



making sense of heritage

Rathmore Road, Gravesend, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Ref: 112910.03
May 2016



**Rathmore Road,
Gravesend, Kent**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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May 2016

112910.03



Quality Assurance

Project Code	112910	Accession Code		Client Ref.	
Planning Application Ref.		Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	NGR 564609, 173975		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	PW			20.05.16
File:	S:\PROJECTS\112910_Reports\V.01\1129.01				
V.02	E	PBW	RJO		24.05.16
File:	\\SHEFFIELD\wessex\PROJECTS\112910_Reports\Eval. Report DRAFTS\V.02				
File:					
File:					
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Amey plc on behalf of Kent County Council to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching on land at the station car park at Rathmore Road, Gravesend, Kent (NGR 564609, 173975). The work was carried out as a condition of redevelopment of the Site as part of Phase 3 of the wider Gravesend Transport Quarter scheme. This includes the realignment of the station car park, and the creation of a new junction with Stone Street.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (Amey 2016) was prepared and approved by Kent County Council in advance of fieldwork commencement.

A total of twelve trenches were excavated across the site in April 2016. A 19th/early 20th century rubbish pit (**Trench 8**) and four linear (gully) features (two each in **Trenches 2** and **7**) were revealed in three of the trenches.

The rubbish pit in **Trench 8**, containing 19th or 20th century pottery, vessel glass and clay tobacco pipe, was probably once located in the backyard of no. 53 Cobham Street, noted in map regression to have once extended into this area in the late 19th century.

The linear features contained no datable material; two parallel gullies in **Trench 7** were thought to be drainage features associated with Post-medieval/ modern allotment/ market garden activity known to have been present on the Site from at least the mid-19th century until the mid-20th century. Two further parallel gully/ ditch features in **Trench 2** had a less certain attribution.

Modern concrete and brick footings and services relating to the Timber Yard/Tyre depot buildings fronting Stone Street had truncated the eastern side of the site (**Trenches 10, 11** and **12**). The evaluation uncovered no archaeological remains of significance.

Natural features of possible shrub/tree bowls were noted in **Trenches 2** and **4**, these could relate to when the area was an orchard from the earlier 19th century, or from earlier tree coverage across the area.

The project archive is currently held by Wessex Archaeology, at the Sheffield office, under the project code **112910**. With the agreement of Kent County Council this will be converted for long term digital storage in due course. A copy of the final report will be sent to Kent County Council. An OASIS form, ID number **wessexar1-252208** has been provisionally completed and will be finalised on completion of the archaeological works.



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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

This Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Amey plc on behalf of Kent County Council and is grateful to Debbie Taylor in this regard. The fieldwork was directed by Tom Blencoe and Phil Wright with the assistance of John Sanigar, Anna Smoldon and Ben Bazely. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Richard O'Neill. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Wendy Rogers the Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council, for their involvement in the project.

The report was compiled by Paula Whittaker with contributions by Lorraine Mephram (Finds). The illustrations were prepared by Joanna Debska.



Rathmore Road, Gravesend, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Amey plc on behalf of Kent County Council (KCC) to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching on land at the station car park at Rathmore Road, Gravesend, Kent (hereafter 'the Site'). The Site is centred on National Grid References (NGR) 564609, 173975 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The work was carried out as a condition of redevelopment of the Site as part of Phase 3 of the wider Gravesend Transport Quarter scheme. This includes the realignment of the station car park, and the creation of a new junction with Stone Street. Condition 17 of the planning permission granted by KCC states : "No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of:

(i) Archaeological evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the County Planning Authority; and

(ii) Following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation or recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the County Planning Authority".

1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Amey 2016) was prepared and approved by KCC in advance of the commencement of fieldwork. The evaluation comprised the excavation of twelve trenches (**Trenches 1 - 12**) in order to assess whether there were any significant archaeological deposits at the Site that may be affected by the proposed development.

1.1.4 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (Amey 2016) and in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation (CIfA 2014a).

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site is presently a tarmacked car park, bounded by Rathmore Road to the north, by Wrotham Road to the east, becoming Stone Street, by the backyard boundaries on Cobham Street to the south and by Darnley Road properties to the west.

Geology

1.2.2 The underlying bedrock geology of the Site is Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk formation (BGS). The British Geological Survey does not record any superficial



deposits although previous ground investigation has revealed that a superficial layer of clayey head deposits is present overlying the bedrock (Amey 2016).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological background of the site has been described in the WSI (Amey plc 2016) and is summarised below.

2.2 Recent investigations in the area

2.2.1 Two historic environment desk-based assessments (HEDBAs) have been produced the first by Oxford Archaeology (OA 2008) at a preliminary stage of the Gravesend Transport Quarter proposals and the second by Jacobs (2011) specifically for Phase 3. This latter report was submitted in support of the planning application for redevelopment of this Site. Geotechnical test pitting (GI pits) has been previously been carried out across the Site (Amey 2016).

Prehistoric

2.2.2 Two Lower Palaeolithic handaxes (probably moved from their original context by later glacial or fluvial action) and Mesolithic finds which were recovered from the Gravesend and North Kent Hospital site (OA 2008). Archaeological work on this latter site, lying approximately 300m to the northwest of the scheme, suggested some form of continuity of activity from the Mesolithic period through the later prehistoric period to the present day. Recent investigations in the wider landscape.

Roman

2.2.3 A large Roman settlement was established at Gravesend, on the edge of the Thames estuary, upon which site the subsequent medieval town was focused (Jacob 2011).

Medieval and Post-medieval

2.2.4 The historic mapping analysed by the two HEDBAs and the Gravesend Town survey (KCC 2004) suggest that the scheme lay beyond both the medieval and Post-medieval settlement focus. Gravesend suffered a major fire in 1727 which raised to the ground the majority of the older building's within the medieval and early Post-medieval centre of Gravesend (KCC 2004).

Map Regression

2.2.5 A map of Gravesend dating to 1826 shows the Site to be located across a number of orchard plots, square or rectangular in shape, with apples depicted across them.

2.2.6 The 1841 Tithe map shows the land belonging to Jane Swinney (plot no. 890), occupied by Charles and E. Clarke being used as a market garden and nursery. A Poorhouse, located to the east of Site, is also marked on the 1844 Map of Gravesend. This workhouse was built in 1797 on Stone Street; later in 1847 it was converted into houses (21 – 23 Stone St.) and extended, and is now a Grade II listed building. A new Union Workhouse was erected at the same time in Trafalgar Road.



- 2.2.7 The railway line and cutting along with Rathmore Road were constructed by February 1845 when the first train ran into Gravesend, the cutting slope forming the northern boundary of the Site.
- 2.2.8 The Ordnance Survey (OS) town plan of 1866 (1:500) shows the area behind the station as open, having two parallel lines of trees/shrubs aligned north to south in the central portion of the Site and a few other shrubs located next to three small out buildings/sheds in the south eastern edge of the Site. In the area where **Trenches 10, 11 and 12** were situated, on the east of the Site, the map labels it as a Timber Yard, with a Saw Pit on the northern boundary and numerous other buildings located on the southern and south eastern boundary.
- 2.2.9 Between 1866 and 1909 the map evidence shows the main Site area has remained an open space, with similarly located outbuildings as those seen 50 years previous on the southern boundary. The only differences seen on the OS map dated 1909 (1:2,500) is that the area is now split in two, the eastern side marked as allotment gardens in the area where **Trenches 5 - 9** are located (Figure 2). The buildings in the timber yard have also expanded, with 53 Cobham Street having an extended back plot into the Site area also seen on the 1876 OS map.
- 2.2.10 The back plot extended yards of 52 – 55 Cobham St. are seen to expand further into the site area on the 1936 (Figure 2: 1:2,500) and 1954 (1:1,250) OS maps. The Timber Yard is now labelled as a Tyre Depot and has extra buildings located on its western boundary in the location of **Trench 10**.
- 2.2.11 This area is still labelled as allotment gardens on the 1955-58 OS plan (1:1,250), but by 1965 - 1972 (OS plan 1:1,250) it has been converted into a car park, which was its function when excavations began in 2016.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.2 General

- 3.2.1 The principal aim of the evaluation was to characterise (nature, date, complexity and extent) any archaeological features and deposits identified by trenching.
- 3.2.2 The general objectives of the project were:
- *to record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed;*
 - *establish the extent to which previous development and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the Site;*
 - *to provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for additional archaeological mitigation; and*
 - *to make available the results of the work.*
- 3.2.3 The general products and tasks to be completed/undertaken included:



- *providing further information on the archaeological potential of the Site to enable the archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed;*
- *inform the formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains; and*
- *produce a Site archive.*

3.3 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.3.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of twelve trenches (**Figure 2**), all 2m in width, with varying lengths, one 5m in length, two 10m, five 15m and four trenches were 20m in length. The size of the evaluation area was 3,568 square metres. Service plans were checked and trench locations CAT scanned to check for services. When services were encountered they were avoided; some trenches had to be shortened slightly to accommodate live services.
- 3.3.2 The carpark overburden was removed using a mechanical excavator (tracked excavator). It was then fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Once the overburden had been removed a series of 0.10m level spits were excavated down to the level of the upper archaeological horizon or the level of the natural geology, whichever was reached first.
- 3.3.3 All spoil was periodically scanned for artefacts.

3.4 Recording

- 3.4.1 Once the level of archaeological deposits has been exposed by machine, cleaning of the trench base was undertaken by hand where necessary. Appropriate sampling of archaeological features identified in the evaluation trenches was carried out by hand.
- 3.4.2 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. This written record is hierarchically based and centred on the context record. Each context record fully describes the location, extent, composition and relationship of the subject and will be cross-referenced to all other assigned records.
- 3.4.3 A full written, drawn and photographic record was maintained and all trenches were located in relation to the OS grid.

3.5 Specialist strategies

Artefact

- 3.5.1 All finds were treated in accordance with relevant industry guidance (English Heritage 2005) and the requirements of KCC.
- 3.5.2 All artefacts were washed, weighed, counted and identified. They were recorded by context, with summary listing of artefacts by category to provide simple quantification. Artefacts were assessed by an artefact specialist.

Environmental

- 3.5.3 No environmental samples were taken due to the lack of significant archaeological features present.



3.6 Monitoring

- 3.6.1 The trenches were left open for inspection by the KCC Senior Archaeological Officer and the evaluation was not deemed completed, and the trenches backfilled, until additional work discussed with the KCC Senior Archaeological Officer had been carried out.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 A total of twelve trenches were excavated across the Site (**Figure 2**), with a width of 2m varying in length from 5m to 20m. The lengths of **Trench 10** and **12** were shortened slightly due to concrete footings and services being present.
- 4.1.2 The stratigraphy was very similar in **Trenches 1 – 9** on the western part of the Site. The eastern part containing **Trenches 10 – 12** differed due to the truncation of modern footings. Features of note are described by trench below.
- 4.1.3 Full trench context listings with trench dimensions are provided in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 General Summary

Natural Geology and stratigraphy

- 4.2.1 The natural geology across the area consisted of pale yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent chalk patches and fragments and rare sub-rounded and sub-angular flint nodule inclusions.
- 4.2.2 This was sealed by a reddish brown silty clay subsoil with frequent rooting apparent and rare small sub-rounded and sub-angular flint inclusions. There was a clear horizon between the natural and this sealing layer.
- 4.2.3 The upper stratigraphy comprised of remnants of the earlier plough/garden soil, with the post medieval/modern made ground sealed by a levelling layer for the tarmac surface, forming the carpark.
- 4.2.4 Modern concrete footings were encountered in 3 of the trenches some of which were related to the live services crossing beneath the carpark.

4.3 Trench Results

- 4.3.1 **Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5, 6,** and **9** were archaeologically sterile. **Trenches 10 – 12** had only modern features of concrete footings and a buried kerbstone.
- 4.3.2 In **Trench 2 (Figure 3)**, beneath the tarmac and made ground (**202** which was located to a depth of 0.51m from ground surface), the subsoil **203** sealed the two linear features (**205** and **206**) and one natural feature.
- 4.3.3 The linear features were interpreted as a ditch or gully cuts running adjacent to each other with a thin 0.3m wide baulk of natural left between the two (**Figure 3, Plates 1 - 2**). Feature **205** on the south west side was aligned south west to north east seen for a short length of 1.8m with a maximum width of 1.1m. It was filled with **207** a greyish red brown silty sand with rare small sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions (0.3m in depth) cutting into the natural. On the same alignment on the north eastern side, feature **206**,

was narrower in width at 0.6m with fill **209**, a similar greyish brown silty sand 0.3m in depth. Both features had fairly steep sides but slightly irregular edges undulating above the natural. Cut **206** had a more U – shaped rounded base, whereas cut **207** was more angular with a sharp definition to the base. No artefacts were recovered from their fills to date these features.

- 4.3.4 A naturally formed feature in the eastern half of **Trench 2** was highly irregular in shape, thought to be a bioturbatory feature possibly relating to shrub/ tree root bowl (**Figure 3**).
- 4.3.5 In the south-eastern end of **Trench 4** was a natural feature, filled with **406**, interpreted as a probable tree throw/ shrub disturbance from a hedgerow. It contained natural infill of pale - mid reddish brown sandy silt with a depth of 0.3m with an irregular undulating base and edges.
- 4.3.6 **Trench 6** had a modern feature truncating its western edge cut through the made ground, possibly being a geotechnical ground investigation pit (GI pit); once deemed modern this was not excavated (**Figure 4**).
- 4.3.7 In **Trench 7** the tarmac and made ground (**702**) had a depth of 0.42m below the ground surface. Beneath these layers remnants of a worked garden soil was visible; a mid brownish grey sandy silt layer **703**, with occasional small CBM and natural flint inclusions, seen to a depth of 0.7m where it sealed the natural geology (**704**).
- 4.3.8 Cutting through this natural geology, but filled with a similar fill to **703**, were two parallel linear gullies (**Figure 5**), **705** and **707**, approximately 6m apart. The gullies were aligned north to south with identical widths of 0.4m and very shallow depths of 0.16m remaining in a concave cut. The respective fills, **706** and **708**, were mid brownish grey silty sand with small flecks of chalk inclusions (**Plates 3 - 5**).
- 4.3.9 **Trench 8** contained one feature; a shallow, sub circular pit (**805**), with a cut of 1.6m x 1.3m and 0.25m in depth (**Figure 6, Plate 6**). The pit was filled with a deposit of loose dark greyish-brown silty clay (**806**) with frequent glass bottle fragments, brick, and ceramic fragments. These were datable to the 19th/ early 20th century.
- 4.3.10 **Trench 10, 11** and **12** contained a number of concrete footings, a kerbstone of frogged brick and service trenches related to the buildings that once stood in this area. No earlier features survived beneath these structures (**Figure 7**). **Trench 10** had a reinforced concrete slab lying beneath the tarmac across the whole of the trench. In the eastern end of the trench a sondage (Sondage 1) was put through the modern layers which exposed a cable trench at a depth of 0.9m, with the natural encountered at a depth of 1.25m.
- 4.3.11 A machine sondage (**Figure 7, Sondage 2**) was excavated to test whether the modern disturbance in **Trench 11** had any archaeology surviving beneath it (**Plates 7 and 8**). The reinforced concrete had a depth of over 2.4m, with natural geology seen from 1.45m. It was concluded that the impact of the modern disturbance had truncated any potential archaeology that might have been in this area.
- 4.3.12 **Trench 12** had modern footing disturbances and services at either end of the trench with the central area being untruncated, but having no archaeology present. The natural geology was found from 0.82m beneath the made ground surface.



5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered, deriving from three contexts: **202** (1 sherd of pottery), **203** (1 oyster shell; 5 fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem) and **806** (2 sherds of pottery, 2 glass bottle bases, 1 clay pipe stem). All datable finds are modern (19th/20th century).
- 5.1.2 Context **806**, comprised two sherds of pottery (white-slipped redware and transfer-printed refined whiteware), two pieces of vessel glass (bases from soda bottle and wine bottle), and one fragment from a clay tobacco pipe stem. This small group of finds are of 19th or 20th century date. They have not been retained.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Summary

- 6.1.1 Two undated linear ditch/ gully features **205** and **206**, on a north-east to south-west alignment, were found in **Trench 2**. They may be drainage channels dug across an area forming a former field boundary; the alignment of the features certainly mirrors that of Darnley Road. Alternatively they may be natural features, possibly stream gullies, as they are infilled with similar subsoil to that seen on the base of the trenches lying above the cleaner natural geological horizon.
- 6.1.2 Two undated linear features **705** and **707**, on a north to south alignment, were found in **Trench 7**. These were more clearly defined gully features and are most likely drainage features related to the known allotment/ market garden activity on the Site from at least the early 19th century through to the mid-20th century.
- 6.1.3 The pit seen in **Trench 8**, **805**, containing 19th or 20th century pottery, vessel glass and clay tobacco pipe, was probably once located in the backyard of no. 53 Cobham Street, noted in map regression to have once extended into this area in the late 19th century. The artefacts found within the fill of this pit suggest it was related to the deposition of 19th/early 20th century household rubbish.
- 6.1.4 **Trench 10**, **11** and **12** had evidence of modern building disturbance. In the 19th century this area was depicted as a Timber Yard changing to a Tyre Depot some time in the 1950s with buildings located across this area being redeveloped throughout the last 60 to 150 years.
- 6.1.5 Natural features of possible shrub/ tree bowls were noted in **Trenches 2** and **4**; these could relate to when the area was an orchard from the earlier 19th century, or from earlier tree coverage across the area.

6.2 Conclusions

- 6.2.1 A total of twelve trenches were excavated across the Site. A 19th/early 20th century rubbish pit and four linear features were revealed in three of the trenches. The linear features contained no datable material; at least two parallel features were probably Post-medieval/ early modern gullies and probably related to the allotment/ market garden activity known to have present on the Site from at least the mid-19th century to the mid-20th century. Modern concrete footings and services relating to the Timber Yard/Tyre



depot buildings fronting Stone Street/Wrotham Road had truncated former ground levels in the eastern side of the Site indicating that any potential archaeological levels were unlikely to be present. The evaluation uncovered no archaeological remains of significance.

6.3 Recommendations

- 6.3.1 The need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work on Site, as part of the current development, will need to be discussed with the KCC Senior Archaeologist.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum archive and storage

- 7.1.1 Currently no museums in Kent are accepting archaeological archives for deposition. The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Archive Preparation, in accordance with standard guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (ADS 2013, Brown 2011, UKIC 2001, ClfA 2014b) and in accordance with the WSI (Amey 2016). Wessex Archaeology will retain the archive until further notice.

7.2 Discard policy

- 7.2.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

7.3 Copyright

- 7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology retains full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the Client for the use of the report by the Client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification. Any document produced to meet planning requirements can be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.
- 7.3.2 Wessex Archaeology will assign copyright to the Client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (Chapter IV, s.79).

7.4 Security Copy

- 7.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. 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 REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliography

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United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC), 2001. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage*

Cartographic Sources

1826 Map of Gravesend

1832 Map of Gravesend showing boundary changes after the Reform Bill of 1832,
enlarged from the Ordnance Survey by Lieutenant R.K. Dawson

1841 Gravesend Tithe Map

1844 Plan of Gravesend and Milton (Harker 1979, 78)



1866 edition Ordnance Survey 1:500
1874 - 1882 edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500
1896 - 1897 edition Ordnance Survey, 1:2500
1890 Map of Gravesend and Milton by George H. Bond
1908 - 1909 edition Ordnance Survey, 1:2500
1936 - 1939 edition Ordnance Survey, 1:2500
1954 edition Ordnance Survey, 1:2500
1964 - 1972 edition Ordnance Survey, 1:1250

Other sources:

<http://www.kentarchaeology.org.uk/Research/Maps/GRS/02.htm>

<http://www.workhouses.org.uk/Gravesend/>



9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Trench context descriptions

Trench `1	Description:	Dimensions: 8 x 2 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.61
101	Tarmac	0 – 0.09 m
102	Made Ground – Dark grey silty with abundant gravel, CBM and clinker.	0.09 – 0.31 m
103	Subsoil – Reddish brown silty clay. Sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded flint noduals. Rooting evident.	0.31 – 0.53 m
104	Natural substrate – Fine pale yellow sandy clay. Abundant chalk. Sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular flint noduals.	0.53 +

Trench `2	Description:	Dimensions: 14 x 2 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.84 m
201	Tarmac	0 – 0.05 m
202	Made ground – Dark greyish-brown silty clay with abundant gravel, common CBM, bricks and concrete. Sparse modern pottery and glass.	0.05 – 0.51 m
203	Subsoil – Reddish-brown silty clay with sparse small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint noduals. Rooting evident.	0.51 – 0.74
204	Natural substrate – Light yellowish-brown fine sandy clay with abundant chalk, pea gravel and small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint noduals.	0.74 m +
205	Linear gully cut was aligned south west to north east seen for a short length of 1.8m with a maximum width of 1.1m, depth of 0.3m.	0.7 - 1m
206	Linear ditch cut was aligned south west to north east seen for a short length of 1.8m with a maximum width of 0.6m, depth of 0.3m.	0.65 – 0.97
207	Fill of ditch a greyish red brown silty sand with rare small sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions	0.7 – 1m
209	Fill of gully a greyish red brown silty sand with rare small sub angular and sub rounded flint inclusions	0.65 – 0.97

Trench `3	Description:	Dimensions: 4.4 x 2 m
Context No.		Depth: 1 m
301	Tarmac	0 – 0.08 m
302	Made ground – Dark brown clay with abundant CBM and concrete rubble and chalk fragments.	0.08 – 0.66 m
303	Reddish-brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flint noduals (up to 0.04 m diameter).	0.66 – 0.90 m
304	Natural substrate – Light yellowish brown sandy clay with abundant sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk fragments and flint noduals.	0.90 m +



Trench `4	Description:	Dimensions: 9 x 2 m
Context No.		Depth: 1.04 m
401	Tarmac	0 – 0.05 m
402	Made ground – Dark grey silt. Abundant gravel, CBM, brick and concrete. Sparse modern pottery and glass.	0.05 – 0.50 m
403	Greyish-brown sandy clay with fine sand inclusions. Flecks of charcoal, chalk, CBM, flint.	0.50 – 0.72 m
404	Subsoil – Reddish-brown silty clay with sparse small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint noduals.	0.72 m – 0.92 m
405	Natural substrate – Light yellowish-brown fine sandy clay with abundant chalk and sparse flint noduals.	0.92 m +
406	Natural infill of pale - mid reddish brown sandy silt with a depth of 0.3m Area of bioturbation.	0.72 m +

Trench `5	Description:	Dimensions: 15.5 x 2 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.84 m
501	Tarmac	0 – 0.08 m
502	Made ground – Firm mid greyish-brown graveley sand with abundant CBM and flint fragments.	0.08 – 0.30 m
503	Subsoil - Firm mid-greyish brown silty sand. Rare CBM and flint. Occasional chgarcoal flecks.	0.30 – 0.65 m
504	Natural substrate – Mid yellowish-brown sandy clay. Occasional patches of chalk.	0.65 m +

Trench `6	Description:	Dimensions: 14.8 x 2 m
Context No.		Depth:
601	Tarmac	0 – 0.06 m
602	Made ground – Dark grey sandy gravel with lenses of light brownish-yellow. Frequent CBM fragments.	0.06 – 0.28 m
603	Subsoil - Firm mid-brownish grey silt. Frequent CBM fragments. Moderatley frequent flint noduals. Occasional flecks chalk.	0.28 – 0.48 m
604	Natural substrate – Firm mid yellowish-brown sandy clay. Rare small pebbles.	0.48 – 0.56 m +



Trench `7	Description:	Dimensions: 20 x 2 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.84 m
701	Tarmac	0 – 0.08 m
702	Made ground – rubble layer with frequent CBM fragments.	0.08 – 0.42 m
703	Subsoil – Firm mid brownish-grey silty sand. Occasional CBM and flint fragments. Occasional flecks of chalk.	0.42 – 0.70 m
704	Natural substrate – Firm mid yellowish-brown sandy clay. Occasional flint noduals.	0.70 m +
705	Cut of shallow concave gully, aligned north – south, 0.4m wide, 0.16m deep	0.55 m – 0.68 m
706	Fill of gully 705, mid brownish grey silty sand with small flecks of chalk inclusions.	0.55 m – 0.68 m
707	Cut of shallow concave gully, aligned north – south, 0.4m wide, 0.16m deep	0.55 m – 0.70 m
708	Fill of gully 707, mid brownish grey silty sand with small flecks of chalk inclusions.	0.55 m – 0.70 m

Trench `8	Description:	Dimensions: 15.5 x 2 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.78 m
801	Tarmac	0 – 0.07 m
802	Made ground – rubble layer with frequent CBM fragments and gravel.	0.07 – 0.40 m
803	Subsoil - Loose mid brownish-grey silty sand. Frequent charcoal flecks. Frequent flecks of chalk. Occasional chalk, flint and CBM fragments.	0.40 m – 0.65 m
804	Natural substrate – Firm mid yellowish-brown sandy clay. Common sub-angular flint noduals (0.03 – 0.10 m diameter). Chalk bedrock visible in places.	0.65 m +
805	Cut fot post-medieval / modern refuse pit.	0.75 m – 0.93m
806	Fill of pit 805 – Dumped deposit of loose dark greyish-brown silty clay with frequent modern glass, brick, ceramic fragments.	0.75 m - 0.93m

Trench `9	Description:	Dimensions: 20 x 2 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.48 m
901	Tarmac	0 – 0.07 m
902	Made ground – Rubble and gravel layer.	0.07 – 0.30 m
903	Subsoil – Firm mid brownish-grey silty sand. Occasional sub-rounded flint noduals. Occasional charcoal flecks. Occasional CBM.	0.30 m – 0.40 m
904	Natural substrate – Mid yellowish-brown sandy clay. Occasional sub-rounded flint noduals. Chalk bedrock visible in places throughout trench.	0.40 m +



Trench 10	Description:	Dimensions: 14.8 x 2 m
Context No.		Depth: 1.45 m
1001	Tarmac	0 – 0.06 m
1002	Reinforced concrete slab.	0.06 – 0.45 m
1003	Levelling deposit – Yellowish brown sand with some small gravel fragments,	0.30 – 0.45 m
1004	Made ground – Mid brownish-grey sandy silt with CBM, chalk and gravel inclusions.	0.45 – 0.90 m
1005	Subsoil – Mid brownish-grey silty sand. Occasional flecks of CMB, chalk and flint.	0.90 – 1.25 m
1006	Natural substrate – Mid yellowish-brown sandy clay. Occasional chalk fragments.	1.25 m +

Trench 11	Description:	Dimensions: 20 x 2 m
Context No.		Depth: 1.46 m
1101	Tarmac	0 – 0.06 m
1102	Reinforced concrete slab.	0.06 0.20 m
1103	Levelling deposit – builders' sand	0.20 – 0.62 m
1104	Made ground – rubble layer and concrete.	0.62 – 0.90 m
1105	Subsoil – Loose mid brownish-grey silty sand. Large fragmentss of CBM. Occasional CBM and chalk flecks. Occsional sub-angular flint fragments.	0.90 – 1.34 m
1106	Natural substrate – Firm mid-yellowish-brown sandy clay. Moderatley frequent flecks of chalk. Occasional sub-rounded flint noduals.	1.34 m +

Trench 12	Description:	Dimensions: 15 x 2 m
Context No.		Depth: 1.14 m
1201	Tarmac	0 – 0.06 m
1202	Levelling deposit - greyish yellow sandy gravel.	0.06 – 0.32 m
1203	Subsoil – Mid brownish-grey silty sand. Frequent fragments of CBM, modern glass, small stones and flint fragments.	0.32 – 0.82 m
1204	Natural substrate – Firm mid yellowish-brown sandy clay. Moderatley frequent small angular flint noduals. Occasional flecks of chalk.	0.82 m +



9.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: wessexar1-252208

Project details

Project name	Trench Evaluation, Rathmore R'd, Gravesend, Kent
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Amey plc on behalf of Kent County Council to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching on land at the station car park at Rathmore Road, Gravesend, Kent (NGR 564609, 173975). These works are associated with the realignment of Rathmore Road, which forms part of Phase 3 of the wider Gravesend Transport Quarter scheme. A total of twelve trenches were excavated across the site in April 2016. A 19th/early 20th century rubbish pit and four linear features were revealed in three of the trenches. The linear features contained no datable material; two parallel gullies were probably post-medieval in date relating to the market gardening known to have been carried out in this area over a 130 year timespan since at least the 1830's. Modern concrete footings and services relating to the Timber Yard/Tyre depot buildings fronting Stone Street had truncated any archaeological deposits in the eastern side of the site. The evaluation uncovered no archaeological remains of significance.
Project dates	Start: 06-04-2016 End: 15-04-2016
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	112910 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA)
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 2 - Other transport infrastructure
Monument type	PITS, GULLIES Post Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING FOOTINGS Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY, GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENTS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Road scheme (new and widening)

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

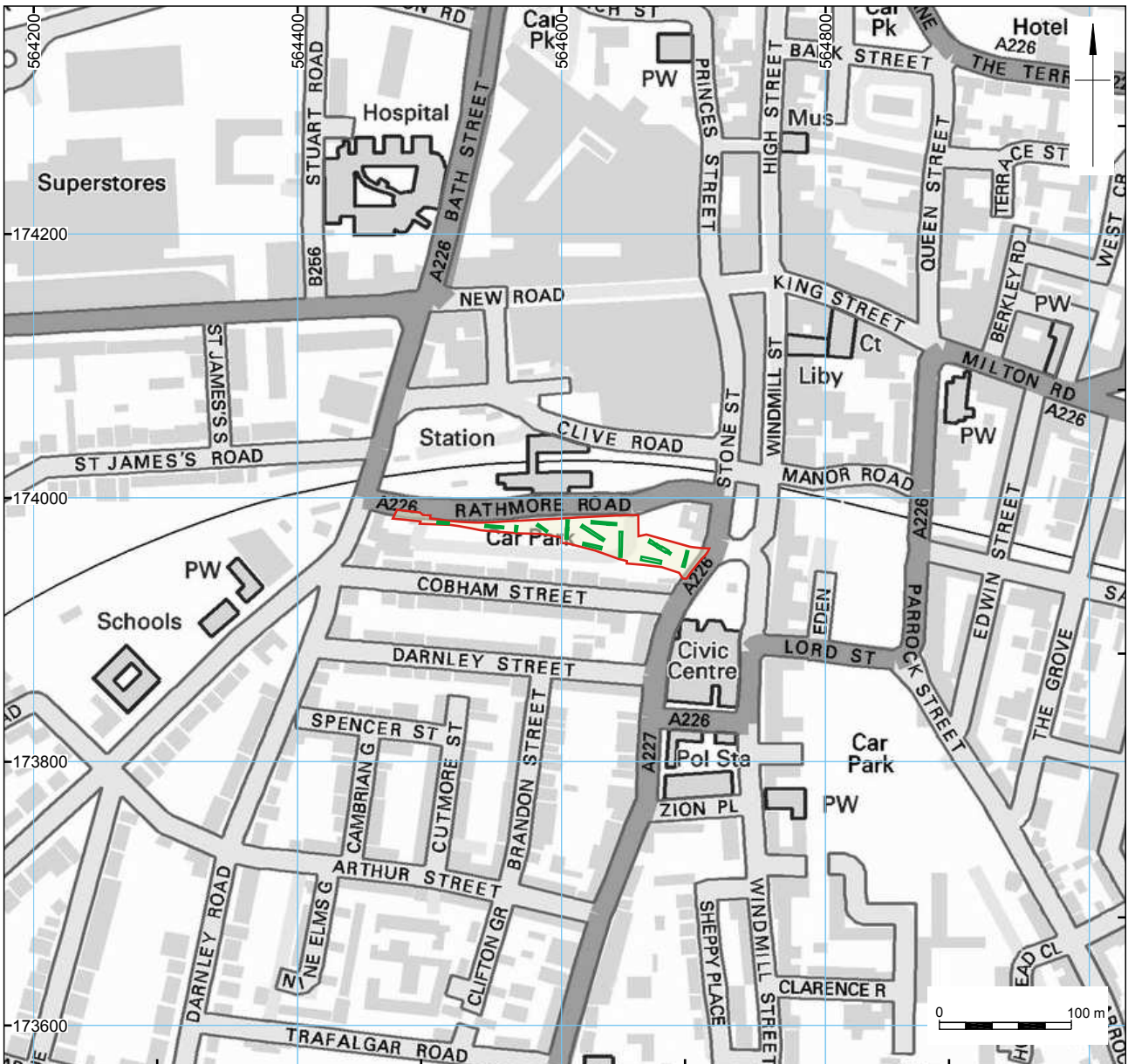
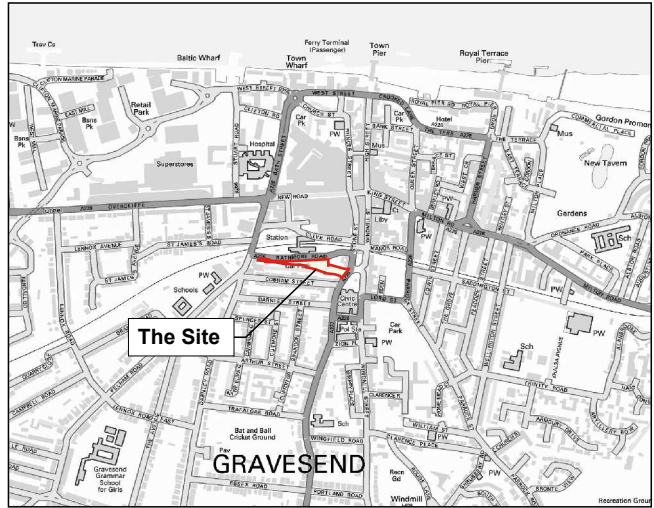
Project location

Country England
Site location KENT SEVENOAKS SEVENOAKS Car park off Rathmore Road, Gravesend, Kent
Postcode DH11 0HP
Study area 3568 Square metres
Site coordinates TQ 564609 173975 50.934194879131 0.226935918503 50 56 03 N 000 13 36 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 18.6m Max: 18.9m

Entered by Paula Whittaker (p.whittaker@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on 20 May 2016

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice
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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page



Evaluation area

Tr1 Excavated trenches

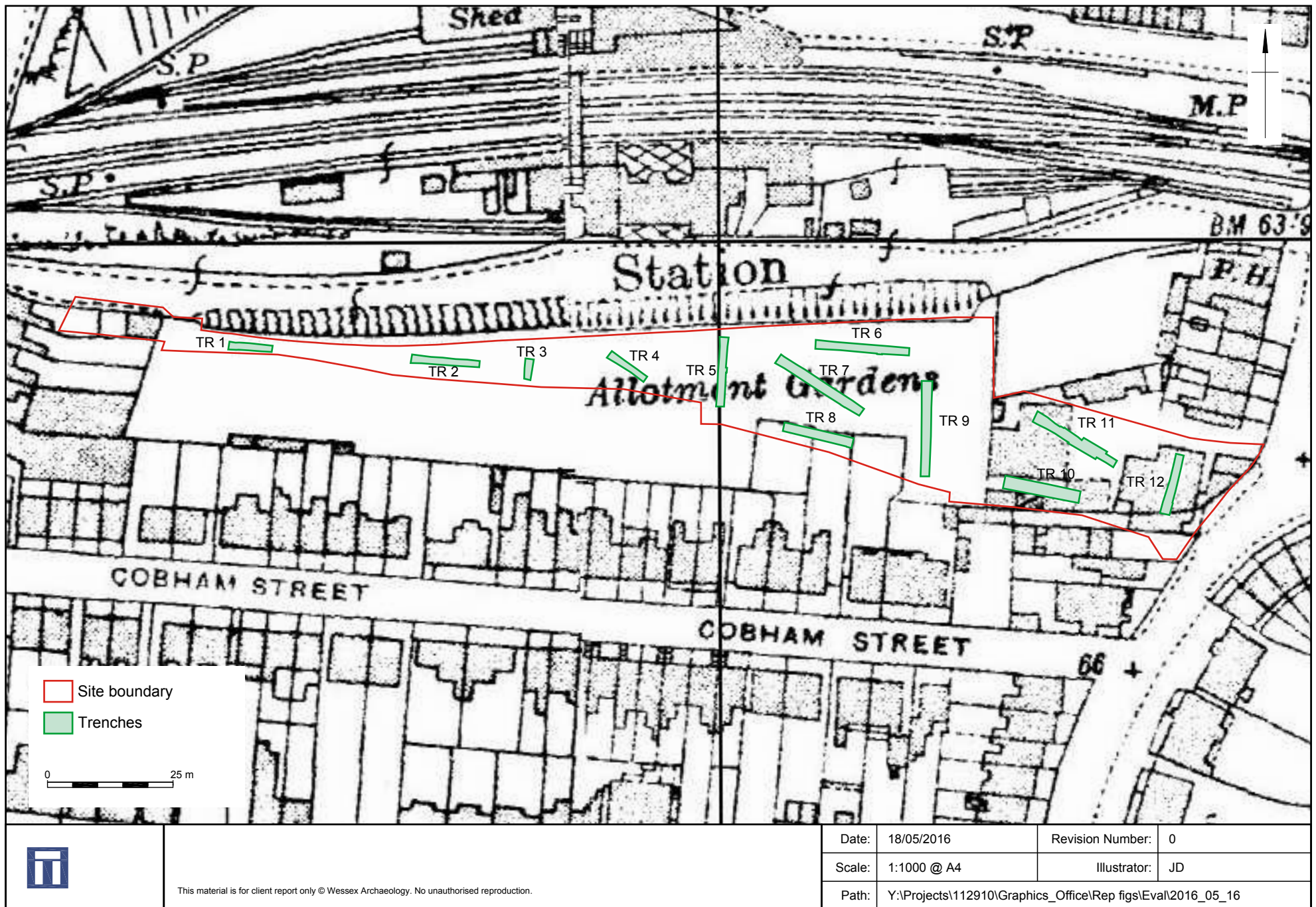
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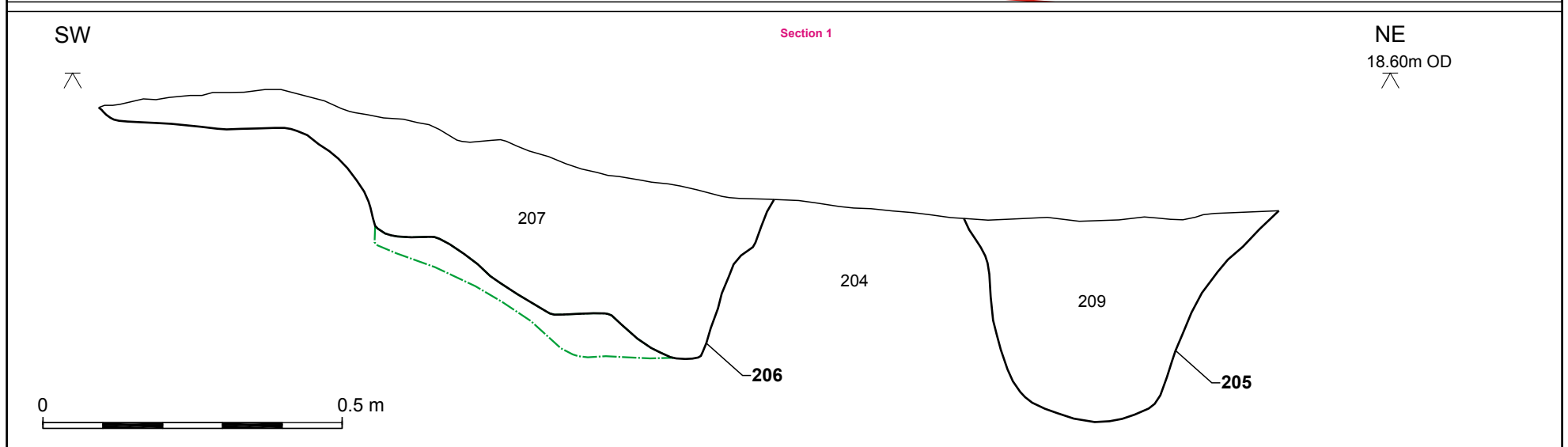
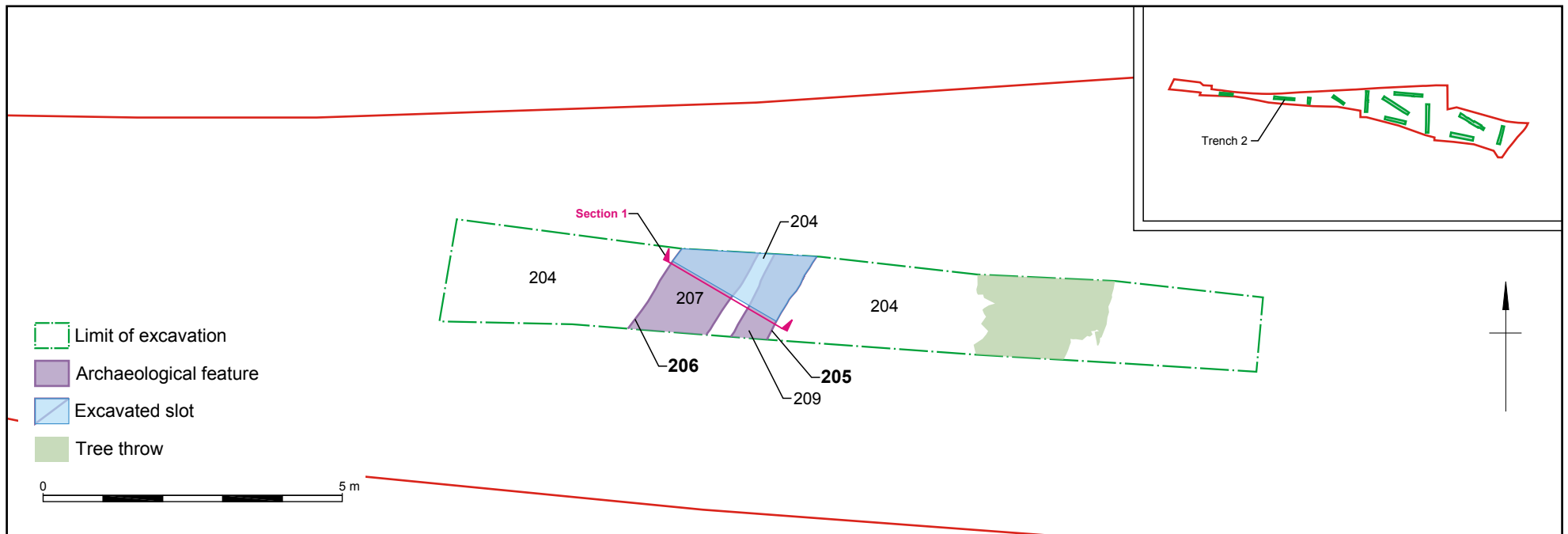
Site location

Figure 1



Trench locations overlain on 1936 OS Map

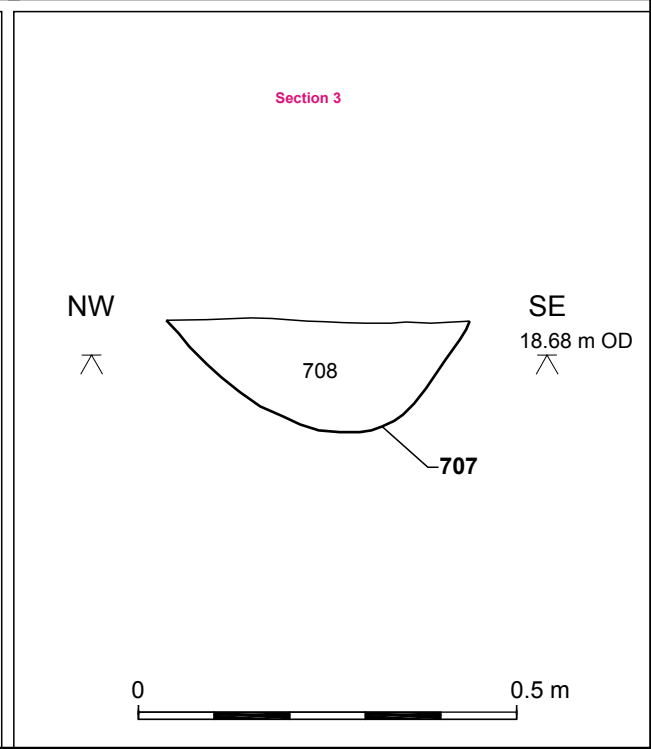
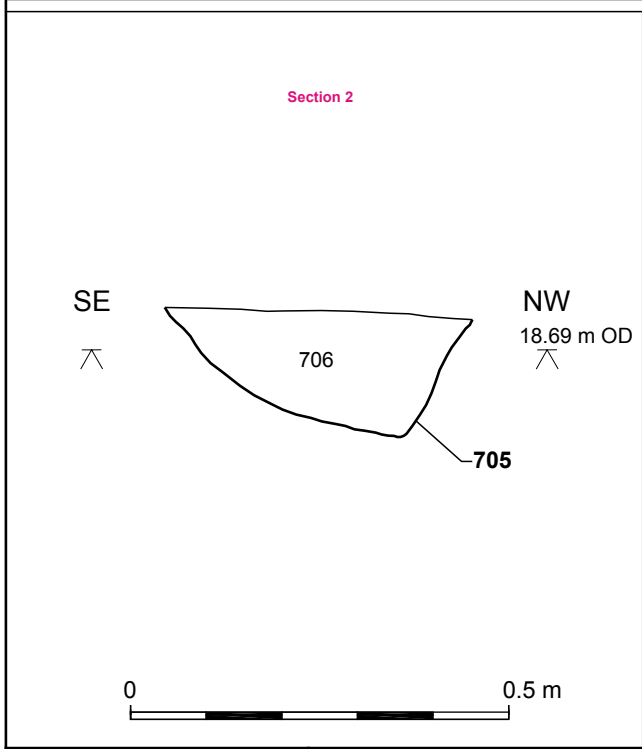
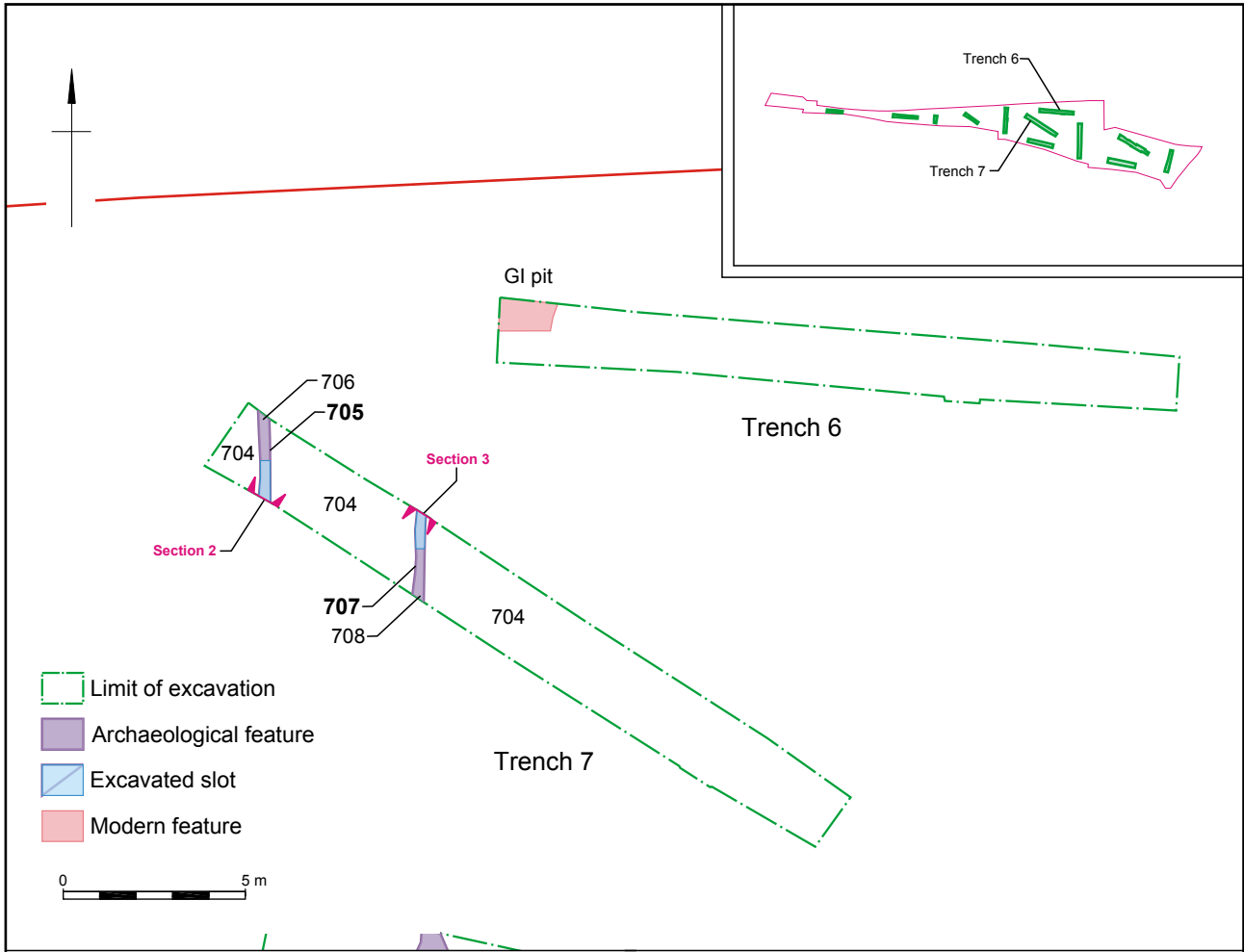
Figure 2




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Plan and section of Trench 2

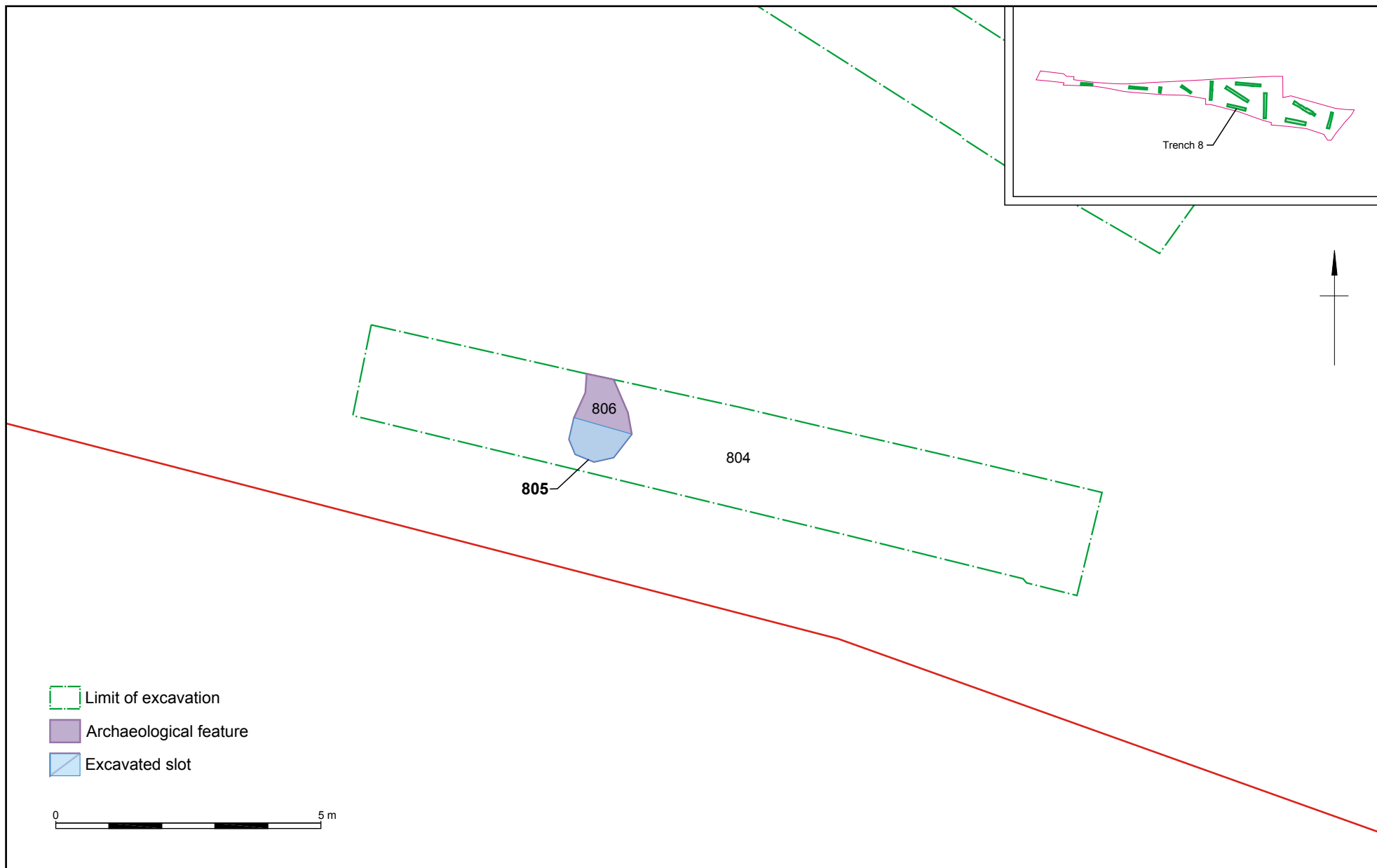
Figure 3






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Plan of Trenches 6 and 7

Figure 4



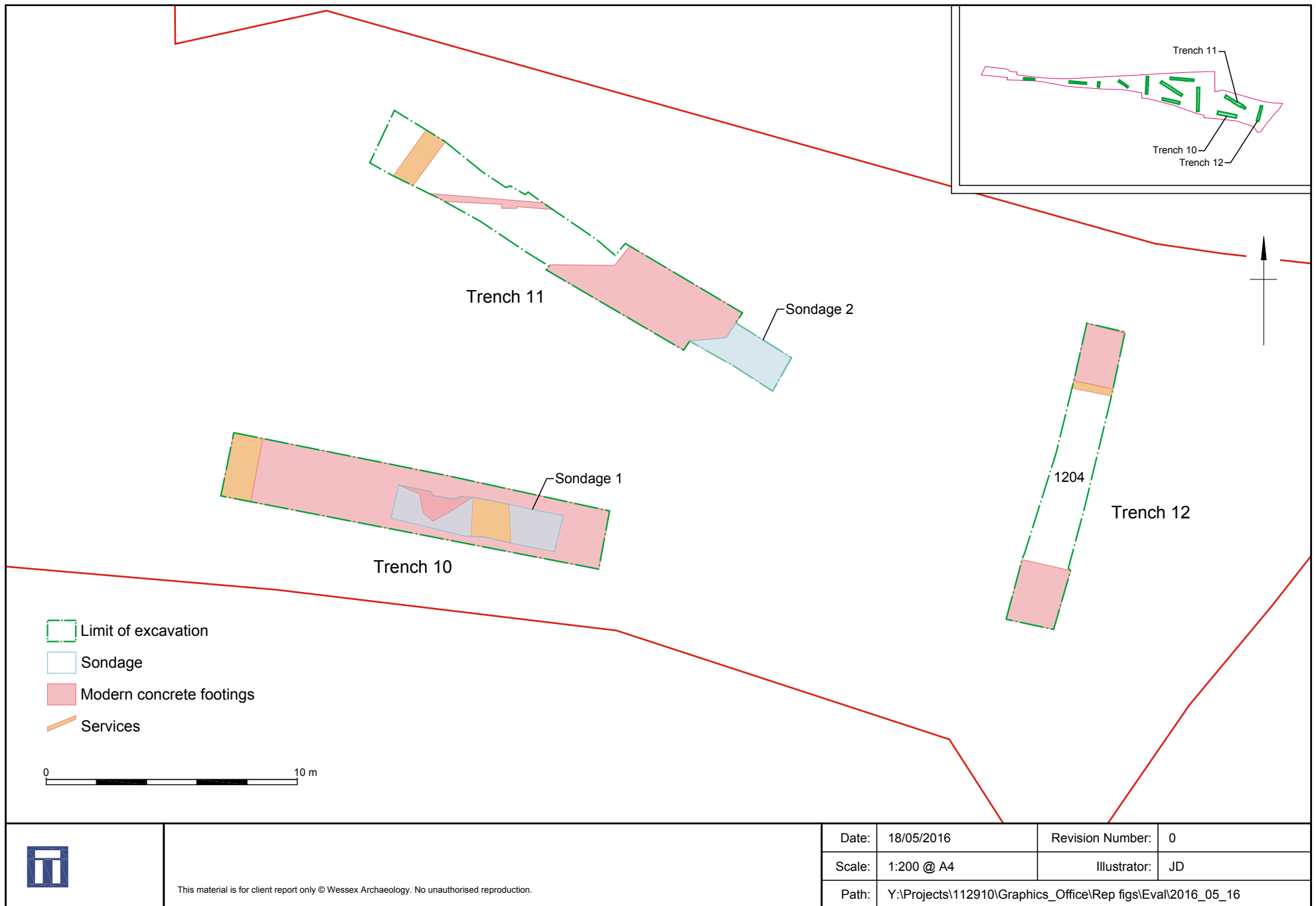
-  Limit of excavation
-  Archaeological feature
-  Excavated slot

0 5 m

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		Scale:	1:100 @ A4	Illustrator:	JD
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Plan of Trench 8

Figure 5



Plan of Trenches 10-12

Figure 6

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Plate 1: Trench 2, linears 205 and 206, view from north west



Plate 2: Trench 2, linears 205 and 206, view from south west


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Plate 3: Trench 7, linear 705 and 706, view from north west



Plate 4: Trench 7, linear 705, view from north west


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Plate 5: Trench 7, linear 707, view from north west



Plate 6: Trench 8, pit 805, from south



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Plate 7: Trench 11, Sondage 1, from south west



Plate 8: Trench 11, concrete footings, view from north west

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