



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

McDonalds Restaurant  
London Road  
Greenhithe  
Kent



### Quality Check

<i>Author</i>	Samuel Pryor BSc	<i>Version</i>	557/GMD/1.1	<i>Date</i>	22/01/2021
<i>Editor</i>	David Kaye BA ACIfA	<i>Version</i>	557/GMD/1.1	<i>Date</i>	29.01.2021
<i>Revision</i>		<i>Version</i>		<i>Date</i>	

© KDK Archaeology Ltd 2021 No part of this document is to be copied in any way without prior written consent.

Every effort has been made to provide as complete and as accurate a report as possible. However, KDK Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies, or omissions contained in this document.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.  
KDK Archaeology Licence No. 100053538

Unit 3 Leighton Road Leighton Buzzard Bedfordshire LU7 1LA  
Tel: 01525 385443  
Email: office@kdkarchaeology.co.uk  
Website: www.kdkarchaeology.co.uk





---

**CONTENTS**

Summary ..... 1

1. Introduction ..... 1

2. Aims & Methods ..... 5

3. Archaeological & Historical Background ..... 7

4. Results..... 12

5. Conclusions..... 15

6. Acknowledgements..... 16

7. Archive..... 17

8. References..... 18

**Appendices:**

1. List of Photographs ..... 20

2. OASIS and Site Data..... 21

**Figures:**

1. General location ..... 2

2. Site location..... 3

3. Proposed Development.....4

4. HER data plan.....11

5. Trench 1 Stratigraphy.....13

6. Trench 2 Stratigraphy.....13

**Plates:**

1. Trench 1, looking South East.....14

2. Stratigraphy in Trench 1.....14

3. Stratigraphy in Trench 1.....14

4. Southeast Facing Section of Trench 2.....14

5. Trench 2 looking Southwest.....14



---

## Summary

In January 2021, KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook an Archaeological Evaluation at McDonalds Restaurant, London Road, Greenhithe, Kent. A single trench 14m x 2.5m and a test pit were excavated but no archaeologically cut features, deposits or artefacts were revealed. The stratigraphy of both excavations suggests the site may have been truncated, though it is possible that the trench and test pit fell between widely dispersed features.

## 1 Introduction

1.1 In January 2021, KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook an Archaeological Evaluation at McDonalds Restaurant, London Road, Greenhithe, Kent. The project was commissioned by Adrian Smith at McDonalds Ltd, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Watson and Kaye 2021), and approved by Kent County Council (KCC), Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Dartford Borough Council. The relevant planning application reference is 20/00140/FUL.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) To ensure appropriate assessment of the archaeological implications of any development proposals and the subsequent mitigation of adverse impacts through preservation in situ or by record in accordance with Policy DP12 of the adopted Dartford Local Plan.

### 1.3 *The Site*

#### *Location & Description*

The site is located on the junction of the London Road (A226) and the B255 in the town and civil parish of Greenhithe and the administrative district of Dartford Borough Council. It is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 58523 74643 (Fig. 1).

The site is bounded to the north by the London Road, to the southwest by the now re-routed Bean Road and to the east by St Mary's Church (Fig. 2). The building on the site is a 3-storey structure under a slate roof with additional buildings to the rear and a large car park to the southeast. The Local Authority classifies this building as a 'non-designated heritage asset', otherwise known as a 'Locally Listed Building', which was the subject Heritage Statement undertaken by KDK Archaeology Ltd (Starr & Shlasko 2019).

*Geology & Topography;* The bedrock geology is the Lewes Nodular Chalk, Seaford Chalk, and Newhaven Chalk Formations (undifferentiated) deposited approximately 72 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). This is overlain by Head deposits (C. Johnson KCC).

*Proposed Development;* The development entails provision of a new drive through lane, ground floor extension to the building with new drive through booths, new site access/egress, re-arrangement of the car park, a new patio area, bin store and a substation (Fig. 3).





Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

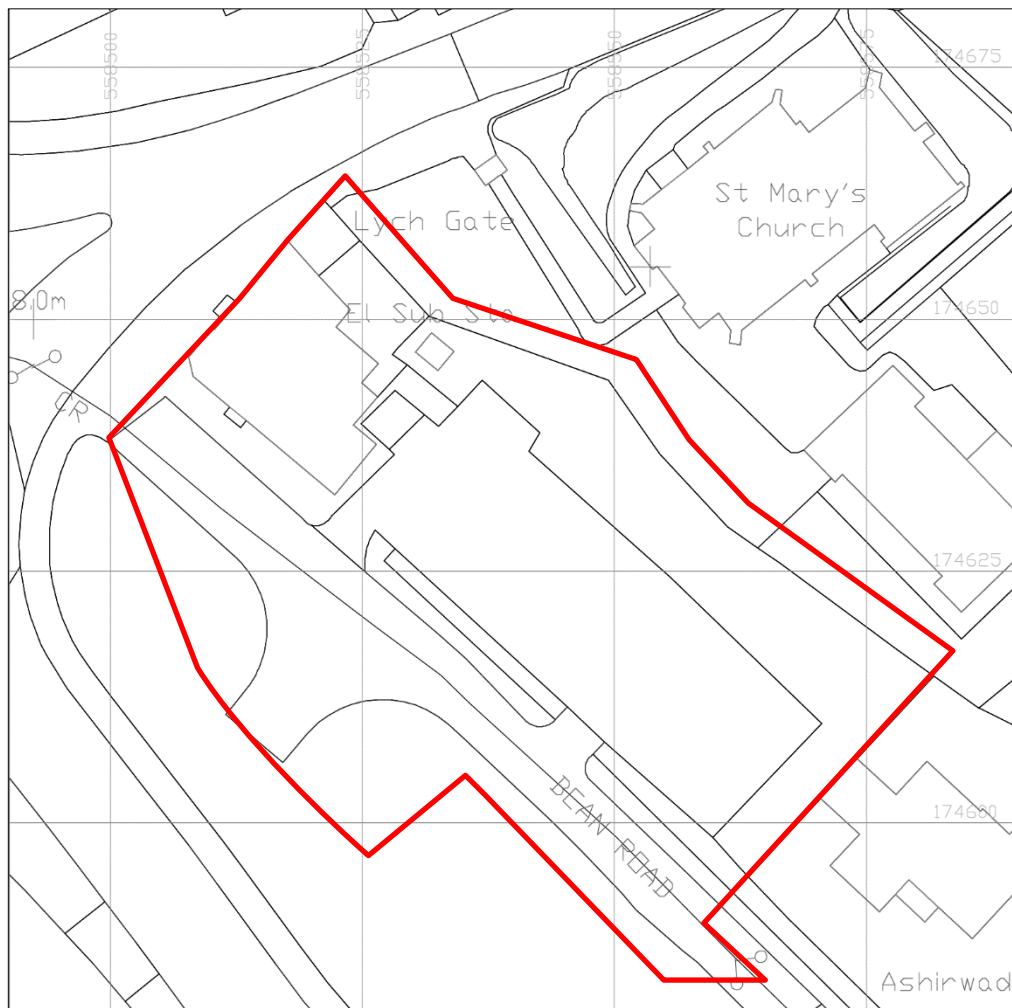


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:750)







---

## 2 Aims & Methods

### 2.1 Aims

In line with the requirements of the Brief (KCC undated), the aims of the project were:

- To ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site
- To establish the extent to which previous development and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site
- To establish the likely impact on archaeological deposits of the proposed development

### 2.2 Methods

In line with the requirements of the brief, this is the first part of a staged investigation whereby the results of this stage will be assessed to determine the need and extent of further stages of archaeological investigation. The methods used in this were as follows:

- One 14 x 2.5m trench and a test pit 2.6 x 2.5m, equivalent to 41.5 sq. m (Figure 4).

### 2.3 Standards

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The design brief
- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2020)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2019)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)



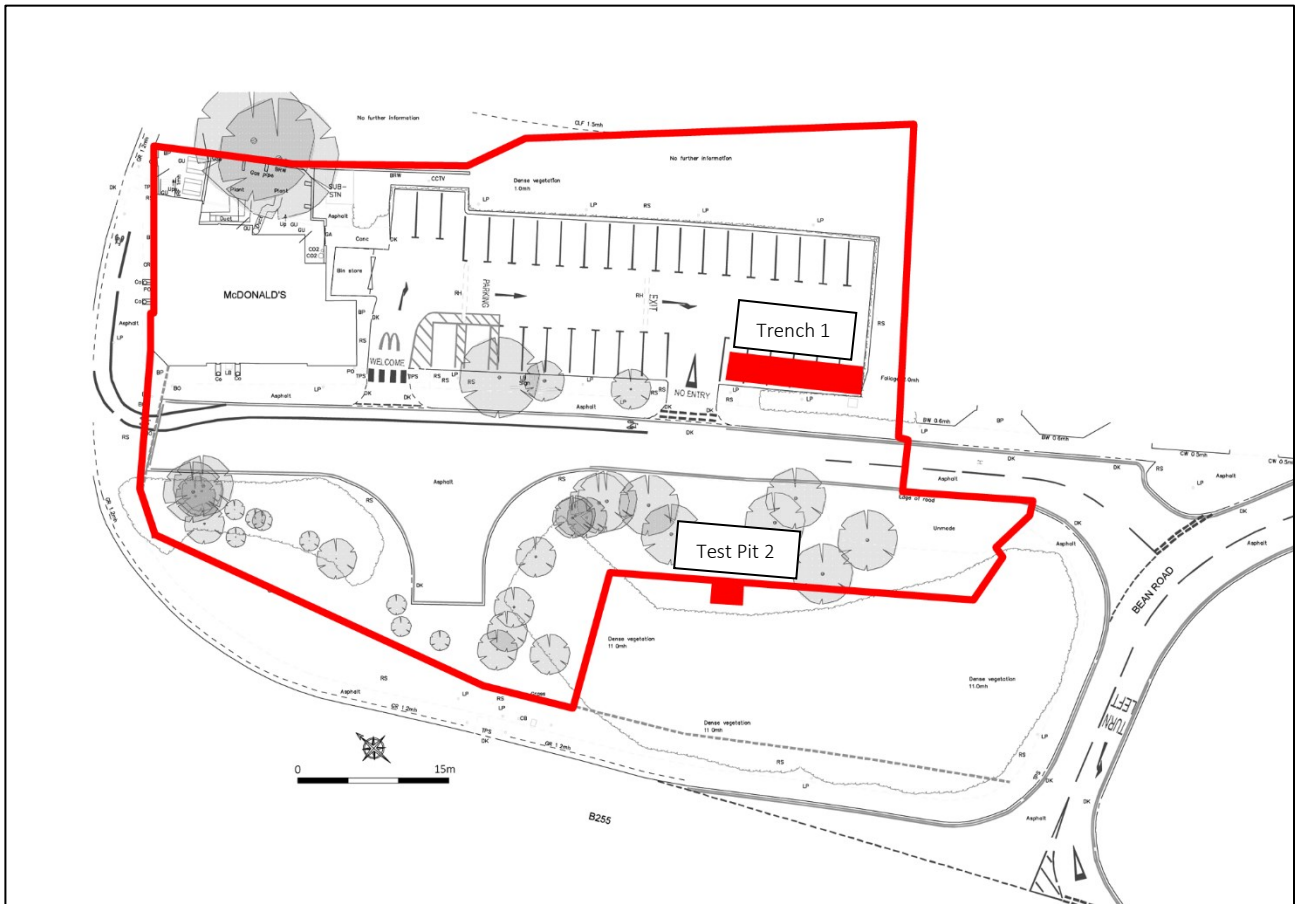


Figure 4: Trench location (scale 1:750)



### 3 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 Greenhithe originated as a small settlement on the bank of the Thames. Its name derives from the old English 'hythe' meaning a 'landing-place'. 'Green' may have meant exactly that; originally 'grene' in Old English, but it also appears as a surname in that period and in this case might have denoted the name of a landowner. Greenhithe is strategically placed between two important transportation routes: the River Thames and the main road from Dover to London. There is no entry for Greenhithe in the Domesday Survey of 1086; the earliest documentary evidence from the medieval period dates from the 12<sup>th</sup> century when the settlement was known as *Grenethe*, and by the 14<sup>th</sup> century it was recorded as *Grenehuth* (Hasted 1797; Kent Past 2010). Human activity in the area dates from the Palaeolithic, with indications of settlement dating from the Neolithic/Bronze Age.

#### *Prehistoric (before 600BC)*

Numerous remains dating from this broad period have been found locally, most notably three parts of a skull thought to have come from a pre-cursor of modern man, known as Homo heidelbergensis. The skull, which dates from c.38,000 years ago, is now recognised by the Natural History Museum as that of a Neanderthal female, despite being known as Swanscombe Man (HER TQ 57 SE 219). In addition to the skull, more than 6,000 hand axes, 250 cores, 500 flake-tools and nearly 15,000 pieces of debitage have been found together with a wide range of vertebrate fossils and mollusc remains. These include Palaeolithic hand axes found at Globe Pit, c.300m east of the development area (HER TQ 57 SE 16), flint flakes and mammalian fossils discovered at Stone c.390m southwest of the development site (HER TQ 57 SE 160) and 37 hand axes, 1 core, and 6 pieces that could be debitage or flake-tools, c.300m to the northeast (HER TQ 57 SE 1002). The closest find of such antiquity was a Palaeolithic flake (HER TQ 57 SE 381) discovered at St. Mary's Church, which is adjacent to the development site. An archaeological evaluation (EKE5722) near Stone Castle, c.300m southwest of the development site, revealed pits, ditches and a presumed circular post-hole structure with two arcs of post-holes (HER TQ 57 SE 158). Only half of the possible structure was exposed in a trench. The lithic assemblage consisted of forty-one struck and burnt flints. No truly diagnostic items were present although one knife was typical of the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age industry and another small blade of the Mesolithic or early Neolithic industries.

Evidence for Neolithic activity was found at St Clements Valley, c.170m west of the development site, where a middle Neolithic pit (HER TQ 57 SE 383) and late 2<sup>nd</sup> or early 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC agricultural activity (HER TQ 57 SE 384) including a possible enclosure and trackway, accompanied by pits were discovered. Mid Bronze Age to late Iron Age pits and ditches, with worked flint, pottery sherds and animal bone, dated to the were also revealed (HER TQ 57 SE 1069).

A Bronze Age ring ditch (HER TQ 57 SE 207) containing a pit but with little cultural material, is part of a late Bronze Age to early Iron Age sequence of activity in the vicinity of Waterstone Park, c.480m to the southwest. Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery (HER TQ 57 SE 284) was also found at Stone, c. 380m southeast, during an evaluation (EKE17910-54)

#### *Iron Age (600BC - AD43)*

The general area is rich in remains from this period, but few are situated within the HER search area. A potential middle Iron Age crouched burial (HER TQ 57 SE 208) was revealed at Waterstone Park, with the face down and turned slightly towards the west. The skeleton was identified as a male aged between 25 - 35, and about 1.70m in height.



An Iron Age dene-hole (HER TQ 57 SE 20) found in 1879 c.450m northeast of the development site, consisted of a shaft leading to a 'pear-shaped' opening that contained three skeletons. The cave was obviously pre-Roman in date, but all the pottery belonged to the Roman period, and it appears that the mouth of the pit may have been situated near a settlement or villa, for which it served as a repository for household refuse and 'excrementitious matter'.

**Roman** (AD43 - c.450)

In Roman times, Greenhithe was known as *Gretensce* (Kent Past 2010) and the general area was widely occupied (e.g. Detsicas 1966) though it is situated well to the north of the Roman road Watling Street. A late Iron Age/early Romano-British farmstead with a number of pits, ditches and a post hole, many containing pottery was discovered c.490 southwest of the development site (HER TQ 57 SE 178). The settlement may have been linked to the Romano-British cemetery found in 1902-4 near Stone Castle (TQ 57 SE 6). About five inhumation and cremation burials were found; some iron fragments in one grave suggests a wooden coffin. Another Romano-British burial (HER TQ 57 SE 56), with a possible Roman cremation urn and an earthenware bottle with other burial relics, was found c.470m northeast of the development site.

Romano-British enclosures (HER TQ 57 SE 159), which consisted of a series of ditches, and a quantity of tile and tegula fragments that suggests that there may be a structure in the vicinity were discovered c.300m to the southwest. A later excavation (EKE13288) demonstrated that were at least two phases of settlement activity.

**Saxon** (c.450 - 1066)

Although it is known from historical records that Swein Forkbeard, the first Danish king of England landed in Greenhithe (VCH online) and the archaeological record testifies to settlement evidence from the early Saxon period onwards within the parish, no remains from this period are listed within the HER search area.

**Medieval** (1066 - 1500)

Greenhithe is not listed in the Domesday Survey of 1086, but is named in the *Textus Roffensis* as *Gretenersce* (VCH online). It is likely to have been a small but bustling settlement with a wharf, or wharves, and a ferry. The ferry is known to have belonged to the Priory of Dartford before the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century, and in the 18<sup>th</sup> century was used to ferry horses and cattle to Essex (*ibid*). A small chapel was established by John Lucas in the 14<sup>th</sup> century which also succumbed to Protestant reform in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century.

Ingress Abbey (HER TQ 57 NE 93) to the north east of the development site, also belonged to Dartford Priory before the Dissolution.

The proposed development site presumably formed part of the agricultural or perhaps stone producing hinterland as no medieval remains are listed within the HER search area.

**Post-medieval** (1500 - 1900)

Greenhithe's strategic location between two important transportation routes, the River Thames and the main road from Dover to London (Watling Street), was vital to the development of the economy in the area, not only bringing travellers through the parish, but also facilitating the transport of goods and materials (DBC 1998: 2). Greenhithe was an important staging point for the navy, where ships took on supplies and ballast before heading down the Thames. The *Erebus* and the *Terror* docked there in 1845 while they completed their preparations for Sir



John Franklin's ill-fated expedition to search for the Northwest Passage (Redshaw 1911: 154-159). It was also an important location for chalk quarrying between the 1400 and 1700's (DBC 1998: 2).

The HER search area includes Grade II listed buildings dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries: the Octagonal Tower in the grounds of The Warren (HER TQ 57 NE 1094); The Woodlands (HER TQ 57 NE 1096); the Lodge to Ingress Abbey (HER TQ 57 SE 1046); and the Church of St Mary (HER TQ 57 SE 1036), built 1855 to 1856 by G. Vulliamy and J. Johnson, which is situated 40m to the east of the development site. The listed structures also include a Grade II milestone on London Road (HER TQ 57 SE 1041) indicating, among other nearby destinations, that it is 18 miles to London.

Archaeological investigations and Historic Building Recording have revealed a number of features from this period, including a 19<sup>th</sup> century well discovered east of the gatehouse at Ingress Abbey (HER TQ 57 SE 241; EKE9263); an undated boundary wall (HER TQ 57 SE 257; EKE10372); and post-medieval features on Station Road (HER TQ 57 NE 109; EKE9404), all probably 19<sup>th</sup> century in date, consisting of a ditch (water channel), two cesspits, clay pipes, and pottery fragments; residual Roman pottery sherds were also found.

The age of the railway is represented within the HER search area in the form of Greenhithe Station (HER TQ 57 SE 122), opened 1849, and the North Kent Railway (HER TQ 57 SE 277; EKE12218) built in 1846-1847.

### **Modern** (1900 - present)

The importance of Greenhithe's position on the river, has given way to that of its proximity to the M25 motorway, the new High Speed 1 Ebbsfleet International and the Bluewater retail complex. The whole area is under redevelopment as part of the Thames Gateway regeneration (English Towns 2012).

Many of the heritage assets dating to this period date from WWII, though many have now been demolished, including: an air raid warden post (HER TQ 57 SE 123); the London Road Second World War Rest Centre (HER TQ 57 NE 118); the Church Institute Second World War civil defence wardens meeting place (HER TQ 57 SE 321); the Second World War tank public air raid shelter (HER TQ 57 SE 322); various air raid wardens posts (HER TQ 57 NE 120, TQ 57 SE 326, TQ 57 SE 331, TQ 57 SE 344) and the C Company, 17th Battalion Kent Home Guard Second World War headquarters on Cobham Terrace (TQ 57 SE 355).

There are also two tunnels in the local HER, one (HER TQ 57 SE 1100) connecting the tramway at the Portland Cement Works to Castle Chalk Pit, Dartford under the London Road, and the now inaccessible tunnel under the North Kent railway line (HER TQ 57 SE 352) situated about 200m east of Greenhithe station.

Finally, two findspots are situated near Beaton Close, though the finds are of an 'unknown date' and consist of a lead container (HER MKE112574), and a hoard (HER MKE112595) of Roman coins that was found in a lead receptacle in 1894-5.

### **3.2 The Known Archaeology & History of the Site**

The development site is situated c.400m southwest of the Greenhithe Conservation Area, though it includes within its area a non-designated but locally significant historic building, formerly known as the Railway Hotel that is now the present McDonalds building (Starr & Shlasko 2019). This section has been compiled with information from the Kent County Council





---

Historic Environment Record (HER), reliable online sources, and KDK's own library. The HER data, with a 500m search radius, is shown in Fig. 4

The development site is the location of a former Railway Hotel on Cobham Terrace (HER TQ 57 SE 320), which is a 'Locally Listed Building'. It is built in the late Georgian/Regency tradition, which tended to persist later into the 19<sup>th</sup> Century in rural areas where taste tended to be more conservative (Starr & Shlasko 2019). There is historic map evidence of a building on this site since the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and mapping of the later 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century records that there were formerly a greater number of buildings on the site than today (*ibid.*). This building is currently in use as a McDonald's restaurant.

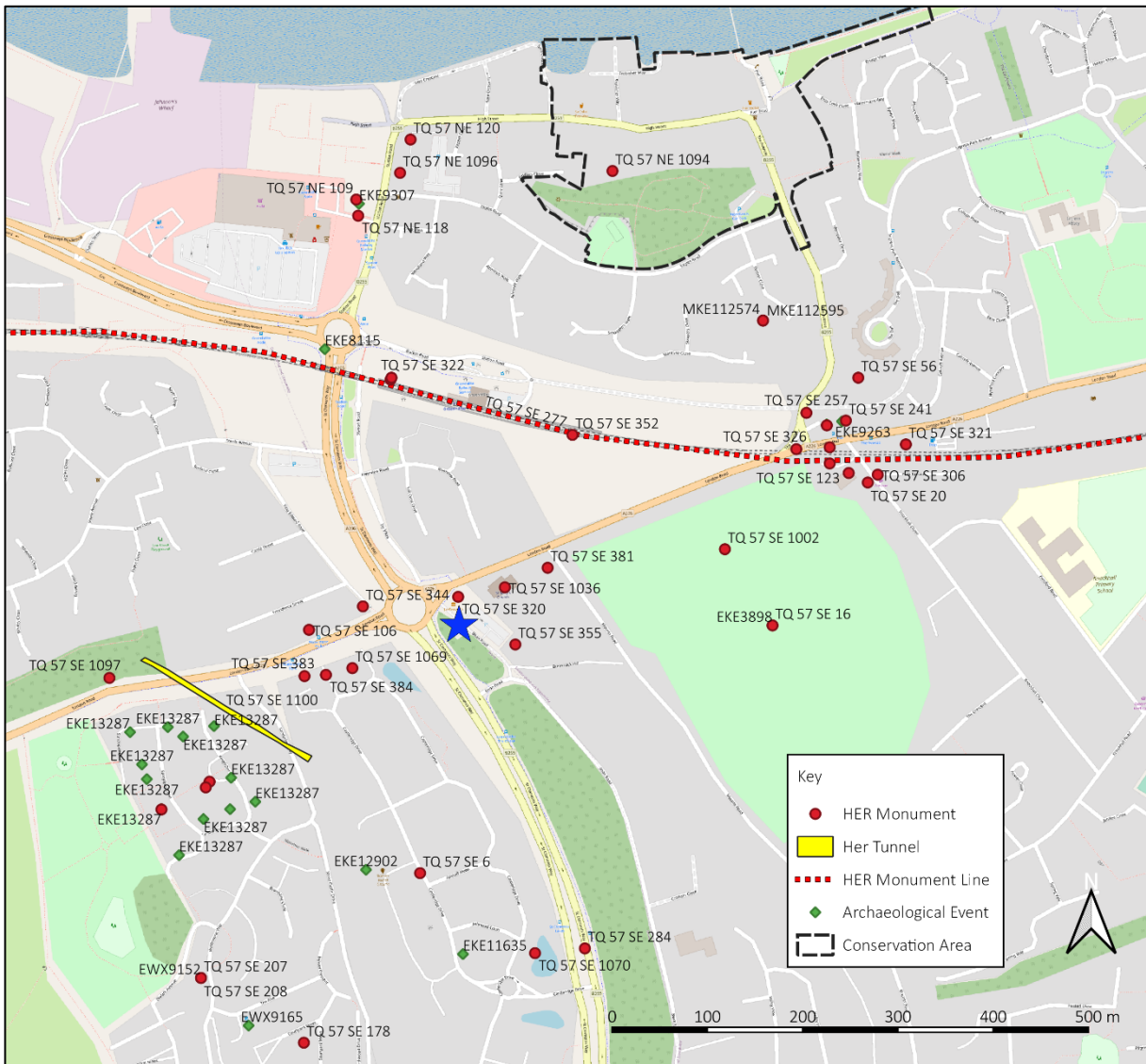


Figure 5: HER data plan (Blue star = location of development; scale as shown)



## 4 Results

### 4.1 Introduction

The intended layout was for two 10 x 1.8m trenches located at the southeastern end of the site. However, the depth of made ground and the close proximity of trees made the excavation of Trench 2 impractical, and so it was left as a test pit. Trench 1 was widened and lengthened to make up the sample meterage.

Trench 1 was 14 x 2.5m reaching a depth of 1.04m, and Test Pit 2 was 2.60 x 2.50m wide x 2.12m deep excavated using a 5-tonne machine with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket (Plates 1 & 2).

The stratigraphy of the site comprised: (Figures 6 & 7, Plates 3 & 4)

- Tarmac & Topsoil (101), (201) respectively. Topsoil was a dark brownish grey clay, slightly sandy, heavily bioturbated with a depth of 0.14m.
- Made Ground (102), (202). This is comprised of CBM, flint, various brick, sub angular stone and angular flint <10cm all with a sandy matrix. The largest clasts of CBM were 0.12m in diameter. This stratigraphic layer has a maximum thickness of 0.30m which was recorded in Trench 1.
- Thin chalk layer (103). Localised redeposited natural geology layer at the base of the made ground in Trench 1. Probably dumping.
- Natural (104, (203). This is a natural chalk deposit that is light grey in colour. It is tabular in appearance and first started to appear in the stratigraphy at 0.50 m deep in Trench 1 and was recorded considerably deeper at 2.12m in Trench 2. A naturally formed clay deposit is also present as bands within the chalk, being more prominent on the Southwest side of the Trench 1.

### 4.2 Description

No archaeological features were present and no finds of archaeological significance were recovered. Two, narrow linear features were located at the southeast end of the trench, however after further investigation these were demonstrated to be natural variation in the geology.

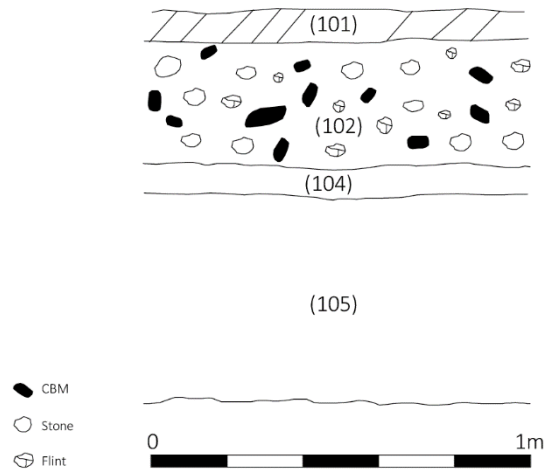


Figure 5: Trench 1 stratigraphy

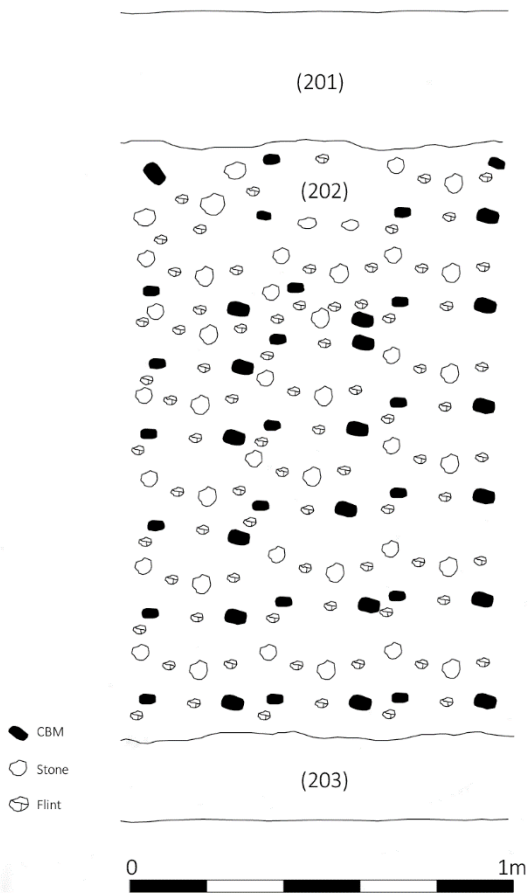


Figure 6: Test Pit 2 stratigraphy





**Plate 1:** Trench 1, looking southeast



**Plate 2:** Test Pit 2, looking southwest



**Plate 3:** Stratigraphy in Trench 1



**Plate 4:** Southeast Facing Section of Trench 2



---

## 5 Conclusions

Despite the close proximity of this site to St Marys Church and that the area of Greenhithe is rich in archaeological finds from pre-historic to post-medieval, this evaluation did not produce any archaeological features or artefacts.

There was an absence of subsoil in both the excavated areas with topsoil/tarmac overlying made ground then natural geology. This suggests the site may have been truncated by an unknown amount, probably when the extant development was carried out. However, the trench and test pit represent a key hole sample of the wider archaeological landscape, and it is possible that the trenches fell between widely dispersed features.

As nothing of archaeological significance was discovered, the research aims of the project could not be advanced on this occasion.



---

## 6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Adrian Smith for commissioning this report on behalf of McDonalds. Thanks are also due to Dr Rose Broadley, Historic Environment Record Officer at Kent County Council, for providing historic environment records and other relevant documents; and to Casper Johnson MCIFA FSA of Kent County Council for monitoring the project.

The fieldwork was carried out by Samuel Pryor BSc and Barney King. The report was written by Samuel Pryor BSc, and edited by David Kaye BA ACIFA.



---

## 7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Written Scheme of Investigation
3. Initial report
4. Monitoring sheets
5. Site drawings
6. Client's site plans
7. List of photographs
8. B/W prints & negatives
9. Specialist reports
10. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Dartford Museum.





## 8 References

### ***Standards & Specifications***

Allen J. L. & Holt A. St J. 1986 (with later updates) *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology*. London: Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers.

Bedford Museum 2010 *Procedure for Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition with Registered Museums in Bedfordshire*

Brickley M. & McKinley J. I. 2004 *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Technical Paper.

CIfA 2019 *Code of Conduct*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA 2020 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA 2020 *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

EH 2008 *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. PPN3: Archaeological Excavation*. London: English Heritage.

EH 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation*. London: English Heritage.

Ferguson L. M. & Murray D. M. 1997 *Archaeological Documentary Archives: Preparation, Curation and Storage*. Manchester: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Paper 1.

HE 2015 *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*. London: Historic England.

Kent County Council (n.d.) *Manual of Specifications Part B; Trial trenching requirements*

SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive - the Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales*. London: Society for Museum Archaeologists.

Walker K. 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Archaeology Section (London).

Watkinson D. & Neal V. 1998 *First Aid for Finds*. Hertford & London: Rescue.

### ***Books and Historical Sources***

Mills A. D. 1991 *A Dictionary of English Place Names*. Oxford University Press: Oxford.

Starr, M. & Shlasko, E. 2019 Heritage Statement McDonalds Restaurant, London Road, Greenhithe, Kent. Unpublished report for KDK Archaeology Ltd, 428/GMB

Williams A. & Martin G. H. 1992 *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation*. Penguin Group: London.

### ***Online Sources***

British Geological Society (BGS): <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

DBC 1998 *Greenhithe Conservation Area Appraisal*. Dartford Borough Council



---

Kent Past 2010 *Greenhithe* <http://www.kentpast.co.uk/FN/Greenhithe.html> [Accessed: 10.11.2020]

Redshaw C.J. 1911 *Dartford and Neighbourhood*.

Victoria County History Hasted, E. 'Parishes: Swanscombe', in *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent: Volume 2 (Canterbury, 1797)*, pp. 399-421. British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-kent/vol2/pp399-421> [Accessed: 10.11.2020]




---

**Appendix 1: Photograph List**

SITE NO/CODE: 557/GMD			Site Name: McDonalds Restaurant, Greenhithe
Shot	B&W	view	Subject
001	X	NW	SE facing section of test pit
002		NW	NE facing section of test pit
003		NW	NE facing section of test pit
004		NW	SW facing stratigraphy of eval trench
005		NW	NE facing stratigraphy of eval trench
006		SW	SW facing stratigraphy of eval trench
007		SW	NE facing stratigraphy of eval trench
008		SW	SW facing stratigraphy of eval trench
009		NE	NE facing stratigraphy of eval trench
010	X	NE	Over view of eval trench



## Appendix 2: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
<b>Project Name &amp; Address</b>	McDonalds Restaurant, London Road, Greenhithe, Kent	<b>Project Site Code</b>	557/GMD
<b>OASIS reference</b>	kdkarcha1-407715	<b>Event/Accession no</b>	Applied for
<b>OS reference</b>	TQ 58523 74643	<b>Study area size</b>	41.5 sq. metres
<b>Project Type</b>	Archaeological Evaluation	<b>Height (mAOD)</b>	51mAOD
<b>Short Description</b>	In January 2021, KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook an Archaeological Evaluation at McDonalds Restaurant, London Road, Greenhithe, Kent. A single trench 14m x 2.5m and a test pit were excavated but no archaeologically cut features, deposits or artefacts were revealed. The stratigraphy of both excavations suggests the site may have been truncated, though it is possible that the trench and test pit fell between widely dispersed features.		
<b>Previous work</b>	None	<b>Site status</b>	None
<b>Planning proposal</b>	Provision of a new drive thru lane, ground floor extension to building with new drive thru booths, new site access/egress, with the re-arrangement of the car park, a new patio area, bin store and sub station	<b>Current land use</b>	Restaurant car park
<b>Local Planning Authority</b>	Dartford Borough Council	<b>Planning application ref.</b>	20/00140/FUL
<b>Monument type</b>	None	<b>Monument period</b>	None
<b>Significant finds</b>	None	<b>Future work</b>	Unknown
PROJECT CREATORS			
<b>Organisation</b>	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
<b>Project Brief originator</b>	Kent County Council	<b>Project Design originator</b>	KDK Archaeology Ltd
<b>Project Manager</b>	David Kaye BA ACIfA	<b>Director/Supervisor</b>	Barney King
<b>Sponsor/funding body</b>	Adrian Smith, McDonalds Restaurant Ltd.		
PROJECT DATE			
<b>Start date</b>	18/01/21	<b>End date</b>	19/01/21
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	<b>Location</b>	<b>Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)</b>	
<b>Physical</b>		None	
<b>Paper</b>	Dartford Museum	WSI, report, B&W photographs, site records	
<b>Digital</b>	Oasis	Report and photographs	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
<b>Title</b>	Archaeological Evaluation: McDonalds Restaurant, London Road, Greenhithe, Kent		
<b>Serial title &amp; volume</b>	557/GMD/2.1		
<b>Author(s)</b>	Samuel Pryor BSc		
<b>Page no's</b>	21	<b>Date</b>	22/01/2021