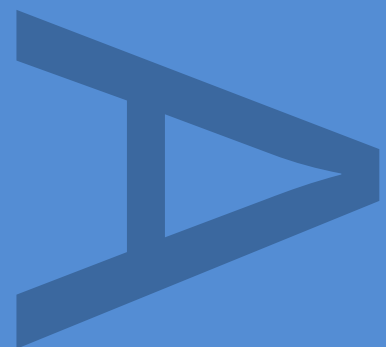


**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AT 18-20 THE
BRENT, DARTFORD, KENT, DA1
1YN**

REPORT NO. R11051

MAY 2011



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

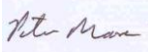
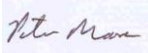
Site Name

18-20 The Brent, Dartford, Kent

Type of project

Archaeological Evaluation

Quality Control

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**An Archaeological Evaluation At 18-20 The Brent, Dartford, Kent, DA1
1YN**

Site Code: KTBD 11

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 5523 7382

Planning Reference: DA/07/01279

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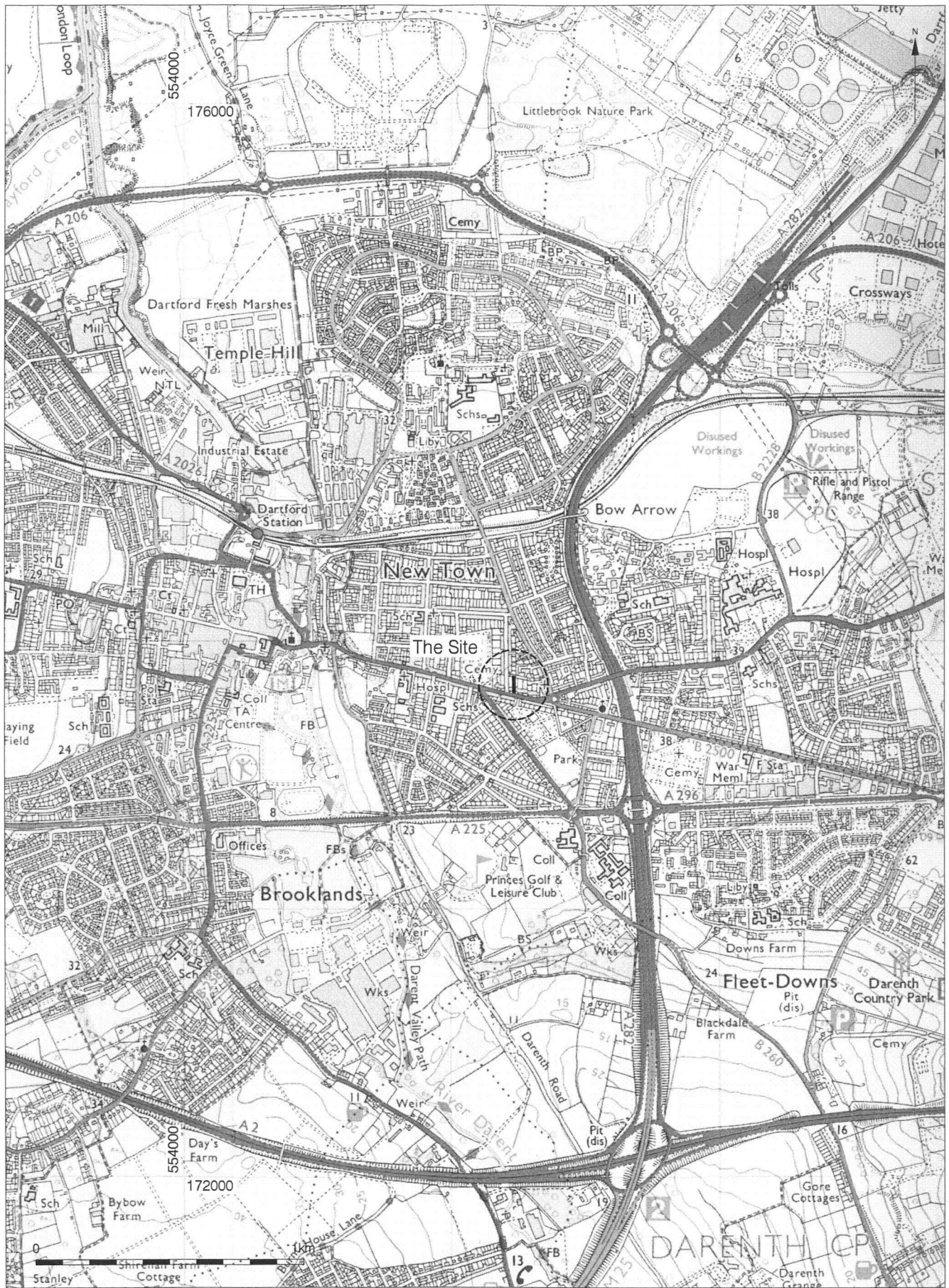
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between the 6th and 11th of April 2011 at 18-20 The Brent, Dartford, Kent.
- 1.2 Two evaluation trenches, each measuring 5m x 2m, were excavated upon the site, with additional machine excavated test pits excavated within each trench by a palaeoarchaeologist. The evaluation aimed to evaluate the archaeological, palaeolithic and geoarchaeological potential of the site, and to determine how the proposed works would or would not affect those remains.
- 1.3 The only archaeological features encountered during the evaluation work dated to the 19th to 21st centuries cutting into a post-medieval subsoil. The sub-soil in turn sealed the natural deposits of brickearth and gravels. The geoarchaeological investigation recorded a sequence of Quaternary deposits equating to the Boyn Hill Gravel Formation but found no artefactual or environmental remains.

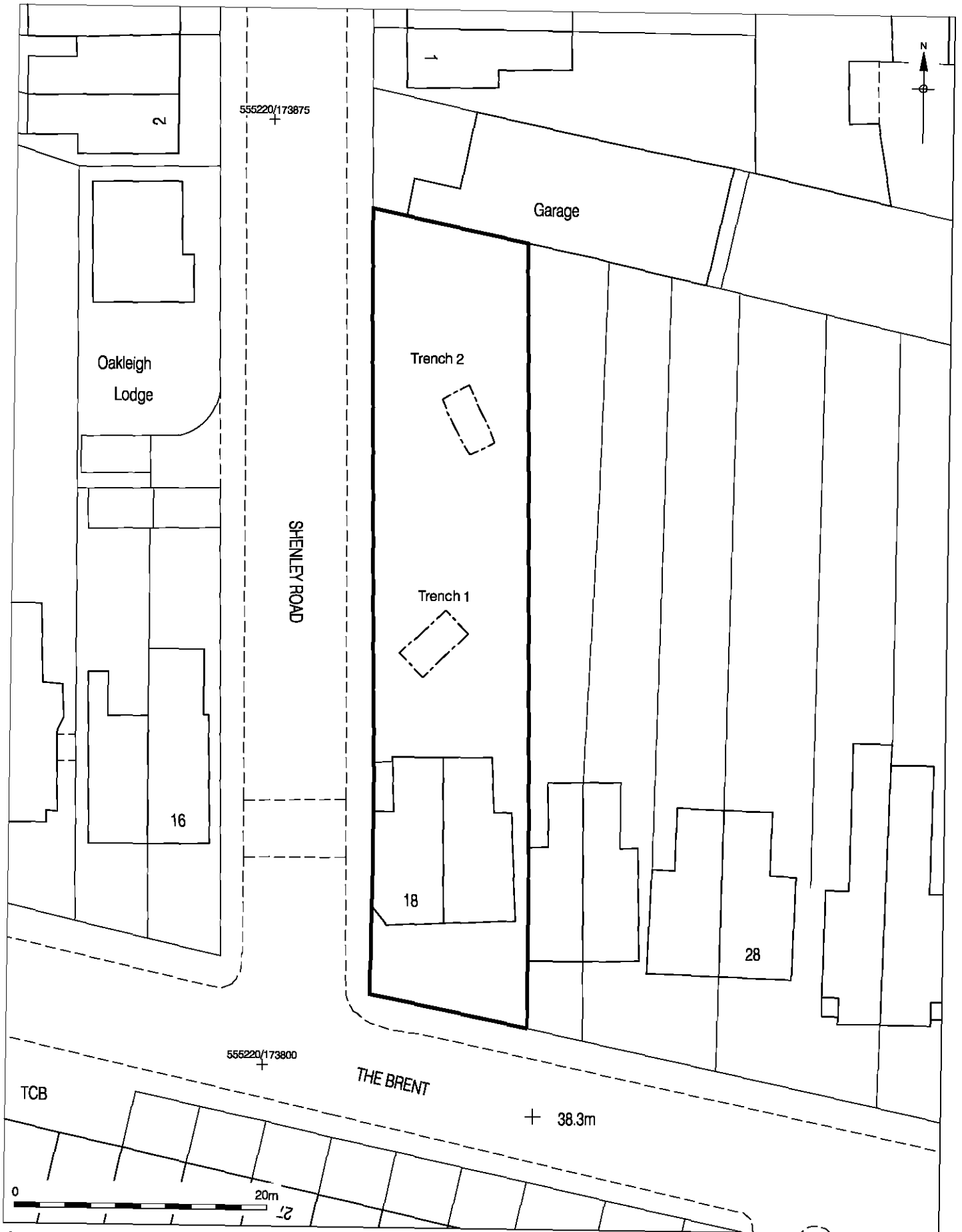
2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between the 6th and 11th of April 2011 at 18-20 The Brent, Dartford, Kent (Fig. 1). The project was designed and managed by Peter Moore of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd to a specification issued by the Heritage Conservation Team of Kent County Council, was supervised by Sarah Barrowman and was commissioned by Mr Winston Roberts.
- 2.2 The evaluation was conducted following the demolition of an existing warehouse, and prior to the construction of a new block of flats.
- 2.3 The site lies at the junction of Shenley Road and The Brent, where The Brent actually forms part of Watling Street. The part of the site subject to archaeological investigation lies to the rear of the property building fronting onto The Brent, i.e. to the north of Watling Street. It was centred on National Grid Reference TQ 5523 7382, covered an area of approximately 0.06 hectares and was rectangular in plan.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:400 at A4

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The evaluation was conducted according to the Specification¹ drawn up by Wendy Rodgers of Kent County Council and the Written Scheme of Investigation² proposal prepared by Peter Moore of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological and geoarchaeological remains, and how they may be affected by the proposed development.
- 3.2 A mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.5m wide flat ditching bucket was used under archaeological supervision to remove non-archaeological soils down to the highest archaeological horizon or natural level. Two trenches were opened across the study site (figure 2), with additional palaeoarchaeological test pits excavated in each of the trenches following the completion of the archaeological investigation (reported in Appendix 3 of this report).
- 3.3 Following the opening of the trenches they were cleaned and all features identified were investigated by hand. Investigation was intended to identify the extent and nature of the deposits and to recover dating evidence. The deposits, fills, and features were assigned individual context numbers.
- 3.4 Heights above Ordnance Datum were established on site by traversing from a local benchmark to establish a temporary benchmark within the site at 37.08m OD.
- 3.5 Upon the completion of the archaeological and palaeoarchaeological work the trenches were then backfilled under archaeological supervision.

¹ Rodgers 2011

² Moore 2011

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission has been granted by Kent County Council under consent reference DA/07/01279. An evaluation has been required by Kent County Council because of the scale of the project, and its location alongside the route of the main Roman London to Canterbury road (Watling Street, now the A2), along which much Roman and earlier archaeology has previously been found, and along which later Saxon manors and estates were organised.
- 4.2 In March 2010 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5), which provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains.

5 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 According to the British Geological Survey³ the site lies upon an area of Boyn Hill Gravel, underlain by a Thanet Sand formation which lies close to the northwest of a deposits of undivided mainly Seaford Chalk.
- 5.2 No geotechnical investigations are known to have been conducted upon the site.

³ British Geological Survey 1998.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site is thought to be one of an intensively occupied landscape in the prehistoric and Roman periods between the North Downs and the coastal marshlands. The main Roman road between London and Canterbury (then Watling Street and now the route of the A2), formed a focus for rural settlement and trade and forms the northern boundary of the subject site.
- 6.2 In the Saxon period a number of estates were formed between the Downs and coast with estate centres lying close to the route of the road and cemeteries lying mostly to the north. The site also lies to the east of the medieval settlement of Dartford, which as its name suggests may have been a traditional crossing point for the River Darent.
- 6.3 The site lies at the junction of Shenley Road and The Brent, where the Brent actually forms part of Watling Street. The part of the site subject to archaeological investigation lies to the rear of the property, i.e. to the north of Watling Street.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

7.1 Trench 1

Phase 1: Natural

- 7.1.1 The earliest horizon encountered during the archaeological investigations upon the site was the gravely-brickearth [8] that formed the basal limit of excavation. This was composed of very firmly compacted mid yellowish-orange silty-sand and gravel, and continued beyond the trenches limits of excavation from 36.42m OD.

Phase 3: 19th to 21st Century

- 7.1.2 A layer of firmly compacted sub-soil [3] sealed the brickearth. This was formed of mid orangish-brown silty-sandy-gravel, and was 0.16m thick and encountered from 36.49m OD.
- 7.1.3 A sub-circular cut [7] was observed to be cutting through the sub-soil, being of uncertain function, possibly having been used as a post hole. This had dimensions of 0.42m northeast to southwest by 0.60m northwest, a depth of 0.11m, with vertical sides which broke sharply at the flat base. This was recorded following the removal of the sub-soil from 36.32m OD, though presumably cut from a greater height. This feature contained a singular fill [6] composed of firmly compacted silt, clay and sand that was mid brownish-grey in colour. This fill contained pottery which has been spot dated to AD 1805-1900, and 19th to 20th century glass.
- 7.1.4 A layer of garden soil [2] was seen to have extended across the entire trench, sealing [6]. This was 0.17m thick and encountered from 36.69m OD and composed of firmly compacted dark brownish-grey sandy-silt with infrequent gravels.
- 7.1.5 The garden soil was sealed by a layer of demolition type material that formed the yard surface [1]. This was composed of firmly compacted mid greyish-brown silty-sand with ceramic building material (CBM), which was 0.11m thick, and sealed the much of the trench from 36.95m OD.
- 7.1.6 In the northeast of the trench layer [1] was observed to have been cut by a linear feature [5], believed to have likely been a possible construction cut from a previous structure, with some concrete still visible within it in section. This cut had gradual to steeply sloped sides, with a flat base, with dimensions of 2.20m in exposed length, 0.46m in width, and 1.10m in depth, and was encountered from 36.78m OD. The feature contained a singular fill [4] that was composed of firmly compacted dark brownish-grey silt, sand, and gravel, with inclusions of pottery, glass, CBM, concrete, bone, and wood. A piece of residual clay tobacco pipe dating from 1500-1740 was also recovered from this fill.

7.2 Trench 2

Phase 1: Natural

- 7.2.1 The earliest deposit observed during the archaeological investigation in this trench was the in-situ brickearth [16]. This was composed of soft mid yellowish-orange silty-clay with occasional gravels and was encountered from 35.75m OD.

Phase 2: 16th to 18th Century

- 7.2.2 A sub-soil horizon [15] was observed sealing the brickearth. This was composed of friable mid brownish-orange silty-clay with gravels, which was 0.24m thick and encountered from 35.88m OD. Several fragments of CBM were recovered from this deposit, which dated from AD 1500-1800.
- 7.2.3 A sub-circular feature [12] was seen to be cutting the sub-soil horizon, extending beyond the northwest limit of excavation. The dimensions visible within the trench measured 0.78m southwest to northeast by 0.47m northwest to southeast to the limit of excavation, with a 0.21m depth. This feature was encountered from 35.77m OD and contained a singular fill [11] that was composed of friable light-mid brownish-grey clayey-silt with a slight orange mottling. This fill contained CBM fragments dated to AD 1500-1800, along with metal, bone, and gravels.

Phase 3: 19th to 21st Century

- 7.2.4 A second feature [14] was observed to be cut through the sub-soil horizon. This was of a rectangular shape in plan, with near vertical sides which had a sharp break into a flat base. This had dimensions of 0.68m northwest to southeast by 0.52m southwest to northeast, a depth of 0.23m, and was encountered from 35.75m OD. It contained a singular fill [13] of a dark brownish-grey clayey-silt composition, with inclusions of modern glass, metal, pottery, CBM, shell, bone, and slate.
- 7.2.5 Both of features [12] and [14] were overlain by a layer of garden soil [10] which continued beyond the trenches limits of excavation. This was composed of friable mid brownish-grey clayey-gravelly-silt with occasional chalk flecks, had a thickness of 0.28m, and was observed from 36.12m OD.
- 7.2.6 Above the garden soil and sealing the location of the trench was a firmly compacted layer that formed the existent surface of this area of site [9]. This was composed of silty gravel based concrete, that was light brownish-grey, 0.09m thick and seen from 36.24m OD.

8 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

8.1 Phase 1: Natural

8.1.1 The natural deposits that underlay the site were exposed in both of the trenches, being brickearth to the north and a brickearth with a high gravel context to the south. Level recorded at the surface of these deposits ranged from 36.42m OD in the south falling to 35.43m OD in the south.

8.2 Phase 2: 16th to 18th Century

8.2.1 A sub-soil horizon was observed to be sealing the natural deposits in both of the trenches, with several fragments of CBM dating from 1500-1800 were recovered from this layer in Trench 2.

8.2.2 The only archaeological feature dating from this phase was a sub-circular cut in Trench 2, which also contained several fragments of CBM from 1500-1800. The function of this feature is uncertain.

8.3 Phase 3: 19th to 2^{1st} Century

8.3.1 Several other later features were observed to be cutting through the subsoil horizon. Their exact function is unknown, possibly they represent post holes or small pits, and all contained materials dating to the 19th to 20th century, plus a residual fragment of 16th-18th century clay tobacco pipe. The site is shown cartographically to have been first developed by 1909⁴ and thus it is possible that they relate to the period when the site was part of open land prior to this.

8.3.2 The garden soil that sealed the above discussed features is likely to be contemporary with the 20th century developed phase of the site.

⁴ 1909 1:2500 Map of Kent. Online at: <http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html>

9 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 The following research objectives were put forth in the Written Scheme of Investigation and these can now be addressed:

9.1.1 *Is there evidence for any prehistoric settlement or activity in the area of the study site; is there evidence for change over time?*

No evidence relating to any prehistoric period was encountered during either the archaeological or palaeoarchaeological work upon the site.

9.1.2 *What evidence is there for any land use or settlement during the Roman period; is there evidence for change over time?*

No evidence dating to the Roman period was observed upon the site during the evaluation.

9.1.3 *Is there any activity in the Roman period relating to Watling Street to the north?*

No form of evidence that related to Roman Watling Street was encountered during the investigation.

9.1.4 *What evidence is there for Saxon/Early Medieval occupation, estate activity or burials at the subject site?*

There was no evidence of any form dating to the Saxon/early medieval evident during the archaeological investigation upon the site.

9.1.5 *Is there any evidence for medieval activity at the site and if so how does it fit into the known local settlement pattern?*

Ceramic building material fragments recovered from the subsoil horizon in Trench 2 and also from the sub-circular feature that cut have been dated to 1500-1800, which covers the very end of the medieval period into the middle of the post-medieval period. However the isolated nature of the evidence, and the fact that these fragments derived from either sub-soil or a feature of uncertain purpose which cut the sub-soil offers limited scope to add to the knowledge of local medieval settlement activity.

9.1.6 *What evidence is there for a transition between the Medieval and early Post-Medieval periods?*

9.1.7 The fragments of CBM recovered from the sub-soil and one of the features from Trench 2 have been dated to the 1500-1800, and a fragment of clay tobacco pipe from a feature in Trench 1 dates to 1580-1740. These finds indicate a degree of human activity in the area during this period. However as the clay tobacco pipe is a residual, being present in a feature that also contained late 19th to 20th century pottery

and 19th to 20th century glass, and the CBM was either within subsoil or an isolated feature of uncertain purpose which cut the subsoil they offer limited insight into local activity during this transitional period.

9.1.8 What can environmental evidence tell us about the inhabitants, their diet and environment?

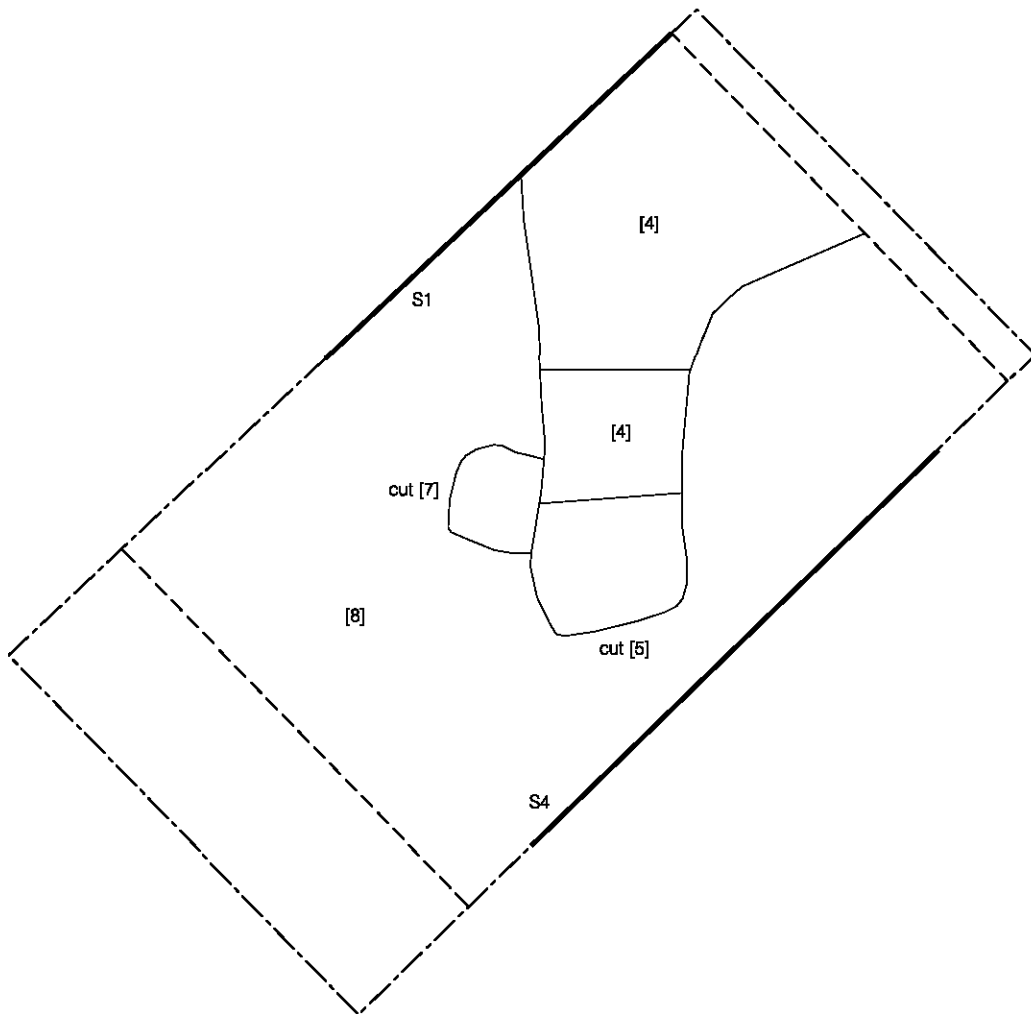
No discrete deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered.

9.1.9 To what extent has the site landscaping preserved or truncated any evidence of previous activities?

Prior landscaping activities upon the site appear to have a minimal impact upon the potential archaeological horizons, with in-situ brickearth and sub-soil horizons having been preserved under a layer of garden soil, and the present topography of the site respects the location's natural gradient.

9.2 The geoarchaeological investigation at the site (see Appendix 3) have confirmed the presence at the site of Quaternary deposits equating to the Boyn Hill Gravel Formation and has added further detail to our knowledge of this deposit and the local geological succession in the area. However no artefactual material or environmental indicators were identified by the sampling.

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555231/173830
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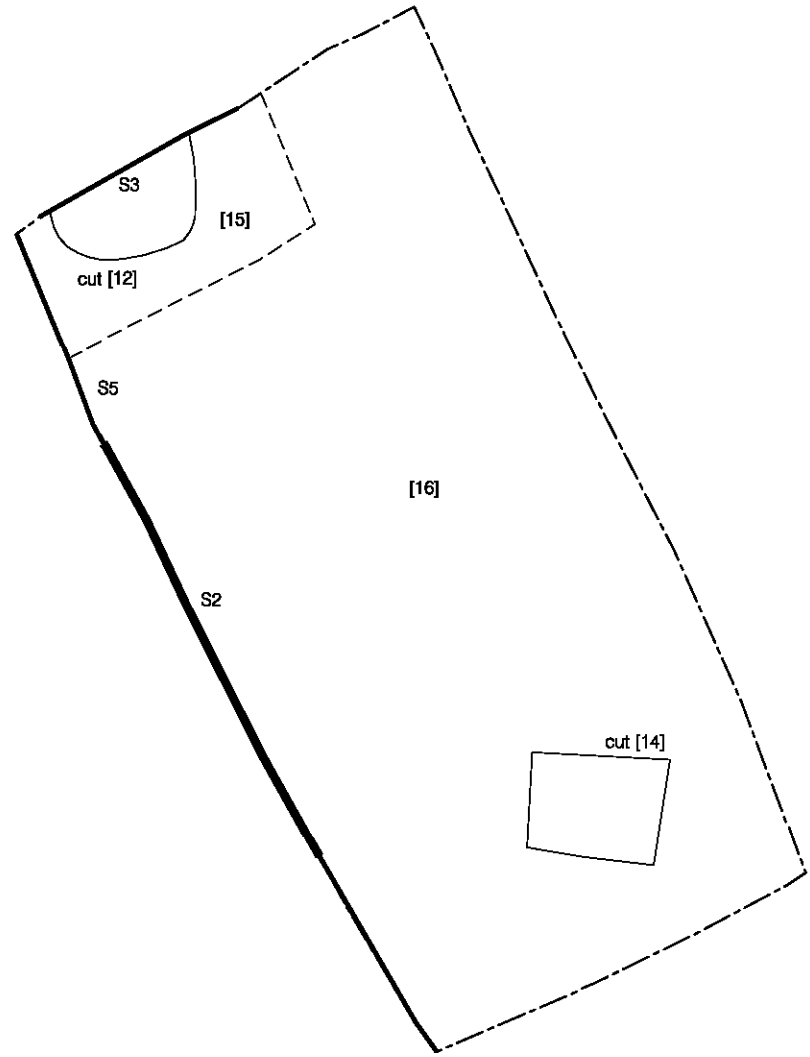
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Figure 3
Trench 1
1:40 at A4



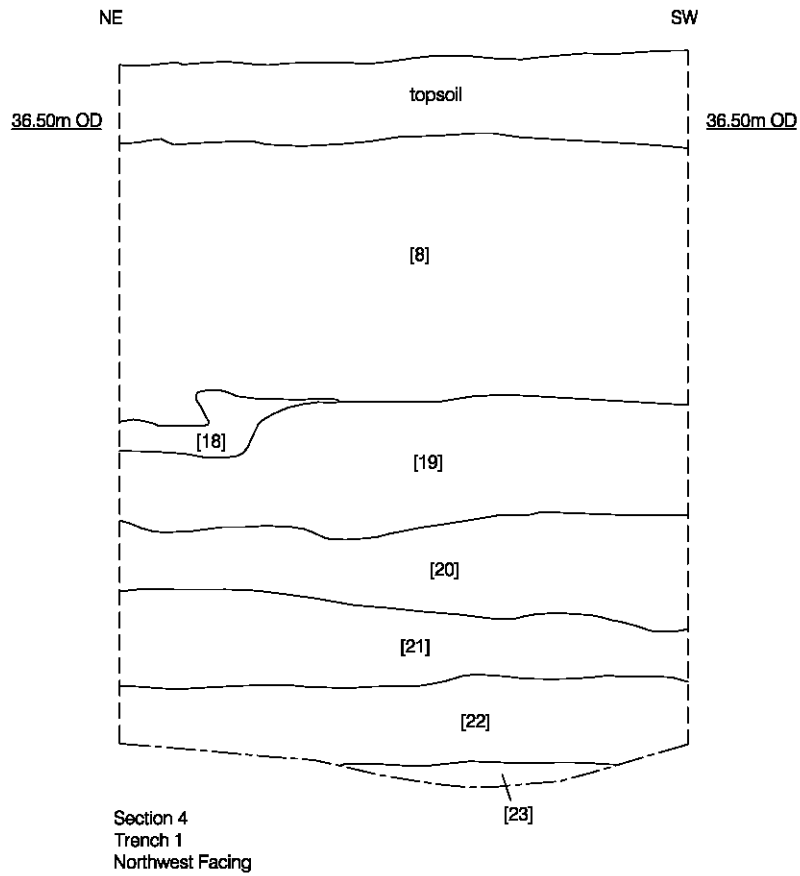
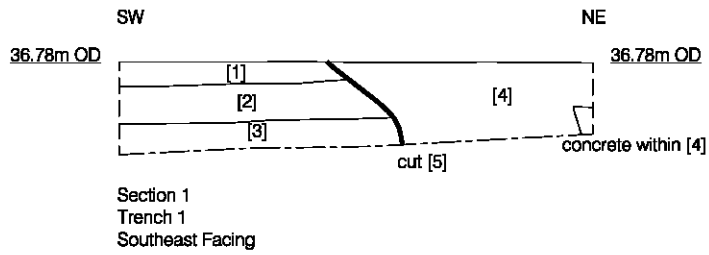
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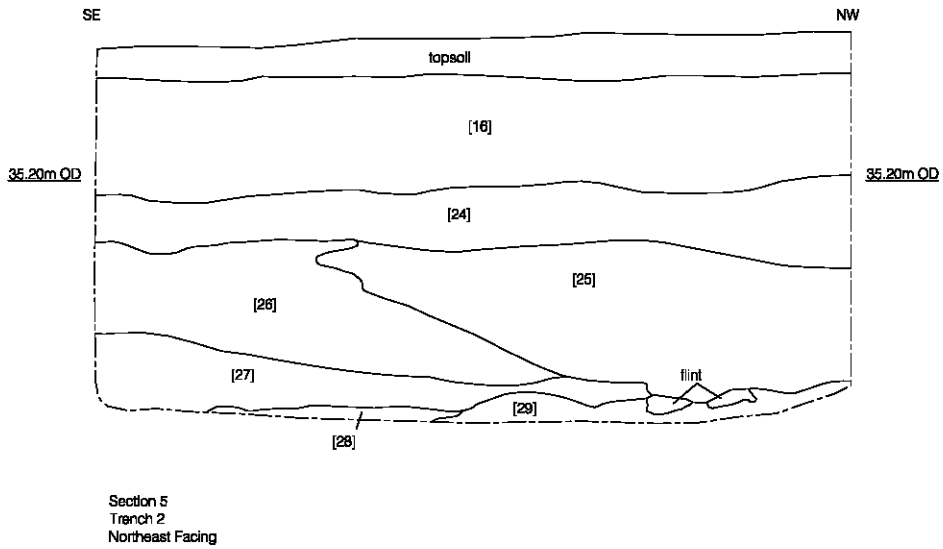
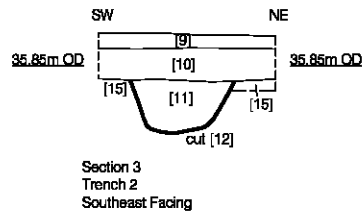
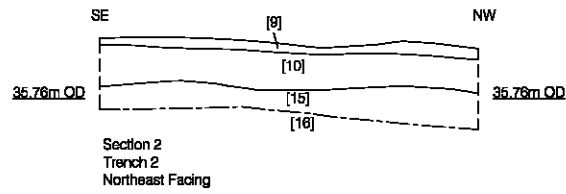


Figure 4
Trench 2
1:40 at A4



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Figure 5
Sections 1 & 4 from Trench 1
1:40 at A4



0 2m
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Figure 6
Sections 2, 3 & 5 from Trench 2
1:40 at A4

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Mr Winston Roberts for commissioning the work, and to the ground crew on site for their assistance. We would also like to thank Wendy Rodgers of Kent County Council for her help in designing and monitoring the project.
- 10.2 The author would like to thank Andrew Lythe for his help in the field, Barry Bishop for undertaking the geoarchaeological work, Sophie White for organising the logistics, Chris Jarrett and Kevin Hayward for dating the finds, Jennifer Simmonson for the illustrations and Peter Moore for his project management and editing.

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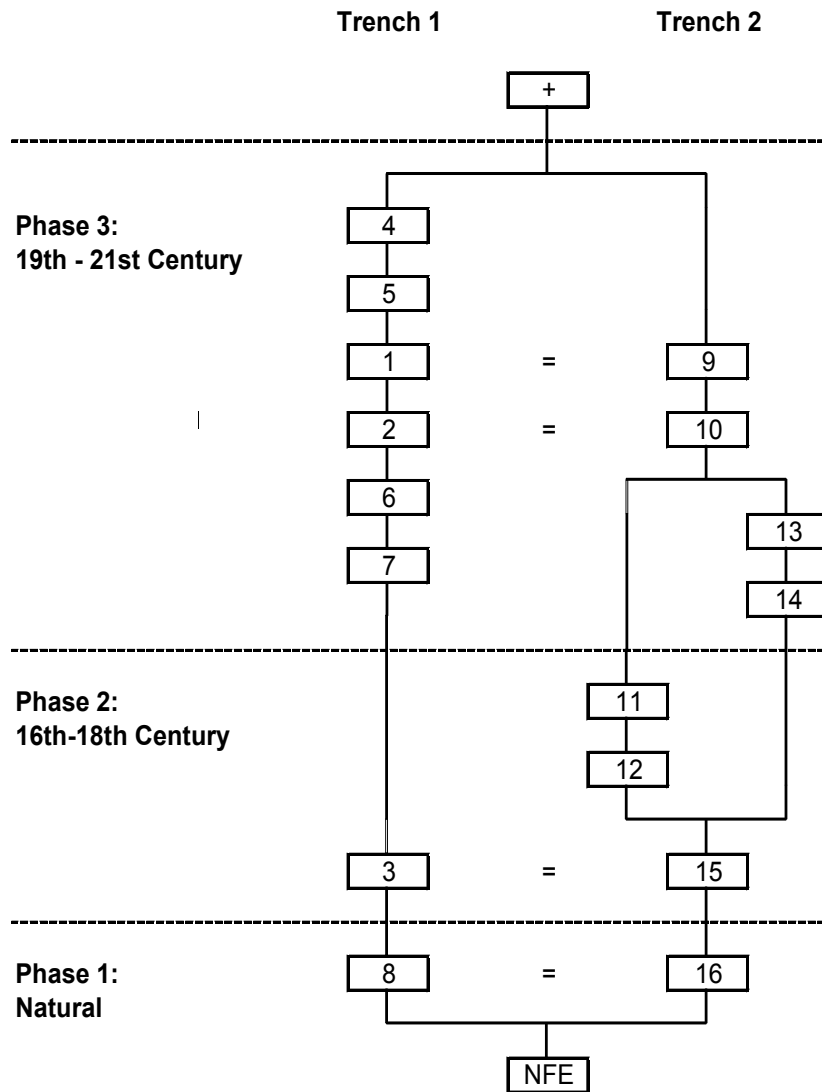
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
1	-	1	Layer	Demolition Layer	19th to 21st Century	3
2	-	1	Layer	Garden Soil	19th to 21st Century	3
3	-	1	Layer	Sub-Soil	16th 18th Century	2
4	Tr 1	1	Fill	Fill of [5]	19th to 21st Century	3
5	Tr 1	1	Cut	Linear Cut - Construction Cut?	Modern	3
6	-	-	Fill	Fill of [7]	19th to 21st Century	3
7	Tr 1	-	Cut	Sub-Circular Cut - Post Hole?	19th to 21st Century	3
8	Tr 1	1	Natural	Gravelly Brickearth	-	1
9	-	2 3	Layer	Demolition/Yard Layer	Modern	3
10	-	2 3	Layer	Garden Soil	19th to 21st Century	3
11	-	3	Fill	Fill of [12]	16th 18th Century	2
12	Tr 2	3	Cut	Sub-Circular Cut - Post Hole?	16th 18th Century	2
13	-	-	Fill	Fill of Square Cut [14]	19th to 21st Century	3
14	Tr 2	-	Cut	Square Cut	19th to 21st Century	3
15	-	2 3	Layer	Sub-Soil	16th 18th Century	2
16	Tr 2	2	Natural	Brickearth	-	1

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

Geoarchaeological Investigations of the Quaternary Deposits at 18-20 The Brent, Dartford, Kent

Site Code: KTBD 11

Barry John Bishop

INTRODUCTION

This report describes and comments on the Quaternary geology encountered during an Archaeological Field Evaluation of the above site.

The site lies towards the centre of a significant outcrop of Quaternary terrace geology mapped as part of the Boyn Hill Gravel Formation (British Geological Survey 1998). The Boyn Hill terrace equates with the Lower Thames Middle Pleistocene Orsett Heath Gravel Formation, generally thought to have been deposited during late OIS 12 to early OIS 10, around 430,000 to 350,000BP (Bridgland 1994; Gibbard 1994), although the upper parts of the sequence as recorded at Barnfield Pit (Swanscombe Stage III) may indicate deposition continued until OIS 8, c.303,000 – 245,000BP (Conway *et al.* 1996, fig 8.7; 239). It is the highest and oldest terrace and the first to have been formed in the lower Thames valley following the glacial diversion of the Thames during the Anglian glaciation. It is preserved as a discontinuous band from Dartford through Stone to Northfleet along the south banks of the lower Thames valley. It has produced significant quantities of internationally important artefactual and palaeo-environmental information and is perhaps best known for the discovery of hominid remains at Swanscombe during the 1930s and 1950s, but very significant discoveries have also been made at several locations in the Dartford area.

METHODOLOGY

The Geoarchaeological evaluation involved the excavation of two test-pits, located within the footprints of the excavated archaeological evaluation trenches, down to pre-Quaternary geology. The test pits measured c.2m x 4m in plan and were machine excavated until the bedrock was encountered, using a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket in spits of no more than 100mm thickness whilst taking care to avoid crossing stratigraphic boundaries.

Representative sections of each test-pit were photographed and drawn from the side of each test-pit, as they were too deep to enter safely.

100 litre samples were taken using the machine bucket from each significant geological unit and thoroughly searched on the side of the pits for any artefacts and environmental indicators.

GEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

Geoarchaeological Test-pit 1 (Archaeological Trench 1)

The surface height of Test-pit 1 varied between 36.85 and 36.95mOD. Quaternary sands and gravels were encountered at a maximum height of 36.48mOD and were a maximum of 3.38m thick, overlying cryoturbated chalk that was encountered at 33.15mOD. Six units of quaternary deposits were differentiated and six 100 litre samples taken. No artefactual or organic materials were recovered. The northwest facing section was drawn for the record.

Stratigraphic Sequence

Context [08]: Firmly compacted bright orange brown cobbles (40%) pebbles (20%) sand (30%) silt-clay (30%). Poorly sorted, unbedded. Samples <1> and <2>

Context [18]: Loosely compacted silty coarse sand. Peters out to southwest. Deformed. Sampled as part of context [19]. Sample <3>.

Context [19]: Moderately compacted dark orange brown rounded pebbles (50%) coarse sand (50%). Patchily mineral (Mn?) stained. Poorly sorted and weakly horizontally bedded. Sample <3>

Context [20]: Moderately compacted mid orange brown pebbles (40%) gravel (30%) coarse sand (20%) silt-clay (10%), very occasional large sub-angular cobbles up to 180mm maximum diameter. Horizontally bedded, beds being between 10-20mm thick. Sample <4>

Context [21]: Loosely compacted pebbles (40%) coarse sand (40%) gravel (20%). Appears cross-bedded although this could not be measured directly due to safety considerations and constant collapse of the section. Nevertheless, observations taken from the surface on the NW and the NE facing sections suggests a flow towards approximately the southeast. Sample <5>

Context [22]: Moderately compacted dark orange coarse sand (50%) rounded to sub-rounded pebbles including tertiary flint pebbles (30%) gravel (20%). Occasional large sub-angular cobbles up to 200mm maximum dimension, these probably displaced from the underlying chalk. Heavily mineral (Mn?) stained. Poorly sorted weakly horizontally bedded. Sample <6>

Context [23] massive *in situ* thermally fractured Chalk

Geoarchaeological Test-pit 2 (Archaeological Trench 2)

The surface height of Test-pit 2 varied between 36.06 and 36.20mOD. Quaternary sands and gravels were encountered at a maximum height of 35.88mOD and were a maximum of 2.30m thick, overlying undulating cryoturbated chalk that was encountered at a maximum height of 33.88mOD. Six Quaternary deposits were encountered and a total of Five 100 litre samples taken. No artefactual or organic materials were recovered. The northeast facing section was drawn for the record.

Stratigraphic Sequence

Context [16]: Firmly compacted mid orange brown sandy silt-clay. Massive, no evidence of bedding. Sample <7>

Context [24]: Firmly compacted light orange brown coarse sand (80%) silt-clay (20%). Weakly horizontally bedded. Indistinct transition with overlying context [16]. Sample <8>

Context [25]: Firmly compacted light orange brown sand (30%) silt-clay (70%). Occasional small rounded pebbles. Contained within channel structure aligned northwest-southeast, the southern edge of which was visible in the southwestern corner of the Test-pit. Finely horizontally bedded in places. Sample <10>

Context [26]: Moderate to loosely compacted bright orange brown coarse sand (60%) gravel (20%) pebbles (20%). Weakly horizontally bedded. Sample <9>

Context [27]: Loosely compacted dark orange brown pebbles (80%) gravel (10%) coarse sand (10%). Weakly horizontally bedded. Sample <11>

Context [28]: Loosely compacted light yellow coarse sand (60%) gravel (30%) pebbles (10%). Occasional large flint nodule cobbles up to 250mm maximum dimension probably deriving from underlying chalk [29]

Context [29]: massive *in situ* thermally fractured chalk containing abundant large thermally fractured flint nodule shaped cobbles up to 250mm maximum dimension.

SUMMARY

Existing ground level in the proximity of the test-pits was relatively flat but with a slope downwards towards the north with a drop of c 0.8m between the test-pits.

Stratified Quaternary sands and gravels were confirmed in both test-pits with a maximum height of 36.48mOD in Test-pit 1 and 35.88mOD in Test-pit 2. They rested on a peri-glacially fractured chalk bedrock and were recorded to a minimum height of 33.15mOD in Test-pit 1 and 33.60 in Test-pit 2. The levels at which these were encountered confirm their attribution to the Boyn Hill Gravel Formation. The Quaternary deposits consist of a variety of mostly weakly horizontally bedded sands and gravels. A northwest-southeast channel structure was observed in Test-pit 2. A possible cross-bedded layer in Test-pit 1 (context [21]) suggests a flow towards the southeast although this could be a localised phenomenon.

Despite intensive sampling, no artefactual material or environmental indicators were recovered from either test-pit.

Of geological significance is the presence of a sandy silt-clay deposit (contexts [16]) observed overlying Boyn Hill sand and gravel deposits in Test-pit 2. This is compositionally very similar to the generic Thames valley “brickearths” and may equate with the Dartford Silt Member which is recorded as sporadically occurring on or incised into the surface of the Boyn Hill Terrace in the Dartford area, but is previously unrecorded in the vicinity of this site (BGS 1998).

Also of some geological significance is the presence of glacially fractured but otherwise *in situ* chalk underlying the Quaternary sequence. According to the BGS, bedrock in this area is mapped as the Palaeogene Thanet Sand Formation, with the nearest outcropping Cretaceous Chalk being shown at least 200m to the south (BGS 1998). It is clear from the evidence recorded here, however, that the Thanet Sand is not quite as extensive as is currently mapped.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The geoarchaeological investigations have confirmed the presence at the site of Quaternary deposits equating to the Boyn Hill Gravel Formation and has added further detail to our knowledge of this deposit. The investigations have also added to our knowledge of the local geological succession in the area. Given the small extent of the site and that, despite intensive sampling, no artefactual material or environmental indicators were identified, no further work is recommended for the geoarchaeological investigations.



Geoarchaeological Test-pit 1



Geoarchaeological Test-pit 2

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- Conway, B., McNabb, J. and Ashton, N (Eds.) 1996 *Excavations at Barnfield Pit, Swanscombe, 1968-72*. British Museum Occasional Paper 94. British Museum Department of Prehistoric and Romano-British Antiquities. London.
- Gibbard, P.L. 1994 *Pleistocene History of the Lower Thames Valley*, Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.

APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

1 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: ENGLAND

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1.1.1 Printable version

1.2 OASIS ID: preconst1-99146

Project details

Project name	18-20 The Brent Dartford
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between the 6th and 11th of April 2011 at 18-20 The Brent, Dartford, Kent. Two evaluation trenches were excavated upon the site, with additional palaeoarchaeological test pits. The only archaeological features encountered during the evaluation work dated to the 19th to 20th century, though residual earlier finds were recovered.
Project dates	Start: 06-04-2011 End: 11-04-2011
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	KTBD 11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches','Test Pits'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location KENT DARTFORD DARTFORD 18-20 The Brent

Postcode DA1 1YN

Study area 0.06 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 5523 7382 51.4415519283 0.233819744674 51 26 29 N 000
14 01 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 35.43m Max: 36.42m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator Kent County Council Heritage Conservation Group

Project design originator Peter Moore

Project director/manager Peter Moore

Project supervisor Sarah Barrowman

Type of sponsor/funding body Commercial Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Mr Winston Roberts

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Local museum
Digital Archive recipient	Local museum
Digital Archive ID	KTBD 11
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography', 'Spreadsheets', 'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Archive ID	KTBD 11
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic', 'Survey'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Diary', 'Matrices', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Survey',

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation At 18-20 The Brent, Dartford, Kent, DA1 1YN
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Barrowman, S.
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Place of issue or
publication London

Description Unpublished Client Report

Entered by Peter Moore (pmoore@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 5 May 2011

2 OASIS:

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

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