

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
TYLERS, BRENT WAY,
DARTFORD, KENT DA2 6DH**



**SITE CODE: KTBW14
REPORT NO: R11900**



OCTOBER 2014



**PRE-CONSTRUCT
ARCHAEOLOGY**

An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Tylers, Brent Way, Dartford, Kent DA2 6DH

Site Code: KTBW14

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 5564 7414

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October 2014

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name
Tylers, Brent Way, Dartford, Kent DA2 6DH

Type of project

Archaeological Evaluation

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K3756
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Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

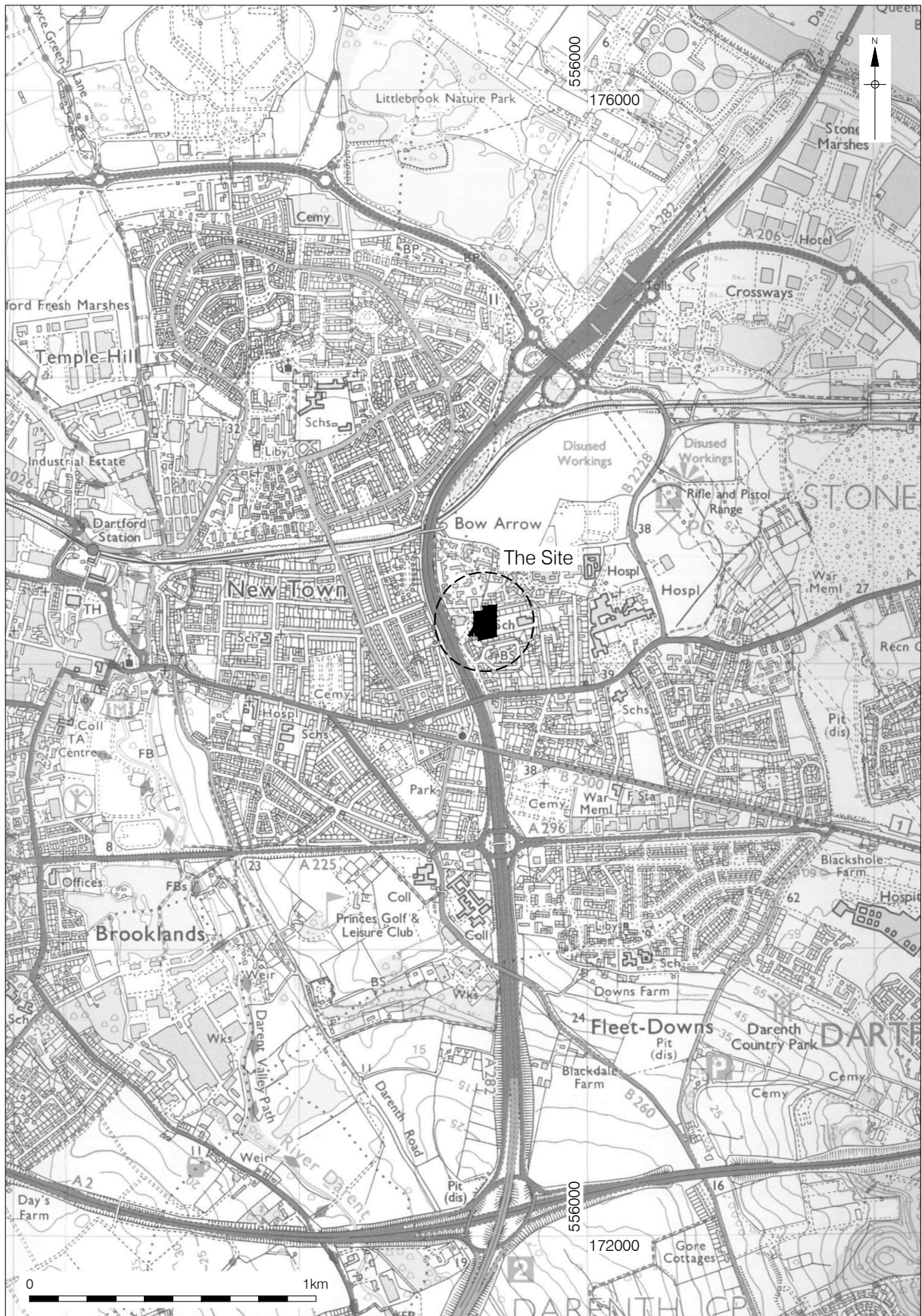
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken on land at Tylers, Brent Way, Dartford, Kent DA2 6DH by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The evaluation was carried out in October 2014.
- 1.2 In total three trenches were excavated across the site during the evaluation.
- 1.3 The site sloped from a high point in the south down towards the north. At the top of the slope, the Thanet beds were located beneath the topsoil and overburden. However, in the centre and south of the site, it was discovered that a thick colluvial layer was located beneath the overburden, which contained material from many different periods, including Roman pottery and post-medieval peg tile. Beneath this was another colluvial layer, containing burnt and struck flints and pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age. Cut into the top of this layer were pits and postholes which also contained burnt and struck flint and pottery of the same date. The lower colluvium overlay brickearth and Thanet beds which in turn overlay chalk bedrock.

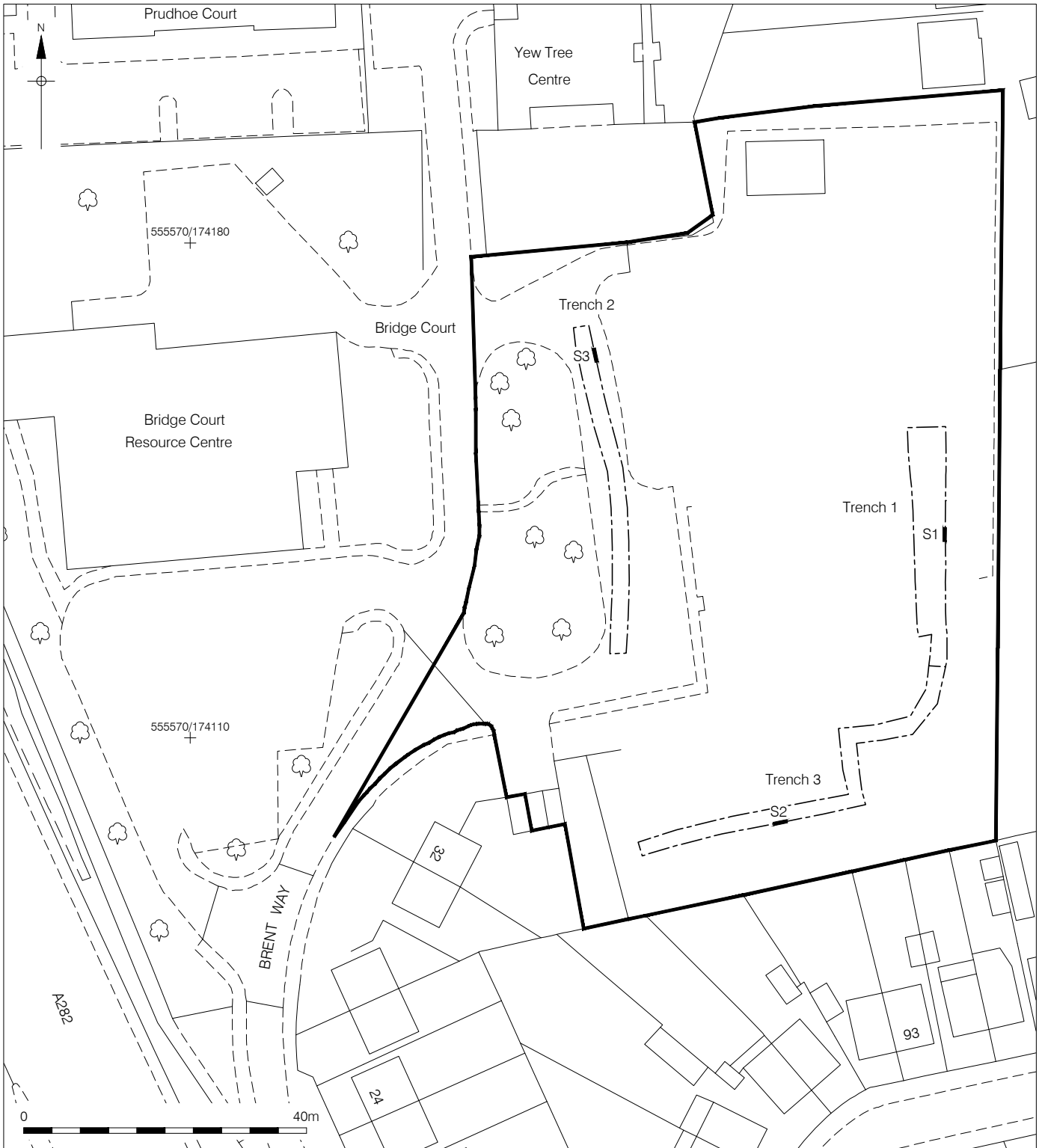
2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on land at Tylers, Brent Way, Dartford, Kent in order to assess the archaeological impact of a proposed housing development on the site. The evaluation ran between 10th and 16th October and was commissioned by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bellway Homes.
- 2.2 The site comprised a brownfield site and the trenches were located to avoid the footprints of the previous buildings. Ground level fell across the site from c.35m OD in the south to c.30m OD in the north.
- 2.3 The central National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 5564 7414
- 2.4 The site was given the code KTBW14
- 2.5 The project was monitored by Wendy Rogers of Kent County Council, project managed for PCA Ltd by Helen Hawkins and supervised by the author.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:800 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaces national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (PPS5: Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment). The Practice Guide which was issued with PPS5 is still valid however, and English Heritage have provided documentation translating former PPS5 policy into its NPPF counterpart.

Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

Delivery of sustainable development

Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment

Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and

Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our understanding of the past.

- 3.2 In short, government policy provides a framework which:

Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas)

Protects the settings of such designations

In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions

Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.

- 3.3 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

- 3.4 The relevant Local Plan framework is provided by the Dartford Borough Council Local Plan Review Second Deposit Draft, dated September 2002. Since September 2007 a number of saved policies remain valid until the adoption of the Local Development Framework (LDF) Development Management Policies. Saved policies relating to archaeology include:

BE11 PROTECTION OF SITES OF LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL VALUE

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL ONLY BE GRANTED FOR DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD HAVE A DETRIMENTAL EFFECT UPON THE REMAINS OF LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL VALUE IF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OUTWEIGHS THE LOCAL VALUE OF THE REMAINS. IF PLANNING PERMISSION IS GRANTED, CONDITIONS WILL BE IMPOSED TO ENSURE THAT THE REMAINS ARE PROPERLY RECORDED, EVALUATED AND, WHERE PRACTICABLE, PRESERVED.

B12

OTHER SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE WILL BE PROTECTED FROM DEVELOPMENT WHERE THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST IS OF OVERRIDING IMPORTANCE. WHERE THE INTEREST IS NOT OVERRIDING, DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS MAY BE PERMITTED WHERE IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THAT THE SITE

CAN BE PRESERVED EITHER IN SITU (THE PREFERRED OPTION) OR BY MAKING A DETAILED RECORD OF IT FOR FUTURE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REFERENCE. APPROPRIATE CONDITIONS WILL BE ATTACHED TO ANY PLANNING PERMISSION.

- 3.5 The study site has the benefit of outline planning consent (13/00046/OUT) subject to an archaeological planning condition.

04

BEFORE COMMENCEMENT OF ANY BUILDING OPERATIONS ON SITE, DETAILS OF A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGY WORK IN ACCORDANCE WITH A WRITTEN SPECIFICATION AND TIMETABLE, SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY. THE DETAILS SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED AS APPROVED, TO ENSURE THAT FEATURES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST ARE PROPERLY EXAMINED AND RECORDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH POLICY B12 OF THE ADOPTED DARTFORD LOCAL PLAN

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 4.1 A soil investigation suggested that the site is located on Seaford/Newhaven Chalk Bedrock which is capped by Thanet Beds.
- 4.2 The excavation of the trenches revealed that at the southern end of the site, the topsoil and overburden overlaid the Thanet Beds. However, in the centre and north of the site, colluvium overlaid the Thanet beds.

Topography

- 4.3 The site is located on the northern side of the crest of an east-west aligned chalk ridgeway with the ground rising from 30m OD in the north to 35m OD at the southern end of the site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The archaeological and historical background is presented in full in the desk based assessment¹ and summarised below.
- 5.2 Palaeolithic
- 5.2.1 A poorly provenanced Palaeolithic handaxe is recorded from 'The Brent', Dartford, though the precise context and location of this find is now unknown.
- 5.2.2 An archaeological evaluation at Stone House Hospital included geoarchaeological test pits to examine the Boyn Hill gravels. Although five struck flints were recovered these were not thought to indicate in situ occupation of the area.
- 5.2.3 A geoarchaeological evaluation at London Road, Stone failed to recover any Palaeolithic artefacts.
- 5.2.4 An archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation at 14 and 16 The Brent in 2008 revealed no Palaeolithic artefacts.
- 5.3 Later Prehistoric (Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age)
- 5.3.1 An archaeological evaluation at Stone House Hospital, Dartford recovered a Mesolithic or Neolithic trimming flake and an undiagnostic flint flake.
- 5.3.2 A possible Bronze Age barrow cemetery is recorded at New Town, Dartford but was destroyed by early twentieth century development.
- 5.3.3 No further finds of prehistoric material are recorded within a 1km radius of the study site.
- 5.4 Roman
- 5.4.1 The major Roman Road, Watling Street passes west to east approximately 500m to the south of the site and the alignment is marked by the B2500.
- 5.4.2 Roman finds were recorded in the area of Stone Hospital in the nineteenth century, and a Roman coin findspot is recorded from Carrington Road allotments.
- 5.4.3 During this period, the study site is likely to have lain in agricultural land and evidence for land division and agricultural activity could conceivably be represented.
- 5.5 Saxon and Early Medieval
- 5.5.1 A possible Saxon inhumation burial of a child was recorded in the area of the Dartford Tunnel Approach Road in 1937. A possible Saxon brooch is recorded from 136 Watling Street.
- 5.6 Late Medieval and Post Medieval
- 5.6.1 During the late medieval period, the study site would have lain in agricultural or horticultural land. This is how the site is shown in the sequence of historic maps between 1769 and 1974.
- 5.6.2 After 1974 the study site was developed as an Adult Education Centre and has remained in this use thereafter. Although a number of late medieval and post medieval HER entries are recorded within a 1km radius of the site, none of these has any relevance for the study sites archaeological potential.

¹ Hawkins, D, 2014

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation² the trenches were arranged in order to fully investigate the underlying geology, assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains and to assess the impact of any future development on the archaeological horizon.
- 6.2 Of the four trenches proposed in the Written Scheme of Investigation, only Trenches 1-3 were excavated as Trench 4 lay within the entrance to the study site and blocked access to an adjoining property. Trench 1 had to be foreshortened, due to the presence of a very large heap of rubble, it was however doubled in width. Trench 2 had to be moved slightly to the west from its proposed location due to live electric cables and water pipes running down its length. The layout of the eastern end of Trench 3 also had to be changed as there were trees present in that position.
- 6.3 The trenches were opened with a 360° tracked machine fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket and all excavation took place under archaeological supervision. The excavation by machine was undertaken in spits of no more than 20cm until significant archaeological horizons or natural geology was reached.
- 6.4 The sides and bases of the trenches were hand cleaned prior to recording.
- 6.5 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All archaeological deposits were recorded with the Global Positioning System (GPS); excavated slots were recorded by hand on polyester based drawing film, with the sections drawn at a scale of 1:20. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. The trenches were located using GPS and tied into the Ordnance Survey grid.
- 6.6 A full photographic record was also compiled, which included black and white prints and colour transparencies on 35mm film. Digital shots were also taken.
- 6.7 Levels were taken in all trenches with a dumpy level using a TBM with a value of 30.79m OD, brought in by the GPS.

² Hawkins, H, 2014

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

7.1 PHASE 1: NATURAL

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered on site was Seaford/Newhaven Chalk Bedrock, [39] dating to the late Cretaceous period. This was only witnessed in Trench 3, the highest point of the site and was recorded at 30.20m OD.
- 7.1.2 Overlying the Chalk in Trench 3, (only apparent at the southern end of the study area) were the Thanet Beds, [38] dating to the Palaeocene. These were recorded at between 31.82m OD in the south, falling steeply off to the north to a height of 29.55m OD.

7.2 PHASE 2: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

- 7.2.1 Sealing the Thanet Beds was a colluvial layer [2]. This was firmly compacted, light yellowish brown silty sand (20%/80%). This layer contained occasional chalk and charcoal flecks, burnt flint, struck flint and pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age³. This was solely recorded in the area of Trench 1, located along the eastern bounds of the site.
- 7.2.2 Cutting into layer [2] were a minimum of 31 postholes and 18 pits. A selection were excavated to examine the form of the features and to provide archaeological dating. The fills of all of the features were identical in nature, firmly compacted, mid greyish brown, silty sand with occasional inclusions of chalk and charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from any of the postholes, however burnt flint, struck flint and small sherds of pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age⁴ were retrieved from some of the pits. Individual feature information is tabulated below:

³ B. Sudds, pers comm.

⁴ ibid

Table1: Table of Postholes

Context No	N-S (m)	E-W (m)	Depth (m)	Fill	Height (m OD)
8	0.30	0.58	0.10	7	29.01
10	0.36	0.30	0.20	9	29.01
16	0.26	0.22	0.18	15	28.85
18	0.38	0.38	0.39	16	28.79
20	0.38	0.38	0.44	19	28.79
28	0.25	0.30	0.34	27	28.67
34	0.50	0.46	0.28	33	28.64

Table 2: Table of Pits

Context No	N-S (m)	E-W (m)	Depth (m)	Fill	Height (m AOD)	Finds
4	0.55	0.55	0.18	3	29.06	*
6	0.88	1.84	0.18	5	29.00	*
12	0.88	1.22	0.24	11	28.91	Burnt Flint/Struck Flint
14	1.12	1.44	0.26	13	28.91	Burnt Flint/Struck Flint
22	0.64	0.72	0.34	21	28.68	Burnt Flint/Struck Flint
24	1.10	1.62	0.56	23	28.75	Burnt Flint/Struck Flint/Pottery
26	0.80	0.76	0.33	25	28.75	Burnt Flint/Struck Flint
30	0.75	0.79	0.29	29	28.62	Struck Flint
32	0.60	0.66	0.15	31	28.66	Burnt Flint/Struck Flint

Context No	N-S (m)	E-W (m)	Depth (m)	Fill	Height (m AOD)	Finds
34	0.50	0.46	0.28	33	28.64	*

7.3 **Post-medieval**

7.3.1 A thick, mid yellowish brown silty sand colluvial layer was apparent in all the trenches and was allocated separate context numbers in each of them, [1], [35] and [37] respectively. It had a maximum height of 32.23m OD in Trench 3 and a minimum height of 28.15m OD in Trench 2. This layer effectively sealed the prehistoric deposits and features. Dating evidence for this deposit was mixed, including a sherd of Roman pottery and a fragment of post-medieval peg tile, which indicated either gradual deposition over a long period of time or a single event with finds of different periods being washed down the slope of the hill together.

7.4 **20th Century**

7.4.1 Sealing the colluvial deposit were layers of made ground dating the late 20th Century. It was evident that the study site had been terraced (although this did not affect the archaeological horizon) and a layer of hardcore crush deposited during the construction of the Adult Education Centre in 1974.

8 TRENCH SUMMARIES

8.1 The type, phase and date of the features found in each trench are summarised below. The data within has been arranged by phase and then by context number.

Trench No	Context No	Context Type	Phase	Date
1	1	Colluvium	3	Post-med
	2	Colluvium	2	LBA/EIA
	3	Fill of [4]	2	LBA/EIA
	4	Pit	2	LBA/EIA
	5	Fill of [6]	2	LBA/EIA
	6	Pit	2	LBA/EIA
	7	Fill of [8]	2	LBA/EIA
	8	Posthole	2	LBA/EIA
	9	Fill of [10]	2	LBA/EIA
	10	Posthole	2	LBA/EIA
	11	Fill of [12]	2	LBA/EIA
	12	Pit	2	LBA/EIA
	13	Fill of [14]	2	LBA/EIA
	14	Pit	2	LBA/EIA
	15	Fill of [16]	2	LBA/EIA
	16	Posthole	2	LBA/EIA
	17	Fill of [17]	2	LBA/EIA
	18	Posthole	2	LBA/EIA
	19	Fill of [18]	2	LBA/EIA
	20	Posthole	2	LBA/EIA
	21	Fill of [20]	2	LBA/EIA

Trench No	Context No	Context Type	Phase	Date
	22	Pit	2	LBA/EIA
	23	Fill of [24]	2	LBA/EIA
	24	Pit	2	LBA/EIA
	25	Fill of [26]	2	LBA/EIA
	26	Pit	2	LBA/EIA
	27	Fill of [28]	2	LBA/EIA
	28	Posthole	2	LBA/EIA
	29	Fill of [30]	2	LBA/EIA
	30	Pit	2	LBA/EIA
	31	Fill of [32]	2	LBA/EIA
	32	Pit	2	LBA/EIA
	33	Fill of [34]	2	LBA/EIA
	34	Posthole	2	LBA/EIA
2	35	Colluvium	3	Post-med
	36	Colluvium	1	Undated
3	37	Colluvium	3	Post-med
	38	Thanet Beds	1	Natural
	39	Chalk	1	Natural

9 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Interpretation

- 9.1.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation⁵ was prepared in advance of the archaeological work to be carried out at Tylers, Brent Way, Dartford, and highlighted specific research objectives to be addressed by the evaluation.

To determine the natural topography and geology of the site, and the height at which it survives.

- 9.1.2 The archaeological evaluation showed that the natural deposits of Chalk Bedrock, overlain by Thanet Beds were evident at the southern end of the study site. The Chalk was observed at between 30.20m and 30.13m OD. This was overlain by the Thanet Beds, located at between 31.82m and 29.55m OD. Both of these deposits fell away sharply to the north, mirroring the natural topography of the site as it falls towards the River Thames.

- 9.1.3 To the west of the site, in Trench 2, a sterile colluvial layer overlay the Thanet Beds, falling from 27.56m in the south to 27.48m OD in the north of the trench.

To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, its nature and (if possible) date.

- 9.1.4 Overlying the Thanet Beds in the area of Trench 1, to the east of the site was a dirty layer of colluvium containing burnt flint, struck flint and sherds of pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. This layer fell from 29.16m OD in the south to 28.56m OD in the north.

- 9.1.5 A series of 18 pits and 31 postholes were cut into this layer, of which a selection were excavated. Whilst the postholes did not contain any dateable material, burnt and struck flint and sherds of pottery dating the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age were recovered from the pits. The density of features and feature type is strongly indicative of the presence of a settlement, unfortunately, due to the size of the evaluation no positive posthole alignments could be ascertained.

To establish the presence or absence of Roman activity.

- 9.1.6 There was no evidence of Roman activity upon the site.

To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.

- 9.1.7 The evidence of the evaluation points to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement located to the east of the site.

To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

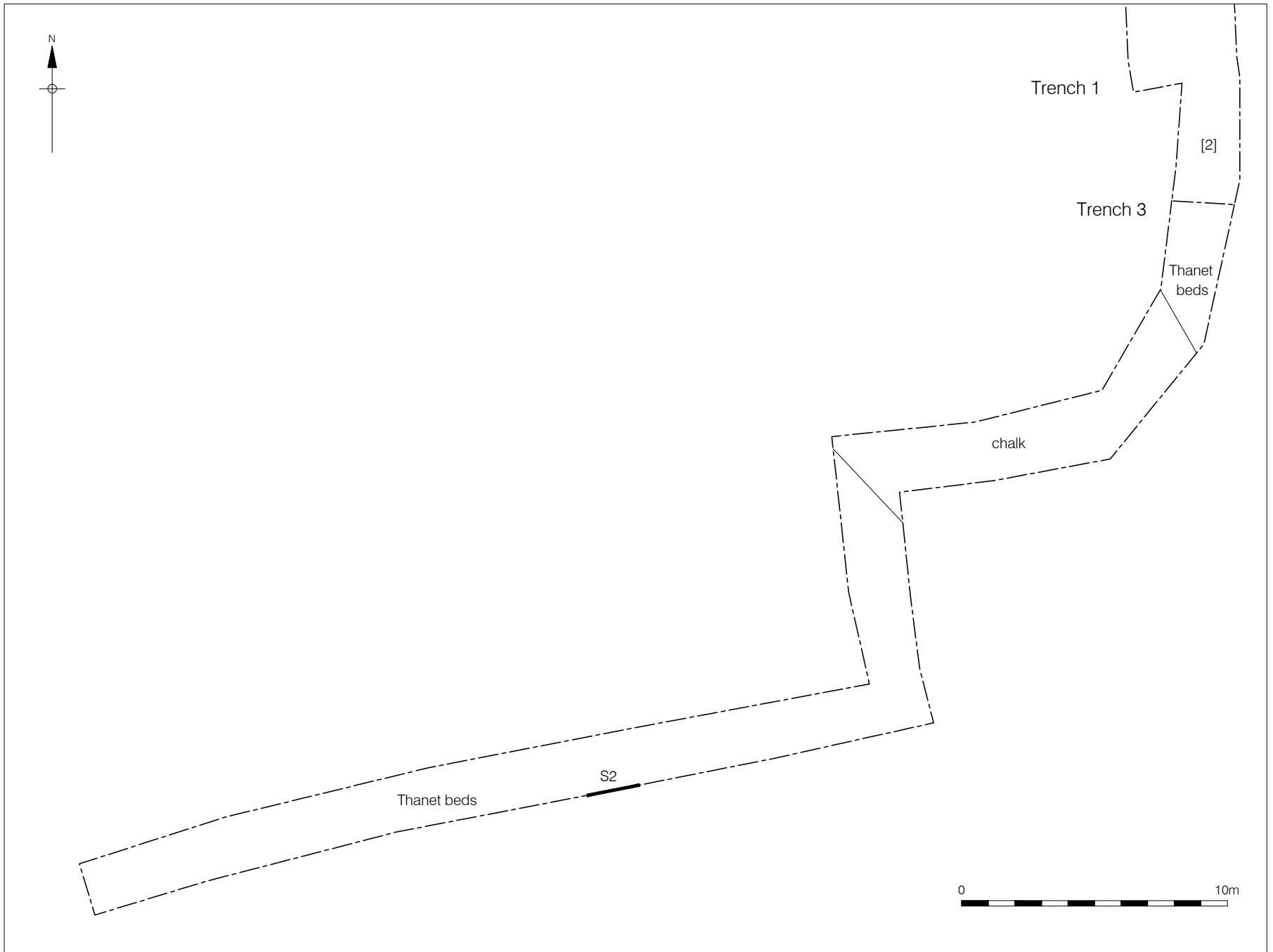
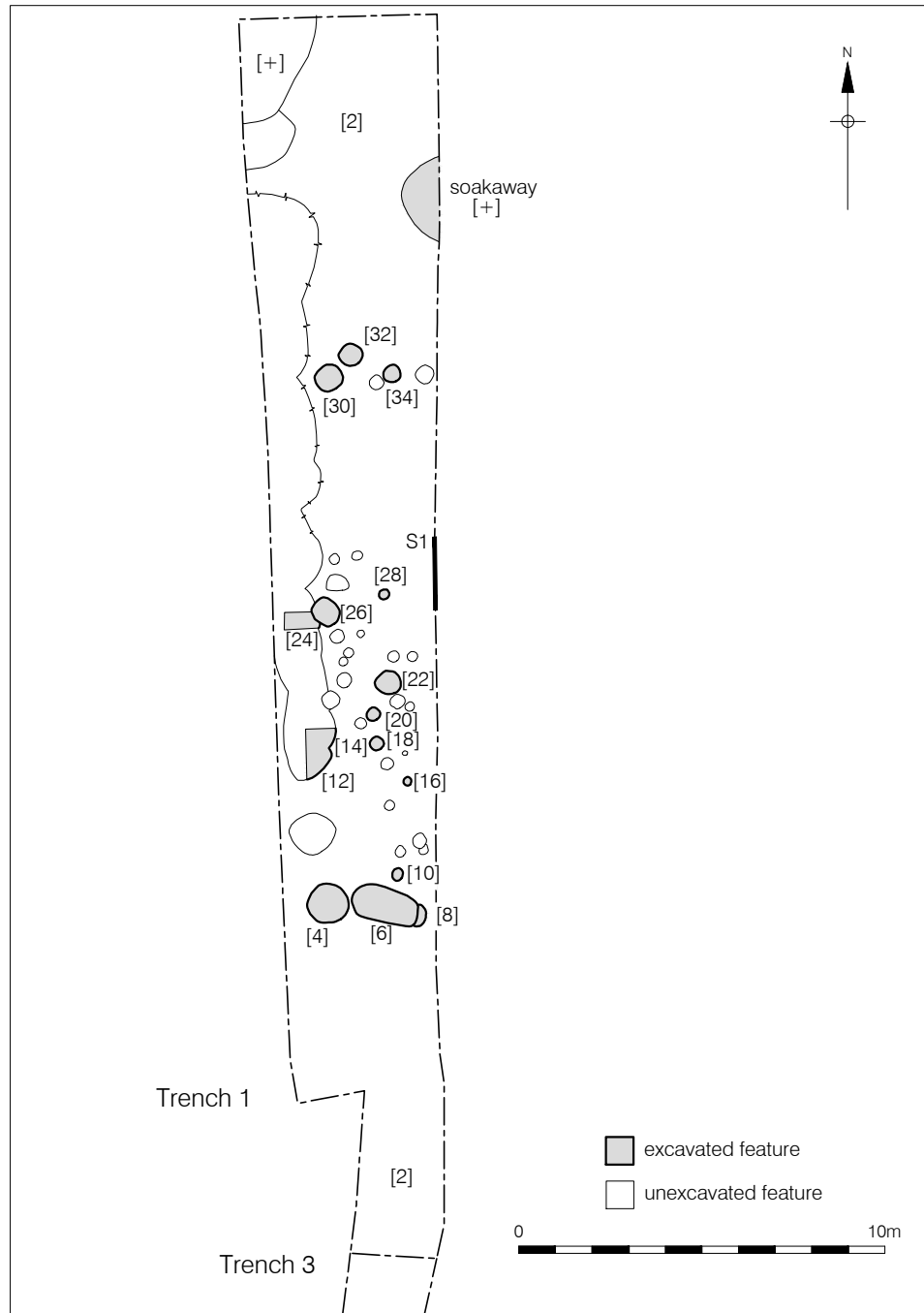
- 9.1.8 The archaeological evaluation trenches were deliberately located so as to avoid the footprint of the adult learning centre which had previously occupied the site, so real evidence of this buildings post-depositional impact could not clearly ascertained. However the depth of the archaeological horizon below the current ground level indicates that it could be well preserved, with possible localised truncation due to footings associated with the centre.

Conclusions

- 9.1.9 The results of the archaeological evaluation suggests that the study site lay on the northern side of a chalk ridge, with levels falling off to the north, towards the River Thames.

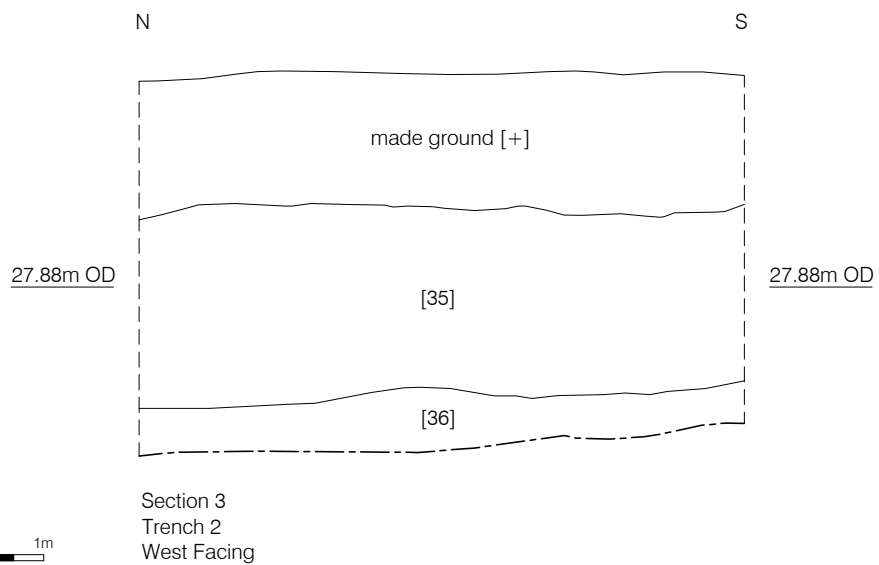
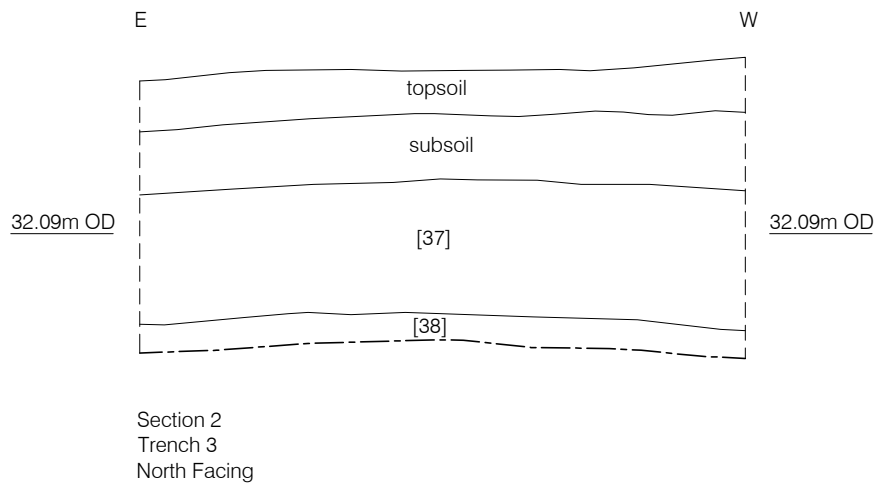
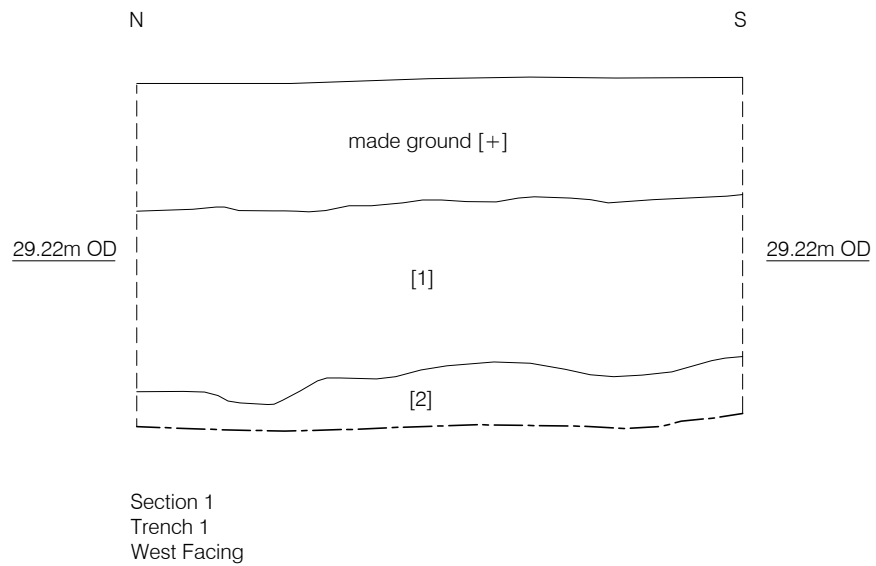
⁵ Hawkins, H, 2014

- 9.1.10 The evidence indicates that over time there has been a sequence of hill-wash events, one of which dates to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. It appears that soon after this event the area was occupied and a settlement was constructed in the east of the study area. The site could well represent a small holding/farmstead, which are common to this time period, however until further excavation has been conducted we will not know this for certain.
- 9.1.11 The depth of the archaeological horizon, due to the later hill-wash event, means that the features are well preserved. Further excavation is recommended in order to illuminate the form and function of the site and to clarify the past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.



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Figure 3
Plan of Trenches 1 & 3
1:200 at A3



10 Plates



Plate 1: Trench 1. Pre-excavation, looking south



Plate 2: Trench 1 looking north

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Ltd. for commissioning the work on behalf of Bellway Homes Ltd (South Eastern Division). Thanks also to Wendy Rogers for monitoring the evaluation on behalf of Kent County Council.
- 11.2 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins for her project management, and editing, Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations, Richard Archer for the on-site surveying and field work, John Joyce for excavating the site and Chris Cooper for technical and logistical support.

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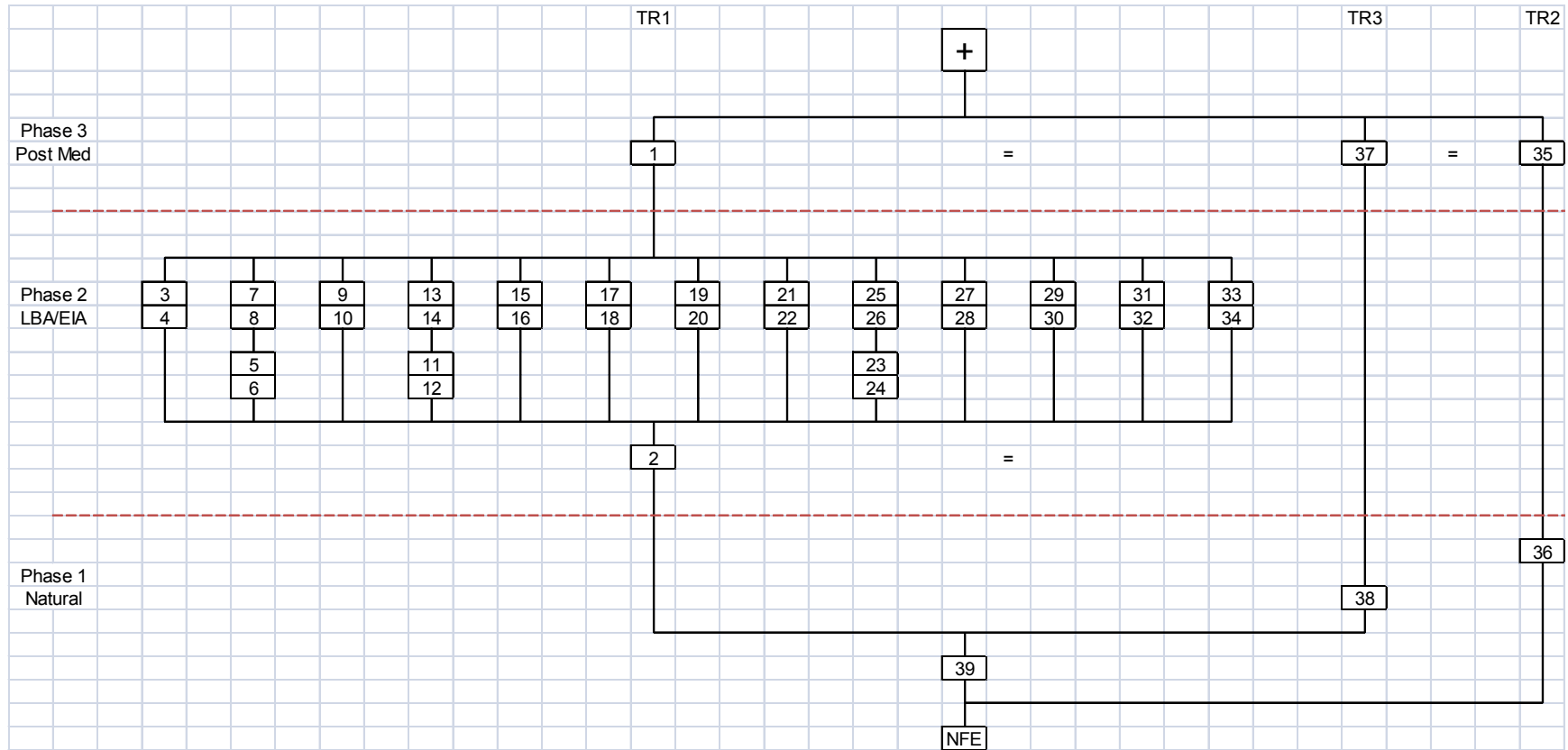
Hawkins, H 2014. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Tylers, Brent Way, Dartford, Kent. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd Unpublished Report

APPENDIX 1: Context Index

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
KTBW14	1	TR1	*	S1	Layer	Colluvium	Post-med	3
KTBW14	2	TR1	TR1	S1	Layer	Colluvium	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	3	TR1	TR1	*	Fill	Fill of [4]	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	4	TR1	TR1	*	Cut	Pit	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	5	TR1	TR1	*	Fill	Fill of [6]	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	6	TR1	TR1	*	Cut	Pit	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	7	TR1	TR1	*	Fill	Fill of [8]	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	8	TR1	TR1	*	Cut	Posthole	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	9	TR1	TR1	*	Fill	Fill of [10]	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	10	TR1	TR1	*	Cut	Posthole	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	11	TR1	TR1	*	Fill	Fill of [12]	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	12	TR1	TR1	*	Cut	Pit	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	13	TR1	TR1	*	Fill	Fill of [14]	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	14	TR1	TR1	*	Cut	Pit	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	15	TR1	TR1	*	Fill	Fill of [16]	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	16	TR1	TR1	*	Cut	Posthole	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	17	TR1	TR1	*	Fill	Fill of [18]	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	18	TR1	TR1	*	Cut	Posthole	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	19	TR1	TR1	*	Fill	Fill of [20]	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	20	TR1	TR1	*	Cut	Posthole	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	21	TR1	TR1	*	Fill	Fill of [22]	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	22	TR1	TR1	*	Cut	Pit	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	23	TR1	TR1	*	Fill	Fill of [24]	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	24	TR1	TR1	*	Cut	Pit	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	25	TR1	TR1	*	Fill	Fill of [26]	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	26	TR1	TR1	*	Cut	Pit	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	27	TR1	TR1	*	Fill	Fill of [28]	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	28	TR1	TR1	*	Cut	Posthole	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	29	TR1	TR1	*	Fill	Fill of [30]	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	30	TR1	TR1	*	Cut	Pit	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	31	TR1	TR1	*	Fill	Fill of [32]	LBA/EIA	2

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
KTBW14	32	TR1	TR1	*	Cut	Pit	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	33	TR1	TR1	*	Fill	Fill of [34]	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	34	TR1	TR1	*	Cut	Posthole	LBA/EIA	2
KTBW14	35	TR2	TR2	S3	Layer	Colluvium	Post-med	3
KTBW14	36	TR2	TR2	S3	Layer	Colluvium	Natural	1
KTBW14	37	TR3	TR3	S2	Layer	Colluvium	Post-med	3
KTBW14	38	TR3	TR3	S2	Layer	Thanet Beds	Natural	1
KTBW14	39	TR1/3	TR3	*	Layer	Chalk Bedrock	Natural	1

APPENDIX 2: Matrix



APPENDIX 3: Finds Assessment

By Dr FM Meddens

A small assemblage of finds was recovered from the fills from pits and post holes at the site. The finds comprised 14 struck flint flakes of which four were the result of accidental or plough damage and the others were largely utilitarian flakes unsystematically produced, and a few with a little retouch. There were 15 pieces of burnt flint and six worn and small pottery sherds of which five were flint and sand tempered and one was shell tempered. There was also a single fractured sand stone pebble. This material derived from eight contexts. Much of the material reflects secondary deposition and is compatible with a domestic context. The lithics would fit a BA / IA date and the pottery a LBA/EIA date.

Quantity	Context	type	Description	material	colour	date
1	2	pottery	Flint and sand tempered, reduced, worn	fired clay	dark grey	LBA/EIA
2	13	piece	burnt	flint	white	?
1	13	piece	burnt	flint	red	?
1	13	flake	struck & white cortex	flint	black	late prehistoric
1	13	flake	struck with bulb of percussion	flint	black to brown	late prehistoric
1	21	piece	burnt	flint	white	?
4	23	pottery	Flint and sand tempered, reduced, worn	fired clay	dark grey	LBA/EIA
1	23	pottery	shell tempered, oxidised and reduced, worn	fired clay	dark grey & red	LBA/EIA
4	23	piece	burnt	flint	brown - red	?
4	23	piece	burnt	flint	white / grey	?
2	23	flake	struck	flint	black	late prehistoric
1	23	flake	struck, several flakes detached, bulb of percussion & striking platform	flint	black	late prehistoric
1	24	flake	struck & cortex	flint	black	late prehistoric

Quantity	Context	type	Description	material	colour	date
1	24	flake	struck & cortex	flint	brown	late prehistoric
2	25	piece	burnt	flint	white	?
4	25	flake	struck & Cortex (accidental or plough damage)	flint	black	n/a
1	29	flake	struck, retouch & cortex	flint	brown	late prehistoric
1	35	piece	burnt	flint	black	?
1	35	flake	struck	flint	black	late prehistoric
1	35	flake	struck, several flakes detached & retouch	flint	black	late prehistoric
1	35	pebble	cracked	sandstone (?)	pale brown	?

APPENDIX 4: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-193073

Project details

Project name Land at Tylers, Brent Way, Dartford

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation undertaken on land at Tylers, Brent Way, Dartford, Kent by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd in October 2014. In total three trenches were excavated across the site during the evaluation. It was discovered that a thick colluvial layer sealed the majority of the site which contained material from many different periods, including Roman pottery and Post-medieval peg tile. Beneath this was another colluvial layer, containing burnt and struck flints and pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age. Cut into the top of this layer were pits and postholes which also contained burnt and struck flint and pottery of the same date. The lower colluvium overlay Thanet beds which in turn overlay chalk bedrock.

Project dates Start: 10-10-2014 End: 16-10-2014

Previous/future work No / Yes

Any associated project reference codes KTBW14 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed

Monument type PITS Late Bronze Age

Monument type POSTHOLES Late Bronze Age

Significant Finds STRUCK FLINT Late Bronze Age

Significant Finds POTTERY Late Bronze Age

Significant Finds BURNT FLINT Late Bronze Age

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"

Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning agreement (Section 106 or 52)
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT DARTFORD DARTFORD Tylers, Brent Way
Postcode	DA2 6DH
Site coordinates	TQ 5564 7414 51.4443145091 0.239855698087 51 26 39 N 000 14 23 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 29.55m Max: 31.83m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Duncan Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Guy Seddon
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bellway Homes (South Eastern Division)
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient	Local museum
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation on land Tylers, Brent Way, Dartford, Kent.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Seddon, G
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Brockley, London
Description	A4 bound client report with blue cover

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