

**TWO BREWERS,  
33 LOWFIELD STREET,  
DARTFORD, KENT DA1 1EW**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND  
GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

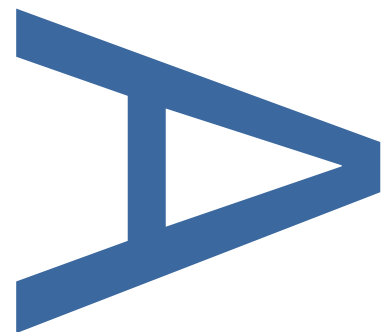
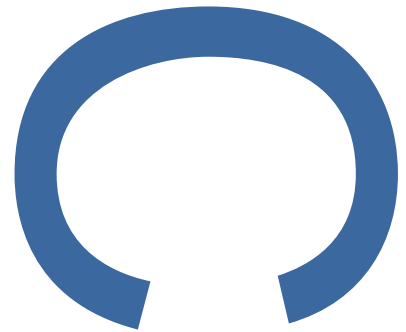
**SITE CODE: KTBL17**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
DARTFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:  
DA/14/00615/FUL**

**PCA REPORT NOI: R13222**

**APRIL 2018**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**



**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

**TWO BREWERS, 33 LOWFIELD STREET, DARTFORD, KENT DA1 1EW**

Type of project

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code		K4899	
		Report No.	R13222
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Issue No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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**Site Code:** KTBL17

**Central NGR:** TQ 54132 73903

**Local Planning Authority:** Dartford Borough Council

**Planning Reference:** DA/14/00615/FUL

**Commissioning Client:** Manlow Developments Limited

**Written/Researched by:** Guy Seddon  
April 2018

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**April 2018**

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## CONTENTS

1	Abstract .....	4
2	Introduction.....	5
3	Planning Background.....	6
3.1	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> .....	6
3.2	<i>Local Planning Policy: Dartford Local Plan 2017</i> .....	6
3.3	<i>Site Specific Planning Constraints</i> .....	8
4	Geology And Topography .....	9
4.1	<i>Geology</i> .....	9
4.2	<i>Topography</i> .....	9
4.3	<i>Site Description</i> .....	9
5	Archaeological And Historical Background .....	10
5.1	<i>Prehistoric</i> .....	10
5.2	<i>Roman</i> .....	10
5.3	<i>Medieval And Post-Medieval</i> .....	10
6	Archaeological Methodology And Objectives .....	11
7	The Archaeological Sequence .....	13
7.1	<i>Phase 1: Natural</i> .....	13
7.2	<i>Phase 2: 18th – 19<sup>th</sup> Century Activity</i> .....	13
7.3	<i>Phase 3: Modern Activity</i> .....	14
8	Archaeological Phase Discussion .....	15
8.1	<i>Phase 1: Natural Terrace Gravel</i> .....	15
8.2	<i>Phase 2: 18th – 19<sup>th</sup> Century Activity</i> .....	15
8.3	<i>Phase 3: Modern</i> .....	15
9	Original And Revised Research Objectives .....	16
10	Conclusions .....	17
11	Acknowledgements.....	18
12	Bibliography.....	18
13	Plates .....	24

## APPENDICES

14	Appendix 1: Context Index .....	30
15	Appendix 2: Phased Site Matrix .....	31
16	Appendix 3: Geoarchaeological Assessment Of The Quaternary Deposits .....	32
16.1	<i>Introduction</i> .....	32
16.2	<i>Pleistocene Deposits</i> .....	32
16.3	<i>Palaeolithic Archaeology</i> .....	32
16.4	<i>Methodology</i> .....	33
16.5	<i>Geoarchaeological Sections</i> .....	33
16.6	<i>Summary</i> .....	34

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16.7	<i>Recommendations</i> .....	34
16.8	<i>Bibliography</i> .....	35
16.9	<i>Sediment Logs</i> .....	35
17	Appendix 4: Finds Assessment .....	37
17.1	<i>Pottery (137 Sherds, 24 Vessels, 2,706g)</i> .....	37
17.2	<i>Clay Tobacco Pipe (4 Fragments, 9g)</i> .....	38
17.3	<i>Glass (12 Fragments, 9 Vessels, 903g)</i> .....	38
17.4	<i>Ceramic Building Material (28 Fragments/ Samples, 10,247g)</i> .....	38
17.5	<i>Animal Bone</i> .....	39
17.6	<i>Other (1 Fragment, 13g)</i> .....	40
17.7	<i>Potential And Recommendations</i> .....	40
18	Appendix 5: OASIS Form.....	42
19	Appendix 6: Kent HER Form .....	44

## **ILLUSTRATIONS**

Figure 1: Site Location .....	19
Figure 2: Trench Location .....	20
Figure 3: Plan Of Trenches .....	21
Figure 4: Sections.....	22
Figure 5: Features Overlain Onto Map Extract From The Sales Particulars Dated 1869.....	23

## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at the Two Brewers public house, 33 Lowfield Street, Dartford, Kent DA1 1EW. The site is located within the borough of Dartford and is centred at TQ 54132 73903.
- 1.2 Following a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Mayo 2018), an archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation was carried out between 26<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> March 2018 and was completed in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by Historic England.
- 1.3 Natural deposits of Taplow Gravels were located at between 4.72m OD to the northwest of the site and 4.53m OD to the south. Geoarchaeological sondages excavated through the natural horizons showed an untruncated sequence of Pleistocene deposits equating to the Taplow Gravel Formation. Despite intensive sieving of the Pleistocene deposits, no artefacts or environmental indicators were encountered.
- 1.4 The natural gravel was cut by three postholes, a pit and a brick-lined soakaway, all dated to the post-medieval period, when the site lay within rear curtilage of a house built in the late 16th century and then adapted over sequential centuries, to eventually become The Two Brewers Inn from at least the 1820s. The features were sealed by late post-medieval horticultural/garden soil, which was in turn overlain by 20th century made ground.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation commissioned by Manlow Developments Limited was undertaken on land at the Two Brewers public house, 33 Lowfield Street, Dartford, Kent DA1 1EW between 26<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> March 2018.
- 2.2 The site comprised a rectangular plot of land measuring 490<sup>2</sup> m, with the evaluation located in the yard to the rear of the property. The Two Brewers public house fronts on to Lowfield Street at the eastern site boundary, whilst to the rear (west) is an external yard area. The pub is grade II listed and will be subject to renovation works as part of the consented scheme, under listed building consent reference DA/14/00665/LBC. The historic structure has been extended to the rear by some 20<sup>th</sup> century additions which are to be demolished as part of the proposed scheme. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited has undertaken a programme of built heritage recording of the structure as required by a condition attached to the listed building consent (Garwood 2017).
- 2.3 Planning permission for the redevelopment of the site has been granted by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Dartford Borough Council, under application number DA/00615/FUL for the demolition of the existing single storey rear extensions and their replacement with a five-storey building which will provide residential accommodation and increase the floor space to the public house. The planning consent included a pre-commencement archaeological condition, number 4, which required archaeological works to be undertaken to investigate the potential of the area of proposed redevelopment and assess the impact upon it from the proposed scheme.
- 2.4 Advice to the LPA has been provided by Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer in the Heritage Conservation team at Kent County Council. Ms Rogers advised that in the first instance a trial-trench evaluation was necessary but that this should follow from the historic building recording to allow the trenches to be sited to investigate any potential undesignated heritage assets which may be identified. The built heritage report was duly produced (Garwood 2017) and the trenching scheme amended accordingly.
- 2.5 The evaluation was detailed and designed within a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Mayo 2018), which was approved by Ms Rogers of Kent County Council. The WSI followed the Historic England (Historic England GLAAS 2015), Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (CIFA, 2014) and Kent County Council's requirements. The evaluation was supervised by Guy Seddon and managed by Chris Mayo for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
- 2.6 The site was identified using the unique site code KTBL17, which was first initiated during the historic building work by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited in 2017. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be offered to Dartford Borough Museum.

### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaced existing national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5)). In summary, current national policy provides a framework which protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets and their settings, in appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions regarding the historic environment and provides for the investigation by intrusive or non-intrusive means of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.

#### 3.2 Local Planning Policy: Dartford Local Plan 2017

3.2.1 The local planning authority responsible for the study site is Dartford Borough Council. Their Local Plan, adopted in 2017, includes the following policies relevant to heritage:

##### **Policy DP12: Historic Environment Strategy**

1. Development should contribute to the conservation and enjoyment of the Borough's historic environment. The Local Planning Authority will work with developers on strategies to realise this in the context of site heritage opportunities and constraints.
2. Where heritage may be at risk, landowners will be expected to work proactively with the Local Planning Authority in bringing forward proposals to preserve or enhance these assets, to facilitate their successful rehabilitation and seek their viable reuse consistent with their heritage value and special interest.
3. Development proposals which may affect the significance of heritage assets (both designated and non-designated) or their setting should demonstrate how these assets will be protected, conserved or enhanced as appropriate. Proposals should aim to reflect and interpret the historic character of a site and conserve its most significant historical and/or architectural aspects.
4. A heritage statement should accompany all planning applications affecting heritage assets. On archaeological sites, a desk-based assessment will be required as a minimum. Applications affecting designated heritage assets will be assessed under Policy DP13. Applications affecting non-designated assets will be assessed against the criteria below. Non-Designated Heritage Assets
5. The Borough's non-designated heritage assets include:
  - Archaeological sites, including sites holding an interest as defined in the NPPF;
  - Applicable sites within Areas of Special Character, as defined on the Policies Map;
  - Sites with significant industrial heritage;
  - Land with historic landscape character;



- Historic open space, parks and gardens.
6. Development proposals affecting non-designated heritage assets should establish the asset's significance. Development should conserve or enhance those aspects that have been identified as significant and, where possible, should seek to better reveal an asset's significance.
  7. In determining planning applications affecting non-designated assets, the effect of the proposal on the asset's significance will be taken into account. A balanced judgement will be taken having regard to the significance of the heritage asset and the scale of any harm or loss of significance. Development resulting in a total loss of significance will not normally be permitted.

#### **Policy DP13: Designated Heritage Assets**

1. Designated heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance. A heritage statement should establish the significance of the heritage asset in order to enable the assessment the impact of a development proposal. Any harm or loss will require clear and convincing justification.
2. In determining planning applications, the Local Planning Authority will pay close regard to:
  - the significance of the heritage asset;
  - the desirability of maintaining and, where possible, enhancing significance; and
  - the desirability of ensuring viable uses are found for heritage assets, consistent with their conservation.
3. Where a proposal will lead to substantial harm or total loss of significance, permission will be refused unless it can be clearly demonstrated that the development is necessary for substantial public benefits to be achieved that will outweigh the harm or loss.
4. Where a proposal will lead to less than substantial harm, this will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.

#### Listed Buildings

5. Development proposals affecting statutorily listed buildings should have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting. Loss of or harm to a statutorily listed building or its setting will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances in line with clauses 3 and 4 above.

#### Conservation Areas

6. Development proposals affecting a conservation area should pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area. Proposals that would result in harm or loss of significance will be determined in line with clauses 3 and 4 above.
7. The demolition of any building in a conservation area will only be permitted where it

is clear that it will not adversely affect the character and appearance of the area.

#### Scheduled Monuments

8. Development proposals affecting Scheduled Monuments will only be permitted where they clearly conserve the asset or enhance its significance. Proposals resulting in loss or harm will only be permitted on a wholly exceptional basis and in line with clauses 3 and 4 above.

### **3.3 Site Specific Planning Constraints**

- 3.3.1 The proposed development site does not lie within an Area of Archaeological Potential.
- 3.3.2 The Two Brewers Public House lies within and along the southern edge of the Dartford Town Conservation Area, which principally follows the east-west route of the High Street/Watling Street.
- 3.3.3 The Public House is a Grade II listed building whose statutory description reads: 'A 17<sup>th</sup> century timber framed building refaced in the 19th century. The front elevation is of 2 storeys, the ground floor faced with green tiles, the 1st floor of stock brick. Parapet with modillion cornice. 4 cambered sashes with keystones. The side elevation is weatherboarded and has a renewed tiled roof and an outside chimneystack. 3 sashes with glazing bars intact. Rear elevation has 2 hipped gables.' The evaluation works herein reported were undertaken to the rear of the public house, within its yard.
- 3.3.4 The proposed development has been granted planning consent under application number 17/501720/COUNTY. The development will see the  

Demolition of the existing single storey rear extensions and erection of a five storey building to the rear of the existing building to provide 1 No. three bedroom, 6 No. one bedroom, and 4 No. two bedroom flats (11 units in total), car parking spaces, and additional floor space for the use of the existing public house
- 3.3.5 The consent included the following condition:  
  - 4 To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded in accordance with Policy B12 of the adopted Dartford Local Plan.
- 3.3.6 The evaluation was undertaken in response to the above planning condition. A Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation (Mayo 2018) was approved by Wendy Rogers at Kent County Council, who also monitored the site works on behalf of the LPA.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

4.1.1 The British Geological Survey indicates that the solid geology within the vicinity of the site consists of Chalk bedrock overlain by superficial geology consisting of Taplow Gravels (Sand and Gravel).

### **4.2 Topography**

4.2.1 The study site is located in central Dartford. It is bounded to the north by a public footpath, to the east by Lowfield Street, to the south by retail units and the west by an access road to the Priory car park.

4.2.2 The site is broadly level at 5.30m OD (Ordnance Datum).

4.2.3 The site is located c.3.5km from the River Thames and c. 290m from the River Darent.

### **4.3 Site Description**

4.3.1 The site comprises a rectangular plot of land measuring 490 square metres. The Two Brewers public house fronts to Lowfield Street at the eastern site boundary, whilst to the rear (west) is an external yard area. The historic pub structure has been extended to the rear by some 20th century additions which are to be demolished as part of the proposed scheme.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **5.1 Prehistoric**

- 5.1.1 A number of Palaeolithic implements have been found in the vicinity including a handaxe from Lowfield Street.

### **5.2 Roman**

- 5.2.1 During the Roman period the main route of Watling Street (and its earlier predecessor) can be traced along the current Spital Street/High Street/Watling Street route. Roman objects have long been found in Dartford with traces of occupation found in archaeological investigations, including on Lowfield Street. The Roman cremations found at the Priory Centre to the north of the subject site suggest that occupation was concentrated to the north of the site, but that external activities, such as burials, were occurring to the south.

### **5.3 Medieval and Post-Medieval**

- 5.3.1 The subject site lies within the priority area for Medieval and Post-Medieval Dartford though outside the main area settlement, however the site of the former Manor Hall, one of Dartford's most important medieval houses, lies to the south of the subject site. Lowfield Street was the route out of Dartford heading for Wilmington and has been taken to be an area probably wet and marshy. An evaluation on the western side of Lowfield Street in 2006 found no archaeological features but did find evidence of marshy ground.
- 5.3.2 An evaluation by PCA in 2016 was undertaken on the vacant plot of land to the west of the site (Seddon 2017). This work demonstrated the presence of large pits and a ditch, possibly medieval in date, attesting to the continued occupation within this area of Dartford.
- 5.3.3 An historic buildings survey carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, (Garwood, 2017) has shown that the Two Brewers was originally built during the 16<sup>th</sup> century as a two cell (hall and cross-wing) house. It was later adapted during the late 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century to a lobby entry plan, with the insertion of a central cruciform plan chimneystack into the cross-passage and was extended to the west with the addition of a rear south wing. The building was enlarged once again during the late 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century with the addition of a corresponding west wing to the north. It was re-fronted by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, at the same time that the southern rear (west) extension was also enlarged and the building re-fenestrated. Later work saw the integration of a former outbuilding into the body of the public house and the addition of a series of low quality extensions to the rear.
- 5.3.4 The historic buildings report included a Sales plan of the Two Brewers Inn and its outbuildings dated 1869. This shows the arrangement of the rear of the pub where the evaluation trenches were sited (Figure 5). It shows a linear stable block on the southern side of the yard, with an unidentified structure at the rear of the yard. Beyond this, and beyond the site boundary, was a large area marked as a garden with associated outbuildings labelled as Sheds, Stable and Work Shop.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES**

- 6.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Kent County Council, Historic England and the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists.
- 6.2 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2018), the evaluation aimed to address the following issues:
- To locate, evaluate, date and record all any archaeological remains, from the Palaeolithic to Post-Medieval periods so as to be able to inform an archaeological mitigation strategy.
  - To locate and define any truncation which may have wholly or partially removed any archaeological or geological deposits.
  - To define whether the natural gravels survive intact or whether they have been disturbed. If undisturbed do they contain any evidence for Palaeolithic activity?
  - To provide a good coverage of the site, targeting the location of former outbuildings as indicated on the 1869 Sales Particulars Plan, whilst also targeting areas away from these structures to investigate earlier remains if present.
- 6.3 The site was subject to three evaluation trenches which measured 5m by 1.8m. Trench 2 was extended to 6m in length in order to fully evaluate archaeological features revealed at the eastern end of the trench.
- 6.4 All excavation of the low-grade overlying deposits was undertaken using a wheeled mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of a qualified archaeologist.
- 6.5 Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until the natural ground was exposed.
- 6.6 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. The majority of the investigation of archaeological levels was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 6.7 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Features were evaluated so as to characterise their form, function and date.
- 6.8 All of the trenches were open for at least 48 hours to allow any features to weather out.

- 6.9 Once the archaeological potential had been established, and any features investigated and recorded, then one end of each trench was selected and machine excavated in spits by a Palaeolithic specialist and geoarchaeologist so as to identify and record the stratigraphic sequence, examine and record the deposits and identify any palaeoarchaeological artefacts or ecofacts.
- 6.10 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, presented in Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited's Site Manual (Taylor and Brown, 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.
- 6.11 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation consisting of a digital photographic archive that was maintained during the course of the archaeological investigation.
- 6.12 The complete archive produced during the evaluation and watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be offered for deposition to deposited with Dartford Borough Museum, identified by site code KTBL17.
- 6.13 All levels and survey were carried out using a dGPS.

## **7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Phase 1: Natural**

- 7.1.1 The geoarchaeological sequence was investigated within 3 machine-dug sondages, supervised by Barry Bishop and Ella Egberts of PCA (Appendix 3). The results are summarized as follows:
- 7.1.2 In all three trenches very similar deposits were observed, found at a consistent height of maximum ~4.5m OD in all trenches. The sequence consists of very coarse, very poorly sorted, matrix supported gravel including large weathered flint nodules and cobbles. At a depth of around 2.4m this deposit gradually becomes sandier, where coarse, angular to well-rounded flint gravel is found in a poorly sorted sand and grit matrix. The gravel deposits become more clayey, brown/orange towards the top where the matrix includes flint splinters. These gravels are indicative of high-energy fluvial depositional environments. The large weathered flint nodules are likely incorporated through erosional processes of the underlying chalk bedrock. Well-rounded flint pebbles are likely derived from sedimentary bedrock deposits. The presence of very angular clasts and flint splinters are likely indicative of thermal weathering (frost). The very poorly sorted, and very weakly bedded gravels did not reveal any indications for flow-directions.
- 7.1.3 The observed height of the gravel deposits encountered at the site is in agreement with recorded heights for the Taplow terrace (sloping eastward from 7.5m OD down to 4m OD) around the confluence of the Darent and Cray (Wenban-Smith 2011). These observations are in agreement with Pleistocene deposits to the west of the Two Brewers, Lowfield Street, assessed by Pre-Construct Archaeology in February 2017 (KLFS17).
- 7.1.4 As recorded within the evaluation trenches, the basal archaeological / geological deposit observed consisted of natural gravels of the Taplow Formation, recorded as [20] in Trench 1, [21] in Trench 2 and [4] in Trench 3.
- 7.1.5 The gravels fell from a height of 4.72m OD to the west of the site in Trench 1 to a height of 4.53m OD to the south of the site, in Trench 3.

### **7.2 Phase 2: 18th – 19<sup>th</sup> Century Activity**

- 7.2.1 Cut into the natural gravels were three postholes, [3], [9], [11], a pit [6] and a brick-lined soak-away [18] all dated to the late post-medieval period.
- 7.2.2 Posthole [3] was located in Trench 1 at a height of 4.53mOD; it had a diameter of 0.31m and a depth of 0.23m. It contained a single fill [2], which comprised firmly compacted, mid brownish grey sandy silt, from which large fragments of brick dating to 1700 – 1900 were recovered. It is most probable that these large brick fragments were used as post packing.
- 7.2.3 Postholes [9] and [11] were located in Trench 1 at 4.72m OD, along with pit [6]. Posthole [9] measured 0.33m by 0.47m and had a depth of 0.35m, whilst posthole [11] measured 0.50m by 0.47m and was 0.25m deep.

- 7.2.4 The fills [8] and [10] of the postholes [9] and [11], were very similar, firmly compacted, dark greyish brown sandy silt. Both contained large fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) that probably indicate post packing again. The material recovered from [8] was fragments of peg tile dated to between 1480 and 1850, whereas [10] produced fragments of brick dating to 1600 and 1900.
- 7.2.5 Pit [6] measured 0.90m N-S by 0.65m+ E-W and had a depth of 0.49m. It was cut from a height of 5.01m OD, was sub-circular in plan with steep sides that broke sharply from the surface and concaved slightly in towards the concaved base. The fill of the pit [5] comprised compact, dark brownish grey clayey silt. It contained fragments of pottery including a spittoon and serving wares that date to the mid – late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Glass wine and soda bottles dating from the early – mid 19<sup>th</sup> century were also retrieved. These assemblages are consistent with the feature being a rubbish pit associated with the inn. A plastic lid from a 1950s Max Factor 'Primitif' perfume bottle was also recovered from fill [5], however what with all the other finds being dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, this is almost certainly intrusive.
- 7.2.6 Soak-away [18] was located in Trench 2 at 4.64m OD. It was circular in plan and had vertical sides that led to a flat base. It was lined with a brick structure [17] which was constructed out of un-mortared broken and re-used bricks dating to 1780 – 1900. The single fill of the soak-away [16] was firmly compacted, dark brownish grey, silty, sandy gravels and contained fragments of pot and clay tobacco pipe (CTP) which date the disuse of the soakaway to the mid 18<sup>th</sup> – early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The top of the soak-away had been horizontally truncated by later drainage, which had removed its stratigraphic relationship to the rest of the sequence.
- 7.2.7 Sealing the features in all of the trenches was a layer of firmly compacted, mid brownish grey sandy silt that fell from 5.09m OD in Trench 2 at the northern end of the site to 4.86m OD in Trench 3, to the south. It was between 0.20 – 0.30m thick and had moderated inclusions of small to medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, moderate amounts of chalk flecking and occasional small fragments of cbm and pot. It was recorded as [19] in Trench 1, [15] in Trench 2 and [1] in Trench 3.

### **7.3 Phase 3: Modern Activity**

- 7.3.1 In Trench 1, pit [6] was truncated by a pair of 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete fence post settings, recorded as [7] and [22]. During the initial opening of the trench it was thought that they were the remnant of an earlier and badly truncated wall associated with the pub. Further investigation however proved this to be a false assumption.
- 7.3.2 Sealing the archaeological horizon in Trench 2 was a sequence of early 20<sup>th</sup> century dumped material, [12], [13] and [14].
- 7.3.3 The sequences in all of the trenches were overlain by a 20<sup>th</sup> levelling layer which was in turn sealed by hardcore and the tarmac or paving slabs that formed the current ground level at c.5.30m OD.



## **8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION**

### **8.1 Phase 1: Natural Terrace Gravel**

8.1.1 The terrace gravel was located at the base of all three of the trenches, sloping from a height of 4.72m OD to the west of the site in Trench 1, to a height of 4.53m OD to the south of the site, in Trench 3.

### **8.2 Phase 2: 18th – 19<sup>th</sup> Century Activity**

8.2.1 This phase represents the earliest human activity recorded during the archaeological evaluation. According to a map extract from the sales particulars dated 1869, pit [6], recorded in Trench 3, would have been located to the rear of the property, in an area described as a garden. It is probably a rubbish pit associated with the pub that dates to the mid – late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

8.2.2 The 1869 map also shows that soak-away [18] would have been located within a rear yard, and probably helped with drainage of the area until it was superseded by the 20<sup>th</sup> century drainage that truncated it.

8.2.3 The postholes recorded in Trenches 1 and 3 appear to respect the present western boundary of the study site and as such are possibly the remains of fencing along this property boundary as can be seen on the later Ordnance Survey maps.

### **8.3 Phase 3: Modern**

8.3.1 This phase represents the latest phase of human activity on the study site, and the re-development of the rear of the Two Brewers public house in the latter 20<sup>th</sup> century. In Trench 1 a pair of 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete fence post settings were recorded, [7] and [22]. These were on the alignment of the old stable block and possibly reflect the continuation of this boundary line into the modern era.

8.3.2 In Trench 2 there was a sequence of made ground, [12], [13] and [14]. Although these layers contained cultural material from the post-medieval period, this was mixed with concrete, plastic and ceramic drain pipe of 20<sup>th</sup> century date, meaning that these finds were most probably residual and re-deposited during the installation of later drainage systems that were witnessed in the immediate vicinity.

## 9 ORIGINAL AND REVISED RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- 9.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2018) highlighted a set of specific objectives to be addressed by the investigation.

***To locate, evaluate, date and record all any archaeological remains, from the Palaeolithic to Post-Medieval periods so as to be able to inform an archaeological mitigation strategy.***

- 9.2 The earliest evidence of human occupation discovered on the evaluation was of late post-medieval date. The features and layers were located, evaluated, dated and recorded. All the archaeological evidence recorded was associated with the back yard / garden of the house at the frontage to Lowfield Street (originally dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> century) and its later use as a public house.

***To locate and define any truncation which may have wholly or partially removed any archaeological or geological deposits.***

- 9.3 During the course of the evaluation 20<sup>th</sup> century truncations were obvious, in the form of drainage runs as well as some pitting. This drainage had horizontally truncated the soak-away [18] to the level of the natural gravels at 4.64m OD. It is therefore very possible that there are other areas of horizontal truncation across the study site, which may have effectively removed archaeological deposits within localised areas. It may well be for this reason that no trace of the stables and other former out-houses associated with the Two Brewers were found during the evaluation.

- 9.4 However it is also evident from the sections that a post-medieval horticultural soil was preserved within areas across the study site, which indicates at least some preservation of the archaeological horizon.

***To define whether the natural gravels survive intact or whether they have been disturbed. If undisturbed do they contain any evidence for Palaeolithic activity?***

- 9.5 The natural gravels on the study site were undisturbed; however there was no evidence for Palaeolithic activity (Appendix 3).

## 10 CONCLUSIONS

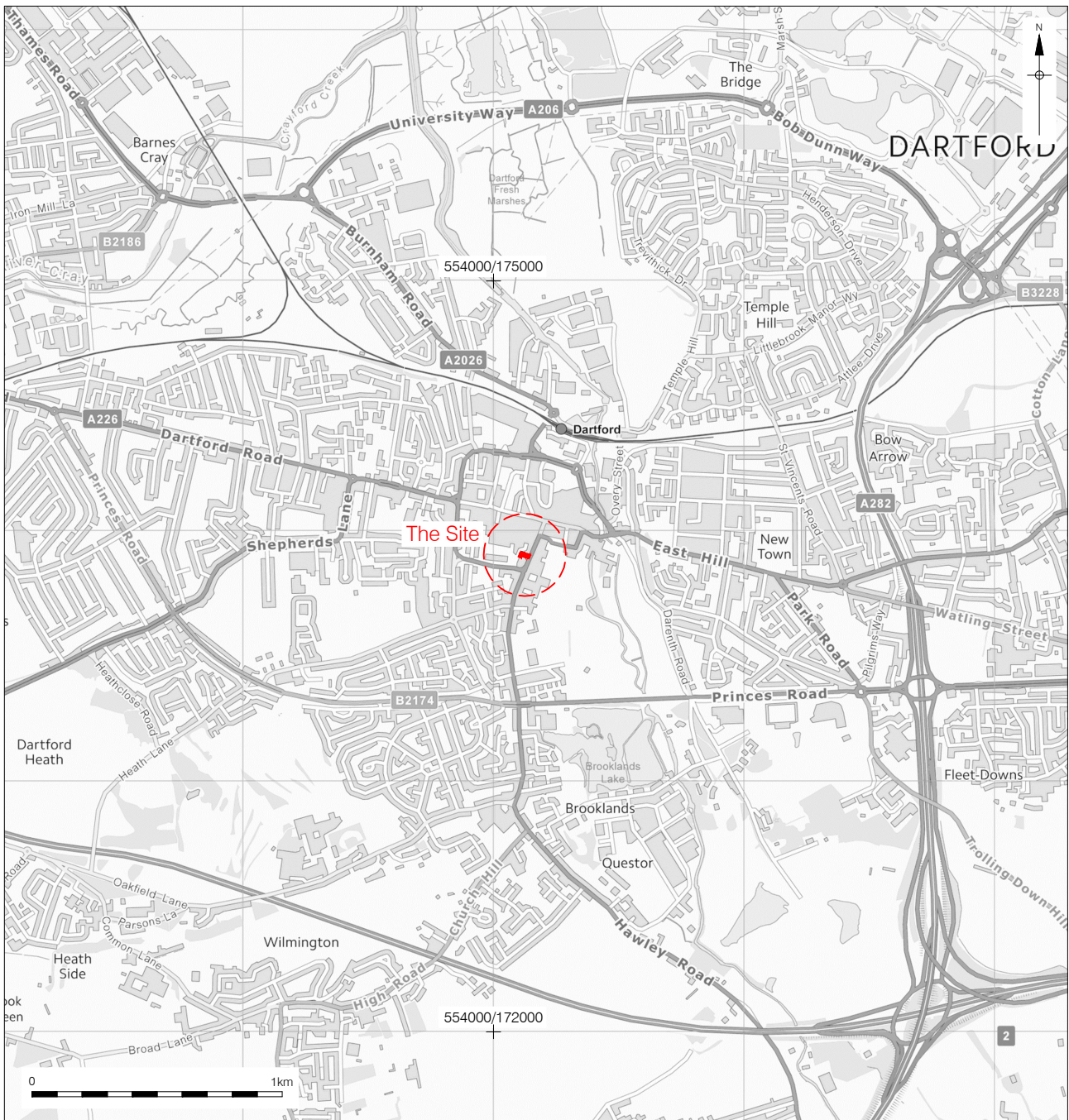
- 10.1 The evaluation showed that in general, the natural deposits on the study site survive in a good condition, with post-medieval layers sealing and preserving them. The natural sequence equates to the Pleistocene Taplow Gravel Formation. It was closely studied during the investigation but no signs of any artefacts or environmental indicators were encountered; thus no further work is recommended for the geoarchaeological deposits at the site. The archaeological sequence that was anticipated from to survive, based upon historical sources, map regression and other sites investigated nearby, was primarily medieval and early post-medieval activity. However, such activity was not found in the evaluation trenches. Instead the evaluation showed external features relating to the position of the investigated area in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries to the rear of a domestic property and latterly an inn. No conclusive evidence was seen for features which might relate to the early hall house, built during the 16<sup>th</sup> century and then adapted in the late 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Instead, the features are consistent with those which might be expected from the rear of an inn, and in association with the outbuildings which are well illustrated in the 1869 Sales Plan (Figure 5).
- 10.2 Trenches 1 and 2 were located to target these outbuildings, yet neither found evidence for them. The closest evidence was a modern fence line in Trench 1 which matched the alignment of the structure shown on the 1869 plan as enclosing the rear of the yard, and it is considered that the removal of that structure led to the erection of a boundary line which was manifested in the concrete fence posts observed. That no evidence was seen of the outbuildings may imply that they were either superficial structures, perhaps timber framed and thus likely to only survive as postholes, or that they were brick-built and extensively robbed / cleared upon demolition.
- 10.3 Evidence was seen for localized truncation of the archaeological horizons from the installation of modern drainage and other clearance. However the discreet presence of a post-medieval horticultural soil and the survival of the 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century features discussed above indicates that modern activity has not removed all of the archaeological horizon.
- 10.4 The evaluation was executed with extreme difficulty due to the small size of the available area; the excavation of trenches covering an area of 30.87m<sup>2</sup> necessitated the use of all available external space at the site for the trenches, arisings and working room. Should any further work be required for this scheme, it could only practicably be undertaken after the clearance of the site and the demolition of any structures for which consent has been granted.
- 10.5 The necessity for further work will be at the direction of Wendy Rogers of Kent County Council, further to her review and approval of this report.

## **11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Manlow Developments Ltd and Mr Sam Low, for commissioning the archaeological work.
- 11.2 Thanks also to Wendy Rogers for monitoring the project on behalf of the local planning authority.
- 11.3 The author would also like to thank: Chris Mayo for project managing and editing this report; Barry Bishop and Ella Egberts for the geoarchaeological investigation; Josephine Brown for the illustrations; Berni Sudds for the finds assessments; and Dan Britton and James Heathcote for their work on site.

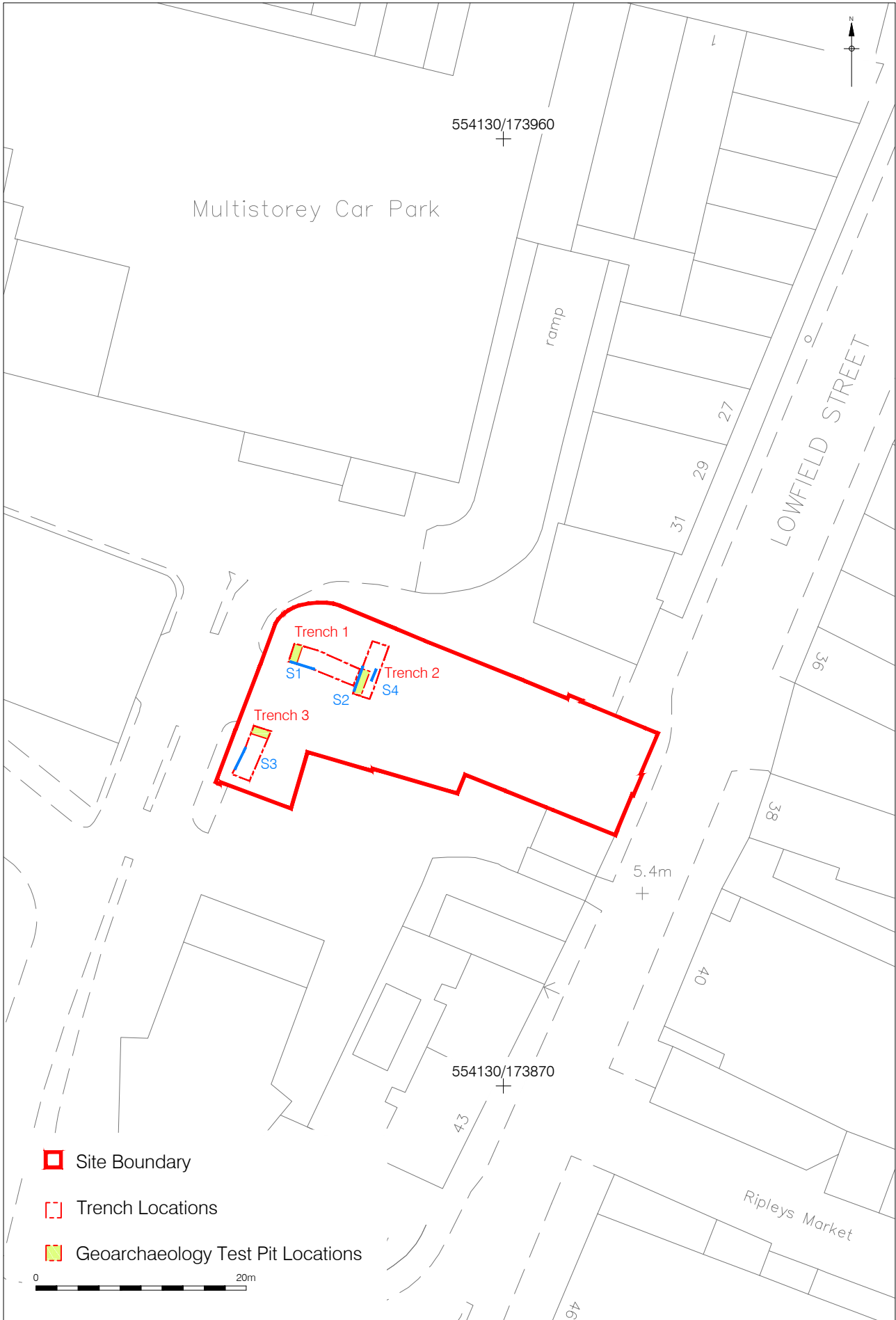
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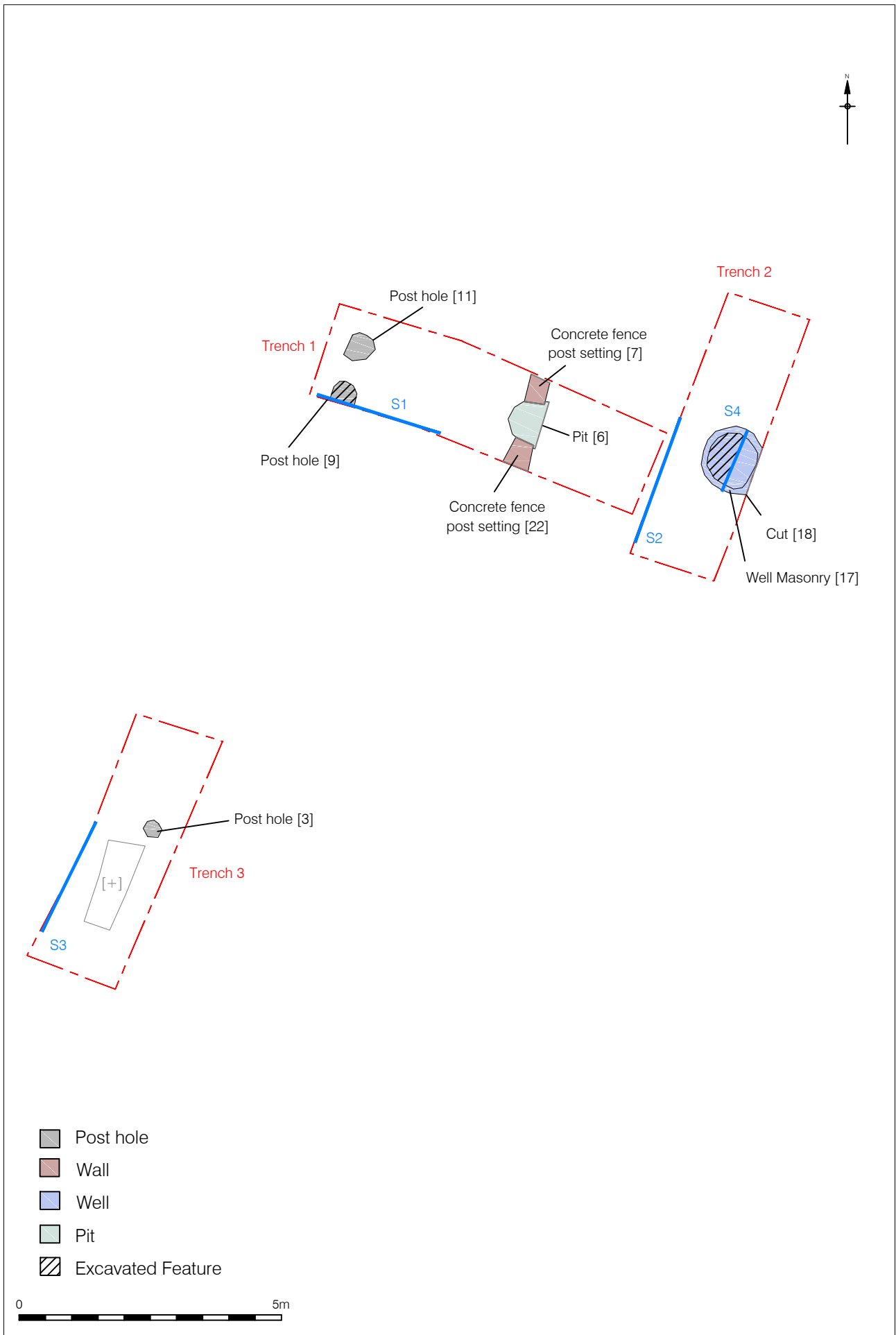


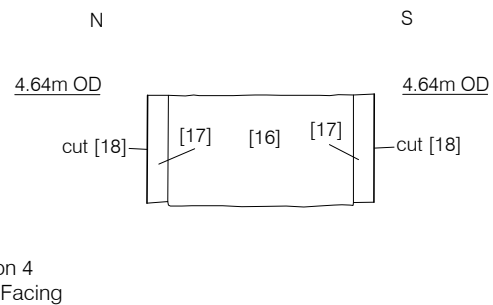
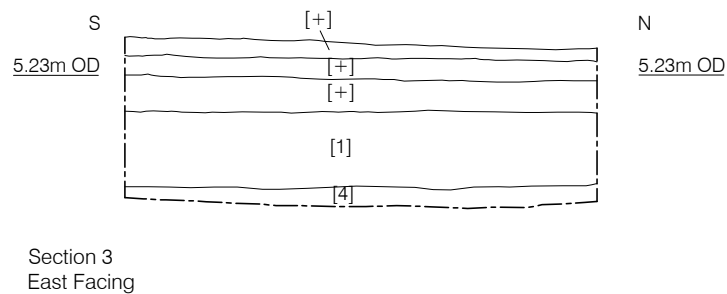
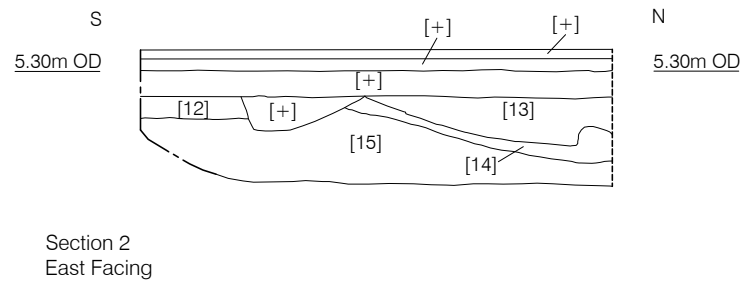
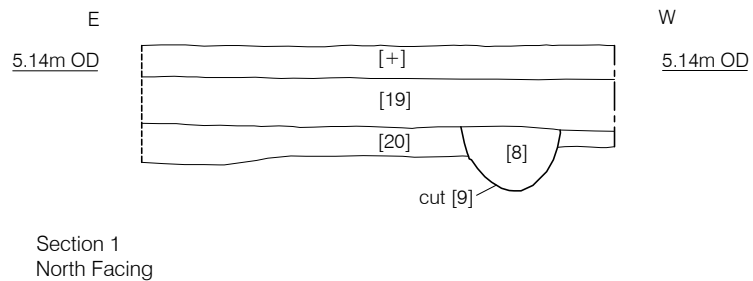
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2017  
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 06/04/18 DV

Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:2,000,000; 1:250,000; 1:25,000 at A4

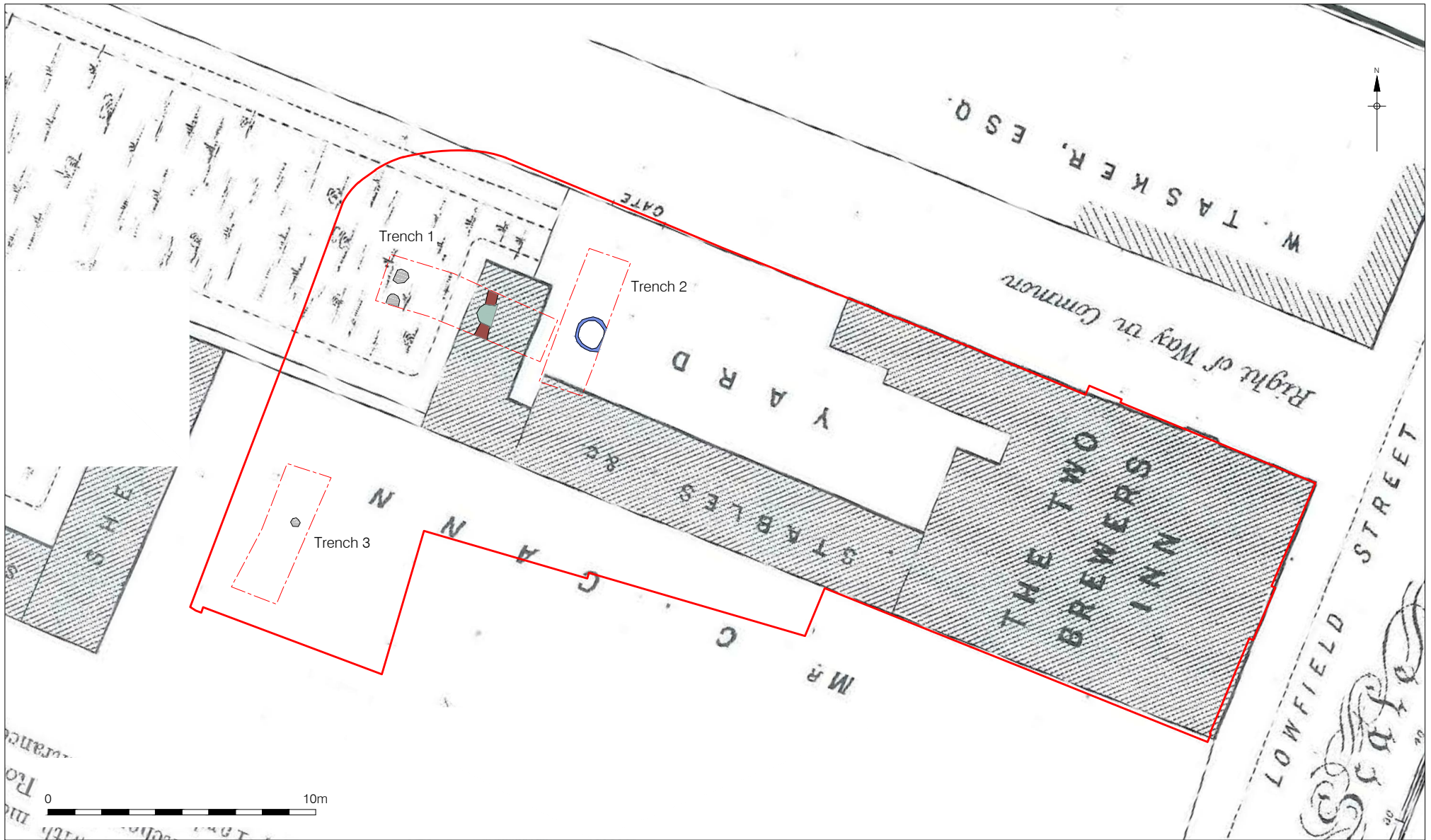












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Figure 5  
Features overlain onto map Extract from the Sales Particulars dated 1869  
1:200 at A4

## 13 PLATES



*Plate 1: Trench 1, Looking East*



*Plate 2: Pit [6] & Modern Fence Post Settings [7]*





*Plate 3: Section 1, Trench 1, Looking South*



*Plate 4: Geoarchaeological Test Pit, Trench 1, Looking North*





*Plate 5: Trench 2, Looking North*



*Plate 6: Soakaway [18]*





*Plate 7: Section 2, Trench 2, Looking West*



*Plate 8: Geoarchaeological Test Pit, Trench 2, Looking North*





*Plate 9: Trench 3, Looking South*



*Plate 10: Section 3, Trench 3, Looking West*



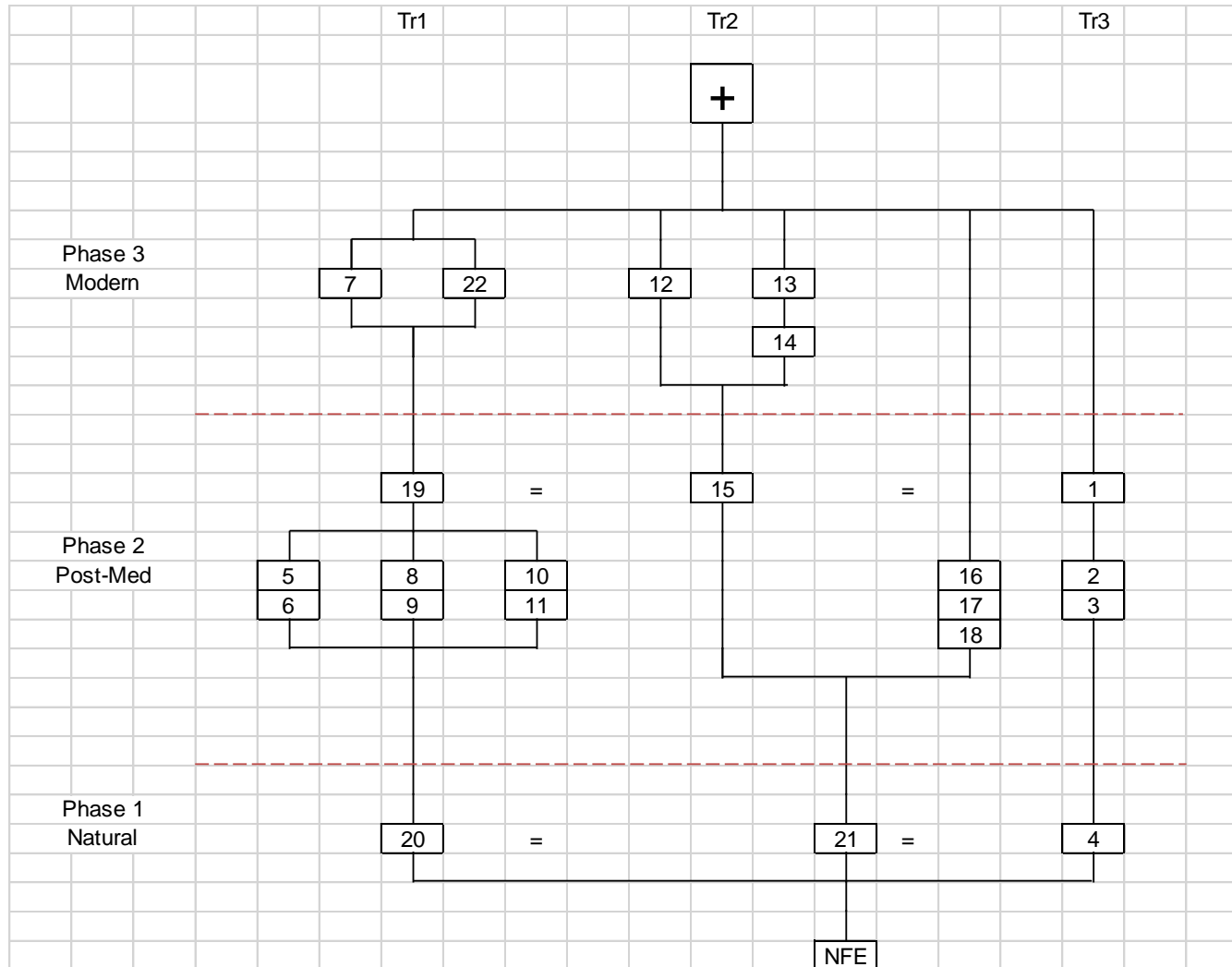
*Plate 11: Geoarchaeological Test Pit, Trench 3, Looking West*

## 14 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	CTX_Type	CTX_equalto	Trench	Fill_of	Phase	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low
1	Layer	15, 19	3		KTBL17-PH2	Post-Med horticultural layer	Garden Soil	5	1.8	0.4	4.86	
2	Fill		3	3	KTBL17-PH2	Fill of posthole [3]	Use	0.31	0.31	0.23	4.53	
3	Cut		3		KTBL17-PH2	Post-Med posthole	Post-hole	0.31	0.31	0.23	4.53	4.33
4	Natural	20, 21	3		KTBL17-PH1	Natural gravels	Natural	5	1.8	0.08	4.57	4.53
5	Fill		1	6	KTBL17-PH2	Fill of pit [6]	Use	0.9	0.65	0.49	5.01	
6	Cut		1		KTBL17-PH2	Cut of Post-Med rubbish pit	Pit	0.9	0.65	0.49	5.01	4.36
7	Masonry		1		KTBL17-PH3	Modern fence post setting	Other	0.54	0.39	0.19	4.79	
8	Fill		1	9	KTBL17-PH2	Fill of posthole [9]	Use	0.47	0.33	0.35	4.72	
9	Cut		1		KTBL17-PH2	Cut of Post-Med posthole	Post-hole	0.47	0.33	0.35	4.72	4.53
10	Fill		1	11	KTBL17-PH2	Fill of posthole [11]	Use	0.5	0.47	0.25	4.72	
11	Cut		1		KTBL17-PH2	Cut of Post-Med posthole	Post-hole	0.5	0.47	0.25	4.72	4.51
12	Layer		2		KTBL17-PH3	Modern levelling layer	Levelling	1.8	0.54	0.11	5.15	
13	Layer		2		KTBL17-PH3	Modern levelling layer	Levelling	1.8	1.3	0.25	5.15	
14	Layer		2		KTBL17-PH3	Modern dump layer	Dump	1.8	1.4	0.1	5.15	4.89
16	Fill		2		KTBL17-PH2	Backfill of soakaway [17] in cut [18]	Disuse	0.98	0.98	0.6	4.64	
17	Masonry		2	18	KTBL17-PH2	Brick lining of Post-Med soakaway in cut [18]	Other	1.2	1.2	0.6	4.64	
18	Cut		2		KTBL17-PH2	Construction cut for Post-Med soakaway [17]	Construction Cut	1.2	1.2	0.6	4.64	4.13
19	Layer	1, 15	1		KTBL17-PH2	Post-Med Horticultural layer	Horticultural	5	1.8	0.22	4.96	
20	Natural	4, 21	1		KTBL17-PH1	Natural Gravels	Natural	5	1.8	0.1	4.72	4.58
21	Natural	4, 20	2		KTBL17-PH1	Natural Gravels	Natural	5	1.8	0.05	4.67	4.66
22	Masonry		1		KTBL17-PH3	Base of Modern fence post setting	Other	0.52	0.51	0.43	5.01	



15 APPENDIX 2: PHASED SITE MATRIX



## **16 APPENDIX 3: GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE QUATERNARY DEPOSITS**

**By Ella Egberts, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, April 2018**

### **16.1 Introduction**

16.1.1 This report describes and comments on the Quaternary geology encountered during an Archaeological Field Evaluation of the above site. These investigations are an integral part of archaeological evaluations, especially in areas of high Palaeolithic/Pleistocene interest and potential. Palaeolithic finds, fossils and environmental deposits have previously been found in the wider area around Dartford, with some sites, such as Swanscombe, of international interest. The geoarchaeological investigations were designed to assess the Palaeolithic and palaeo-environmental potential of Pleistocene deposits at the above mentioned site.

### **16.2 Pleistocene deposits**

16.2.1 The site is located in the alluvial floodplain of the River Darent, a northward flowing tributary to the Lower Thames, taking the water of the river Cray as a tributary near Crayford. Current British Geological Survey mapping (1998, 2018) indicates the presences of a number of Pleistocene fluvial sand and gravel deposits in the vicinity of the site. The sides of the present floodplain are mapped as Taplow Terrace, which is incised and filled in with Devensian gravels and overlain by Holocene alluvium. Further gravel deposits are found to the west of the site, capping the chalk of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and sands of the Thanet Formation. These sand and gravels are mapped as Boyn Hill Gravel. Deposits attributed to the same gravel member are also found on the eastside of the Darent valley. Upstream, to the south, above the western flank of the floodplain an outcrop is mapped as Lynch Hill Gravel. Two dry valleys to the west of the side are filled with Head deposits. The area of the site is mapped as alluvium, representing Holocene deposits likely overlying Devensian and Taplow gravels.

16.2.2 The age and attribution of the terraces is uncertain. Although they follow the nomenclature of the Middle Thames terraces, how they correlate with these is not established with certainty. The higher fluvial deposits of the Boyn Hill Gravel, west and east of the Darent valley, are generally attributed to the late Anglian (MIS 12) or early post-Anglian (c 450,000-400,000 BP). The Taplow terrace intersects with the main Lower Thames deposits at Crayford, and could represent the equivalent of the Lower Thames Mucking Gravel, which has been related to late marine oxygen isotope stage (MIS) 8 (c 250,000 BP) (Bridgland 1994; Gibbard 1994). The gravels below the modern channel are attributed to the Devensian (c 100,000-10,000 BP).

### **16.3 Palaeolithic archaeology**

- 16.3.1 The Boyn Hill gravels to the west of the site have been the source of numerous Palaeolithic artefacts, faunal remains and biological evidence, including the famous site at Swanscombe (Wymer 1968; Wessex Archaeology 1993). Most of these finds have been recovered from sand and gravel deposits, and are likely to have been reworked to some extent. However, concentrations of Palaeolithic artefacts from such deposits are likely in “proximal context” and have relevance for the understanding of hominin landscape use and behaviour (cf. Brown et al. 2013). Finer grained deposits within the gravels may represent episodes of quieter depositional environments and these may contain undisturbed evidence of Palaeolithic activity. Also the Darent Lynch Hill terrace, found to the south of the site, has been the likely source of a number of Palaeolithic artefacts (Brotherwood’s Pit (TQ 541 727, Hill Road) and Smith’s Pit (TQ 542 725, Warren Road)). Some Palaeolithic material has also been found in association with the Darent Taplow/Mucking Gravel (Roe 1968, Wessex Archaeology 1993; Simmonds et al. 2011).
- 16.3.2 The Crayford brickearths to the north of the site contained substantial, undisturbed Palaeolithic knapping scatters and large faunal remains, mainly found at its junction with the underlying Taplow gravels. Although Crayford Brickearth/Silt is not mapped at the present site, pockets overlying the Taplow/ Mucking Gravel (which is mapped as present in the vicinity), if present, could contain Palaeolithic material.

#### **16.4 Methodology**

- 16.4.1 The geoarchaeological evaluation involved the excavation of three test-pits located with the footprints of three archaeological evaluation trenches (evaluation trench 1-3). Due to space constraints at the site, the size of the test-pits was reduced from a planned 1.80m by 1.80m to to c. 0.50m by 2.00m in plan. They were machine excavated using a 0.5m wide toothless ditching bucket in spits of no more than 100mm thickness whilst taking care to avoid crossing stratigraphic boundaries. All three pits were excavated until the water table hampered further excavation. In the event, the base of the terrace deposits was not reached and no pre-Quaternary geological deposits were encountered. Representative sections of each test-pit were photographed and drawn from the side, as they were too deep to enter safely.
- 16.4.2 Samples were taken at regular intervals using the machine bucket and sieved for artefacts and environmental indicators.
- 16.4.3 Bulk samples suitable for grain size and clast lithology analysis were taken from the main facies and are stored should further sedimentological analysis be required.

#### **16.5 Geoarchaeological sections**

- 16.5.1 Geoarchaeological section 1 was dug in the footprint of trench 3. The water table was reached at 2.6m (2.6m OD), inhibiting further excavation. Towards the base of the pit a yellow, very poorly sorted, clast supported, slightly sandy gravel was observed. This unit included large weathered flint nodules (~200mm) and abundant cobble-sized clasts. The

upper boundary is very gradual where the matrix in the overlying unit becomes sandier. This unit in turn has a gradual upper boundary, the deposit becoming orange/brown and includes some unclear, slightly finer and darker coloured bands. This unit was also more sandy, clayey, and matrix supported. The matrix contains coarse sand and small flint splinters. Clasts are rounded to very angular. At this location the gravel deposits are directly overlain by made ground.

16.5.2 Geoarchaeological section 2 was dug in the footprint of trench 1. The pit was dug to 2.7m (2.6mOD) where the water table was reached. The deposits observed in this section closely resembled those described for geoarchaeological section 1 and are not repeated here. The section drawing provides the details of thickness of the units.

16.5.3 Geoarchaeological section 3 was dug in the footprint of trench 2. The pit was dug to 2.7m (2.6mOD) where the water table was reached. The deposits observed in this section closely resembled those described for geoarchaeological section 1 and are not repeated here. The section drawing provides the details of thickness of the units.

## **16.6 Summary**

16.6.1 In all three trenches very similar deposits were observed, found at a consistent height of maximum ~4.5m OD in all trenches. The sequence consists of very coarse, very poorly sorted, matrix supported gravel including large weathered flint nodules and cobbles. At a depth of around 2.4m this deposit gradually becomes sandier, where coarse, angular to well-rounded flint gravel is found in a poorly sorted sand and grit matrix. The gravel deposits become more clayey, brown/orange towards the top where the matrix includes flint splinters. These gravels are indicative of high-energy fluvial depositional environments. The large weathered flint nodules are likely incorporated through erosional processes of the underlying chalk bedrock. Well-rounded flint pebbles are likely derived from sedimentary bedrock deposits. The presence of very angular clasts and flint splinters are likely indicative of thermal weathering (frost). The very poorly sorted, and very weakly bedded gravels did not reveal any indications for flow-directions.

16.6.2 The observed height of the gravel deposits encountered at the site is in agreement with recorded heights for the Taplow terrace (sloping eastward from 7.5m OD down to 4m OD) around the confluence of the Darent and Cray (Wenban-Smith 2011). These observations are in agreement with Pleistocene deposits to the west of the Two Brewers, Lowfield Street, assessed by Pre-Construct Archaeology in February 2017 (KLFS17).

## **16.7 Recommendations**

16.7.1 The geoarchaeological fieldwork has confirmed the presence of Pleistocene deposits equating the Taplow Gravel Formation. This provides further details on the distribution of this terrace and the investigations described here have added further detail to our knowledge of the nature of this terrace. Given the size of the site and that, despite intensive sieving of the Pleistocene deposits, no artefacts or environmental indicators were

encountered, no further work is recommended for the geoarchaeological investigations.

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## 16.9 Sediment logs

SECTION 1	
Unit	Description
1.1	MADE GROUND.
1.2	GRAVEL. Moderately compact, orange brown (10YR 4/3), very poorly sorted, matrix supported, angular to well-rounded flint gravel with a sandy(coarse), clayey matrix. Matrix contains flint splinters. In some places towards the lower boundary there are some unclear slightly finer flint layers. Upper boundary is abrupt.
1.3	GRAVEL. Moderately compact, yellow (10YR5/4), very poorly sorted, angular to well-rounded, sandy, flint gravel with very coarse and gritty matrix. Upper boundary is gradual.
1.4	GRAVEL. Moderately compact, yellow (10YR5/4), very poorly sorted, sub-angular to well-rounded, slightly sandy, flint gravel. Sandy matrix is very poorly sorted. Includes large (200mm) weathered nodular flint and small to medium size pebbles.
SECTION 2	

<b>Unit</b>	<b>Description</b>
2.1	Par 1.1
2.2	Par 1.2
2.3	Par 1.3
2.4	Par 1.4
<b>SECTION 3</b>	
<b>Unit</b>	<b>Description</b>
3.1	Par 1.1
3.2	Par 1.2
3.3	Par 1.3
3.4	Par 1.4

## 17 APPENDIX 4: FINDS ASSESSMENT

By Berni Sudds, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, April 2018

### 17.1 Pottery (137 sherds, 24 vessels, 2,706g)

Context	Pottery type	Form/ comments	SC	ENV	Wg	Date range of the pottery type		Context considered date
1	Surrey-Hampshire border green-glazed whiteware flat-rimmed chamber pot	Chamber pot	1	1	16	1650	1750	1760 - 1830
	Creamware with developed pale glaze	Cylindrical form, simple rim	1	1	8	1760	1830	
5	London-area post-medieval redware	Lid?	1	1	64	1580	1900	Mid – Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	London-area post-medieval redware	Bowl/dish	1	1	75	1580	1900	
	London-area post-medieval redware	Flowerpot	9	1	370	1580	1900	
	London-area post-medieval redware	Flowerpot	1	1	109	1580	1900	
	London-area post-medieval redware	-	1	1	39	1580	1900	
	London stoneware	-	2	2	17	1670	1926	
	English brown salt-glazed stoneware	Spittoon with moulded bead and reel decoration	6	1	565	1700	1900	
	English brown salt-glazed stoneware	Small squat ink bottle	1	1	100	1700	1900	
	White salt-glazed stoneware	-	1	1	7	1720	1780	
	Pearlware	Pedestal base	2	1	104	1770	1840	
	Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	Meat dish, willow pattern	24	1	266	1770	1840	
	Sunderland-type coarseware with mottled glaze	Bowl/dish	1	1	6	1775	1850	
	Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	Rectangular tureen with landscape decoration	1	1	6	1780	1900	
	Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	Handled rectangular tureen with landscape decoration and wild rose border	22	1	261	1780	1900	
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	Mug/ tankard with mid-blue transfer-printed floral	32	1	87	1780	1900		

		decoration						
	Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	Dinner plate, willow pattern	22	1	342	1780	1900	
	Refined white earthenware	-	3	1	34	1805	1900	
	English stoneware with Bristol glaze	-	2	1	207	1830	1900	
16	English tin-glazed ware	Bowl, painted floral? Decoration	1	1	6	1570	1846	1760 - 1830
	Creamware with developed pale glaze	Dinner plate	1	1	10	1760	1830	
	Creamware with developed pale glaze	Dinner plate with scalloped rim	1	1	7	1760	1830	

**Table 1: Summary catalogue of the pottery by context. SC = Sherd count; ENV = Estimated number of vessels; Wg = Weight in grams.**

#### 17.2 Clay Tobacco pipe (4 fragments, 9g)

Context	Description	No	Wg	Date
5	Clay tobacco pipe stem, thin with a fine bore	2	3	1730 - 1910
	Clay tobacco pipe stem, medium with a medium bore	1	4	
16	Clay tobacco pipe stem, thin with a fine bore	1	2	1730 - 1910

**Table 2: Summary catalogue of the clay tobacco pipe by context. No = Number of fragments; Wg = Weight in grams.**

#### 17.3 Glass (12 fragments, 9 vessels, 903g)

Context	Type	No	ENV	Wg	Date
5	Hamilton bottle, aquamarine	2	2	223	1810 - 1900
	English moulded cylindrical wine bottle, dark olive green (high lime low alkaline glass). Late type string finished rim.	4	1	345	c.1800 - 1810
	French type soda glass wine bottle, aquamarine	1	1	77	c.1850
	Bottle, soda glass, flat octagonal section, aqua. Packer-type rim finish, arcaded panels.	1	1	60	1810 +
	Squat cylindrical moulded ink bottles, aquamarine, cylindrical necks, x1 fire-cracked rim finish.	2	2	122	L.19 <sup>th</sup> – E.20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Hexagonal section moulded ink bottle, aquamarine, short conical neck and fire-cracked rim finish.	1	1	67	M/L.19 <sup>th</sup> century
	Bottle rim, clear lead glass, beaded finish.	1	1	9	19 <sup>th</sup> century

**Table 3: Summary catalogue of the glass by context. No = Number of fragments; ENV = Estimated number of vessels; Wg = Weight in grams.**

#### 17.4 Ceramic building material (28 fragments/ samples, 10,247g)

Context	Fabric	Type	Dimensions	No	Wg	Date
2	Late 3033-type	Handmade red, stock-moulded ?unfrogged brick. Finely moulded.	-	1	383	1700 - 1900



	Late 3033-type	Handmade red, stock-moulded unfrogged brick (well-moulded with sharp arrises).	98(W)x57(T)mm	2	668	1700 - 1900
5	Late 3033-type	Handmade red, stock-moulded unfrogged brick (well-moulded with sharp arrises).	104(W)x55(T)mm	1	771	1700 - 1900
	3035	Handmade yellow, stock-moulded frogged brick (shallow frog to sanded side). Abraded.	65(T)mm	1	884	1770 - 1900
	3034	Handmade pink, stock-moulded frogged brick	106(W)x67(T)mm	1	500	1666/1700-1900
	3105	Fragment of Kentish rag building stone. Part of one flat face surviving, burnt.	-	1	366	-
	3112	Fragment of shelly limestone - ?pale grey Purbeck. Worn to one surface. Paving slab?	-	1	101	1480 - 1900
	Nr3094	Pan tile, fine moulding sand.	12(T)mm	1	164	1620/40 - 1850
	Nr2587	Peg tile, very fine moulding sand	12(T)mm	3	323	1600 - 1900
	3090	Roof tile, very fine moulding sand. Slightly curved. Pan tile or warped peg tile. Very fine moulding sand.	12(T)mm	1	115	1600 - 1900
	2276	Peg tile, very fine moulding sand.	11(T)mm	1	19	1600 - 1900
8	Nr2586	Peg tile, round peg hole, fine moulding sand	10(T)mm	1	14	1480 - 1900
	Nr2587	Peg tile, fine moulding sand	12(T)mm	1	44	1480 - 1900
10	Late 3033-type	Handmade red, stock-moulded unfrogged brick (well-moulded with sharp arrises).	51(T)mm	1	367	1700 - 1900
	3046	Handmade sandy red, stock-moulded brick.	-	7	555	1600 - 1900
	3033	Handmade red, stock-moulded unfrogged brick, uneven base, burnt. Re-used, in masonry feature prior to deposition. Mortar over broken edges.	60(T)mm	1	542	1600 - 1800
	3090	Peg tile, round peg hole, very fine moulding sand	11(T)mm	1	92	1600 - 1900
17	Late 3033-type	Handmade red, stock-moulded frogged brick (shallow frog to sanded side).	109(W)x66(T)mm	1	2331	M/L.18 <sup>th</sup> century
	3035	Handmade yellow, stock-moulded frogged brick (stamped makers initials to frog, illegible).	107(W)x66(T)mm	1	2008	1780 - 1900

**Table 4: Summary catalogue of the ceramic building material by context. No = Number of fragments; Wg = Weight in grams.**

#### 17.5 Animal bone

Context	Type	Number of fragments
10	Sheep/goat left mandible, mature adult, good condition	3 (from same bone)

**Table 5: Summary catalogue of the animal bone by context.**

## 17.6 Other (1 fragment, 13g)

Context	Type	No	Wg	Date
5	Plastic lid from a Max Factor 'Primitif' perfume bottle.	1	13	1956+

**Table 6: Summary catalogue of other finds by context. No = Number of fragments; Wg = Weight in grams.**

## 17.7 Potential and recommendations

17.7.1 The finds assemblage was retrieved from a small number of discrete features and a layer of garden soil to the rear of the Two Brewers' Public House. All the finds are of post-medieval date, with the majority dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century.

17.7.2 Two bricks were sampled from soakaway structure [17], one dated to the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century and the second to the late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century. Both were sampled in their entirety but are incomplete, suggestive of re-use. The backfill of the soakaway contained small, fragmentary assemblages of clay tobacco pipe dated from c.1730 to 1910 and pottery of 18<sup>th</sup> and late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Garden soil [1] also contained pottery dated from c.1760 to 1830 (Creamware with developed pale glaze), but also earlier 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> c chamber pot rim.

17.7.3 A series of post-holes forming a fence line in the backyard of the public house produced a small assemblage of ceramic building material, used as post-packing, and a sheep or goat mandible ([2], [8] and [10]). The ceramic building material included both poorly made red stock-moulded place bricks, some re-used prior to placement within the postholes, and finely moulded Georgian or Victorian reds made for window or door dressings. The post-holes also contained fragments of post-medieval peg-tile with fine moulding sand.

17.7.4 The largest quantity of material was recovered from the backfill of a rubbish pit ([5]). The pottery and glass include types dated to the early and mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, although a few vessels suggest the group is unlikely to have been deposited until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century perfume bottle likely being intrusive). The glass assemblage includes a couple of wine bottles, but also three ink bottles and the pottery one drinking vessel and a number of tablewares from the same service, including tureens, dishes and plates. The latter could represent domestic rubbish disposal or clearance, but could also have derived from the public house. The stoneware spittoon is certainly consistent with drinking establishment groups. The pottery also included a stoneware ink bottle. The ceramic building material from the rubbish pit includes types common to the region including handmade stock moulded red, purple and yellow bricks, peg and pantile and fragment of building and possible paving stone.

17.7.5 In addition to providing dating evidence for the features from which it was recovered, the

primary significance of the assemblage is local, specifically arising from the information it can provide about the nature of activity taking place within the vicinity, and particularly associated with the Two Brewers Public House, during the late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century. As comprised of well-paralleled types, no further analysis is recommended on the current assemblage, although the significance of the group should be reconsidered alongside any further material recovered in the event of further archaeological investigation on the site.

## 18 APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM

**OASIS ID: preconst1-313514**

### Project details

Project name	Two Brewers, 33 Lowfield Street, Dartford, Kent, DA11EX, An Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd carried out an archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation between 26th and 29th March 2018 at Two Brewers, Lowfield Street, Dartford. Natural gravel was cut by three postholes, a pit and a brick lined soakaway, all dated to the late post-medieval period. The features were sealed by post-medieval horticultural or garden soil, which was in turn overlain by 20th century made ground.
Project dates	Start: 26-03-2018 End: 29-03-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	KTBL17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DA/14/00615/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	POSTHOLES Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	SOAKWAY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CTP Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches", "Test Pits"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT DARTFORD DARTFORD Two Brewers, Lowfield Street, Dartford
Postcode	DA1 1EW
Study area	490 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 54132 73903 51.442598470352 0.218068005652 51 26 33 N 000 13 05 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4.53m Max: 4.72m

### Project creators


Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Kent County Council Heritage Conservation Group
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Guy Seddon
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Manlow Developments Ltd

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local museum
Physical Archive ID	KTBL17

Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	Local museum
Digital Archive ID	KTBL17
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Archive ID	KTBL17
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"
<b>Project bibliography 1</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Two Brewers, 33 Lowfield Street, Dartford, Kent, DA1 1EW, An Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Seddon, G.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R13222
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	Brockley, London
Description	A4 Client Report in pdf format with PCA covers
Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	11-Apr-18

**19 APPENDIX 6: KENT HER FORM**

<b>HER &amp; Fieldwork Notification Form</b>			
Sections <b>A</b> and <b>B</b> to be sent digitally to KCC Heritage Conservation Group <b><u>in advance of the start of fieldwork</u></b> . Section <b>C</b> to be completed and sent <b><u>at end of fieldwork</u></b> . Section <b>D</b> to be filled in and sent with completed report.			
<b>SECTION A - PROJECT DETAILS</b>			
<b>Site/Project Name:</b>	Two Brewers	<b>NGR:</b>	TQ 54132 73903
	Lowfield Street		
	Dartford		
<b>Site Address:</b> Two Brewers, Lowfield Street, Dartford, Kent, DA1 1EW			
<b>Archaeological Contractor (inc name and address of project contact):</b>			
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			
Chris Mayo, Project Manager, Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre, 96 Endwell Road, London SE4 2PD			
<b>Commissioning Body/Client:</b>			
Alow-Group			
<b>Development Proposals/Reason for Fieldwork:</b>		<b>Planning Reference:</b>	
Housing Development		DA/14/00615/FUL	
<b>SECTION B - COMMENCEMENT OF FIELDWORK</b>			
<b>Type of Archaeological Fieldwork:</b>		<b>Site Supervisor:</b> Guy Seddon	
Archaeological & Geoarchaeological Evaluation		<b>Site Contact Details:</b> 07939 340 897	
<b>Specification for Works:</b>			
<b>Local Museum Notified:</b>		<b>Site Code:</b> KTBL17	
<b>Date:</b>			
<b>Local Arch Soc Notified:</b>			
<b>Date:</b>			
<b>START DATE:</b>	26/03/18	<b>ANTICIPATED DURATION:</b>	4-5 days
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.			
<b>Name:</b>	Chris Mayo		

<b>On behalf of:</b>	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd		
<b>Signed:</b>		<b>Date:</b>	16/03/2018

**SECTION C - COMPLETION OF FIELDWORK**

<b>Date Fieldwork Completed:</b>	29/03/18	<b>Was fieldwork monitored by KCC/EH/Other?</b>	
<b>Further Fieldwork Anticipated:</b>	unknown	<b>Who?</b>	Wendy Rogers , KCCC

**Map attached showing site location and extent of intervention?** See Figures 1-2

**Summary of results (Continue on separate sheet if necessary):**


An archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at the Two Brewers public house, 33 Lowfield Street, Dartford, Kent DA1 1EW. The site is located within the borough of Dartford and is centred at TQ 54132 73903. The work followed a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Mayo 2018).

Natural deposits of Taplow Gravels were located at between 4.72m OD to the northwest of the site and 4.53m OD to the south. Geoarchaeological sondages excavated through the natural horizons showed an untruncated sequence of Pleistocene deposits equating to the Taplow Gravel Formation. Despite intensive sieving of the Pleistocene deposits, no artefacts or environmental indicators were encountered.


The natural gravel was cut by three postholes, a pit and a brick-lined soakaway, all dated to the post-medieval period, when the site lay within rear curtilage of a house built in the late 16th century and then adapted over sequential centuries, to eventually become The Two Brewers Inn from at least the 1820s. The features were sealed by late post-medieval horticultural/garden soil, which was in turn overlain by 20th century made ground.

**Agreed Reporting Stages and Program:**

**Evaluation report submitted to KCC and Dartford Borough Council for approval**

<b>Name:</b>	Chris Mayo		
<b>On behalf of:</b>	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited		
<b>Signed:</b>		<b>Date:</b>	11/04/18

## SECTION D - COMPLETION OF POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & REPORTING

Reports Submitted (Titles)	Copies to: (Number)						
	KCC	LPA	Arch Soc	Client	EH	Other	Digital Copies
Two Brewers, 33 Lowfield Street, Dartford, Kent, DA1 1EW An Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Evaluation	digi	digi		digi			Digital copy to each as indicated left
<b>HER Data:</b>							
<b>Digital Mapping Data?</b>	Notes:						
<b>Shapefiles to be provided</b>	Shape files will be provided to KHER by PCA						
<b>Location and Destination of Archive:</b>							
Currently stored at Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre, 96 Endwell Road, London SE4 2PD							
To be offered to Dartford Borough Museum							
<b>Name:</b>	Chris Mayo						
<b>On behalf of:</b>	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited						
<b>Signed:</b>					<b>Date:</b>	11/04/18	



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