

**TRAFALGAR ROAD,
WILMINGTON, DARTFORD,
KENT DA1 1NP:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

**SITE CODE: KTRW14
REPORT NO: R12099**

MAY 2015



**PRE-CONSTRUCT
ARCHAEOLOGY**

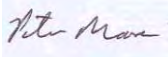
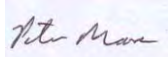
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Type of project

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Trafalgar Road, Wilmington, Dartford, Kent DA1 1NP:

An Archaeological Watching Brief

Local Planning Authority:	Kent County Council
Planning Application Number:	DA/11/01251
Site Code:	KTRW14
Central National Grid Reference:	TQ 54130 72900
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) during excavation for services associated with new development at Trafalgar Road, Wilmington, Dartford, Kent, DA1 1NP. Monitoring was conducted between July 2014 and January 2015, was commissioned by Bostall and was monitored by Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeology Officer, Heritage Conservation, Kent County Council KCC).
- 1.2 The works comprised the excavation of service runs and manholes for the new development. They also included the excavation of a pit for a new telegraph pole.
- 1.3 The Taplow gravel formation, upon which the site is situated, has potential to reveal Palaeolithic remains. The site has been subject to previous archaeological investigations. In 1975, prehistoric activity dating from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Iron Age was seen and excavations revealed a Roman structure interpreted as a stockyard with stables under a substantial lean-to roof. An underfloor heating system and painted wall plaster were also observed and surmised to relate to a Roman villa noted by a local antiquarian in 1886. Pottery and coins date the settlement to the 3rd and 4th centuries. Saxon and medieval finds suggest the occupation of the Roman structure after it had gone out of use.
- 1.4 The nature of the archaeology on the site, especially the Roman building complex, prompted the designing of the new houses and associated works to exclude ground reduction or excavation unless absolutely required. The two houses and bungalow which were constructed were built on non-intrusive concrete rafts and the landscaping of the site will include the importing of soil to build up the level of the site to the top of the concrete rafts (Plate 1). Advanced notice of all excavations was given to PCA and no excavation was undertaken without PCA being present until PCA was satisfied that the remaining service connections were through already examined made/disturbed ground. Apart from at the manhole location no excavation was deep enough to reach the interface between made ground and natural deposits. No archaeological artefacts, features or deposits were found or observed. Natural stratigraphy, noted to be sandy-gravels, was recorded during the excavation of a deep manhole and connecting trenches.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd during the excavation of services associated with new residential development at Trafalgar Road, Wilmington, Dartford, Kent, DA1 1NP (Figure 1). At the commencement of archaeological monitoring works, three properties had already been built on concrete rafts which were designed to avoid ground reduction (Plate 1). The end landscaping would include the import of soil to build up the site surface to the top of the raft. This also explained why the trenches dug during the watching brief were so shallow as their formation levels would end up deeper relative to the final surface level of the site (Plate 2).
- 2.2 The site was identified at an early stage by KCC (see Archaeological and Historical Background chapter below) as a site with high archaeological potential and therefore the design of the development removed ground reduction and minimised associated excavations.
- 2.3 The investigation was conducted on excavations undertaken on 14th July 2014, 21st to 23rd August 2014 and 23rd January 2015 by Richard Humphrey and Guy Seddon and was managed by Peter Moore, of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The work was commissioned by Bostall and monitored by Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeology Officer, Heritage Conservation, KCC.
- 2.4 The site is located to the south of Dartford and northeast of Wilmington, at the eastern end of Trafalgar Road. It forms a roughly triangular-shaped piece of land and is bounded on all sides by residential and commercial properties with a mixture of timber fencing, chain-link fencing and brick walls. The site was in use as a horticultural unit with polytunnels and portacabins on the northern side, a paved car parking area near the Trafalgar Road entrance, and raised vegetable beds, a pond and other horticultural features towards the south¹.
- 2.5 The work was undertaken in accordance with the Specification issued by Heritage Conservation Group in November 2013.²
- 2.6 The watching brief monitored the excavations for a new telegraph post pit as well as new service runs. The excavations for a new manhole and connecting service trenches were also monitored.
- 2.7 The central National Grid Reference for the site is TQ 54130 72900.
- 2.8 The site was allocated the unique site code KTRW14

¹ Heritage Conservation Group (2013) Specification for archaeological investigation at Trafalgar Road, Wilmington, Dartford. Kent County Council, unpublished report.

² Ibid

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.
- 3.2 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.
- 3.3 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.
- 3.4 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.
- 3.5 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:

3.5.1 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.

3.5.2 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.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 According to the maps of the British Geological Survey, the site lies on bedrock comprising the Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation, which is overlain by the Taplow Gravel Formation. The River Darent, a tributary of the Thames, lies c. 600m to the east of the site³.

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 Ground level across the site was noted to be approximately flat. It was noted that beyond the west of the site, ground level raised up in height along Oakfield Lane.

³ Ibid.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The following is taken from the Specification⁴.
- 5.2 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential relating to the presence of Pleistocene deposits in the form of the Taplow Gravel Formation, which has produced important collections of Palaeolithic worked flint preserved *in situ*. An archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2007 just north of the site (Canterbury Archaeological Trust (2007) *An archaeological evaluation of land to the rear of 3 Hawley Road, Wilmington, Dartford*) revealed gravels and alluvium between 1.5m and 3m below ground level. These layers were sealed by a peat deposit thought to be late prehistoric in date. The investigations showed that a relict river channel ran through the site, representing a tributary of the River Darent, and the peat deposits indicate that the river was drying up in the late prehistoric period. The channel was also recorded during archaeological evaluation at Oakfield Infant and Junior School c. 75m west of the site (ASE 2008).
- 5.3 A findspot of Palaeolithic handaxes is recorded c. 350m south-east of the site. Neolithic flint implements and a possible Palaeolithic blade fragment were recovered during an archaeological evaluation of land at the junction of Hawley Road and Powdermill Lane (OAU 2001), c. 60m south-east of the site. Neolithic and Iron Age finds have been recorded along with important Bronze Age features and finds c. 300m to the north of the site at the junction of Lowfield Street and Princes Road (CAT 1998). Mesolithic and Neolithic flint flakes and Iron Age pottery were recovered from the southern part of the Branches Out site during archaeological research excavations undertaken in 1975 (DDAG 1986: Rediscovering Dartford).
- 5.4 The archaeological excavations undertaken in the south of the site in 1975 aimed to find the location of a Roman villa first noted by a local Antiquarian in 1886, probably during the construction of nearby houses. The investigations revealed a structure interpreted as a stockyard with stables or cow byres under a substantial lean-to roof. Part of a hypocaust (underfloor heating system) was also uncovered, along with fragments of painted wall plaster, indicating that a villa building lies nearby. Finds, including pottery and coins, date the occupation of the site to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD (DDAG 1986).
- 5.5 Roman foundations are also recorded c. 65m north of the site in Walnut Tree Avenue and evidence of Roman field systems was recorded during the archaeological evaluation of the land at the junction of Hawley Road and Powdermill Lane (OAU 2001), where pottery and tile dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD was recovered. Roman boundary or drainage ditches and a broad water channel were also recorded at the junction of Lowfield Street and Princes Road, which are thought to date between the 1st and 3rd centuries AD (CAT 1998).
- 5.6 The archaeological excavations in the southern part of the site also recovered finds dating to the Saxon and medieval periods. The excavators interpreted the evidence as indicating Saxon occupation of the Roman building after it had gone out of use and become ruined. Medieval pottery was thought to demonstrate the close proximity of a ruined 14th century house structure (DDAG 1986). Medieval finds and features were also recorded at the junction of Lowfield Street and

⁴ *Ibid*

Princes Road, with pottery dating to the 12th and 13th (CAT 1998). Finds dating to the 13th and 14th centuries were recovered during the archaeological evaluation at Oakfield Infant and Junior School (ASE 2008).

- 5.7 Early Ordnance maps show that the site was part of an agricultural field until a nursery was constructed in the south-eastern part during the late 19th century, by which time many of the surrounding properties has also been constructed. This nursery was no longer present when the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map was produced and by the time of the 4th edition map the site had become part of allotment gardens.
- 5.8 Canterbury Archaeological Trust undertook a single trench evaluation within the area of the proposed development. This trench revealed Roman occupation remains.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring of groundworks was carried out in accordance with a methodology set out in the Specification⁵.
- 6.2 Proposed excavation areas included: the location of a new BT telegraph post (Trench 1), a trench between it and an existing BT telegraph post and between the new cable trench and the individual houses (Trench 2), necessitated by the relocation of communications cables; a single trench for water, gas, and electricity services, and a cables and telecommunications cables (Trench 3) excavated at the front of the new development and the excavation of a new manhole and drainage connection trench (Trench 4) between House 1 and an existing drainage system. Drainage connection for House 2 and the Bungalow, as well as gas and electrical connections for all three buildings were located in the area of made/disturbed ground defined and recorded in Trenches 2, 3 and 4, and were therefore not monitored.
- 6.3 Excavation work for the new BT telegraph post was undertaken by BT engineers using standard hand tools and subject to continuous archaeological monitoring. The excavation of the new service trenches and manhole area was also continuously archaeological monitored though this was enacted by a combination of hand digging (by groundworkers in the employment of the client) and machine excavation using a mini-digger fitted with a narrow flat bladed bucket.
- 6.4 Where any features or deposits were suspected within the trenches were cleaned and investigated by hand. Investigation was limited to trying to identify the extent and nature of any deposits and to try and recover any artefacts or dating evidence. Written and digital photographic records were made of the made ground and natural deposits and the trenches excavated.

⁵ Ibid.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 TRENCH 1 - New BT telegraph post

7.1.1 The installation of a new BT telegraph post was monitored in July 2014. Engineers working for BT used hand tools to excavate a 0.50m diameter circular posthole to a depth of 1.40m below ground level (BGL) in an area towards the northwest of the newly constructed buildings (Fig 2). These works were continuously archaeologically monitored.

7.1.2 Extending to a depth of depth of 1.40m BGL was a single, homogenous deposit of loose, well-aerated, mid brown-grey silty-sand (Plate 3). This contained occasional fragments of modern ceramic building material and plastic food wrappers. No observation was made of either *in situ* or residual archaeological materials, and the spoil resulting from the excavation was closely examined for any artefacts.

7.2 TRENCH 2 - BT service trench between new telegraph pole (Trench 1) and existing telegraph pole on Trafalgar Road, and a connecting link between this trench and the three houses.

7.2.1 A service trench was excavated approximately north-south from an existing telegraph pole on Trafalgar Road, across the access point of the redevelopment area to connect with the newly installed BT telegraph post (Fig. 2) (Plates 2, 4 and 5). The work was conducted by groundworkers employed by the client and subject to continuous archaeological monitoring. This measured 0.3m wide and was excavated to a depth of between 0.2m and 0.4m. It was 29m long and included a wider cut for a junction box. An extension to the east connected the three buildings to the main cable and was up to 20cm deep, 20cm wide and 23m long.

7.2.2 This shallow excavation was not deep enough to reach natural deposits, and only modern topsoil deposits were observed. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were seen.

7.3 TRENCH 3 - Trench for combined gas, electricity and water

7.3.1 In order to connect the new residential units with existing water, gas, electricity services as well as telecommunications lines, a single trench was excavated across the front of the new properties for all three services (Fig. 2). This measured 0.9m wide, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m BGL and was 42m long. The work was conducted by groundworkers employed by the client and subject to continuous archaeological monitoring.

7.3.2 Disturbed ground consisting of demolition rubble (Plates 6 and 7) and concrete foundations were seen throughout this trench with excavation not proceeding to a depth below this deposit. It was suggested that the concrete foundations relate to mobile portacabins that are known to have been positioned on the site when in use as an allotment.

7.4 TRENCH 4 - Foul-water/sewerage connection trench and associated new manhole

7.4.1 The final intrusive activity subject to archaeological monitoring was the excavation of a new manhole and service trench to connect the new residential units with the existing sewerage

system, monitored in January 2015. This involved the excavation of an area approximate 3m by 2m rectangular hole immediately to the east of the existing manhole (Fig. 2) (Plate 8 and 9).

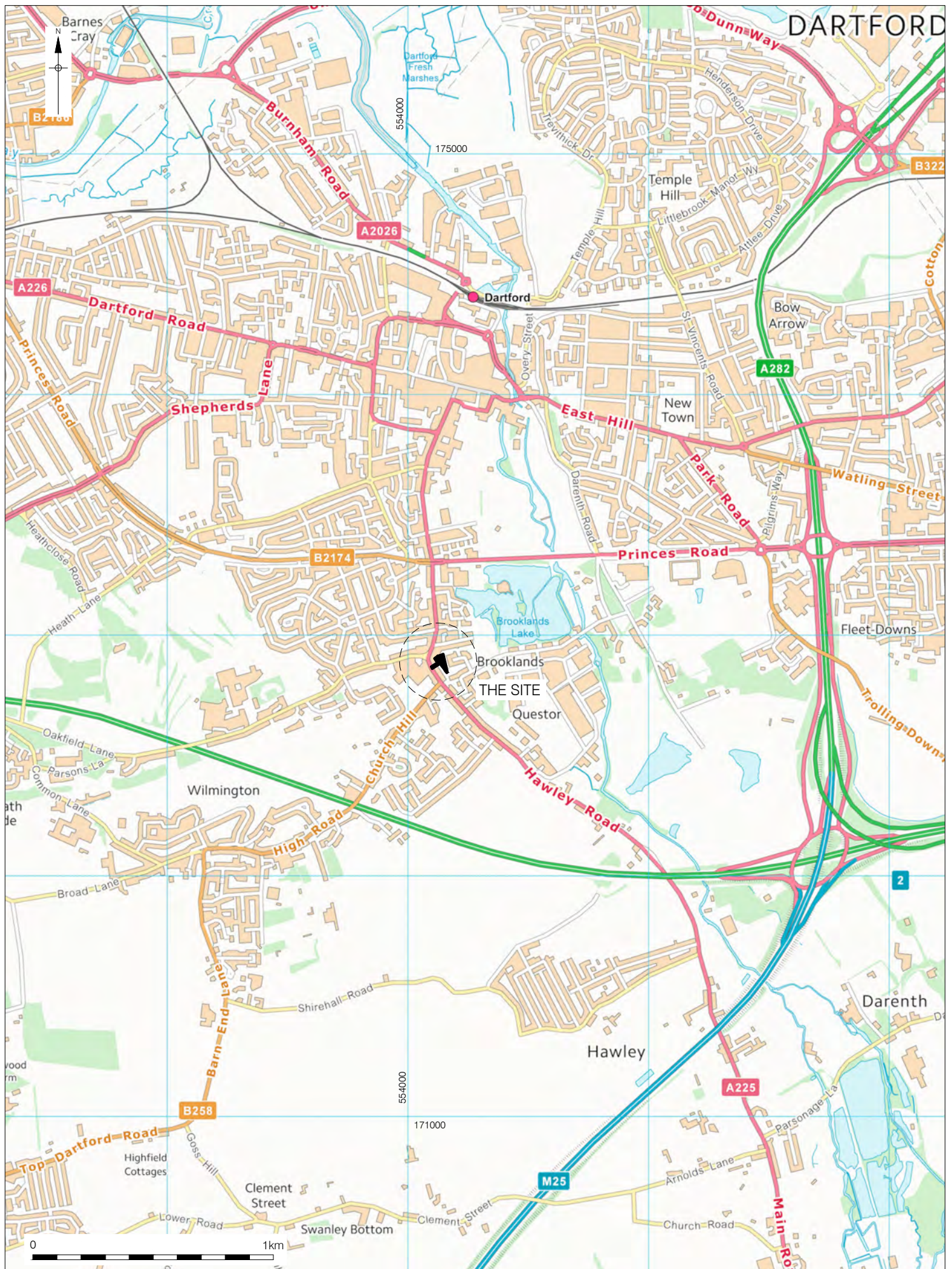
- 7.4.2 Machine excavation of the new manhole observed disturbed modern ground down to 1.20m and right across the area excavated. This is assumed to have been caused by the excavation for, and construction of, the existing manhole. This included a wider construction cut backfilled with modern material as well as two connecting pipe trenches. The natural, geological levels exposed were as the Taplow Gravel Formation. This was closely inspected for potential archaeological cut features and deposits but with none were observed.
- 7.4.3 They were sealed by approximately 0.20m of a mid to dark grey-brown sandy levelling deposit that contained occasional modern ceramic building material. This is suggested to represent a ground-raising horizon that was deposited following modern disturbance associated with the insertion of the existing foul-water drainage system. It was in turn sealed by a further 0.30m of dark-grey levelling material that also contained modern ceramic building material, gravel and occasional demolition material. Again, this is thought to represent modern ground raising. The archaeological sequence was complete by approximately 0.50m of modern demolition rubble, brick and crushed concrete below topsoil.
- 7.4.4 It is suggested that considerable ground disturbance occurred to this area of the site during the installation of the existing modern services.
- 7.4.5 A 14m long connecting trench that was to feed the new manhole was machine excavated under archaeological supervision (Plate 9). This extended from the northern side of the existing manhole towards the new residential properties. This was excavated sloping upwards from the new manhole (1.2m deep) to House 1 (0.2m deep) through the same deposits as above.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Taplow Gravel Formation, the naturally occurring geology of the area, was observed during the excavation of an area for a new manhole as well as in the start of the connecting trench (Trench 4). Excavation of this was continuously archaeologically monitored with no finds, features or deposits observed. Natural geology appeared to be directly overlain by ground-raising deposits and garden soil associated with the allotments and it is suggested that at a time when the existing services were installed, a degree of localised truncation occurred. The connecting trench that joined the new manhole and residential properties was excavated to be shallow at its northern end, producing a fall from north to south. Natural gravels were seen at the southern end but only modern ground raising deposits throughout the rest of the trench.
- 8.2 The excavation of a service trench (Trench 3) for new water, gas, electricity and telecommunications cables was made through modern deposits characterised by demolition rubble and modern concrete footings. The origin of these materials is suggested to be from the foundations of the portacabins associated with the allotments as well as demolition material maybe dumped to raise the height of the ground.
- 8.3 A new BT telegraph pole (Trench 1) and an associated service trench for rerouted cables were excavated along the western side of the new residential properties (Trench 2). The telegraph pole posthole was excavated to a depth of 1.40m BGL where only modern garden soil deposits, most likely related to the allotments, were observed. The connecting trench was relatively shallow and did not extend to a depth where potential archaeological horizons might be seen.
- 8.4 There was no observation of occupation evidence from the prehistoric periods through to the post-medieval period. Although Roman structural remains had previously been found to the south of this area of investigation, none were found here both because of the depth of truncation and disturbance on this part of the site and the shallow nature of most of the works being monitored. might expect to be seen close to the entrance of the site, these were not realised upon intrusive ground works.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank of Bostall for commissioning the works, and Paul Dhooper in particular for his help. The two attending archaeological supervisors would like to thank all the ground workers on the site for their co-operation. Thanks are also extended to Wendy Rogers for monitoring the works.
- 9.2 The author thanks Jennifer Simonson for the figures and to Peter Moore for editing this report.



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18/05/15 JB

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

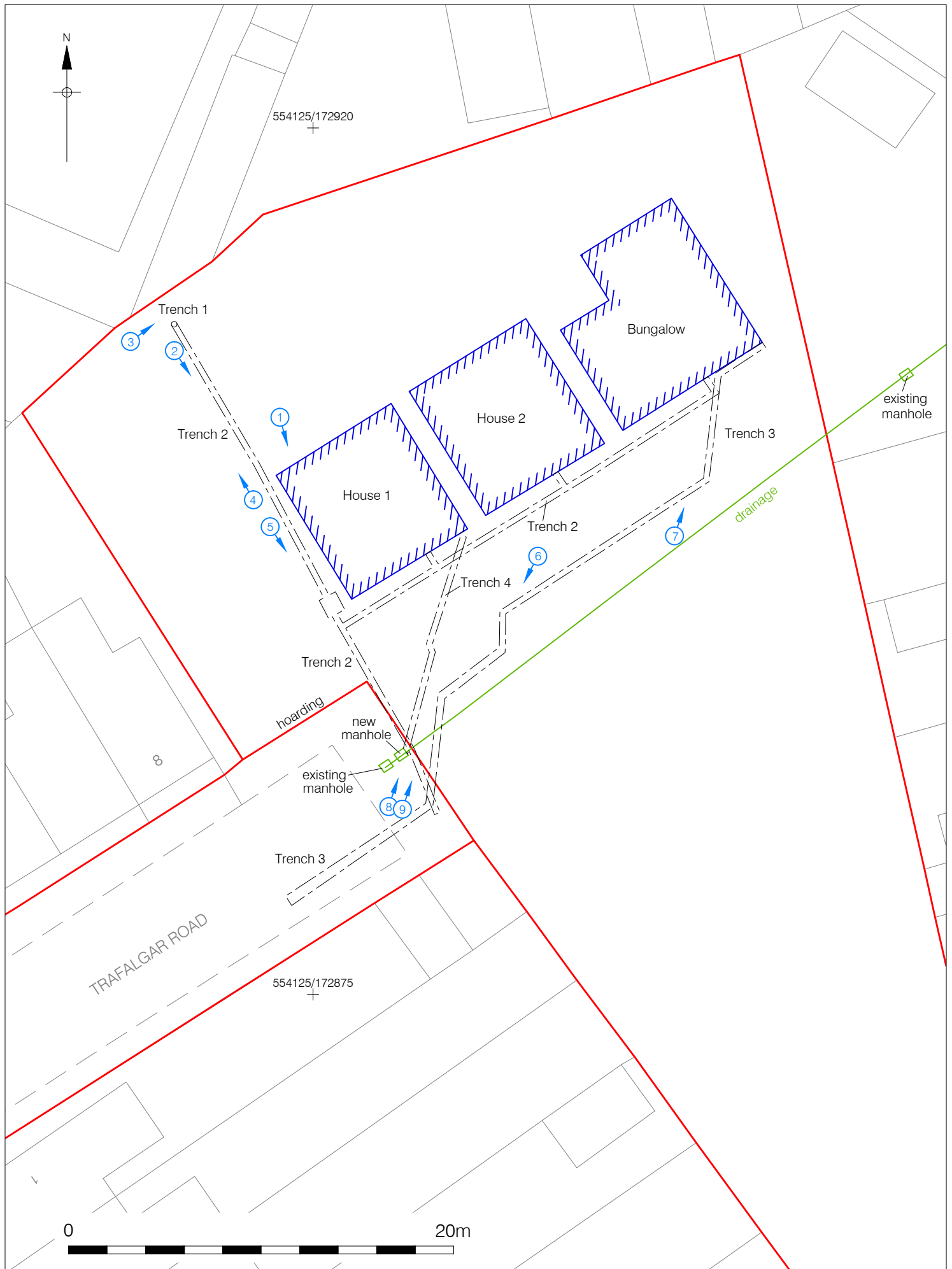


Figure 2
Trench Location,
showing location of plates
1:250 at A4

APPENDIX 1: OASIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

10 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: ENGLAND

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

1.1.2

10.1.1 Printable version

1.1.3

10.2 OASIS ID: preconst1-208762

1.1.4

1.1.5 Project details

1.1.6

1.1.7 Project name

1.1.8 Trafalgar Road, Wilmington, Dartford Kent DA1 1NP:

1.1.9

1.1.10

1.1.11 Short description of the project

1.1.12 An archaeological watching brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd during groundworks and the excavation of service runs associated with new development at Trafalgar Road, Wilmington, Dartford, Kent, DA1 1NP. Monitoring was conducted intermittently between July 2014 and January 2015, was commissioned by Bostall and was monitored by the archaeological advisor to Kent, Wendy Rogers. The works comprised the excavation of service runs and manholes for the new development. They also included the excavation of a pits for a new telegraph pole and service runs. Due to the shallow depth of the excavations and disturbed ground no archaeological finds, features or deposits were found.

1.1.13

1.1.14

1.1.15 Project dates

1.1.16 Start: 14-07-2014 End: 23-01-2015

1.1.17

1.1.18

1.1.19 Previous/future work

1.1.20 Yes / No

1.1.21

1.1.22

1.1.23 Any associated project reference codes

1.1.24 KTRW14 - Sitecode

1.1.25

1.1.26

1.1.27 Type of project

1.1.28 Recording project

1.1.29

1.1.30

1.1.31 Site status

1.1.32 Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

1.1.33

1.1.34

1.1.35 Current Land use

1.1.36 Residential 1 - General Residential

1.1.37

1.1.38

1.1.39 Monument type

1.1.40 NONE None

1.1.41

1.1.42

1.1.43 Significant Finds

1.1.44 NONE None

1.1.45

1.1.46

1.1.47	Investigation type	1.1.48	"Watching Brief"
1.1.49		1.1.50	
1.1.51	Prompt	1.1.52	Planning condition
1.1.53		1.1.54	
1.1.55			
1.1.56	Project location	1.1.57	
1.1.58	Country	1.1.59	England
1.1.60	Site location	1.1.61	KENT DARTFORD WILMINGTON Land off Trafalgar Road
1.1.62		1.1.63	
1.1.64	Postcode	1.1.65	DA1 1NP
1.1.66		1.1.67	
1.1.68	Study area	1.1.69	1200.00 Square metres
1.1.70		1.1.71	
1.1.72	Site coordinates	1.1.73	TQ 54130 72900 51.4335862272 0.217602547831 51 26 00 N 000 13 03 E Point
1.1.74		1.1.75	
1.1.76	Height OD / Depth	1.1.77	Min: 1.20m Max: 1.20m
1.1.78		1.1.79	
1.1.80			
1.1.81	Project creators	1.1.82	
1.1.83	Name of Organisation	1.1.84	PCA
1.1.85		1.1.86	
1.1.87	Project brief originator	1.1.88	Kent County Council Heritage Conservation Group
1.1.89		1.1.90	
1.1.91	Project design originator	1.1.92	Kent County Council
1.1.93		1.1.94	
1.1.95	Project director/manager	1.1.96	Peter Moore
1.1.97		1.1.98	

1.1.99 Project supervisor 1.1.100 Richard Humphrey

1.1.101 1.1.102

1.1.103 Type of sponsor/funding body 1.1.104 Developer

1.1.105 1.1.106

1.1.107 Name of sponsor/funding body 1.1.108 Bostall

1.1.109 1.1.110

1.1.111

1.1.112 Project archives 1.1.113

1.1.114 Physical Archive Exists? 1.1.115 No

1.1.116 1.1.117

1.1.118 Digital Archive recipient 1.1.119 Local Museum

1.1.120 1.1.121

1.1.122 Digital Contents 1.1.123 "Stratigraphic"

1.1.124 1.1.125

1.1.126 Digital Media available 1.1.127 "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

1.1.128 1.1.129

1.1.130 Paper Archive recipient 1.1.131 Local Museum

1.1.132 1.1.133

1.1.134 Paper Contents 1.1.135 "Stratigraphic"

1.1.136 1.1.137

1.1.138 Paper Media available 1.1.139 "Notebook - Excavation",' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report"

1.1.140 1.1.141

1.1.142

1.1.143 Project bibliography 1 1.1.144

1.1.145 Publication type	1.1.146 Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
1.1.147 Title	1.1.148 Trafalgar Road, Wilmington, Dartford Kent DA1 1NP:
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1.1.151 Author(s)/Editor(s)	1.1.152 Humphrey, R.
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1.1.155 Date	1.1.156 2015
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1.1.163 Place of issue or publication	1.1.164 London
1.1.165	1.1.166
1.1.167 Description	1.1.168 Watching Brief report
1.1.169	1.1.170
1.1.171	
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1.1.174 Entered on	1.1.175 18 May 2015
1.1.176	
1.1.177	

11 OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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APPENDIX 2: Plates



Plate 1 – View showing the nature of the non-intrusive concrete raft, on which the houses were constructed. Landscaping will include the importing of soil to build up the level of the site to the top of the raft.



Plate 2 – View of shallow service location prior to land surface being built up (Trench 2).



Plate 3 – Trench 1 excavated for a telegraph pole.



Plate 4 – Trench 2 looking north to the new telegraph pole (Trench 1). Note concrete raft to the right.



Plate 5 – Trench 2 looking south.



Plate 6 – Trench 3 looking west.



Plate 7 -Trench 3 looking northeast



Plate 8 – Trench 4, excavation for new manhole at south-western end of trench.



Plate 9 – Trench 4 looking northeast from new manhole excavation

APPENDIX 3: KCC HER & FIELDWORK NOTIFICATION FORM

HER & Fieldwork Notification Form



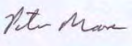
Sections **A** and **B** to be sent digitally to KCC Heritage Conservation Group **in advance of the start of fieldwork.**
 Section **C** to be completed and sent **at end of fieldwork.**
 Section **D** to be filled in and sent with completed report.

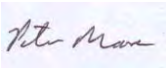
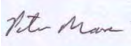
SECTION A - PROJECT DETAILS

Site/Project Name:	Land to the rear of Trafalgar Road, Wilmington, Dartford	NGR:	554130 172900
Site Address: Land to the rear of Trafalgar Road, Wilmington, Dartford			
Archaeological Contractor (inc name and address of project contact):			
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, Peter Moore, Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre, 96 Endwell Road, London SE4 2PD			
Commissioning Body/Client: Bosdall			
Development Proposals/Reason for Fieldwork: Housing		Planning Reference:	
		DA/11/01251	

SECTION B - COMMENCEMENT OF FIELDWORK

Type of Archaeological Fieldwork:	Site Supervisor:	Guy Seddon & Richard Humphrey			
Investigation (monitoring)	Site Contact Details: 07939340897				
Specification for Works?: Yes					
Local Museum Notified:	No	Site Code: KTRW14			
Date:					
Local Arch Soc Notified:	No				
Date:					
START DATE:	Spring 2014	ANTICIPATED DURATION:	3	days/weeks	
I (archaeological contractor) confirm that all necessary provision has been made for the resources to complete the archaeological fieldwork, post-excavation analysis and reporting in accordance with the agreed specification.					
Name:	Peter Moore				
On behalf of:	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited				

Signed:		Date:	12/3/14
SECTION C - COMPLETION OF FIELDWORK			
Date Fieldwork Completed:	23/1/15	Was fieldwork monitored by KCC/EH/Other?	
Further Fieldwork Anticipated:	No	Who?	Wendy Rogers
Map attached showing site location and extent of intervention?			
Yes			
Summary of results (Continue on separate sheet if necessary): No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were found or recovered. Most excavations were extremely shallow as the site was to be built up. What deposits were observed consisted for very disturbed ground or topsoil.			
Agreed Reporting Stages and Program: See report.			
Name:	Peter Moore		
On behalf of:	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd		

Signed:						Date:	18/5/15
SECTION D - COMPLETION OF POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & REPORTING							
Reports Submitted (Titles)	Copies to: (Number)						
	KCC	LPA	Arch Soc	Client	EH	Other	Digital Copies
Trafalgar Road, Wilmington, Dartford Kent DA1 1NP: An Archaeological Watching Brief	1						Yes
HER Data:							
Digital Mapping Data?			Notes:				
Location and Destination of Archive:							
Currently PCA office in Brockley, London. End destination to be agreed.							
Name:	Peter Moore						
On behalf of:	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited						
Signed:						Date:	18/5/15

PCA

PCA SOUTH

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BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
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FAX: 020 7639 9588
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PCA NORTH

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PCA CENTRAL

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
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PCA WEST

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CHILCOMB LANE
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