



Lowfield Street Dartford, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation



Planning Ref: DA/16/01919/FUL
Ref: 208040.05
October 2018



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Document Information



Document title Lowfield Street, Dartford Kent
Document subtitle Archaeological Evaluation Report
Document reference 208040.05

Client name CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS)
Address 140 London Wall
London
EC2Y 5DN

Site location Dartford
County Kent
National grid reference (NGR) 554186 173964
Statutory designations N/A
Planning authority Dartford Borough Council
Planning reference DA/16/01919/FUL
Museum name Maidstone Musuem

WA project code 208040
Dates of fieldwork 17.09.2018 - 23.09.2018
Fieldwork directed by Emelia Seredynska
Project management by Rob De'Athe
Document compiled by Thomas Piggott
Contributions from N/A
Graphics by Andrew Souter/Thomas Piggott

Quality Assurance

Issue number & date	Status	Author	Approved by
1	Internal draft	TP	
2	External draft	TP	



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS) ('the client'), to carry out an archaeological evaluation through a program of trial trenching of a 1.73 ha parcel of land located in Lowfield Street, Dartford, Kent. The evaluation area is centred on NGR 554186 173964.

A previous desk-based assessment (Cotswolds Archaeology 2016), along with geotechnical investigation in 2004 (Scott Wilson 20014) and an archaeological evaluation (AOC 2006) had demonstrated that there is limited potential for remains pre-dating the modern period.

The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of 13 trial trenches across the site which due to onsite conditions and services had to be reduced in length or adjusted from their proposed positions. The investigations were designed to further evaluate the site and the potential for archaeological remains to survive within the site. A separate geoarchaeological evaluation comprised of 7 test pits was conducted in conjunction with the evaluation and is discussed in a separate report.

The evaluation confirmed the results of the previous archaeological evaluation and desk-based assessment with wide truncation recorded across the site as a result of the construction and demolition of former buildings. This included made ground deposits from 0.1m to 2.4m+ below ground levels. Several of the former concrete and brick walls recorded during the investigation were found to correlate with buildings recorded on the 1938 and 1961 Ordnance Survey maps.

Based on the results of this evaluation, the archaeological potential of the site is considered to be minimal as a result of the truncation that has been caused through the construction and demolition of former buildings.



Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Richard von Kalinowski-Meager of CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS) for commissioning the archaeological evaluation. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer for Kent County Council who monitored the project who monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA.

The fieldwork was directed by Emilia Seredynska, with the assistance of Lisa McCaig, Albert Smith and Aleksanadra Bialobrzewska. This report was written by Thomas Piggott and edited by Rob De'Athe. The project was managed by Rob De'Athe on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Lowfield Street, Dartford

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS) ('the client'), to carry out an archaeological evaluation through a program of trial trenching of a 1.73 ha parcel of land located in Lowfield Street, Dartford, Kent. The evaluation area is centred on NGR 554186 173964 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the demolition of the existing buildings within the site, refurbishment of No.26 Lowfield Street and the construction of new residential dwellings, retail and office units, new access roads and associated landscaping works.
- 1.1.3 A planning application (DA/16/01919/FUL) submitted to Dartford Borough Council, was granted 7th December 2016, subject to conditions. The following conditions relate to archaeology:

Condition: Prior to commencement of any works on site the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, will secure the implementation of a programme of geo-archaeological work in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

(a) Before commencement of any building operations on site details of archaeological field evaluation works shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority, such details to include a specification of the works, which shall include as necessary a phasing programme, subsequent reporting and written timetable for the works. The field evaluation works shall be implemented in accordance with the details approved.

(b) Following on from the evaluation of any defined phase of the site, as set out in the archaeological field evaluation specification, details of any safeguarding measures required to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording to include a specification and timetable shall be submitted to and approved by the local planning prior to any construction on that defined phase of the site. Such safeguarding, investigation and recording shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

Prior to completion of Phase 1 the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, will secure the implementation of a programme of heritage interpretation measures in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

On completion of the development the Developer, or their agents or successors in title, will arrange for the development archaeological archive to be deposited in a suitable museum or similar repository to be agreed with Kent County Council and Dartford Borough Council. Deposition of the archive will include a one-off payment by the Developer at the standard museum archive storage rate per box at the time of deposition.



- 1.1.4 The archaeological evaluation was to comprise of the excavation, investigation and recording of 14 archaeological trenches of varying lengths (**Figure 1**), however due to on-site constraints eight of the proposed 14 trenches had to be reduced in length. Trench 2 was not excavated due to the presence of reinforced concrete. Site constraints are discussed in more detail in section **5**.
- 1.1.5 A geoarchaeological assessment was also conducted in conjunction with the evaluation and comprised of 7 test pits. The results of this investigation are discussed in a separate report.
- 1.1.6 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2018). Wendy Rogers approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The evaluation area is located immediately south of Dartford Town Centre, bordered to the north by Market Street, Central Park to the east, the Glentworth Club to the south and Lowfield Street to the west. The Site, approximately 2.5ha in size and currently occupied by a number of buildings, including commercial and residential fronting onto Lowfield Street, as well as access roads and car parks.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels on the site vary between 5-6m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology within the site is mapped as chalk of the Seaford Chalk Formation with superficial deposits comprising of clay, silt, sand and gravels; it is east to an area where Pleistocene fluvial sands and gravels ascribed to the Taplow Gravel Member are mapped, overlying Seaford Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey online viewer).
- 1.3.4 Geotechnical investigations that were undertaken in 2004 (Scott Wilson) and 2016 (Delta-Simons 2016) have demonstrated that Pleistocene fluvial sands and gravels extend across the evaluation area and may be overlain in places by Holocene Alluvium. The fluvial sands and gravels have been suggested to belong to the Taplow Member of the River Thames, which suggests an age of ~160 000 BP (Bridgland and Schreve 2009).
- 1.3.5 The sequence encountered in the 2004 & 2016 geotechnical investigations is summarized below:
- Made ground: present to a maximum depth of 0.05m to 2.8m below ground level (bgl);
 - Relic topsoil: this encountered at specific points within the Site, between 1.6m to 2.4m bgl, and these deposits comprise silty gravelly sand or clay, with rootlets and/or roots;

- Alluvium: this was encountered between 1.6m to 2.4m bgl overlying the Taplow Gravel Member; previous archaeological evaluations indicate the possible presence of peat deposits associated with this alluvium (see below);
- Fluvial sands and gravel: equated with the Taplow Member, this consists of brown sandy flint gravel with occasional flint cobbles; identified across the entire Site at a depth of 6.5m to 9m bgl; and
- Seaford Chalk Formation: Formation: encountered approximately 15m bgl (Delta-Simons 2016).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment and Written Scheme of Investigation (Cotswolds Archaeology 2018, Wessex Archaeology 2018). The relevant information is summarized below, with additional information included as appropriate.

Geotechnical Investigation (Scott Wilson 2004)

2.1.2 In 2004, Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick and Co Ltd undertook a geotechnical investigation of the site comprised of seven test pits. Test pits 1-5 recorded a similar stratigraphy comprised of 1.3-1.8m of post-medieval made ground from land reclamation dumping, which sealed deposits of sands and gravels. Test pit 6 also recorded a layer of alluvium 1m thick in between the made ground and gravels. A seventh test pit was stopped after a post-medieval brick wall was encountered.

Archaeological evaluation AOC (2006)

2.1.3 In April 2006, a programme of archaeological evaluation was carried on the site by AOC Archaeology. The area subject to the evaluation was located within the northern section of the site and comprised 11 trial trenches, targeting areas considered to be of the highest archaeological potential.

2.1.4 No archaeological remains pre-dating the modern period were recorded, however the presence of peat and/or alluvial deposits overlying fluvial recorded in the majority of trenches indicates that the absence of archaeology is not due to truncation, but rather it infers a scarcity of archaeological remains within this area.

Geotechnical investigation (Delta-Simmons 2016)

2.1.5 Between July and September 2016, a geotechnical investigation was conducted by Delta-Simmons on the site. Geotechnical borehole data and levels taken during the geotechnical evaluation recorded that made ground is present to depths of up to 2.80m bgl and is comprised of hardstand up to 0.50m bgl comprising asphalt, block paving, concrete or reinforced concrete. The made ground typically comprised clay, gravels (including brick, flint, concrete, chalk and carbonaceous fragments with the occasional brick cobbles), ground asphalt and concrete. It is considered that the made ground is likely to include reclamation layers, modern layers and also 19th to 20th century development.

2.1.6 Alluvium was recorded at a depth of 1.6m to 2.4m bgl; the geotechnical investigations also identified a layer of gravels and mixed alluvium at a depth of 6.5m to 9m bgl. Chalk and Newhaven Chalk lies beneath. The assessment has concluded that these alluvial layers have the potential to contain palaeo-environmental and artefactual remains from the prehistoric, Roman and medieval period.



2.2 Archaeological and historical context

- 2.2.1 As a result of the site's location on fluvial geology, there is considered to be the potential for the presence of important Palaeolithic artefactual palaeoenvironmental remains within the Site. A previous programme of investigation undertaken by AOC Archaeology during 2006 on part of the site, recorded peat and/or alluvial deposits overlying Taplow Terrace Gravels. Although no remains pre-dating the modern period were recorded during this investigation, the presence of such deposits, also recorded during a recent geotechnical survey undertaken between July and September 2016, indicate that there is the potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental, artefactual and stratigraphic data to be present within the site.
- 2.2.2 From the Roman period onwards, the Site is likely to have comprised marshland, and there is some potential for evidence of agricultural or other activities associated with the exploitation of the riverine environment. During previous investigations within the site, it is postulated that Roman and medieval settlement was recorded towards the north of the site, and although the potential for associated remains within the remainder of the site cannot be ruled out, it is considered that due to post-medieval and modern disturbance in this area, the survival of such remains is likely to have been compromised.
- 2.2.3 The survival of any potential archaeological remains within the site may have been comprised by the construction of the former and existing buildings. It is probable that within the areas of open land within the site, there is some potential for the presence of unaffected deposits containing archaeological or environment evidence

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018) and in compliance with the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and Kent County Councils (KCC) Manual of Specification Part B: Evaluation Trial Trenching Requirements were:
- To provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
 - To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.
 - 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;
 - Ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site.

3.2 General objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were:
- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;

- To establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using GPS, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI. However due to below ground services and onsite constraints Trenches 1,3,4,6,7,11,13 and 14 had to be shortened or altered (**Figure 1** and **Figure 2**). Following discussions with the client and Archaeological Officer Trench 2 was cancelled due to the presence of reinforced concrete which was also found in Trenches 3 and 4.

4.2.2 13 trial trenches of varying lengths were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.

4.2.4 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Senior Archaeological Officer were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.

4.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and

heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

- 4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 Wendy Rogers the KCC Senior Archaeological Officer, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the work. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the Senior Archaeological Officer.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A single archaeological cut feature was recorded during the archaeological evaluation within Trench 12 located in the southern section of the site (**Figure 2**). While there was a lack of archaeological evidence, structural remains consisting of concrete and brick walls were found across the site, relating to former structures.
- 5.1.2 No archaeological features or structural remains were found in Trenches 6, 7, 10, 11, 13 and 14. Though areas of disturbance, likely results from the demolition of former structures, were recorded in Trenches 11 and 14.
- 5.1.3 The following section presents the results of the evaluation with archaeological features and deposits discussed by period.
- 5.1.4 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 1** provides a general site location. **Figure 2** shows all archaeological/structural features recorded within the trenches, together with areas of disturbance and were services where encountered. **Figure 3** and **Figure 4** show the results of the evaluation overlaying the 1938 and 1961 Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping for the site.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The soli sequence varied across the site due to the level of truncation caused by the use of the site since the late 19th century with made ground deposits encountered within all 13 trenches at various depths (**Plates 1-4**).
- 5.2.2 The natural geology (Seaford Chalk Formation) recorded by the British Geological Survey was not encountered in any of the 14 trenches. Superficial deposits of gravel were however encountered in Trench 1 at 1.6m bgl, in Trench 6 at 1.18m bgl, in Trench 11 at 0.96m bgl

and in Trench 12 at 1.25m bgl. Deposits of alluvium were also encountered in in Trenches 7 and 12 at 1.30m bgl and 1.25m bgl respectively.

5.3 Trench Descriptions

Trench 1

5.3.1 Trench 1 was the northernmost trench located originally on a northwest to southeast alignment, however due to the presence of below ground services had to be cut in half and extended eastwards at the southern end (**Plate 5**). A brick culvert **106** and brick wall **108** were recorded in the southern half. Both had been constructed from red brick and bonded with a lime-based mortar. The 1897 OS map shows the trench located within a large irregular building which formed part of brewery. The style of the brickwork for the culvert and wall would indicate a middle to late 19th century and therefore are likely related to the former building.

5.3.2 A layer of concrete **109** was noted in the northern section of Trench 1 which is thought to relate to the construction of the car park in this section of the site between 1982-84.

Trench 3 and 4

5.3.3 Trenches 3 and 4 encountered a large reinforced concrete slab at approximately 2.05m bgl (**Plate 6**). The concrete slab was found to comprise of reinforced concrete that exceeded 1m in thickness. The concrete slab correlates to a known large structure that is evident on the 1961 OS map that was used as part of the North West Kent College of Technology (**Figure 3**). Due to the presence of the concrete slab no further excavation was conducted within the building footprint. This also necessitated the cancellation of Trench 2.

Trench 5

5.3.4 Trench 5 was located in the centre of the site on a broadly north to south alignment (**Plate 7**). Wall **505** ran the entire length of the trench and had subsidiary walls running eastwards at intervals of approximately 3m. The wall was constructed from yellow frogged brick and relates to a former building constructed between 1897 and 1909 labelled as 'Drill Hall'. The Drill Hall is also evident on **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**. The wall cut concrete layer **504** that was present from 1.14m to 1.4m+ bgl which acted as the building foundation. The areas between each subsidiary wall were filled with building demolition rubble, no doubt from the demolition of the Drill Hall when this building had gone out of use.

Trench 8

5.3.5 Trench 8 was located in the centre of the site and broadly aligned north to south. Concrete wall **805** was found in the northern section of the trench running broadly northeast to southwest and continuing beyond the limits of the excavation. This was found to align with eastern wall of a building recorded on the 1961 OS map labelled 'Works' and likely represents former foundation (**Figure 3**).

Trench 9

5.3.6 Trench 9 was located to the west of Trench 8 on a northeast to southwest alignment. A concrete wall **904** was recorded in the southern limits of the trench that was found to align with a building recorded on the 1961 OS map (**Plate 4**). This is also thought to be part of the former buildings foundation. Building debris encountered within the trench is thought to be related to the demolition of the western range of buildings of the 'Works' (**Figure 3**).

Trench 10

- 5.3.7 Trench 10 was located in the centre of the site and was aligned north to south. Wall **1004** was recorded in the northern limits of the trench which is believed to represent the southern wall of the southern range of buildings recorded on the 1961 OS map (**Figure 3**).

Trench 12

- 5.3.8 Trench 12 was located in the southern part of the site and was aligned northeast to southwest. Ditch **1206** was recorded at the southern end of the trench aligned north-northwest to south-southeast and continued beyond the limits of the trench. The ditch was 1.5m wide with concaved sides and a U-shaped base and reached a depth of 0.5m (**Plate 8**). Two walls **1209** were recorded in the centre of the trench that were found to align with former terraced housing recorded on the 1938 OS map (**Figure 4**). Concrete slab **1208** located in the northern limits of the trench is also located in one of the terraced houses and may represent a former floor or foundation pad.

Trench 13

- 5.3.9 The remains of a red brick wall **1304** were encountered in the east facing section of the trench (**Plate 9**). This is found to correlate to a known structure recorded on the 1938 OS map.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered, comprising prehistoric flints and modern finds. The assemblage has been washed and quantified by material type in each context (Table 1).

6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 Three sherds of modern pottery were recovered from a modern disturbance in Trench 14. Two are from flower pots, and the third from a vessel in a refined white ware with blue transfer-printed decoration.

6.3 Ceramic building material

- 6.3.1 A complete frogged brick from wall 505 is 220 mm in length, 108 mm wide and 67 mm high. It may have been stamped but this is now illegible. A sandy lime mortar adheres to two faces and one end. It is of 19th or 20th century date.

6.4 Flint

- 6.4.1 Three worked flints were recorded. Two undiagnostic hard hammer flakes from modern disturbance in Trench 14. Also recovered from the disturbance was a semi-cortical, plunging blade from initiation/maintenance of blade removals, of likely Mesolithic, or possibly early Neolithic date.

- 6.4.2 Burnt flint (three pieces, 67 g) came from ditch 1206.

6.5 Other finds

- 6.5.1 Other finds include stem fragments from post-medieval clay tobacco pipes and a modern piece of colourless glass, from made ground layer 903 in Trench 9 and modern disturbance in Trench 14.

6.6 Selection and retention of finds

6.6.1 The prehistoric worked flints should be retained.

6.6.2 As a result of the small quantity of other artefacts recovered, their nature and date range (commonly occurring and well documented types of recent origin) and their provenance (mostly from modern disturbance), the assemblage is considered to have little or no further research potential, and does not warrant retention for long-term curation.

Table 1 Quantification of finds

Context	Pottery		Flint		CBM		Clay pipe		Burnt flint		Glass	
	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)				
104			1	7								
505					1	2400						
903							1	2				
1207									3	67		
Tr. 14	3	19	3	87			1	3			1	13

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1.1 The evaluation has been successful in meeting its aims and objectives and tested the archaeological potential of the site. The results of the evaluation confirm the conclusions of the previous desk-based assessment which stated that any potential archaeological remains within the site may be compromised by the construction of former building.

7.1.2 The evaluation has found widespread truncation within the site caused by the construction and subsequent demolition of buildings throughout the 20th century. This has resulted in large deposits of made ground within all areas of the site along with the remnants of former buildings.

7.1.3 Former structures and subsequent reinforced concrete to significant depth has effectively removed any archaeological evidence from the northern part of the site as a whole.

7.1.4 The central and southern parts of the site have also undergone significant truncation from the construction, demolition and subsequent levelling of structures in this area.

7.1.5 The single archaeological feature identified in Trench 12 is of limited archaeological significance likely acting as a former drain given the location of the Site within an area susceptible for flooding.

7.1.6 The evaluation has confirmed that there is limited potential for archaeological remains across the site predating the 19th & 20th centuries.

8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

8.2 Preparation of the archive

- 8.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 01 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type;
 - 01 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

8.3 Selection policy

- 8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.
- 8.3.2 In this instance, the following categories are selected to not be retained: 19th century and modern.

8.4 Security copy

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8.5 OASIS

- 8.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

9 COPYRIGHT

9.1 Archive and report copyright

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

Trench No 1		Length 5.50m	Width 4.50m	Depth 2.30m
Easting 554233.95		Northing 173928.95		MaOD 5.63
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Tarmac		0.00-0.20
102		Made ground	Light orangey grey. Sandy grav3l. Concrete slabs 0.25m thick at points.	0.20-0.90
103		Buried topsoil	Dark brownish grey, almost black. Sandy clay. Common small CBM inclusions, chalk flecks, heavily rooted.	0.90-1.60
104		Gravel	Mid greyish orange. Sandy gravel. Contains abundant small rounded pebbles and medium to large sized sub-angular flints.	1.60-2.30+
105	106, 107	Uncategorised context	Culvert cut	
106	105	Culvert - brick structure	Partially damaged by previous test pit.	
107	105	Deliberate backfill of culvert cut	Light greyish brown. Sandy silt. Sparse small sub-angular flints inclusions and sub-angular small chalk inclusions.	
108		Wall	Wall - brick structure, 0.60m wide, 1.20m high	0.50-1.70

Trench No 2		Length	Width	Depth 0m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
Trench cancelled during evaluation				

Trench No 3		Length 3.5m	Width 1.80m	Depth 2.05m
Easting 554221.79		Northing 173873.48		MaOD 4.92
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
301		Tarmac		0.00-0.20
302		Made ground	Light reddish orange. Sandy gravel.	0.20-0.30
303		Made ground	Light yellowish grey. Sand.	0.30-1.40
304		Uncategorised context	Made ground, dark grey sandy silt loam, mixed with construction rubble.	1.40-2.05
305		Concrete slab foundation		2.05+



Trench No 4		Length 3.70m	Width 1.80m	Depth 2.45m
Easting 554215.56		Northing 173814.18		MaOD 5.36
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
401		Uncategorised context	Tarmac	0.00-0.18
402		Made ground	Light reddish orange. Sandy gravel.	0.28-0.43
403		Made ground	Light greyish yellow sand.	0.43-2.40
404		Made ground	Dark greyish brown, almost black. Silty sand. Abundant demolition debris like bricks, wood, concrete.	2.40-2.45
405		Concrete slab foundation	Concrete slab	2.45+

Trench No 5		Length Unknown	Width 1.80m	Depth 1.20m
Easting 554171.92		Northing 173754.66		MaOD 4.83
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
501		Structure	Concrete	0.00-0.25
502		Made ground	Light yellowish grey. Gravely sand. Abundant demolition debris, rooting.	0.25-0.38
503	504, 505, 506	Wal construction cut	Foundation cut. Poorly visible.	0.38-1.40+
504	503	Wall foundation	Foundation. Concrete. 0.90m wide, 1.70m+ long.	1.14-1.40+
505	503	Wall	Yellow frogged brick with lime mortar. 20m long, 0.40m wide, 0.80m+ deep.	0.38-1.14
506	503	Deliberate backfill	Dark greyish brown. Silty sand. Very common brick and concrete debris, small chalk inclusions, rubbish like rusty pipes, tiles. Very loose.	0.38-1.40+

Trench No 6		Length Unknown	Width 1.80m	Depth 1.20m
Easting 554149.68		Northing 173729.92		MaOD 4.57
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
601		Made ground	Very mixed layer of mid brownish grey sandy with demolition material. With approximately 0.35m thick concrete slab to the west.	0.00-0.90
602		Buried topsoil	Dark brownish grey. Sandy clay. Very common small shell inclusions, sparse mid sized rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints. Slightly rooted. Alluvial in nature.	0.90-1.18
603		Gravel	Dark greyish brown. Sandy with abundant flints and pebbles.	1.18+



Trench No 7		Length 15m	Width 1.80m	Depth 1.30m
Easting 554153.32		Northing 173711.83		MaOD 4.40
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
701		Structure	Concrete.	0.00-0.10
702		Made ground	Mid brownish grey. Sparse chalk and CBM inclusions.	0.10-0.90
703		Buried topsoil	Dark brownish grey. Silty clay.	0.90-1.30
704		Natural	Dark greyish brown gravel.	1.30+

Trench No 8		Length 14m	Width 1.80m	Depth 1.20m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
801		Structure	Concrete	0-0.1
802		Structure	Concrete.	0.1- 0.28
803		Made ground	Mid brownish grey. Silty clay. Very loose. CBM.	0.28 - 0.52
804		Made ground	Dark greyish brown. Silty clay. Compact. Sparse chalk flecks.	0.52 - 1.24
805		Concrete	Concrete wall.	

Trench No 9		Length 20m	Width 1.80m	Depth 1.50m
Easting 554111.36		Northing 173723.07		MaOD 5.59
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
901		Structure	Concrete.	0.00-0.32
902		Made ground	Mid brownish grey. Silty clay. Demolition backfill. Common bricks no flint stones. Very loose.	0.32-0.80
903		Made ground	Dark greyish brown. Silty clay. Compact.	0.80-1.50+
904		Concrete	Concrete wall	

Trench No 10		Length 20m	Width 1.80m	Depth 1.20m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1001		Structure	Concrete	0-0.12
1002		Made ground	Modern debris - red bricks.	0.12-0.55
1003		Made ground	Dark brownish grey. Clayish silt. V common chalk flecks, rare CBM, rare pebbles, modern debris- glass, pottery.	0.55-1.20+
1004		Concrete	Concrete wall	



Trench No 11		Length 12m	Width 1.80m	Depth 1.06m
Easting 554094.77		Northing 173724.01		MaOD 4.93
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1101		Made ground	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Abundant demolition debris, very loose.	0.00-0.96
1102		Gravel	Dark greyish orange. Sandy gravel.	0.96-1.06

Trench No 12		Length Unknown	Width 1.80m	Depth 1.25m
Easting 554117.21		Northing 173667.34		MaOD 4.63
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1201		Tarmac		0.00-0.10
1202		Made ground	Mid brownish orange. Sand. With abundant pebbles. Levelling layer for the tarmac.	0.10-0.17
1203		Made ground	Dark brownish grey changing to light greyish brown with greenish hue. Silty clay. Common pebbles, CBM and flints.	0.17-0.50
1204		Natural	Alluvium mixed with hill wash. Very dark greyish brown with common chalk flecks and shells.	0.50-1.25+
1205		Natural	Dark grey. Sandy gravel.	1.25+
1206	1207	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and an u-shaped base. Length: >2.00m. Width: 1.50m. Depth: 0.50m.	
1207	1206	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay with common medium and large flint stones inclusions. Archaeological components: Burnt flint. animal bone (teeth). possible worked flint. possible pot	
1208		Wall	Concrete wall	
1209		foundation	Concrete	



Trench No 13		Length Unknown	Width 1.80m	Depth 1.20m
Easting 554102.77		Northing 173655.18		MaOD 5.11
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1301		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey, almost black. Silty sand. Very common modern rubbish e.g. bricks, cans, rusty pipe, ceramic etc. Heavily rooted and loose.	0.00-0.40
1302		Made ground	Dark greyish brown. Sandy clay. Mixed with subsoil. Very common small CBM throughout, small chalk inclusions, sparse mid sized sub-angular flints and small rounded pebbles. Rooted.	0.40-1.10
1303		Gravel	Light greyish orange. Sandy gravel.	1.10+
1304		Masonry	Wall-brick structure, observed alongside eastern edge.	0.40-1.1+

Trench No 14		Length 9m	Width 1.80m	Depth 1.20m
Easting 554104.55		Northing 173644.39		MaOD 4.66
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1401		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey, almost black. Silty sand. Very common modern rubbish e.g. bricks, cans, rusty pipe, ceramic etc. Heavily rooted and loose.	0.00-0.35
1402		Made ground	Dark greyish brown. Sandy clay. Mixed with subsoil. Very common small CBM throughout, small chalk inclusions, sparse mid sized sub-angular flints and small rounded pebbles. Rooted.	0.35-0.90
1403		Natural	Mid greyish orange. Silty clay. Common manganese inclusions. Compacted but soft.	0.90-1.40
1404		Natural	Alluvium mixed with hill wash. Dark brownish grey, changing to light greyish orange towards bottom. Silty clay. Moderate mid sized sub-angular flints and stones, sparse very small charcoal flecks. Observed within test pit only.	1.40-2.70
1405		Gravel	Light greyish orange. Sandy gravel. Observed in test pit only.	2.70-3.10+
1406		Disturbance	Modern disturbance recorded during geoarchaeological test pit.	



Appendix 2 Kent HER Form

Site Name: Lowfield Street, Dartford, Kent	
Site Address: Lowfield Street, Dartford, Kent, DA1 1LH	
Summary of discoveries: Post-medieval/19 th century remains	
District/Unitary: Dartford	Parish: Dartford
Period(s): NA	
NGR (centre of site to nearest 1m): (NB if large or linear site give multiple NGRs) 554186 173964	
Type of archaeological work (delete) Evaluation	
Date of fieldwork (dd/mm/yy) From: 17 th September 2018 To: 23 rd September 2018	
Unit/contractor undertaking recording: Wessex Archaeology	
Geology: Seaford Chalk Formation with superficial deposits comprising of clay, silt, sand and gravels; it is east to an area where Pleistocene fluvial sands and gravels ascribed to the Taplow Gravel Member are mapped, overlying Seaford Chalk Formation (BGS online viewer)	
Title and author of accompanying report: Title: Lowfield Street, Dartford, Kent: Archaeological Evaluation Authors: Thomas Piggott	
Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate) Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS) ('the client'), to carry out an archaeological evaluation through a program of trial trenching of a 1.73 ha parcel of land located in Lowfield Street, Dartford, Kent. The evaluation area is centred on NGR 554186 173964. The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of 13 trial trenches across the site which due to onsite conditions and services had to be reduced in length or moved out of their proposed alignment. The investigations were designed to further evaluate the site and the potential for archaeological remains to survive within the site. A separate geoarchaeological evaluation comprised of 7 test pits was conducted in conjunction with the evaluation and is discussed in a separate report. The evaluation confirmed the results of the previous archaeological evaluation and desk-based assessment with wide truncation recorded across the site as a result of the construction and demolition of former buildings. This included made ground deposits that ran from 0.1 to 2.4m+ below ground levels. Several of the former concrete and brick walls recorded during the investigation were found to correlate with buildings recorded on the 1938 and 1961 Ordnance Survey maps. A single ditch was recorded on trench 12 running on a northwest to southeast alignment. Xxx Based on the results of this evaluation, the archaeological potential of the site is considered to be minimal as a result of the truncation that has been caused through the construction and demolition of the buildings.	
Location of archive/finds: Wessex Archaeology Maidstone Office	
Contact at Unit: Rob De'Athe	Date: 22.10.2018



Appendix 3 Oasis Form

9.3 OASIS ID: wessexar1-331580

Project details

Project name	Lowfield Street, Dartford, Kent: Evaluation
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS) ('the client'), to carry out an archaeological evaluation through a program of trial trenching of a 1.73 ha parcel of land located in Lowfield Street, Dartford, Kent. The evaluation area is centred on NGR 554186 173964. The evaluation confirmed the results of the previous archaeological evaluation and desk-based assessment with wide truncation recorded across the site as a result of the construction and demolition of former buildings. This included made ground deposits that ran from 0.1 to 2.4m+ below ground levels. Several of the former concrete and brick walls recorded during the investigation were found to correlate with buildings recorded on the 1938 and 1961 Ordnance Survey maps.
Project dates	Start: 17-09-2018 End: 23-09-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	208040 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	DA/16/01919/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
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 Lowfield Street: Evaluation
Postcode	DA1 1LH
Study area	1.73 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 54186 73964 51.443131865492 0.218871053975 51 26 35 N 000 13 07 E Point

Project creators



Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	CgMs Heritage
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Rob De'Athe
Project supervisor	Emilia Seredynska
Type of sponsor/funding body	Archaeological Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Heritage

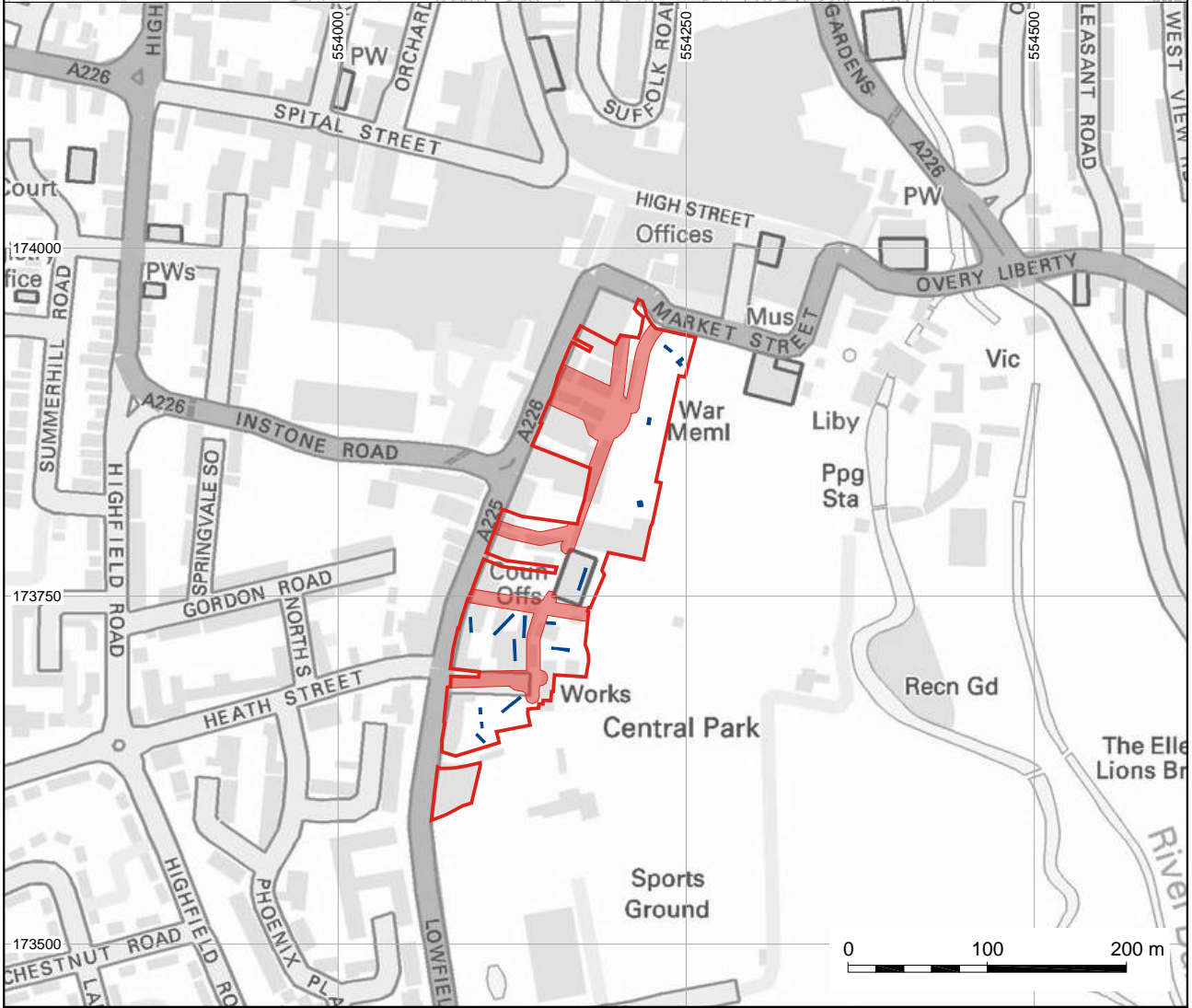
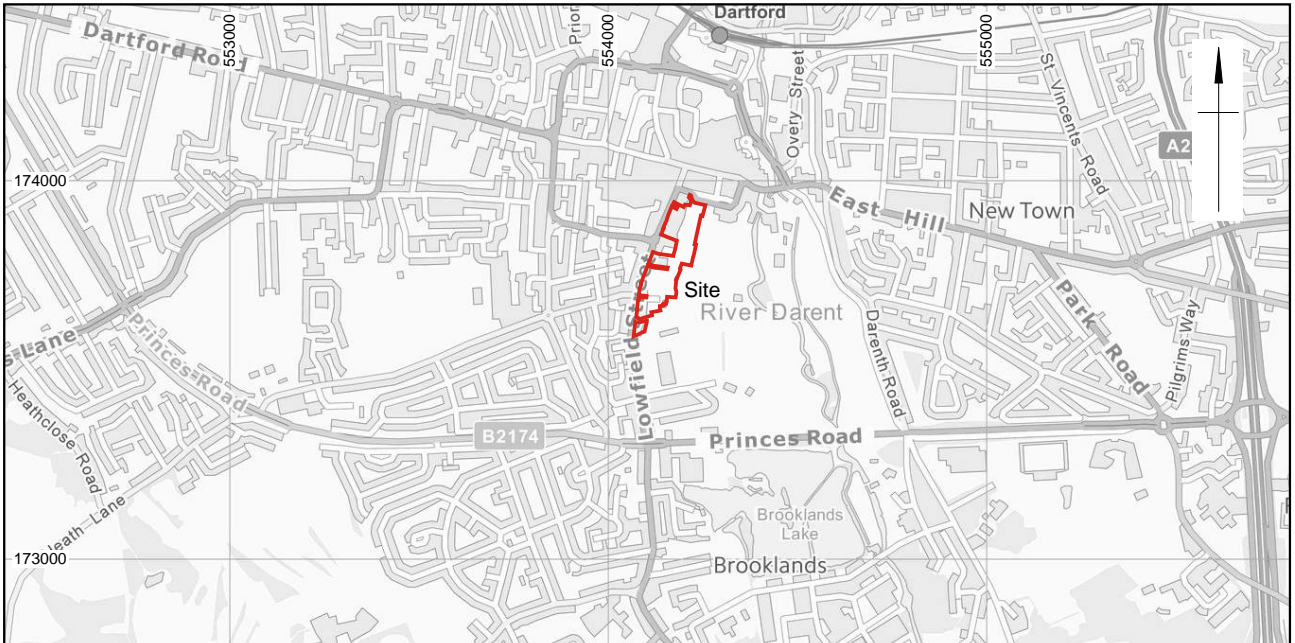
Project archives

Physical Archive ID	208040
Digital Archive ID	208040
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive ID	208040
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Diary", "Report", "Unpublished Text", "Unspecified Archive"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Lowfield Street, Dartford, Kent: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Piggott, T
Other bibliographic details	208040.5
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Maidstone
Description	Report detailing the results of an archaeological evaluation. Grey literature report.

Entered by	Andrew Souter (a.souter@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	22 October 2018



Site Boundary
 Evaluation Trench
 Exclusion Zone

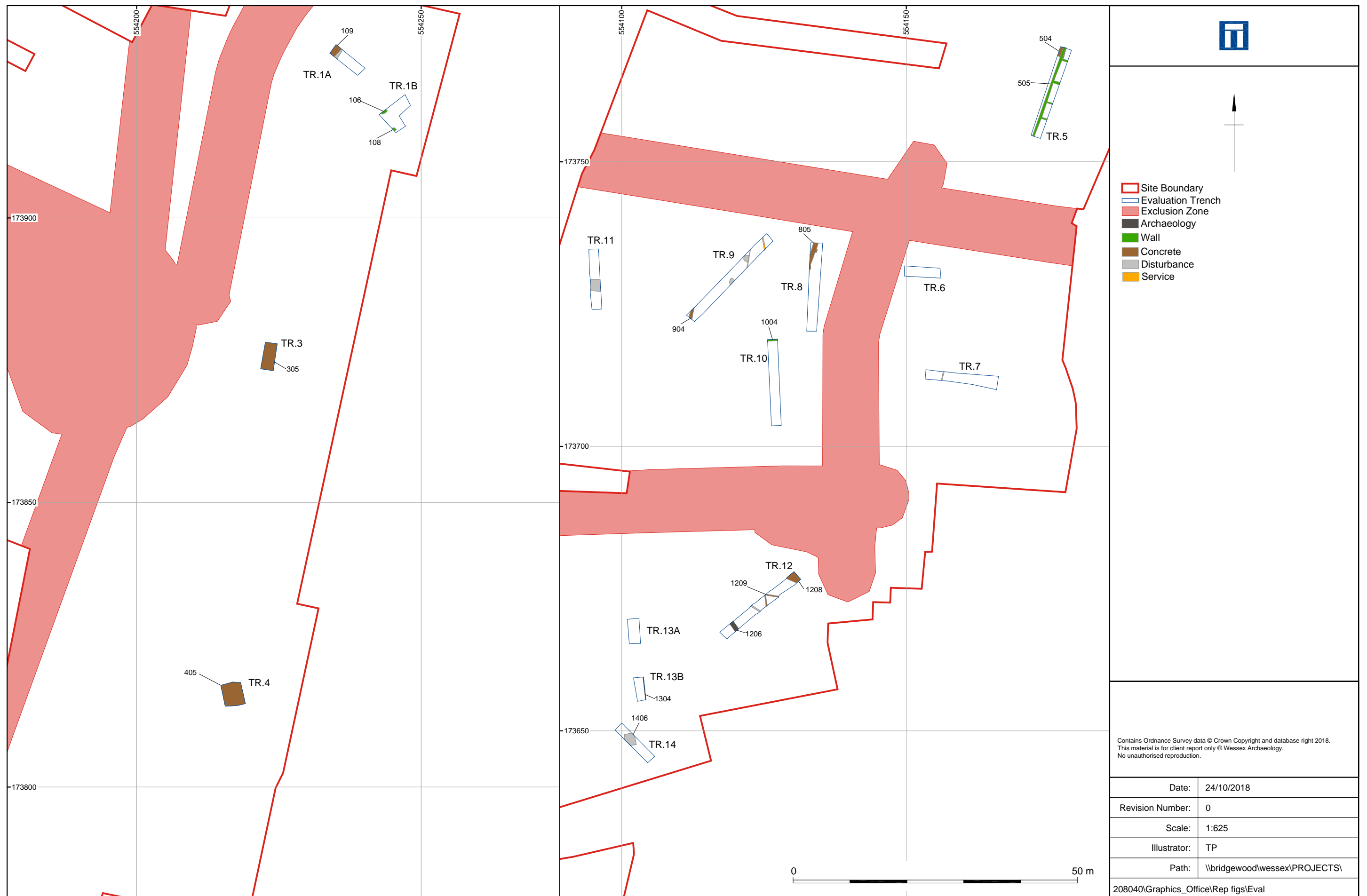
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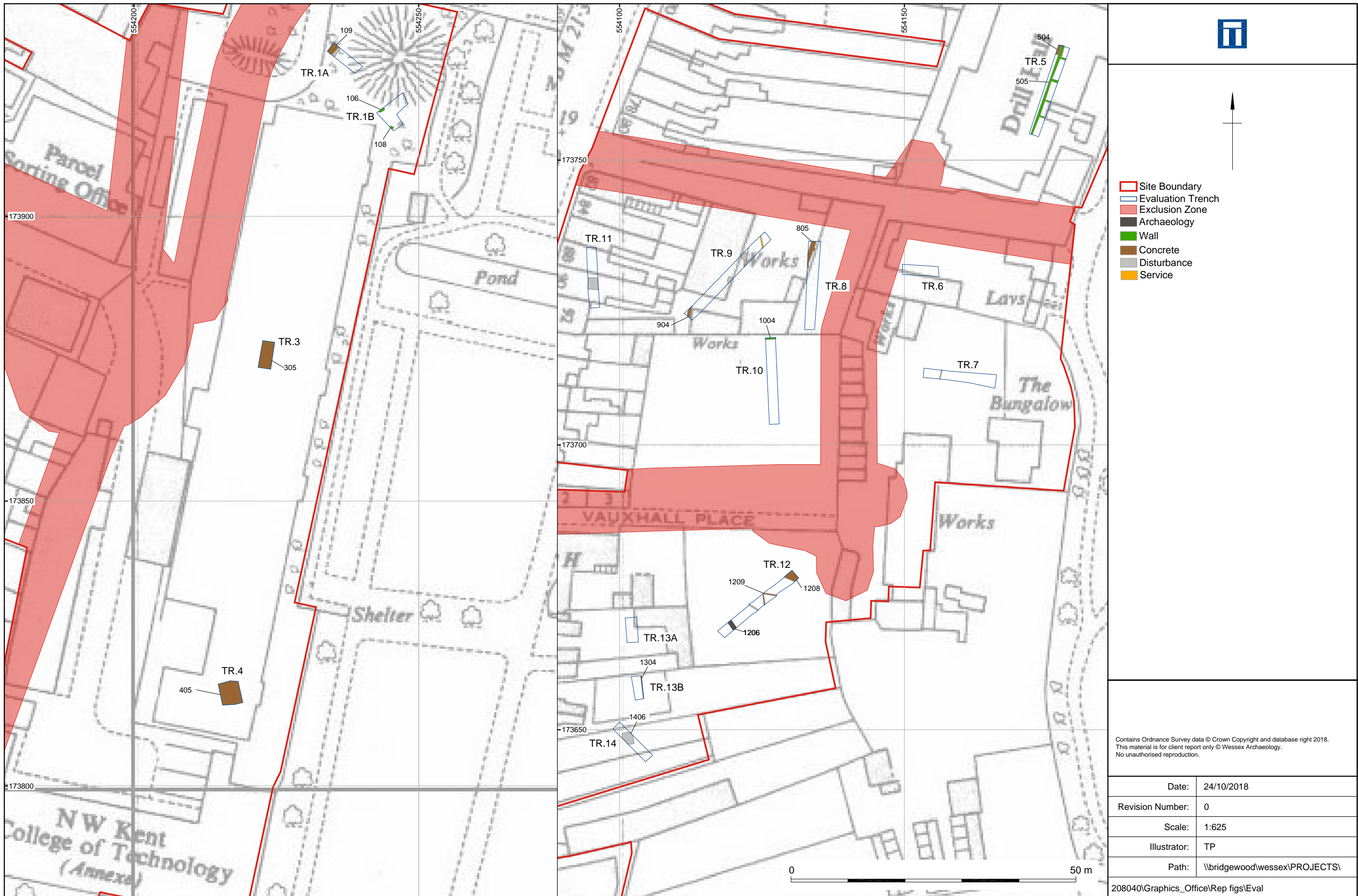
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Site location and trench layout

Figure 1





Archaeological Results overlaying 1961 Ordnance Survey Mapping

Figure 3



Archaeological Results overlaying 1938 Ordnance Survey Mapping

Figure 4



Plate 1: Representative section of Trench 6, facing south



Plate 2: Representative section of Trench 11, facing east


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Plate 3: Representative section of Trench 12, facing northeast



Plate 4: View of Trench 9, facing northeast


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Plate 5: View of brick culvert 106 and brick wall 108, facing southeast



Plate 6: View of the reinforced concrete located in Trench 3, facing north


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Plate 7: View of brick wall 505, facing northeast



Plate 8: Southeast facing section of ditch 1206



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Plate 9: Representative section of Trench 13, showing wall 1304, facing north

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