 23/11/04



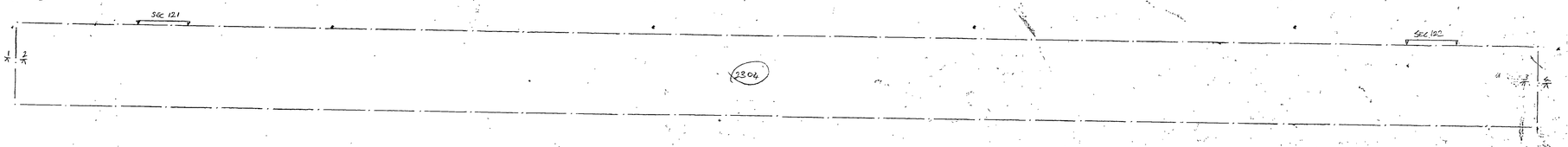
Trench 12/ Plan 19/ Scale 1:50/ Drawn by GES/ 18/11/04



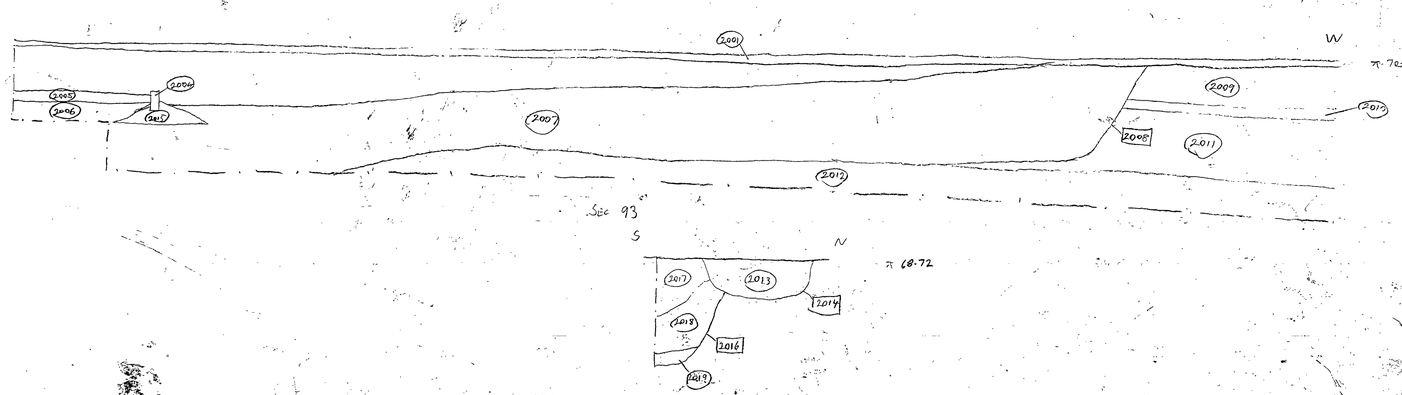
Trench 13/ Plan 20/ Scale 1:50/ Drawn by GES/ 18/11/04

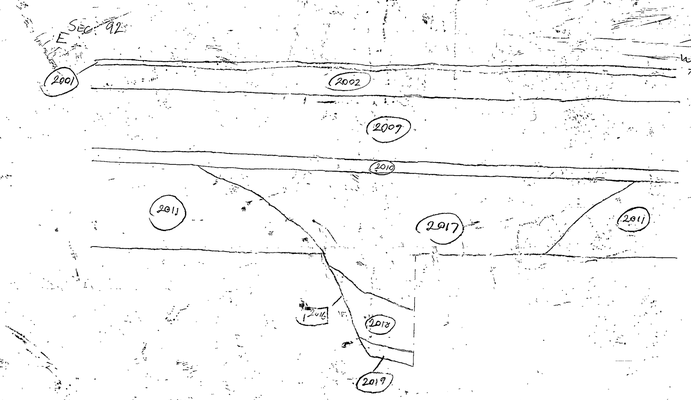


Trench 14/ Plan 21/ Scale 1:50/ Drawn by GES/ 19/11/04



Sec 91/ Scale 1:20/ Drawn by GES/ 24/11/04





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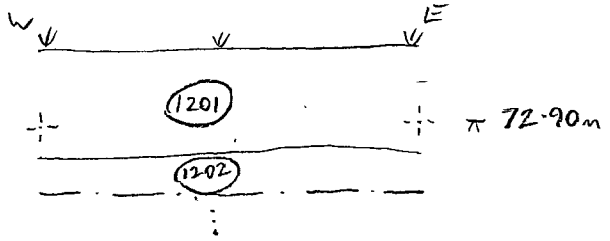

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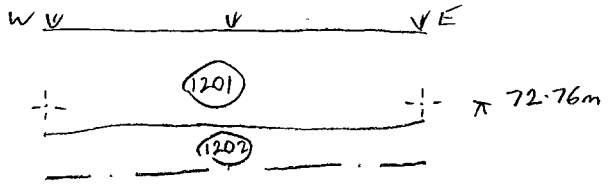
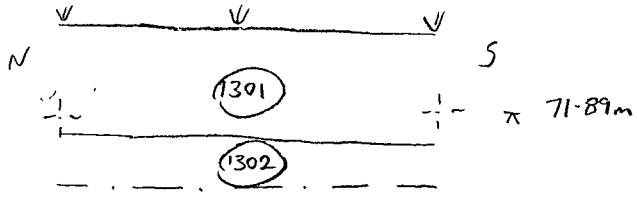
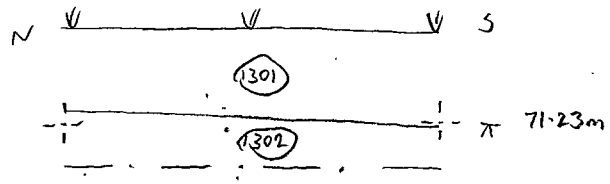


SEC 21/SCALE 1:20/DRAWN BY AES/16/11/04

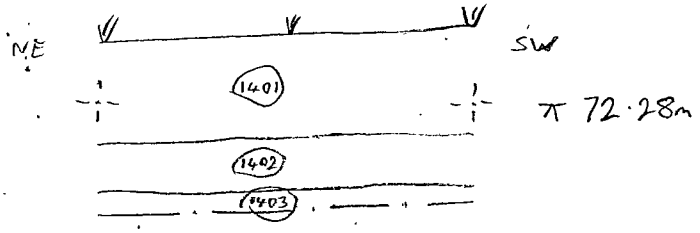


SEC 22/SCALE 1:20/DRAWN BY AES/16/11/04

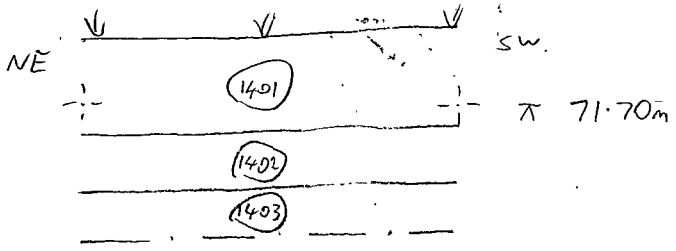


A2BC 04

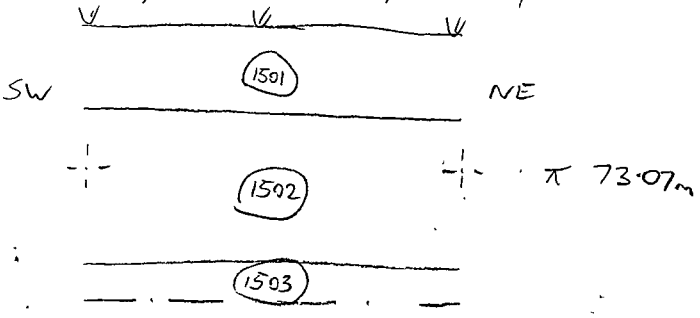
SEC 31 / SCALE 1:20 / DRAWN BY AES / 18/11/04



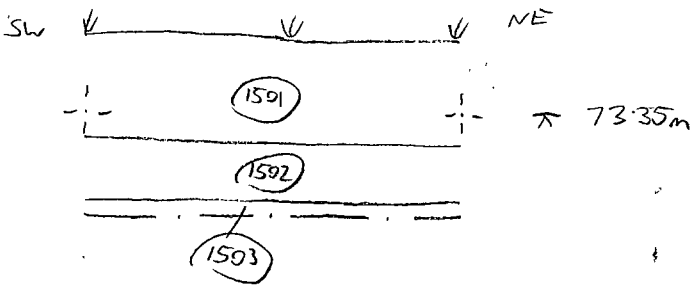
SEC 32 / SCALE 1·20 / DRAWN BY AES / 18/11/04



SEC 41 / SCALE 1:20 / DRAWN BY AES / 18/11/04

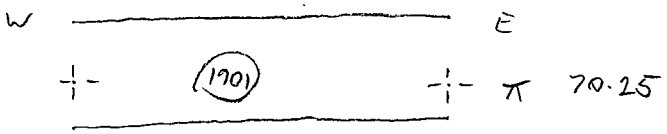


SEC 42 / SCALE 1·20 / DRAWN BY AES / 18/11/04

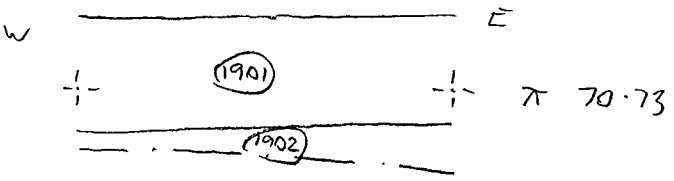


A2BC04

SEC 81 / SCALE 1:20 / DRAWN BY OES / 26/11/04

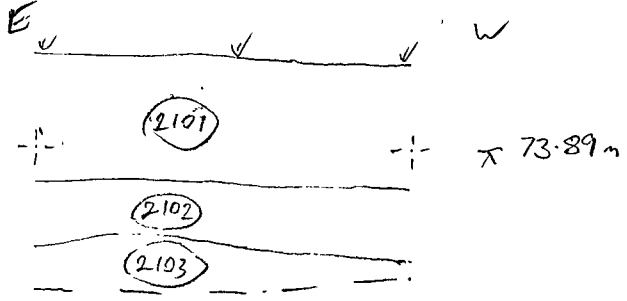


SEC 82 / SCALE 1:20 / DRAWN BY OES / 26/11/04

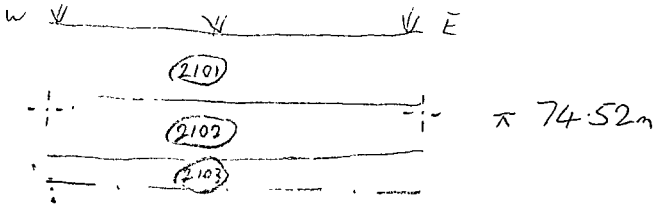


A2 BC 04

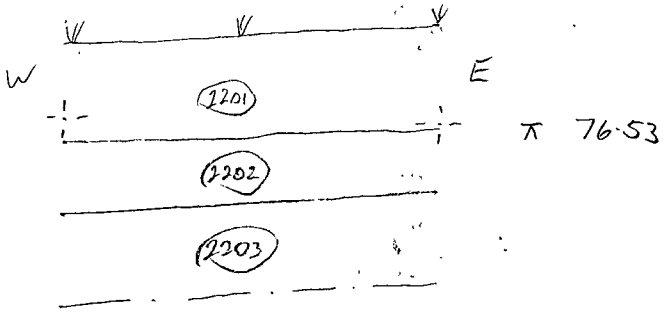
SEC 101 / SCALE 1:20 / DRAWN BY AES / 18/11/04



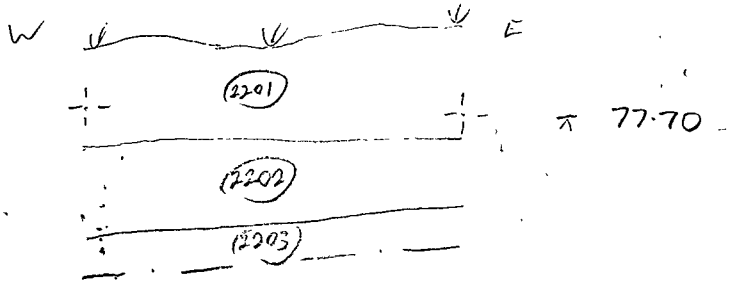
SEC 102 / SCALE 1:20 / DRAWN BY AES / 18/11/04



SEC 111 / SCALE 1:20 / DRAWN BY AES / 18/11/04

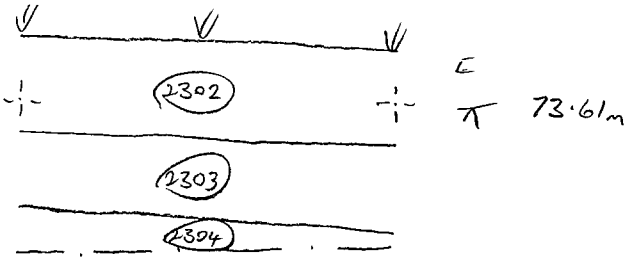


SEC 112 / SCALE 1:20 / DRAWN BY AES / 18/11/04

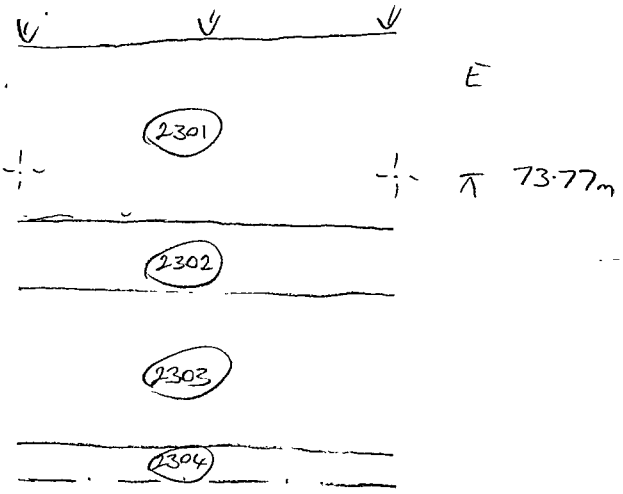


A2BC 04

SEC 121/SCALE 1:20/DRAWN BY AES/19/11/04



SEC. 122/SCALE. 1:20/DRAWN BY AES/19/11/04



A2. PEPPERHILL TO COBHAM

A2. BC OF EVAL.

D CATALOGUE OF PHOTOS

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County[Kent] Parish:[Pepperhill to Cobham]
Site[Evaluation] Site code[A2 BC 04]
Line 2: Excavators name[T Allen]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	✓
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Oxford Archaeology

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE A2 BC 04 | SITE NAME A2 Pepperhill to Cobham | FILM NO. 10

Camera number 18 | Lens number | ~~Black & white~~ / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
15/11/04	1	–	10 Shot	CES
	2	N	Trench 2 pre-ex	
	3	W	Trench 1 pre-ex	
16/11/04	4	N	Trench 2	
	5	W	Trench 1	
	6	N	Sec 11	
	7	"	"	
	8	N	Sec 12	
	9	"	"	
	10	E	Sec 21	
	11	"	"	
	12	E	Sec 22	
	13	"	"	
	14	E	Sondage at S end of Tr 2	
	15	"	"	
	16	N	Trench 2	
17/11/04	17	N	Trench 4 pre-ex	
	18	NE	Trench 3 pre-ex	
	19	E	Trench 12 pre-ex	
	20	W	Trench 13 pre-ex	
	21	E	Trench 12	
	22	W	Trench 13	
18/11/04	23	SW	Trench 3	
	24	SE	Sec 31	
	25	"	"	
	26	SE	Sec 32	
	27	"	"	
	28	SW	Trench 4	
19/11/04	29	N	Sec 121	
	30	"	"	
	31	E	Trench 14	
	32	N	Sec 122	
	33	"		
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			

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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE A2 BC 04 | SITE NAME A2 Pepperhill to Cobham | FILM NO. 11

Camera number 18 | Lens number | Black & white / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
11/11/04	1	–	I.D. Shot	CRS
	2	NW	Sec 41	
	3	"	"	
	4	NW	Sec 42	
	5	"	"	
	6	S	Sec 101	
	7	"	"	
	8	N	Sec 102	
	9	"	"	
	10	N	Sec 111	
	11	"	"	
	12	N	Sec 112	
	13	"	"	
25/11/04	14	E	Trench 11 pre-ex	
	15	E	Trench 11	
	16	S		
	17	"		
26/11/04	18	W	Trench 11	
26/11/04	19	E	Trench 10	
	20	N	Sec 81	
	21	"	"	
	22	N	Sec 82	
	23	"	"	
	24	E	Trench 10 back-filled	
	25	N	Trench 3 back-filled	
	26	N	Trench 4 back-filled	
	27	E	Trench 14 back-filled	
	28	E	Trench 12 back-filled	
	29	E	Trench 13 back-filled	
30/11/04	30	W	Pits 2014 and 2016	
	31	"	"	
	32	W	Trench 11 back-filled	
	33			
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			

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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE A2BC 04 | SITE NAME A2 Pepperhill to Cobham | FILM NO. 10

Camera number 18 | Lens number | Black & white / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
15/11/04	1	—	10 Shot	AES
	2	N	Trench 2 pre-ex	
	3	W	Trench 1 pre-ex	
16/11/04	4	N	Trench 2	
	5	W	Trench 1	
	6	N	Sec 11	
	7	"	"	
	8	N	Sec 12	
	9	"	"	
	10	E	Sec 21	
	11	"	"	
	12	E	Sec 22	
	13	"	"	
	14	E	Sondage at S end of Tr 2	
	15	"	"	
	16	N	TR 2	
17/11/04	17	N	Trench 4 pre-ex	
	18	NE	Trench 3 pre-ex	
	19	E	Trench 12 pre-ex	
	20	W	Trench 13 pre-ex	
	21	E	Trench 12	
	22	W	Trench 13	
18/11/04	23	SW	Trench 3	
	24	SE	Sec 31	
	25	"	"	
	26	SE	Sec 32	
	27	"		
	28	SW	Trench 4	
19/11/04	29	N	Sec 121	
	30	"	"	
	31	E	Trench 14	
	32	N	Sec 122	
	33	"	"	
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			

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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE A2 BC 04 | SITE NAME A2 Pepperhill to Cobham | FILM NO. 11

Camera number 18 | Lens number | Black & white / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
19/11/04	1	–	I.D. Shot	GLS
	2	NW	Sec 41	
	3	"	"	
	4	NW	Sec 42	
	5	"	"	
	6	S	Sec 101	
	7	"	"	
	8	N	Sec 102	
	9	"	"	
	10	N	Sec 111	
	11	"	"	
	12	N	Sec 112	
	13	"	"	
25/11/04	14	E	Trench 11 pre-ex	
	15	E	Trench 11	
	16	S		
	17	"		
26/11/04	18	W	Trench 11	
	19	E	Trench 10	
	20	N	Sec 81	
	21	"	"	
	22	N	Sec 82	
	23	"	"	
	24	E	Trench 10 back-filled	
	25	N	Trench 3 back-filled	
	26	N	Trench 4 back-filled	
	27	E	Trench 14 back-filled	
	28	E	Trench 12 back-filled	
	29	E	Trench 13 back-filled	
30/11/04	30	W	Pits 2014 and 2016	
	31	"	"	
	32	W	Trench 11 back-filled	
	33			
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			