

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at Invicta Sports Ground, Burnham  
Road, Dartford, Kent**

**Site Code: KIBD 06**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 5365 7502**

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# 1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at Invicta Sports Ground, Burnham Road, Dartford, Kent, from 21<sup>st</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2006 and again from 27<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> March 2006. All archaeological deposits encountered during ground reduction, and during the excavation of foundation trenches within the watching brief area, were recorded. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. on behalf of Fairview Homes.
- 1.2 The dimensions of the watching brief area were 100m x 92m. It was situated within what originally comprised the southern and eastern sections of the Invicta Sports Ground, Burnham Road, Dartford.
- 1.3 Approximately 200mm of topsoil was stripped from the entire area. Foundation trenches for 6 residential properties were then machine excavated to a maximum depth of 1.4m below ground level.
- 1.4 The watching brief revealed a pit, probably post-medieval in date, two post-medieval ditches, interpreted as possible boundary ditches, and four undated cut features, also interpreted as possible boundary ditches. These features truncated either natural gravel or a deposit of colluvium, which was found to be very thin or completely absent upslope (in the southwest of the site), becoming thicker downslope (towards the northeast of the site). A row of earlier undated postholes, sealed by the colluvial layer, was also observed along with two possible paleochannels. The underlying geology was found to be natural terrace gravel.

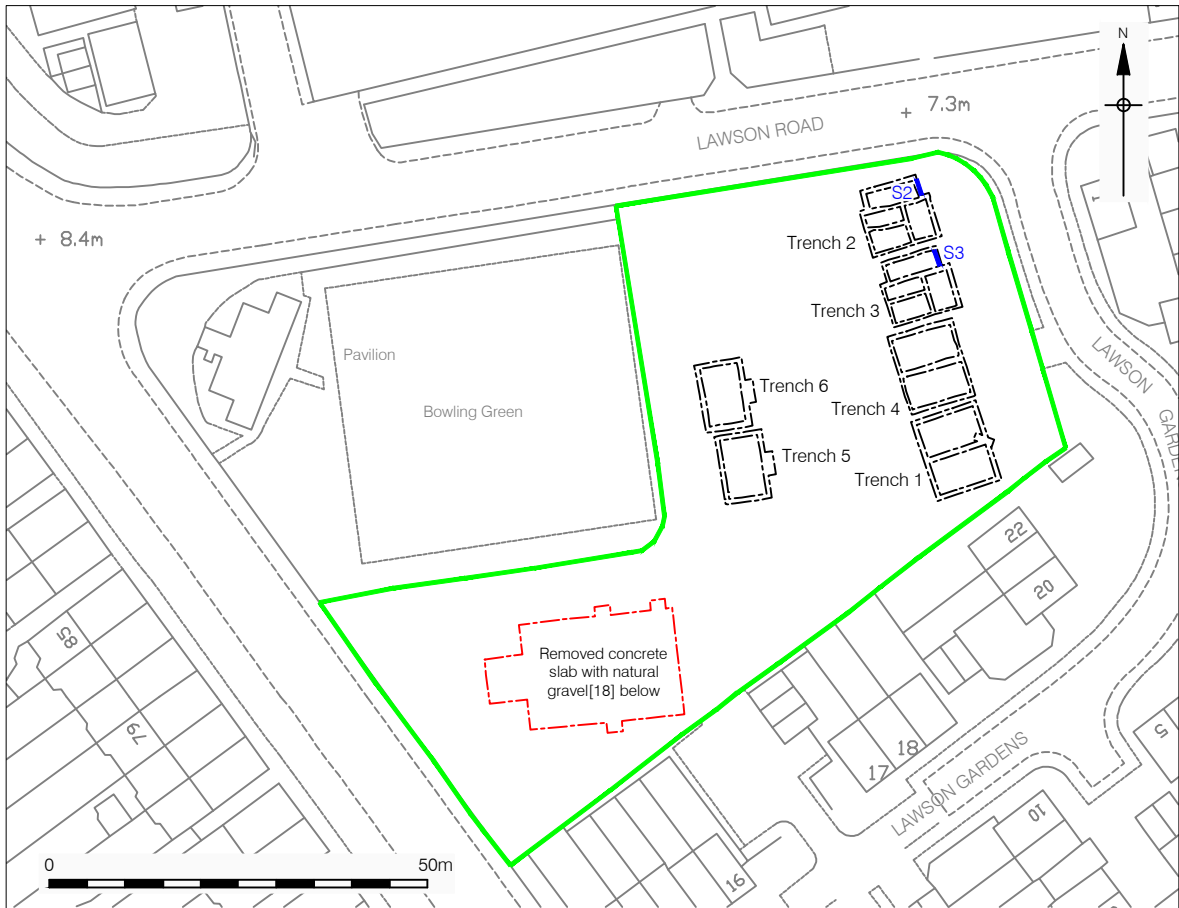
## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at Invicta Sports Ground, Dartford, Kent, from 21<sup>st</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2006 and again from 27<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> March 2006. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Fairview Homes, project managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited by Peter Moore and supervised by the author.
- 2.2 The site is bound to the north by Lawson Road, to the east by Lawson Gardens, to the south by residential properties fronting Lawson Gardens and to the west by Burnham Road.
- 2.3 The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 5365 7502.
- 2.4 The site was assigned the code KIBD 06.



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000. Crown Copyright 1987.

Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:10 000



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Note:

Only sections 2 and 3 are shown on this plan. The other sections are located on the detailed trench plans

Figure 2  
Trench Location  
1:1000

### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) "Archaeology and Planning", providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.

3.2 In short, government policies provide a framework which:

- Protect Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Protect the settings of these sites
- Protect nationally important un-scheduled ancient monuments
- Has a presumption in favour of *in situ* preservation
- In appropriate circumstances, requires adequate information (from field evaluation) to enable informed decisions
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not important enough to merit *in situ* preservation

3.3 In considering any proposal for development, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, of existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.

3.4 Consequently, further to the submission of the archaeological impact assessment, the County Archaeological Officer recommended the need for archaeological fieldwork. Further to this advice, Dartford Borough Council has attached the following planning condition to the planning consent:

**AR20 No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of:**

- i) archaeological desk based assessment and field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and
- ii) **following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation *in situ* of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.**

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 The underlying geology on site consists of Taplow Terrace gravels<sup>1</sup>.
- 4.2 The site was generally flat and sloped gently downwards towards the north-east.

---

<sup>1</sup> Hawkins, 2006



## 5            **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

5.1            Previous archaeological work in the immediate vicinity of the study site has identified the remains of a highly developed agricultural landscape, interspersed with small farmsteads and settlements from the late Bronze Age onwards, with the Roman period most represented<sup>2</sup>.

5.2            In the medieval and post-medieval period, the site lay in open agricultural land as shown in Andrews, Drury and Herberts map of 1769<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> Hawkins, 2006

<sup>3</sup> *ibid*

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 In accordance with the specification<sup>4</sup>, excavation of the topsoil was carried out with a 360 degree mechanical excavator fitted with a ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. The foundation trenches for the 6 new buildings were then machine excavated with a mechanical excavator fitted with a ditching bucket, to a maximum depth of 1.4m.
- 6.2 The attendant archaeologist monitored all ground-reduction so that any archaeological deposits could be excavated and recorded stratigraphically.
- 6.3 The watching brief area was located in the position shown on a plan prepared by Fairview Homes. No levels were available for the site. All recording was undertaken in line with the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual (MoLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being drawn at a scale of 1:50 and the sections at 1:20.

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<sup>4</sup> Hawkins, 2006.

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION**

### **7.1 GENERAL OVERVIEW**

7.1.1 The watching brief revealed a probable 19<sup>th</sup> century robber cut, context [3], one probable post-medieval pit, context [38], two possible post-medieval field boundary ditches, contexts [25] and [36], and four undated possible field boundary ditches, contexts [23], [21], [27] and [40]. Three of these features, contexts [23], [21] and [27], probably represent the same ditch. These features truncated either natural gravel or a deposit of colluvium, contexts [5], [17], [19], [31] and [33], which was found to be very thin or completely absent upslope in the southwest of the site, becoming thicker downslope towards the northeast of the site. The colluvial layer sealed a row of earlier undated postholes, contexts [7], [9], [11] and [13]. Two possible paleochannels, contexts [15] and [29], also truncated the natural, which was found to be Taplow Terrace Gravel (contexts [14], [16], [18], [30], [32], [34], and [41]).

### **7.2 WATCHING BRIEF AREA**

7.2.1 The dimensions of the watching brief area were 92m north-south and 100m east-west.

#### **7.2.2 PHASE 1- NATURAL**

Context [18], a layer of firm, mid brownish-red, silty sandy gravel, was observed in the western end of the watching brief area after removal of a concrete intrusion. The dimensions of the deposit were 27m north-south, 30m east-west and of undetermined thickness, the base of the deposit being beyond the vertical limit of excavation. The top of the layer was found to be approximately 800mm below ground level. It is thought that the layer continued across the entire site, as identical deposits were observed in the base of the foundation trenches excavated for the six residential properties. The layer was interpreted as a deposit of natural gravel, probably forming part of the Taplow Terrace Gravels.

#### **7.2.3 PHASE 6- LATE POST-MEDIEVAL TO MODERN**

The entire watching brief area was sealed by layer [4], a 400mm thick deposit of mid greyish brown, humic-rich clayey sandy silt, found to be 200mm below ground level. The layer contained occasional fragments of red fabric brick and 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery. It was interpreted as 19<sup>th</sup> century soil.

Truncating layer [4] was cut [3], a rectangular cut with near vertical sides and a sharp break of slope at the top. The dimensions of the feature were 430mm north-south, 228mm east-west and over 100mm deep, the base of the feature being beyond the

vertical limit of excavation. The top of the cut was found to be 200mm below ground level. It was backfilled with loose, mid to light brownish-yellow sandy silt with frequent inclusions of red fabric brick fragments, mortar, sub-rounded to rounded pebble to cobble-sized flints and rare inclusions of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery. The feature was interpreted as a possible 19<sup>th</sup> century robber cut, backfilled with demolition debris.

Sealing pit [3] was a layer of modern topsoil, context [1]. The layer covered the entire watching brief area and was found to be 200mm thick. It consisted of loose, dark brown, humic-rich sandy clayey silt with frequent rootlets.

### **7.3 FOUNDATION TRENCH 1**

7.3.1 The dimensions of Foundation Trench 1 were 11m north-south and 6.5m east-west.

#### **7.3.2 PHASE 1- NATURAL**

Context [14], a layer of firm, mid brownish-red, silty sandy gravel, covered the entire base of Foundation Trench 1. The top of the layer was found to be approximately 800mm below ground level. The thickness of the deposit remains unknown as it continued beyond the vertical limit of excavation. The layer was interpreted as a deposit of natural gravel, probably forming part of the Taplow Terrace Gravels.

#### **7.3.3 PHASE 2- UNDATED POSTHOLES**

A row of four undated circular cuts, [7], [9], [11] and [13], containing respective fills [6], [8], [10] and [12] were aligned north-south within Foundation Trench 1. The cuts were between 600mm and 400mm in diameter and were between 600mm and 490mm deep, the tops of the features being approximately 800mm below ground level. The profiles of the cuts consisted of sharp breaks of slope at the top and bottom, near vertical sides and rounded bases. The fills of the cuts consisted of compact, light brownish-yellow silty sand with frequent sub-rounded to rounded cobble to pebble sized flints. The features were interpreted as a row of postholes of unknown date.

#### **7.3.4 PHASE 3- COLLUVIUM**

Layer [5], a deposit of firm, mid red-brown silty sandy gravel sealed the postholes within Trench 1. The deposit sealed the entirety of Trench 1 and was 400mm thick, the top being approximately 600mm below ground level. The deposit was interpreted as a layer of colluvium.

## **7.4 FOUNDATION TRENCH 2**

### **7.4.1 PHASE 1- NATURAL**

Context [16], a layer of firm, mid brownish-red, silty sandy gravel, covered the entire base of Foundation Trench 2. The top of the layer was found to be approximately 800mm below ground level. The thickness of the deposit remains unknown as it continued beyond the vertical limit of excavation. The layer was interpreted as a deposit of natural gravel, probably forming part of the Taplow Terrace Gravels.

Sealing the natural gravel within Trench 2 was context [15], a layer of loose, light yellowish brown to dark reddish-brown laminated silty sand. The layer was 1.8m north-south, 6.6m east-west and over 700mm thick, the base of the deposit being beyond the vertical limit of excavation. The top of the deposit was found to be 800mm below ground level. It was interpreted as the fill of a possible paleochannel.

### **7.4.2 PHASE 3- COLLUVIUM**

Layer [17], a deposit of firm, mid red-brown silty sandy gravel sealed the possible paleochannel within Trench 2. The deposit covered the entirety of Trench 2 and was 460mm thick, the top being approximately 600mm below ground level. The deposit was interpreted as a layer of colluvium.

## **7.5 FOUNDATION TRENCH 3**

### **7.5.1 PHASE 1- NATURAL**

Context [32], a layer of firm, mid brownish-red, silty sandy gravel, covered the entire base of Foundation Trench 3. The top of the layer was found to be approximately 1m below ground level. The thickness of the deposit remains unknown as it continued beyond the vertical limit of excavation. The layer was interpreted as a deposit of natural gravel, probably forming part of the Taplow Terrace Gravels.

### **7.5.2 PHASE 3- COLLUVIUM**

Layer [31], a deposit of firm, mid red-brown silty sandy gravel sealed the natural gravel within Trench 3. The deposit covered the entirety of Trench 3 and was 600mm thick, the top being approximately 400mm below ground level. The deposit was interpreted as a layer of colluvium.

## **7.6 FOUNDATION TRENCH 4**

### **7.6.1 PHASE 1- NATURAL**

Context [34], a layer of firm, mid brownish-red, silty sandy gravel, covered the entire base of Foundation Trench 4. The top of the layer was found to be approximately 1m below ground level. The thickness of the deposit remains unknown as it continued beyond the vertical limit of excavation. The layer was interpreted as a deposit of natural gravel, probably forming part of the Taplow Terrace Gravels.

### **7.6.2 PHASE 3- COLLUVIUM**

Layer [33], a deposit of firm, mid red-brown silty sandy gravel sealed the natural gravel within Trench 4. The deposit covered the entirety of Trench 4 and was 600mm thick, the top being approximately 400mm below ground level. The deposit was interpreted as a layer of colluvium.

## **7.7 FOUNDATION TRENCH 5**

### **7.7.1 PHASE 1- NATURAL**

Context [30], a layer of firm, mid brownish-red, silty sandy gravel, covered the entire base of Foundation Trench 5. The top of the layer was found to be approximately 600mm below ground level. The thickness of the deposit remains unknown as it continued beyond the vertical limit of excavation. The layer was interpreted as a deposit of natural gravel, probably forming part of the Taplow Terrace Gravels.

Truncating the natural gravel within Trench 5 was context [29], a linear cut orientated east-west. The sides of the cut were found to be steeply sloped with a sharp break of slope at the top. The base was beyond the vertical limit of excavation. The dimensions of the cut were 1.02m north-south, 620mm east-west and over 840mm deep, the top of the deposit being approximately 1m below ground level. The cut contained fill [28], which consisted of loose, light yellow to mid yellowish-brown laminated silty sand. The feature was interpreted as the cut of a possible palaeochannel.

### **7.7.2 PHASE 3- COLLUVIUM**

Layer [19], a deposit of firm, mid red-brown silty sandy gravel sealed the natural gravel within Trench 5. The dimensions of the deposit were 7m north-south, 5m east-west and 600mm thick, lensing out upslope towards the southwest corner of the trench. The top of the deposit was approximately 400mm below ground level. It was interpreted as a layer of colluvium.

### 7.7.3 PHASE 4- UNDATED CUT FEATURES

Three undated cut features, contexts [21], [23] and [27], containing respective fills [20], [22] and [26] were observed in Trench 5. The profiles of the ditch cuts, as observed in Sections 4, 5, 6 and 7, were very similar, consisting of steeply sloped sides with sharp breaks of slope at the top and bottom and rounded bases. The fills of the ditches were also identical, consisting of firm, mid greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded to rounded flint pebbles. The contexts therefore probably represent the same north-south ditch cut. The projected dimensions of this ditch cut are 6m north-south, 600mm east-west and 500mm deep, the top being 400mm below ground level. The ditch was interpreted as a possible field boundary of unknown date.

### 7.7.4 PHASE 5- POST-MEDIEVAL

Truncating the undated ditch(es) was context [25], a later ditch orientated northwest-southeast. The dimensions of the ditch were 9.2m northwest-southeast, 420mm northeast-southwest and over 840mm deep, the base of the feature being beyond the vertical limit of excavation and the top of the feature being 400mm below ground level. The profile of the ditch, as recorded in Section 7, was found to consist of steeply sloped sides with sharp breaks of slope at the top. The fill, context [24], consisted of loose, dark greyish-brown, humic rich sandy silty gravel containing rare inclusions of post-medieval CBM. The feature was interpreted as a later post-medieval field boundary ditch.

## 7.8 FOUNDATION TRENCH 6

### 7.8.1 PHASE 1- NATURAL

Context [41], a layer of firm, mid brownish-red, silty sandy gravel, covered the entire base of Foundation Trench 6. The top of the layer was found to be approximately 300mm below ground level. The thickness of the deposit remains unknown as it continued beyond the vertical limit of excavation. The layer was interpreted as a deposit of natural gravel, probably forming part of the Taplow Terrace Gravels.

### 7.8.2 PHASE 4- UNDATED CUT FEATURES

Truncating the natural gravel was context [40], an undated pit or ditch recorded in section only. The dimensions of the ditch were 2.88m north-south and 700mm deep, the top of the feature being 300mm below ground level. The profile of the ditch, as recorded in Section 10, was found to consist of steeply sloped sides with sharp breaks of slope at the top. The fill, context [39], consisted of firm mid yellowish-brown, silty sand. The feature was interpreted as a possible field boundary ditch of unknown date.

### 7.8.3 PHASE 5- POST-MEDIEVAL

Also truncating the natural gravel was context [36], a later ditch orientated northwest-southeast. The dimensions of the ditch were 8.4m northwest-southeast, 600mm northeast-southwest and over 620mm deep, the base of the feature being beyond the vertical limit of excavation and the top of the feature being 300mm below ground level. The profile of the ditch, as recorded in Section 10, was found to consist of steeply sloped sides with sharp breaks of slope at the top. The fill, context [35], consisted of loose, dark greyish-brown, humic rich sandy silty gravel containing rare inclusions of post-medieval CBM. The feature was interpreted as a later post-medieval field boundary ditch.

Truncating context [36] was a later circular pit, context [38]. The dimensions of the pit were 500mm north-south, 650mm east-west and 560mm deep, the top of the feature being 300mm below ground level. The profile of the pit, as recorded in Section 9, was found to consist of steeply sloped sides with sharp breaks of slope at the top and bottom and a rounded base. The fill, context [37], consisted of firm, mid brown, silty clay. No dating evidence was obtained from the pit, but it is assumed to post-date the earlier post-medieval ditch [36], which it truncates.



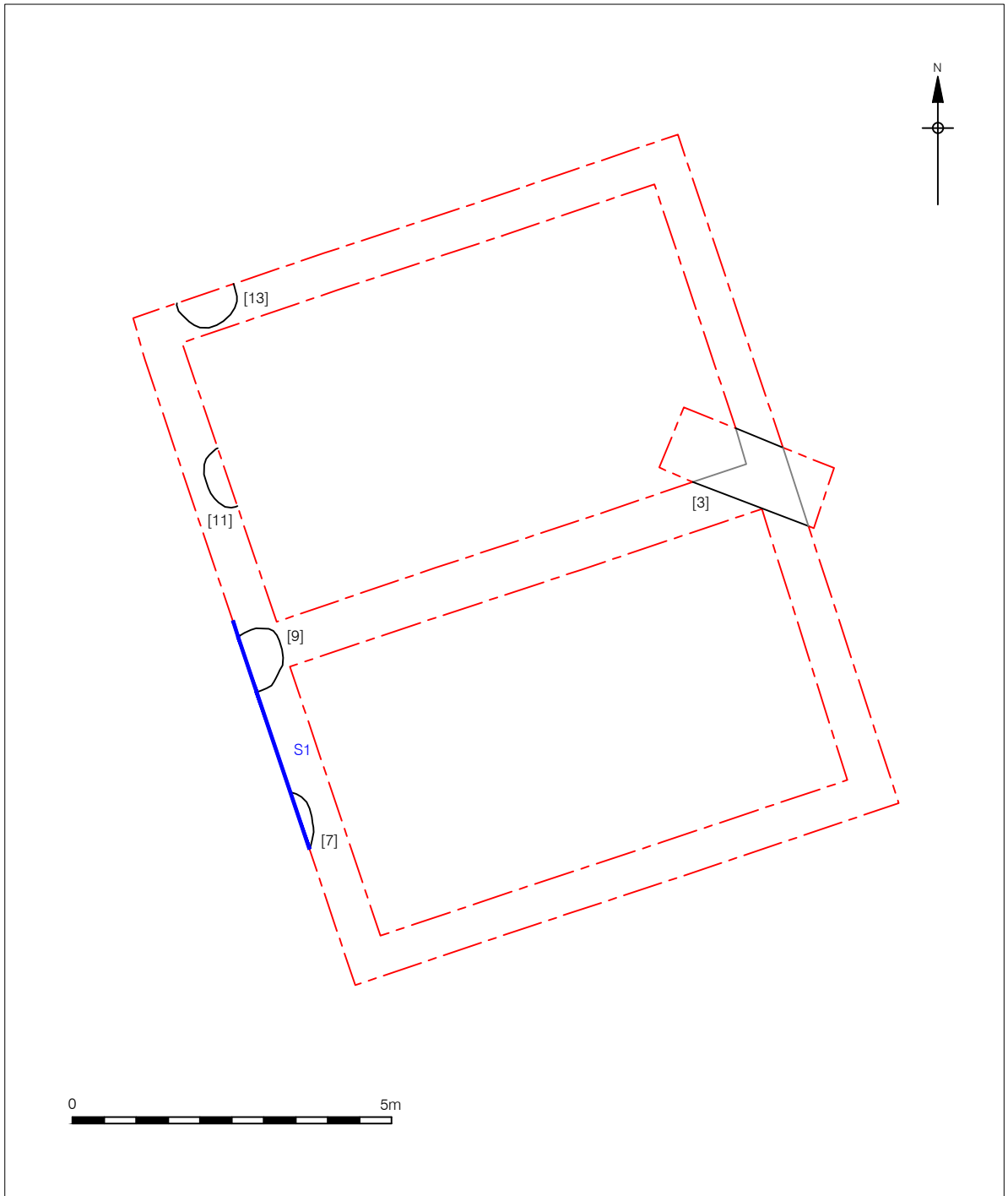
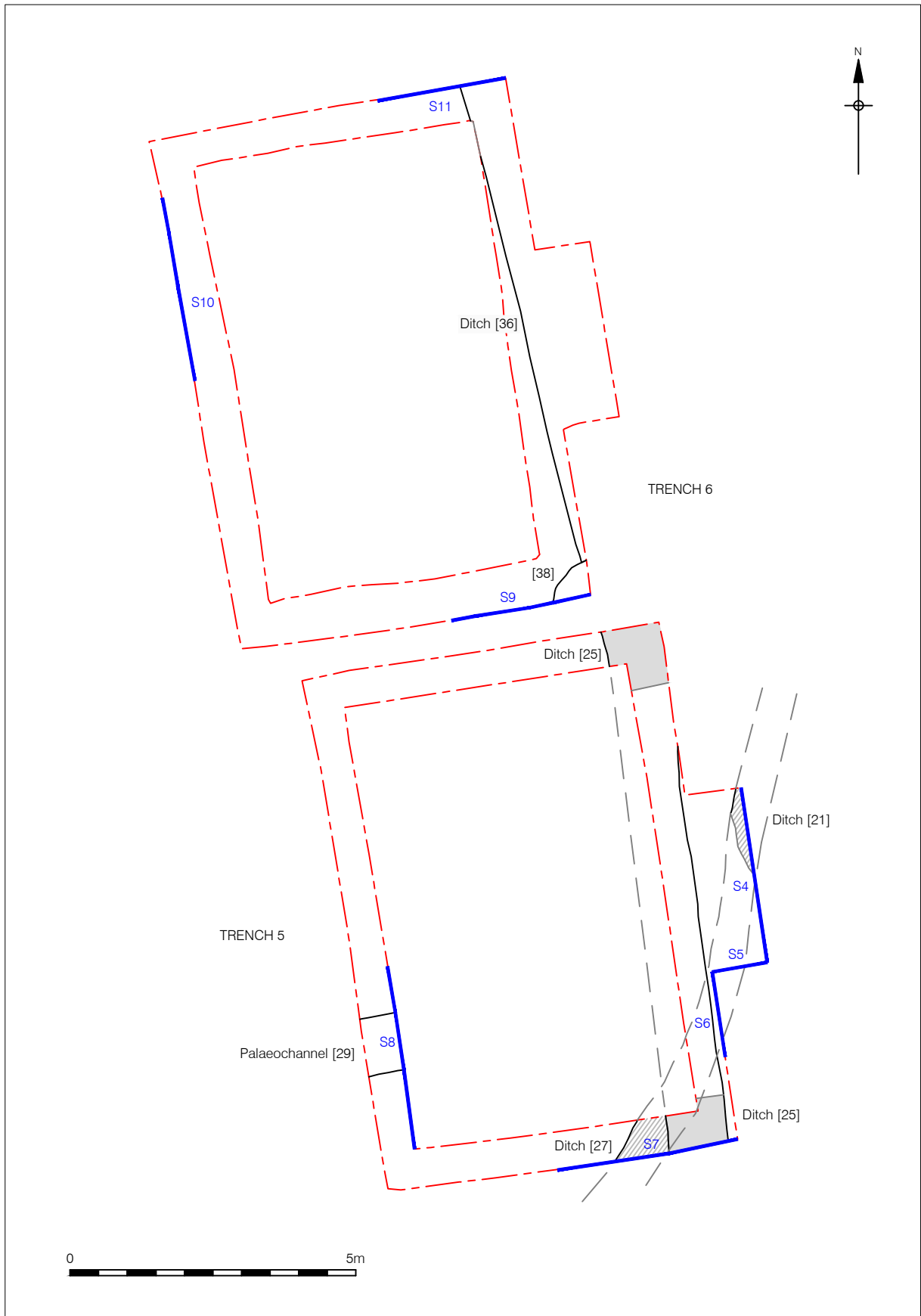


Figure 3  
Trench 1  
1:100





- Note
-  Excavated Slot across Ditch
  -  Excavated Slot across a Later Ditch

Figure 4  
Trenches 5 and 6  
1:100

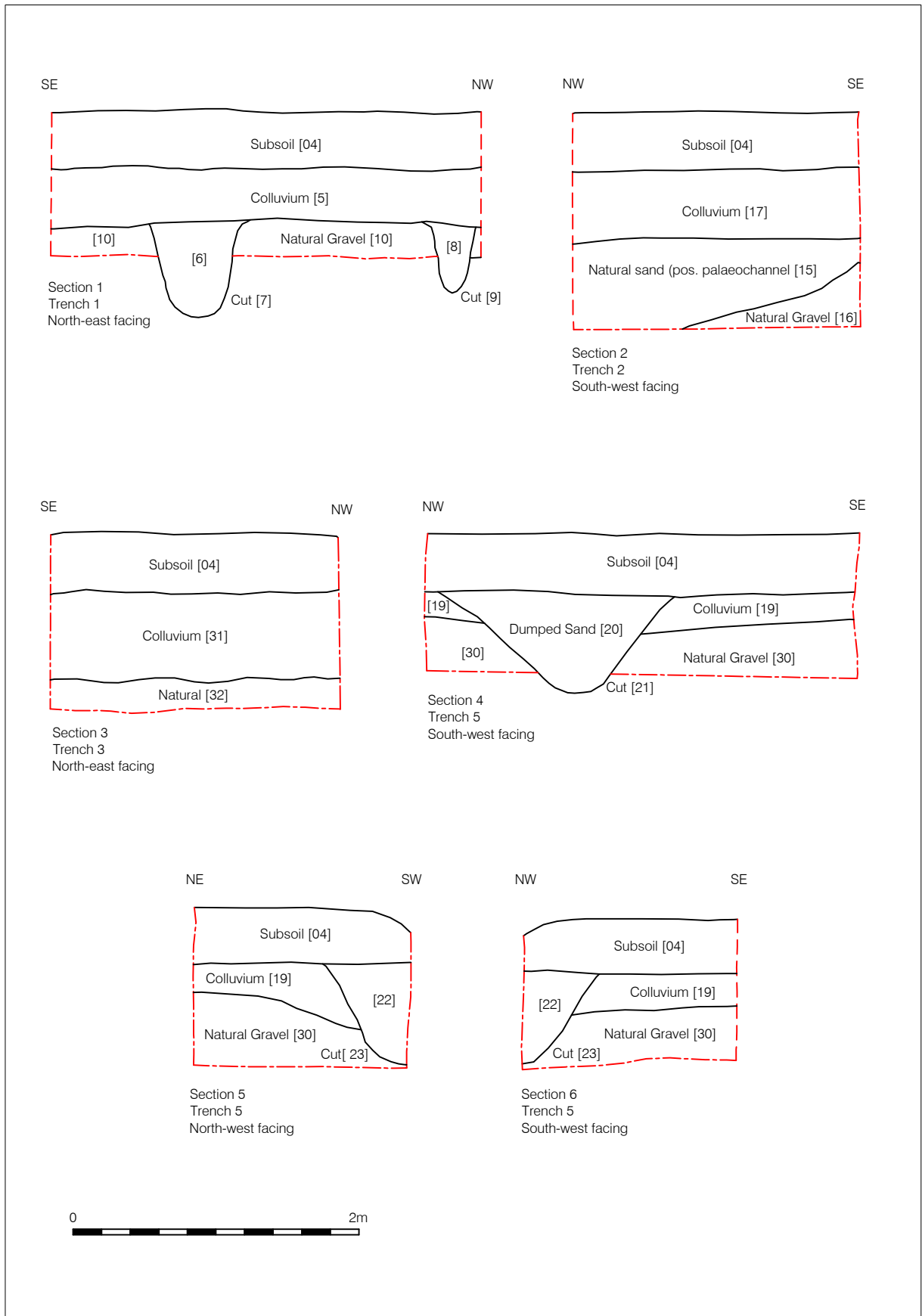
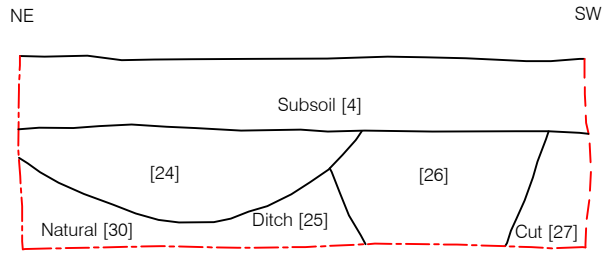
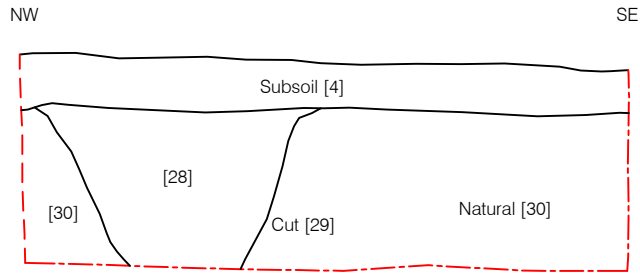


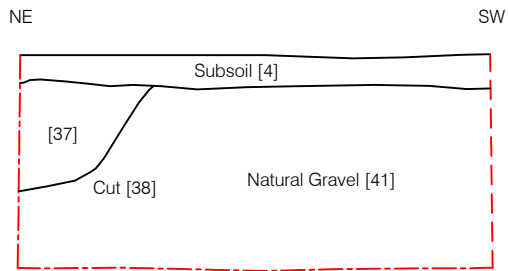
Figure 5  
 Sections 1-6  
 1:40



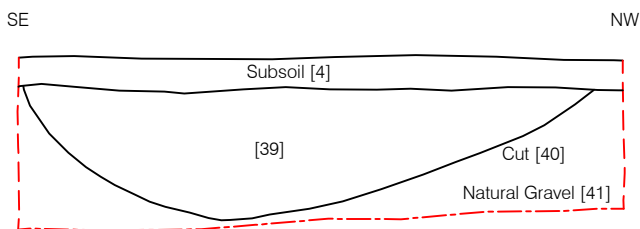
Section 7  
Trench 5  
North-west facing



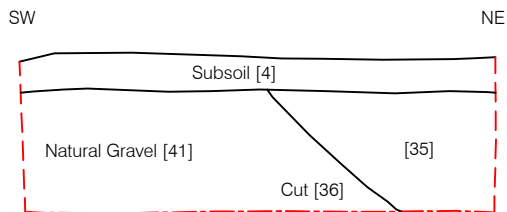
Section 8  
Trench 5  
South-west facing



Section 9  
Trench 6  
North-west facing



Section 10  
Trench 6  
North-east facing



Section 11  
Trench 6  
South-east facing



Figure 6  
Sections 7-11  
1:40

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The principal objective of the archaeological watching brief was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological activity of any period and record it appropriately. The earliest evidence of datable human activity at the site dates to the post-medieval period and consists of two ditches and a pit. Two undated ditches were also observed. These features truncated natural gravel or colluvium. The earliest evidence of human activity at the site consists of a line of four postholes orientated north-south. The postholes are undated, but were sealed by the colluvial layer.
- 8.2 The lack of cultural material on site in the form of artefacts suggests the site was not within, or close to, an area of domestic occupation. The ditches most likely represent field boundaries within an agricultural landscape, date to the post-medieval period and possibly earlier. The postholes most likely represent an earlier fence line or field boundary. The evidence obtained from the watching brief therefore supports the results obtained from previous excavations in the area, which suggest that the surrounding area was exploited as farmland from the Bronze Age onwards.
- 8.3 The watching brief revealed natural gravel in the base of all the foundation trenches. This was interpreted as Taplow Terrace Gravel in accordance with the British Geological Survey.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting Ltd for commissioning the project on behalf of Fairview Homes, and Coinfords for their help and support on site.
  
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Adrian Nash for the illustrations and Peter Moore for his project management and editing.

## 10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hawkins, D., 2006. *Specification for an Archaeological Monitoring Exercise on Land at Invicta Sports Ground, Burnham Road, Dartford, Kent*. CgMs Consulting Ltd., Unpublished Report.

## Appendix 1- Context Index

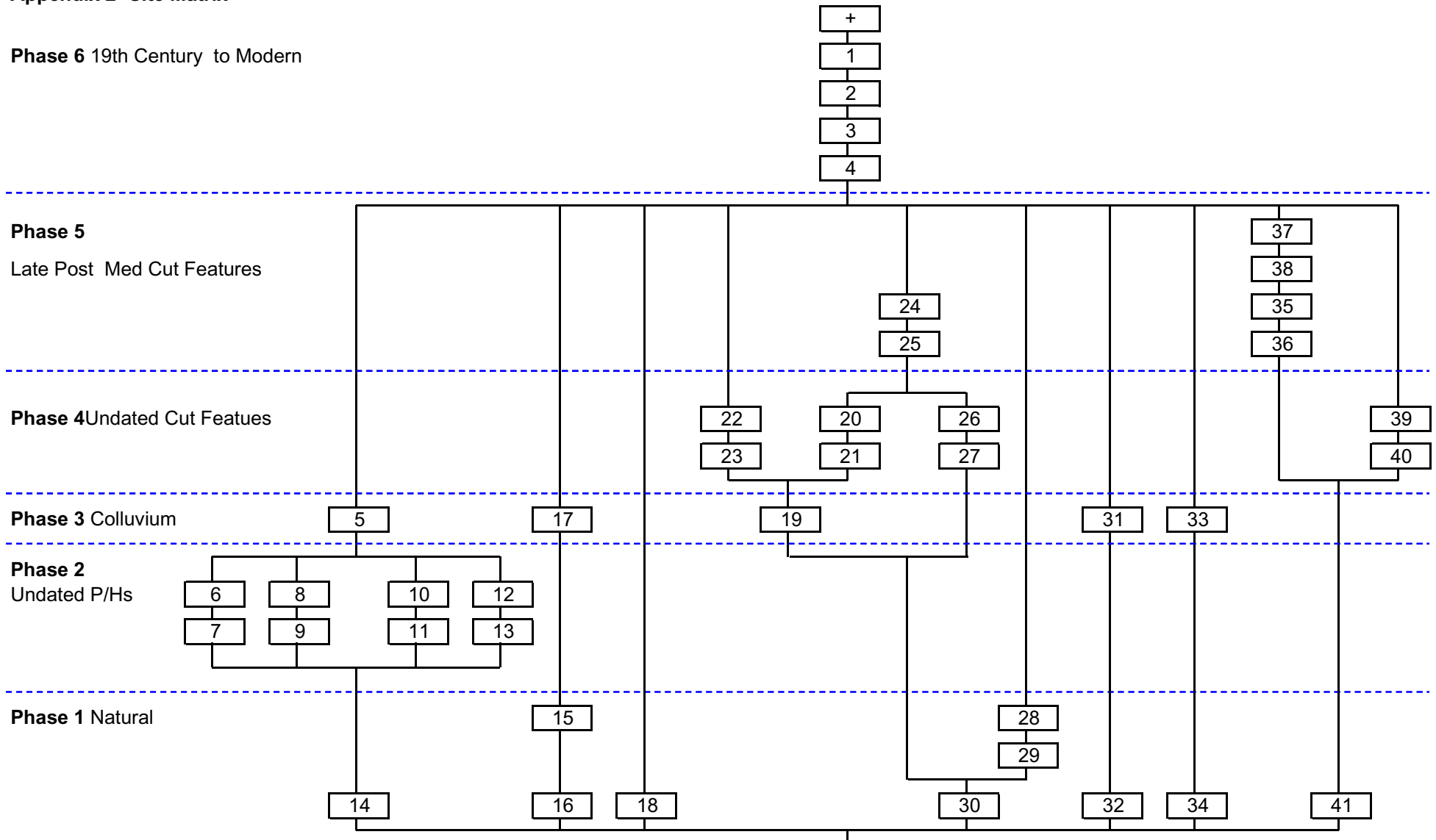
| Context | Plan No. | Section No. | Sample No. | Photo | Phase | Trench No. | Type  | Description  |
|---------|----------|-------------|------------|-------|-------|------------|-------|--|
| 1       | *        | *           | *          | N     | 6     | WB Area    | Layer | Topsoil  |
| 2       | WB Area  | *           | *          | N     | 6     | 1          | Fill  | Rubble backfill of [3]                             |
| 3       | WB Area  | *           | *          | N     | 6     | 1          | Cut   | Construction cut for robbed out 19th century wall. |
| 4       | *        | 1 to 11     | *          | N     | 6     | WB Area    | Layer | Subsoil  |
| 5       | 1        | 1           | *          | N     | 3     | 1          | Layer | Colluvium  |
| 6       | *        | 1           | *          | N     | 2     | 1          | Fill  | Fill of [7]  |
| 7       | 1        | 1           | *          | N     | 2     | 1          | Cut   | Cut of undated posthole                            |
| 8       | *        | 1           | *          | N     | 2     | 1          | Fill  | Fill of [9]  |
| 9       | 1        | 1           | *          | N     | 2     | 1          | Cut   | Cut of undated posthole                            |
| 10      | *        | *           | *          | N     | 2     | 1          | Fill  | Fill of [11]                                       |
| 11      | 1        | *           | *          | N     | 2     | 1          | Cut   | Cut of undated posthole                            |
| 12      | *        | *           | *          | N     | 2     | 1          | Fill  | Fill of [13]                                       |
| 13      | 1        | *           | *          | N     | 2     | 1          | Cut   | Cut of undated posthole                            |
| 14      | 1        | 1           | *          | N     | 1     | 1          | Layer | Natural gravel                                     |
| 15      | WB Area  | 2           | *          | N     | 1     | 2          | Layer | Natural sand- possible palaeochannel fill          |
| 16      | WB Area  | 2           | *          | N     | 1     | 2          | Layer | Natural gravel                                     |
| 17      | WB Area  | 2           | *          | N     | 1     | 2          | Layer | Colluvium  |
| 18      | WB Area  | *           | *          | N     | 1     | WB Area    | Layer | Natural gravel                                     |
| 19      | *        | 3,4,5       | *          | N     | 3     | 5          | Layer | Colluvium  |
| 20      | *        | 4           | *          | N     | 4     | 5          | Fill  | Fill of [21]                                       |
| 21      | 5        | 4           | *          | N     | 4     | 5          | Cut   | Undated ditch                                      |
| 22      | *        | 5,6         | *          | N     | 4     | 5          | Fill  | Fill of [23]                                       |
| 23      | *        | 5,6         | *          | N     | 4     | 5          | Cut   | Undated pit / ditch                                |
| 24      | 5        | 7           | *          | N     | 5     | 5          | Fill  | Fill of [25]                                       |
| 25      | 5        | 7           | *          | N     | 5     | 5          | Cut   | Post-Med ditch                                     |
| 26      | 5        | 7           | *          | N     | 4     | 5          | Fill  | Fill of [27]                                       |
| 27      | 5        | 7           | *          | N     | 4     | 5          | Cut   | Undated ditch                                      |
| 28      | 5        | 8           | *          | N     | 1     | 5          | Fill  | Fill of [29]                                       |
| 29      | 5        | 8           | *          | N     | 1     | 5          | Cut   | Palaeochannel                                      |
| 30      | 5        | 4,5,6,7,8   | *          | N     | 1     | 5          | Layer | Natural gravel                                     |
| 31      | WB Area  | 3           | *          | N     | 3     | 3          | Layer | Colluvium  |



| Context | Plan No. | Section No. | Sample No. | Photo | Phase | Trench No. | Type  | Description    |
|---------|----------|-------------|------------|-------|-------|------------|-------|----------------|
| 32      | WB Area  | 3           | *          | N     | 1     | 3          | Layer | Natural gravel |
| 33      | *        | *           | *          | N     | 3     | 4          | Layer | Colluvium      |
| 34      | WB Area  | *           | *          | N     | 1     | 4          | Layer | Natural gravel |
| 35      | 6        | 11          | *          | N     | 5     | 6          | Fill  | Fill of [36]   |
| 36      | 6        | 11          | *          | N     | 5     | 6          | Cut   | Post-Med ditch |
| 37      | 6        | 9           | *          | N     | 5     | 6          | Fill  | Fill of [38]   |
| 38      | 6        | 9           | *          | N     | 5     | 6          | Cut   | Post-Med ditch |
| 39      | 6        | 10          | *          | N     | 4     | 6          | Fill  | Fill of [40]   |
| 40      | 6        | 10          | *          | N     | 4     | 6          | Cut   | Undated ditch  |
| 41      | 6        | 9,10,11     | *          | N     | 1     | 6          | Layer | Natural gravel |

## Appendix 2- Site Matrix

Phase 6 19th Century to Modern



NFE

## APPENDIX 3- OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

[List of Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Log out](#)

### Printable version

1.1 OASIS ID: preconst1-14001

#### Project details

Project name Invicta Sports Ground, Burnham Road, Dartford

Short description of the project An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at Invicta Sports Ground, Burnham Road, Dartford, Kent, from 21st March to 22nd March 2006 and again from 27th March to 29th March 2006. The dimensions of the watching brief area were 100m x 92m. It was situated within what originally comprised the southern and eastern sections of the Invicta Sports Ground, Burnham Road, Dartford. Approximately 200mm of topsoil was stripped from the entire area. Foundation trenches for 6 residential properties were then machine excavated to a maximum depth of 1.4m below ground level. The watching brief revealed a pit, probably post-medieval in date, two post-medieval ditches, interpreted as possible boundary ditches and four undated cut features, also interpreted as possible boundary ditches. These features truncated either natural gravel or a deposit of colluvium, which was found to be very thin or completely absent upslope (in the southwest of the site), becoming thicker downslope (towards the northeast of the site). A row of earlier undated postholes, sealed by the colluvial layer, was also observed along with two possible paleochannels. The underlying geology was found to be natural terrace gravel.

Project dates Start: 21-03-2006 End: 29-03-2006

Previous/future work No / No

Type of project Recording project

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

### Project location

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Country                 | England  |
| Site location           | KENT DARTFORD DARTFORD Invicta Sports Ground, Burnham Road |
| Postcode                | DA1 3XX  |
| Study area              | 9200.00 Square metres                                      |
| National grid reference | TQ 53650 75025 Point                                       |

### Project creators

|                           |                               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Name of Organisation      | Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd |
| Project brief originator  | CgMs Consultants Ltd          |
| Project design originator | Duncan Hawkins                |
| Project director/manager  | Peter Moore                   |
| Project supervisor        | Rebecca Lythe                 |

### Project bibliography 1

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Publication type    | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)                                       |
| Title               | An Archaeological Watching Brief at Invicta Sports Ground, Burnham Road, Dartford, Kent |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Lythe, R.   |
| Date                | 2006  |
| Issuer or publisher | Pre-Construct Archaeology   |

Place of issue or  
publication Brockley

Description A4 size, ring bound report with blue cover

Entered by Rebecca Lythe (rlythe@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 18 April 2006

**OASIS:**

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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