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Land South of Dalefield Way Gravesend, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Reference: 20110197
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September 2016



Land South of Dalefield Way, Gravesend, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared for:

CgMs Consulting

Planning, Archaeology and Historic Buildings Consultants
140 London Wall
London
EC2Y 5DN

Prepared by:

Wessex Archaeology

69 College Road
Maidstone
Kent
ME15 6SX

www.wessexarch.co.uk






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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land south of Dalefield Way, Gravesend, Kent.

The archaeological works comprised the excavation of forty-four trenches measuring 30m in length and 1.8m wide and approximately 0.5m deep. These were positioned across the development footprint in order to determine the presence, extent, date and nature of the buried archaeological remains. Four of these trenches were not excavated due to the presence of deep made ground, one was not excavated due to the proximity of modern surfaces and access issues and one was split into two due to an obstruction.

Of the all the trenches excavated only one contained finds and a feature of archaeological interest.

The results of the evaluation showed a single Romano-British ditch present halfway up the western edge of the Site, along with residual finds dating from the Late Bronze Age, Iron Age and medieval to modern periods retrieved from topsoil, alluvial and colluvial deposits. The Romano-British ditch is substantial in size and suggests the possibility of a significant level of activity within the local area.

The evaluation showed geological variance across the Site with an area of made ground to the north west, alluvial deposits to the north east and a mixture of natural flinty chalk and colluvial deposits to the south. Although some of the trenches did not expose natural geology, the extent of alluvial and colluvial deposits, has been plotted and an impact assessment provided.



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The fieldwork was undertaken by Emelia Seredynska, with assistance from David Britchfield, Mark Denyer, Andrew Lythe and Lewis Ernest. This report was written by Andrew Souter, the report illustrations were prepared by Jo Condliffe and Andrew Souter. Finds were assessed by Matt Leivers. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by David Britchfield.



Land South of Dalefield Way, Gravesend, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited ('the Client'), to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land at land south of Dalefield Way, Gravesend, Kent (hereafter 'the Site'), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 567084 173369 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 An application for planning permission (ref: 20110197) has been submitted to Gravesham Borough Council for the construction of 144 dwellings including allotments, open space, infrastructure, landscaping and associated works. Following the advice of the Kent County Council Heritage & Conservation (KCCHC), who provide an archaeological advisory service to Local Planning Authorities (LPA) within Kent, a condition was imposed on any consent granted to ensure a programme of archaeological work was undertaken prior to any development.
- 1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the evaluation was prepared by CgMs (2015) and submitted to, and approved by, KCCHC, prior to the start of fieldwork. The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (CIFA 2014) and KCCHC's generic *Specification for Strip, Map and Sample Excavation*.
- 1.1.4 The fieldwork for the evaluation was undertaken from the 8th August 2016 to the 26th August 2016.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located in Kent, within the administrative bounds of Gravesham Borough Council. The Site lies on the eastern edge of Gravesend, approximately 2.9km north west of the village of Shrone and 0.8km south of the River Thames.
- 1.2.2 The Site comprises an irregular parcel of land comprising two small fields to the south and part of a much larger field to the north, separated by an extant drain, approximately 4.8ha in size. The Site is delineated to the south and west by the modern development of Gravesend, to the east by a hedgerow between fields and to the north by an arbitrary boundary across the existing large field.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology of the northern 2/3rds of the Site is mapped as Chalk of the Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation, a sedimentary bedrock dating from the Cretaceous Period. The southern third of the Site is mapped as Sand of the Thanet Formation, a sedimentary bedrock dating from the Palaeogene. There are no recorded superficial deposits within the Site.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND AND POTENTIAL

Prehistoric (970,000 BC – AD 43) and Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 2.1.1 A Palaeolithic hand axe and a fragment of flint debitage (TQ 67 E 279) are reported within the Proposed Development Area (PDA). While the exact location of these finds is problematic (vaguely assigned to TQ 67 73), the general context of the PDA in relation to the ancient River Thames and some of the most important Lower and Middle Palaeolithic findspots in the county, perhaps adds some significance to the find.
- 2.1.2 Gravels associated with the ancient course of the river are identified by the British Geological Survey (BGS) in the vicinity of the PDA, assigned to the Taplow Gravel Formation. This material has been known to produce Middle Palaeolithic artefacts (Wenban-Smith: 2007). The alluvium that



characterises most of the superficial geology of the PDA along with the high water table of the marshy area of the site is of potential archaeological significance. Such context can make for better preservation of organic artefacts as well as ecofacts that could be associated with any Holocene archaeological deposits or features that might be present.

- 2.1.3 A Mesolithic tranchet axe and several worked flints of Mesolithic or Neolithic date (TQ 67 E 41) were recovered during archaeological investigations at the Gravesend Gas works to the north-west of the Site. Test-pitting to the west of the SSSI also produced evidence of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age occupation including worked flint, fragments of burnt unworked flint, animal bones, waterlogged plant remains, charcoal and pottery sherds of prehistoric date.
- 2.1.4 Late Iron Age occupation features (TQ 67 SE 238; TQ 67 SE 239) with continuity of settlement in the Roman period (c AD1-300) have been excavated approximately 130 m to the west of the proposed residential development area. This included a large pit containing fragments of Late Iron Age pot, daub and animal bone (TQ 67 SE 238) and a system of ditched represent a 1st century AD field system. Roman pottery had also been found to south of the PDA in the chalk area (TQ 67 SE 42).

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066) & Medieval (1067 – 1499)

- 2.1.5 While central Gravesend end certainly dates from the Anglo-Saxon period (Kent Historic Towns Survey: Gravesend <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-459-1/dissemination/pdf/Gravesend.pdf> . Accessed 08/09/2016) the locale of the PDA appears to have remained as hinterland, with the current landscape broadly testifying to medieval control of the marshland through field drainage for pasture.
- 2.1.6 Medieval occupation in the form of a 'Manor House' (TQ 67 SE 241; TQ 67 SE 242) and a Hall House (TQ 67 SE 114) that continued to be used into post-medieval period are located on slightly higher ground to the west and east of the proposed development area respectively, these perhaps associated with early ownership of the Westcourt and Eastcourt marshes. The landscape mapped on the 19th century Tithe survey and to some extent OS mapping has not changed considerably. Parts of the system are still extent, such as the distinctive curving section of the ditch at the south-eastern boundary of the proposed industrial area, which may represent a medieval 'wick'. While more recent use of the PDA has already had an impact on this earlier topography, the extinct field boundaries are still visible via satellite imagery.

Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1800), 19th Century (AD 1800 – 1900) & Modern (AD 1900 – present day)

- 2.1.7 By the beginning of the post-medieval period a sizable town had grown up by the river, centred on High Street, West Street, East Street and the riverside where quays and wharves had developed. As the number of seagoing vessels increased the town became a focus of the embarkation and disembarkation of seamen, merchants and passengers. However, Gravesend had been ravaged by fire seven times in the 18th and 19th century, the most serious being the Great Fire of 24th August 1727 which destroyed much of the post-medieval settlement. As a result, only a few building of the post-medieval settlement survive.
- 2.1.8 An alternative later post-medieval use of the marshes is evidenced by a possible decoy pond (TQ 67 SE 222) for use in duck-hunting approximately 500 m to the east of the PDA.
- 2.1.9 During an archaeological evaluation at 77-78 High Street to the west of PDA Archaeology South-East located the remains of an eighteenth or nineteenth century cellar (TQ 67 SW 227). 20 m to the east of this point a survey by CAT revealed the remains of seventeenth century brickwork in the basement of 67 High Street (TQ 67 SW 229).
- 2.1.10 At around the same time the Tithe map was being produced the marshland setting of the PDA was inspiration for Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations*; the Old Forge, at that time in a marginal location, apparently also informed the setting of the novel and appears as a listed building in the HER (TQ 67 SE 1076), as does the cottage at No 1 Chalk Road, were Dickens and Kate Hogarth

spend their honeymoon in 1836 (TQ 67 SE 1102). New development in the area already had an impact on the landscape by the time Dickens completed his masterpiece, however, with the construction of the Thames and Medway Canal between 1809 and 1824 (TQ 67 SE 20; TQ 67 SE 49) which appears on the Tithe map, and marks the northern boundary of the PDA, and the adjacent North Kent Railway (TQ 57 SE 277). Probable 19th and 20th century field drains are visible on a recent satellite image.

- 2.1.11 The 20th century also had an impact of the landscape context of the area, with the imposition of a war time infrastructure in the Thames Estuary, extant and non-extant elements of which surround the PDA (TQ 67 SW 190; TQ 67 SE 224; TQ 67 SE 1045; TQ 67 SE 1158; TQ SE 1196; TQ SE 1220; TQ 67 SE 1229).
- 2.1.12 A brick 'tank' (TQ 67 SE 278), possibly associated with sheep farming, was noted during a walkover of the proposed residential area in 2003, and appears on the OS map of 1932.

3 AIMS AND METHODS

3.1 Evaluation Specific Aims

3.1.1 The principal aim of the evaluation was to record the location, extent, date, nature, character and significance of archaeological remains as may exist on the Site; to report on the results of the evaluation so that an informed decision on their subsequent treatment can be made, in light of the impact of the proposed development.

3.1.2 The objectives of the evaluation were therefore to:

- *provide further information concerning the presence/absence, date, nature and extent of any buried archaeological remains and to investigate and record all archaeological features;*
- *establish a broad phased plan of the archaeology revealed;*
- *investigate the function of any structural remains and the activities taking place within and close to the Site;*
- *to inform and provide information for any future mitigation for the Site in order to inform any future planning application.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 The evaluation was conducted according to the agreed WSI (CgMs 2015) and comprised the excavation of forty four evaluation trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m (**Figure 1**).

3.2.2 Prior to machining, the trench locations were scanned using a cable tracing device. The excavation areas were excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a tracked 360° excavator employing a toothless ditching bucket. The turf, topsoil and subsoil were stored separately to facilitate appropriate backfilling and consolidation of each trench following the completion of recording.

3.2.3 All potential features and deposits of possible archaeological origin were partially excavated to ascertain their nature and function, and were fully recorded using WA's *pro forma* record sheets.

3.2.4 A digital photographic record was kept. Particular attention was taken to record all access routes and trench locations to provide a full record of both the original and final condition of the fieldwork locations. Special attention was placed on the recording of the mechanical excavation, spoil handling and storage prior to, during and following the completion of the trial trench evaluation.

3.2.5 A full graphic record was kept. The site drawings were drawn at an appropriate scale, typically 1:10 for sections and 1:20 for plans.



3.2.6 Site survey was carried out using a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a summary description of the results of the archaeological evaluation. Details of individually excavated contexts and features are retained in the Site archive and a detailed tabulated version of these and the trenches is provided in **Appendix 1** of this report.

4.1.2 **Figure 1** presents the overall location of the excavated trenches, **Figure 2** shows the archaeological results of the evaluation and **Figure 3** provides an approximated geological plan of the Site.

4.1.3 The following section should be read in conjunction with the trench tables presented at **Appendix 1**.

4.1.4 In order to remain sympathetic to future foundation designs a maximum excavation of 0.5m was requested by the Client.

4.2 Stratigraphic Sequence

4.2.1 Four distinct stratigraphic sequences were recorded during then evaluation. In the northwest corner of the Site there was a large area of made ground recorded in **Trenches 1, 3 and 5 (Plates 1-3)**. Due to the compact nature of this made ground, and clear evidence it continued below the excavation depth, **Trenches 2, 4, 6 and 7** were not excavated. Trench 20 was not excavated due to the proximity of several existing services and access concerns, however the geology in the surrounding trenches indicates that either made ground or alluvial deposits would be present.

4.2.2 In the north east corner of the Site the stratigraphic sequence consisted of topsoil directly overlying alluvial deposits to a depth of between 0.11m and 0.46m below ground level (bgl) (**Plates 4-6**), with the exception of **Trenches 9, 14, 16** which also contained made ground deposits beneath the topsoil (**Plates 7 & 8**).

4.2.3 To the south of the extant drain there were two distinct sequences. **Trenches 21-44** all contained topsoil overlying a layer of subsoil. However approximately half of the area had colluvial deposits beneath the subsoil, while in the other half underlying geology (chalk and flinty clays) were reached (**Figure 3, Plates 9-16**). This dual geology is visible in **Trenches 23, 27, 29, 33, 35, 37-40, 43 and 44 (Plates 11, 12, 15 & 16)**. In **Trench 31** the underlying geology can be seen starting to come through at the northern end, indicating that colluvium may cease just beyond the extent of the trench.

4.2.4 The projected extent of geological, alluvial and colluvial deposits has been plotted and presented as **Figure 3** and, when compared with a recent geoarchaeological deposit model report provides, a complete sequence of made ground overlying alluvium and colluvium, which in turn seals lower lying peats and gravels forming the edge of the Thames Basin (Quest 2016).

4.3 Results

Trench 23

4.3.1 Trench 23 (**Plate 14**) was located approximately halfway down the western side of the Site and contained the only archaeological feature recorded during the evaluation. The stratigraphic sequence within the trench consisted of 0.21m of topsoil **2301** overlying 0.46m of subsoil **2302**. Towards the northern end of the trench the subsoil overlaid colluvial deposits **2303** while in the southern $\frac{3}{4}$ of the trench it overlaid natural chalk deposits **2304**.

4.3.2 Approximately halfway down the trench a substantial linear ditch was recorded (**Figure 2**). The ditch measured 2.49m wide and 1.15m deep. The ditch contained a single primary fill **2308** and two



secondary fills (SF) **2306 & 2307**, which each contained frequent rounded and sub-rounded chalk. SF**2306** contained pottery, fired clay, slag and struck flint with the pottery being dated to the Romano-British period.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1.1 A small collection of finds was recovered from the natural geology across the site. Late Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery was recovered from **Trench 43** and **Trench 36** respectively. Further Romano-British evidence, in addition to ditch **2305**, was recovered from **Trenches 26, 27** and **31**, in the form of CBM and pottery. Medieval/Post medieval CBM and pottery was recovered from **Trenches 29, 35** and **42**, with pieces of post-medieval clay pipe recovered from **Trench 23**. Further clay pipe dating from between 1850-1910 was recovered from **Trench 11, 17** and **18** in the alluvial area to the north of the Site and modern pottery was recorded in **Trenches 31, 35** and **42**.

5.1.2 With the exception of **2306**, which relates to finds from the Romano-British ditch **2305**, all of the other finds are residual, found loose in the topsoil, alluvial and colluvial deposits during the excavation of the evaluation trenches.

5.1.3

Context	Find Type	Period
1101	clay pipe	1850-1910
1702	clay pipe	1850-1910
1802	clay pipe	1850-1910
2102	pottery	undiagnostic
2303	clay pipe	post-medieval
2306	pottery	Roman
2403	pottery	undiagnostic
2602	CBM	Roman
2702	CBM & pottery	Roman
2902	pottery	post-medieval
3102	CBM	Roman
	pottery	Modern
3502	CBM	Medieval
	pottery	Modern
3602	pottery	Iron Age
4202	CBM	Medieval/post-medieval
	pottery	Modern
4302	pottery	Late Bronze Age

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Overview

6.1.1 The evaluation at the site identified a ditch containing Romano British pottery, along with residual evidence for Late Bronze Age, Iron Age, medieval, post-medieval and modern activity within the surrounding landscape.

6.1.2 The extents of natural geological deposits, alluvium, colluvium and made ground have been presented on Figure 3. From this it can be suggested that the higher chalk present within the southern extent of the Site drops down into the Thames Basin to the north where alluvial sequences are present. As part of the formation of soil sequences colluvium, appears to have been deposited from the higher ground to the south of the Site infilling the upper undulated chalk until it encroaches into the areas of wetland in the northern area of the Site (Quest 2016).

6.1.3 The colluvium contained residual finds dating to the Late Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods suggesting settlement within the surrounding area.



6.2 Impact Assessment

- 6.2.1 The archaeological evaluation has identified natural geological deposits, colluvial and alluvial layers within 0.5m below the existing ground level across all areas of the Site apart from the northwest corner. Within this corner the ground has been artificially raised using layers of compacted chalk and hardcore increasing the ground level by between approximately 1.5m and 2m.
- 6.2.2 The current development proposals include raising the northern areas of the site by 1.5-2m in order to surcharge underlying alluvium and the insertion of vertical band drains. With that in mind the upper alluvial sequences within the northern area of the Site will only be subjected to impacts from pile foundations.
- 6.2.3 Within the southern area of the Site strip and pile foundations have been proposed along with land raising, although to a lesser extent than in the north. The strip foundation will be excavated to a depth of at least 1m until solid bedrock (i.e. chalk) is located and filled with concrete. In discussion on site between KCCH&C and representatives from Bellway Homes and Wessex Archaeology it was suggested that strip foundations would be used along the western extent of the Site where the chalk is shallowest and that archaeological monitoring during this operation would enable further archaeological deposits, should they be present, to be recorded.

6.3 Conclusions

- 6.3.1 The evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the WSI (CgMs 2015). Natural geological horizons have been shown to survive intact at a depth of approximately 0.5m below the existing ground level. Archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period were recorded, along with residual evidence for the Late Bronze Age, Iron Age and medieval to modern periods.
- 6.3.2 This evaluation has therefore assessed the archaeological potential of land proposed for development. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Archaeological Officer (KCCHC) of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with the development proposals.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

7.2 The archive

- 7.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 7.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- *1 airtight plastic box of artefacts, ordered by material type*
- *1 file/document case of paper records & A3/A4 graphics*

7.3 Discard policy

- 7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. In this instance, burnt (unworked) flint and stone, unworked shale, and modern glass have been discarded. All discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.



7.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002).

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.

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Online Sources

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/mapViewers/>



9 APPENDIX 1 – TRENCH TABLES

Trench No 1		Length 30m		Width 1.80m		Depth 0.54m	
Easting			Northing			MaOD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
101		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, silty clay. Some rubble as coarse components, moderate rooting.			0.00-0.01	
102		Made ground	Light grey (near white), backfilled with general building waste such as rebar, CBM and rubbish.			0.01-0.43	
103		Made ground	Light blueish grey, backfill of building rubbish, possibly limestone. Filled with general building rubbish such as CBM, plastic and rotted wood.			0.43-0.54+	

Trench No 3		Length 30m		Width 1.80m		Depth 0.48m	
Easting			Northing			MaOD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
301		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Very thin layer, moderate rooting with light rubble inclusions.			0.00-0.03	
302		Made ground	Light grey white backfill of building debris. Filled with rubble, CBM and plastic.			0.03-0.21	
303		Made ground	Mid greyish brown, backfill with modern building rubbish such as plastic wiring, CBM and plastic.			0.21-0.48+	

Trench No 5		Length 30m		Width 1.80m		Depth 0.50m	
Easting			Northing			MaOD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
501		Topsoil	Light grey silty clay, heavy grass rooting, loose, very shallow.			0.00-0.03	
502		Made ground	Light white grey silty clay, abundant chalk, very common small rounded stones / pebbles, very loose.			0.03-0.25	
503		Made ground	Black layer of tarmac chippings, probably building rubbish, approximately 5cm thick.			0.25-0.30	
504		Made ground	Dark greyish brown silty clay with abundant demolition stuff (bricks, stones, metal and plastic rubbish. Very compact and solid.			0.30+	



Trench No 8		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.56m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
801		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Moderate chalk inclusions, rare small sub-angular flint and rounded pebbles - well sorted, occasional charcoal flecks, heavily rooted, slightly compacted.	0.00-0.24
802		Alluvium	Dark grey clay (silvery) with rusty brown mottling, very grease.	0.24+

Due to the site circumstances (bank) this trench has been moved towards the East approx 5m.

Trench No 9		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.60m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
901		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay with moderate chalk inclusions, sparse small sub-angular flint and rounded pebbles plus modern rubbish. Heavily rooted.	0.00-0.13
902		Made ground	Mid greyish brown silty clay, abundant chalk, mid sized stone, brick debris, contains modern rubbish (glass, metal, plastic), pretty loose. Identified at W side of the trench.	0.13-0.52
903		Alluvium	Dark grey clay with gritty brown mottling, grease, moderate chalk inclusions, occasional charcoal, rare small sub-angular flint, compacted.	0.52+

Trench No 10		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.53m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1001		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay with very common chalk inclusions throughout, sparse small sub-angular flints, occasional charcoal flecks, heavily rooted, loose.	0.00-0.45
1002		Alluvium	Dark grey clay with gritty brown mottling, grease, occasional charcoal, undulating.	0.45+

* some patches of remaining topsoil as maximum depth of excavation is 0.50m



Trench No 11		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.53m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1101		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay with moderate chalk inclusions, rare small sub-angular flint and rounded pebbles, heavily rooted, slightly compacted.	0.00-0.11
1102		Alluvium	Dark grey clay with rusty brown mottling, very grease and compact.	0.11+

Trench No 12		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.54m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1201		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey. Infrequent inclusions of small sub rounded gravel and small to large fragments of angular chalk. Silty clay (40:60). Firm compaction.	0.00-0.23
1202		Alluvium	Light to mid greyish brown. Very infrequent inclusions of small angular chalk. Silty clay (20:80). Hard compaction.	0.23+

Excavation of Rrench 12 to a depth of 0.50m was only sufficient enough to excavate 0.29m of alluvium until the point of L.O.E.

Trench No 13		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.66m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1301		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay, common very small chalk inclusions, rare small sub-angular flint, heavily rooted, loose. Containing modern pottery plus rubbish.	0.00-0.46
1302		Alluvium	Dark grey clay with gritty brown mottling, grease, rare small chalk inclusions, moderate charcoal flecks, rooting. At level 0.5m bgl still mixed with topsoil. 1x flint flake retrieved.	0.46+



Trench No 14		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.50m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1401		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Very thin layer at the East end, thicker alongside the rest of the trench, loose, heavily rooted.	0.00-0.42
1402		Made ground	Light grey almost white with abundant large sub-angular flint plus chalk inclusions, compacted. Identified at the East end of the trench only.	0.10+
1403		Alluvium	Dark grey clay with brownish hue, sparse small chalk inclusions plus gritty brown mottling, occasional small rounded pebbles. Grease and compact. At this level still dirty by topsoil.	0.42+

Trench No 15		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.56m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1501		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay with sparse chalk inclusions, rare large - mid sized sub-angular flint and rounded pebbles, heavily rooted, compacted. With modern rubbish.	0.00-0.36
1502		Alluvium	Dark grey clay with gritty rusty brown mottling, occasional charcoal flecks, compacted, very grease. Topsoil remain at some points.	0.36+



Trench No 16		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.50m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1601		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey. Silty clay. Contains frequent inclusions of small sub rounded gravel and frequent small angular fragments of chalk. Firm compaction.	0.00-0.19
1602		Made ground	Dark brownish grey. Silty clay (20:80). Large and frequent angular fragments of chalk and small to large fragments of sub rounded gravel. Hard compaction. Situated in the Southeast corner of the trench. Hard compaction.	0.19+
1603		Alluvium	Light to mid greyish brown clay. Contains no discernible inclusions. Hard compaction.	0.19+
Eval. trench 16 was excavated to a depth of 0.50m as specified in the methods statement. No features of archaeological importance were found.				

Trench No 17		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.63m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1701		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay (40:60). Small infrequent sub rounded gravel. Containing modern rubbish. Heavily rooted.	0.00-0.24
1702		Alluvium	Mid greyish brown clay. Small to large angular fragments of chalk. Some modern pottery as contaminated by topsoil.	0.24+
Trench 17 was only excavated to alluvium layer (1702) due to methodological restrictions as specified in the methods statement. Large modern disturbance could be topsoil remain. Very dirty trench.				



Trench No 18		Length 26m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.62m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1801		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Sparse small chalk inclusions, occasional small rounded pebbles and mid sized sub-angular flints plus charcoal flecks. Heavily rooted, compacted.	0.00-0.32
1802		Alluvium	Mid grey clay with gritty brown mottling, occasional chalk inclusions. Grease, compacted, slightly rooted.	0.32+

This trench has been moved approx 7m towards the East and shorten about couple of metre due to the site circumstances (bank). At the West end the trench is about 0.60m deep in the North side and 0.40m deep in the South as a digger drives was unable to dig it flat because he was staying at the bank.

Trench No 19		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.50m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1901		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Heavily rooted and loose. Containing some modern rubbish (metal, plastic), very occasional small charcoal flecks and rounded pebbles. (*)	0.00-0.33
1902		Alluvium	Mid greyish brown clay with rusty brown mottling. Some large sub-angular flints. Slightly compacted.	0.33+

Trench partially located on the bank slope so SW side is approx 0.70m deep as NE side goes to depth of 0.50m.
(*) Topsoil at the NE side of the trench is very mixed with alluvium, mainly at the West end.



Trench No 21		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.54m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2101		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Sparse small rounded pebbles, rare mid sized sub-angular flints, occasional chalk inclusions. Heavily rooted, compacted.	0.00-0.17
2102		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Sparse small rounded pebbles, rare CBM. Loose and smooth.	0.17-0.27
2103		Colluvium	(possible) Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Abundant chalk inclusions throughout, common mid - large sized sub-angular flints. Contains small CBM. Compacted.	0.27+

Trench No 22		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.54m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2201		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Sparse small rounded pebbles, rare small sub-angular flints, occasional chalk inclusions. Heavily rooted, compacted.	0.00-0.24
2202		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Occasional chalk inclusions, rare sized sub-angular and angular flints, occasional CBM. Loose and smooth.	0.24-0.31
2203		Natural	Yellowish white chalk. Pretty loose, identified to the NW side of the trench, very thin, non recorded where representative section was located.	0.31-0.40
2204		Colluvium	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Very common chalk inclusions throughout, common mid sized sub-angular and angular flints, occasional shells, rare CBM. Compacted.	0.31+



Trench No 23		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.56m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2301		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown. Silty clay. Sparse small rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints. Heavily rooted, comp.	0.00-0.21
2302		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Rare small rounded pebbles and CBM,. Loose and smooth.	0.21-0.46
2303		Colluvium	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Abundant chalk inclusions throughout and very common large sub-angular flints, rare CBM, compacted. Identified to the North side of the trench	0.46+
2304		Natural	Yellowish white chalk with common large sub-angular flints, loose. With some light brown patches of silty clay. Identified towards the South side of the trench.	0.46+

Trench No 24		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.56m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2401		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown. Silty clay. Common small rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints, sparse chalk inclusions. Heavily rooted, compacted. Shallower towards the West.	0.00-0.22
2402		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Rare small rounded pebbles, occasional chalk inclusions. Loose and smooth.	0.22-0.40
2403		Colluvium	(possible) Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Abundant chalk inclusions throughout, very common mid - large sized sub-angular flints, occasional CBM. Compacted.	0.40+



Trench No 25		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.56m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2501		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown. Silty clay. Rare rounded pebbles and small sub-angular flints. Heavily rooted, slightly compacted.	0.00-0.23
2502		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Rare small rounded pebbles, loose and smooth.	0.23-0.38
2503		Colluvium	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Abundant chalk inclusions throughout and very common large sub-angular flints. Compacted.	0.38+

Trench No 26		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.50m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2601		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Moderate rooting, occasional small sub-angular flints poorly sorted. Heavily ploughed.	0.00-0.30
2602		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay. Common chalk flecks throughout. Occasional small to medium sub-angular flints poorly sorted. Possible colluvium?	0.30-0.50+

Trench No 27		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.50m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2701		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Occasional small well rounded and sub-angular flints poorly sorted. Moderately rooted and heavily ploughed.	0.00-0.30
2702		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional flecks of chalk throughout. Occasional small and medium sub-angular flints poorly sorted. Medium to large sub-angular flints at southern end of trench Possible colluvium?	0.30-0.50
2703		Natural	Brownish white chalk. Presumed natural. Only in SE corner of trench.	0.50+



Trench No 28		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.60m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2801		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Moderate rooting. Occasional small well rounded and sub-angular flints poorly sorted. Heavily ploughed.	0.00-0.30
2802		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Occasional small and medium sub-angular flints poorly sorted.	0.30-0.40
2803		Colluvium	Mid reddish brown clay. Occasional, small sub-angular flints.	0.40-0.60
2804		Natural	Light brownish white chalk. Fairly compact.,	0.60+
Machined to 0.60m inadvertently due to soft ground and rain resulting in machine digging in.				

Trench No 29		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.50m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2901		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Heavily rooted. Occasional small and medium well rounded and sub-angular flints.	0.00-0.30
2902		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional small and medium sub-angular flints poorly sorted. Possible colluvium?	0.30-0.50+

Trench No 30		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.56m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3001		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown. Silty clay. Sparse mid sized sub-angular flints and small rounded pebbles. Heavily rooted, compacted.	0.00-0.26
3002		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Common chalk inclusions, rare small sub-angular flints, and CBM. Very loose and smooth, slightly rooted.	0.26-0.50
3003		Colluvium	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Abundant chalk inclusions with very common mid - large sub-angular and angular flints, occasional CBM. Clayish and compacted.	0.50+



Trench No 31		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.60m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3101		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional rooting and sparse chalk flecks throughout.	0-0.30
3102		Subsoil	Light brown silty clay. Occasional chalk flecks and common small to medium sub-angular flints poorly sorted throughout. Maybe colluvium but unsure. One sherd post med pot recovered.	0.30+

Trench No 32		Length 28m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.50m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3201		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Moderate rooting. Occasional small well rounded poorly sorted throughout.	0.00-0.28
3202		Subsoil	Light greyish brown silty clay. Occasional chalk flecks well sorted throughout.	0.28-0.40
3303		NSTURAL	Probable white natural chalk. Compact. Patches of small to medium sub-angular flints poorly sorted throughout. Undulates across the trench	0.40+

Slightly deeper to 600mm at NW end.

Trench shortened to 28m as NW end is next to garden fence.



Trench No 33		Length 20m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.50m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3301		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Moderate rooting, sparse chalk flecks and small sub-angular flints poorly sorted.	0.00-0.26
3302		Subsoil	Mid brown with slight grey hue, silty clay. Occasional chalk flecks and small sub-angular flints poorly sorted. Contains modern brick frags.	0.26-0.50
3303		NSTURAL	White chalk layer. Possible natural? Only visible at Northern end of trench	0.50+
Trench moved approx. 7m East due to spoil heap mound.				
CAT radio signal at southern end of trench therefore trench shortened.				

Trench No 34		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.50m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3401		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Sparse small sub-angular flints and chalk flecks. Moderate rooting.	0.00-0.30
3402		Subsoil	Mid brownish silty clay. Common chalk flecks throughout.	0.30+

Trench No 35		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.50m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3501		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Moderate rooting. Rare small sub-angular flints poorly sorted.	0.00-0.30
3502		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy silty clay. Rare rooting. Patches of noticeably more flints randomly distributed. Maybe associated with adjacent spoil heap mound and / or adjacent housing development?	0.30-0.50+



Trench No 36		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.50m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3601		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Moderate rooting. Sparse small sub-angular flints poorly sorted.	0.00-0.20
3602		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay. Occasional small sub-angular flints poorly sorted. Moderate rooting.	0.20+
Central portion of the trench unexcavated due to positive response from CAT scanner on radio mode. 3m exclusion zone marked out and line of service surveyed.				

Trench No 37		Length 28m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.50m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3701		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Moderate rooting, occasional small well rounded and sub-angular flints poorly sorted. Fairly loose.	0.00-0.30
3702		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay. Occasional chalk flecks and small to medium well rounded and sub-angular flints poorly sorted. Fairly firm and compact.	0.3-0.50
3703		Natural	Mid brownish white chalk. Presumed natural. Very patchy in East part of trench.	0.50+
Trench shortened by 2m due to detected service with CAT.				

Trench No 38		Length 28m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.50m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3801		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional rooting. Sparse small sub-angular flint. poorly sorted	0.00-0.20
3802		Subsoil	Light brown silty clay. Occasional small to medium sub-angular flints. Possible colluvium?	0.20+
Trench shortened by 2m due to service at least end				



Trench No 39		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.50m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3901		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Common small sub-angular flints poorly sorted. Occasional rooting. Heavily ploughed.	0.00-0.30
3902		Subsoil	Mid Brown silty clay. Sparse small to medium sub-angular flints. Occasional chalk flecks towards the north. Possible colluvium? Medium to large sub-angular flints towards the north.	0.30-0.50
3903		Natural	Light brownish white chalk. Possible natural? Possibly undulates and rises towards north of trench.	0.50+

Trench No 40		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.50m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4001		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Moderately rooted. Occasional small well rounded flints.	0.00-0.26
4002		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay. Rooting towards the east of trench. Rare chalk flecks poorly sorted throughout. Occasional sub-angular small to medium flints. Very rare specks of CBM, probably modern.	0.26+

Trench No 41		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.50m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4101		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Moderate rooting chalk flecks and small well rounded and sub-angular flints.	0.00-0.20
4102		Subsoil	Mid brown silty sandy clay. Common chalk flecks and small sub-angular flints. Diffuses into (4102) below	0.20-0.30
4103		Natural	White compact chalk. Presumed to be the natural. Occasional sub-angular small to medium flints.	0.30+
Central 10m of trench at 0.40m bgl due to presence of chalk layer (4103)				



Trench No 42		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.50m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4201		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Heavily mixed / composted with horse manure and straw. Occasional small sub-angular and well rounded flints poorly sorted. Sparse frags of modern CBM. Diffuses slightly into 4202	0.00-0.25
4202		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay. Occasional small and medium sub-angular flints. Moderate rooting.	0.25+
South end of trench fenced off as adjacent to gate to horse field. Topsoil mixed/composted with horse manure and straw.				

Trench No 43		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.60m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4301		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Heavily rooted. Occasional small sub-angular flints poorly sorted.	0.00-0.40
4302		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay. Occasional chalk flecks and small to medium sub-angular flints. Possible colluvium? One pot sherd / rim fragment recovered.	0.40-0.55
4303		Natural	Light brownish White chalk and silt . Fairly compact. Occasional medium sub-angular flints poorly sorted. Presumed to be natural and subsoil interface? At Western end of trench.	0.55+

Trench No 44		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.50m
Easting		Northing		MaOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4202		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown with grey hue silty clay. Possible colluvium? Appear sterile.	0.30+
4401		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay. Heavily ploughed. Common rooting.	0.00-0.30



10 APPENDIX 2 – KENT COUNTY COUNCIL HER SUMMARY FORM

Site Name: Land South of Dalefield Way	
Site Address: Land South of Dalefield Way, Gravesend, Kent	
Summary of discoveries: A single large Romano-British Ditch in a single trench and Prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval-modern residual finds scattered across the remainder of the Site.	
District/Unitary: Gravesend	Parish: Milton and Denton
Period(s): Romano-British	
NGR (centre of site to nearest 1m): (NB if large or linear site give multiple NGRs)	
Type of archaeological work (delete) Evaluation	
Date of fieldwork (dd/mm/yy) From: 8 th August 2016 To: 26 th August 2016	
Unit/contractor undertaking recording: Wessex Archaeology	
Geology: Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation (chalk) to the north and Thanet Formation (sand) to the south, with no superficial deposits (BGS online viewer)	
Title and author of accompanying report: Title: Land South of Dalefield Way, Gravesend, Kent Authors: Andrew Souter	
Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate) The archaeological works comprised the excavation of forty-four trenches measuring 30m in length and 1.8m wide and approximately 0.5m deep. These were positioned across the development footprint in order to determine the presence, extent, date and nature of the buried archaeological remains. Four of these trenches were not excavated due to the presence of deep made ground, one was not excavated due to the proximity of modern surfaces and access issues and one was split into two due to an obstruction. Of the all the trenches excavated one contained finds and a feature of archaeological significance. The results of the evaluation showed a single Romano-British ditch present halfway up the western edge of the Site, along with residual finds dating from the Late Bronze Age, Iron Age and medieval to modern periods retrieved from topsoil, alluvial and colluvial deposits. The Romano-British ditch is substantial in size and suggests the possibility of a significant level of activity within the local area. The evaluation showed geological variance across the Site with an area of made ground to the north west, alluvial deposits to the north east and a mixture of natural flinty chalk and colluvial deposits to the south. Although some of the trenches did not expose natural geology, the extent of alluvial and colluvial deposits, has been plotted and an impact assessment provided.	
Location of archive/finds: Wessex Archaeology Maidstone Office	
Contact at Unit: David Britchfield	Date: 21.09.2016



11 APPENDIX 3 – OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: wessexar1-262030

Project details

Project name	Land South of Dalefield Way
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to conduct an archaeological evaluation on land at south of Dalefield Way, Denton, Gravesend, centered on National Grid Reference 567084, 173369. The redevelopment of the Site involves the construction of a new residential housing estate comprising in total of 144 dwellings. The archaeological work comprised the excavation of fourty four evaluation trenches measuring 30 m x 1.8 m. Only a single linear ditch was identified in Trench 23.
Project dates	Start: 08-08-2016 End: 26-08-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	14/00757/AS – Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	20110197 – Planning Reference
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Site of Special Scientific Importance (SSSI)
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 1 - Heathland
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT GRAVESHAM GRAVESEND Land south of Dalefield Way, Gravesend, Kent
Postcode	DA12 2LT
Study area	4.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 6660 7356 51.435997 0.3971009 51 26 09 N 000 23 49 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	WGS 84 Datum
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4.9m Max: 4.9m



Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Dave Britchfield
Project supervisor	Emelia Seredynska
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting Ltd.
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting Ltd.

Project archives

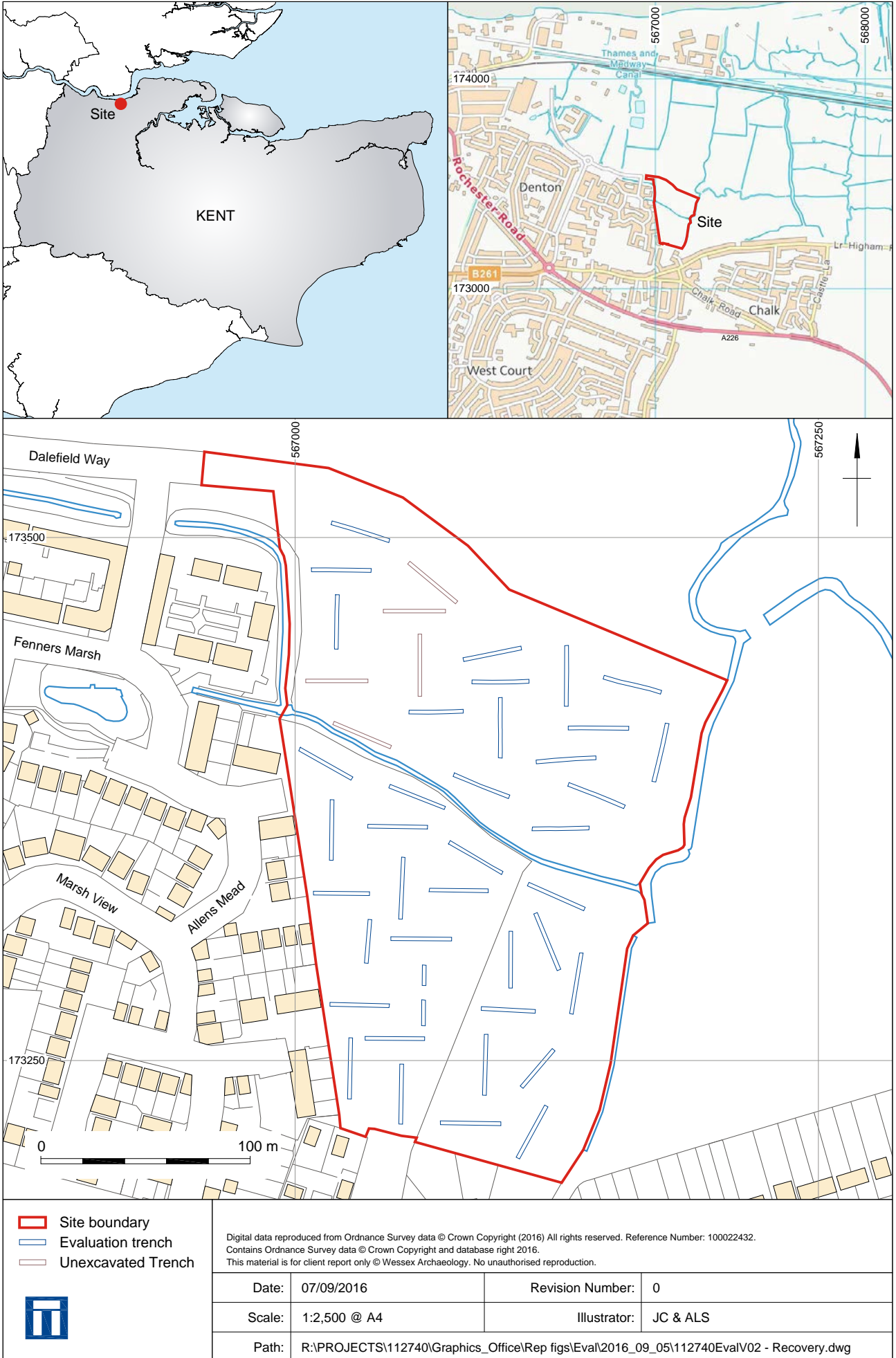
Physical Archive recipient	Wessex Archaeology
Physical Archive ID	112740
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Wessex Archaeology
Digital Archive ID	112740
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Wessex Archaeology
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Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Diary", "Drawing", "Notebook - Excavation", 'Research', 'General Notes', "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	land south of Dalefield Way, Gravesend, Kent: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Souter, A
Other bibliographic details	112740
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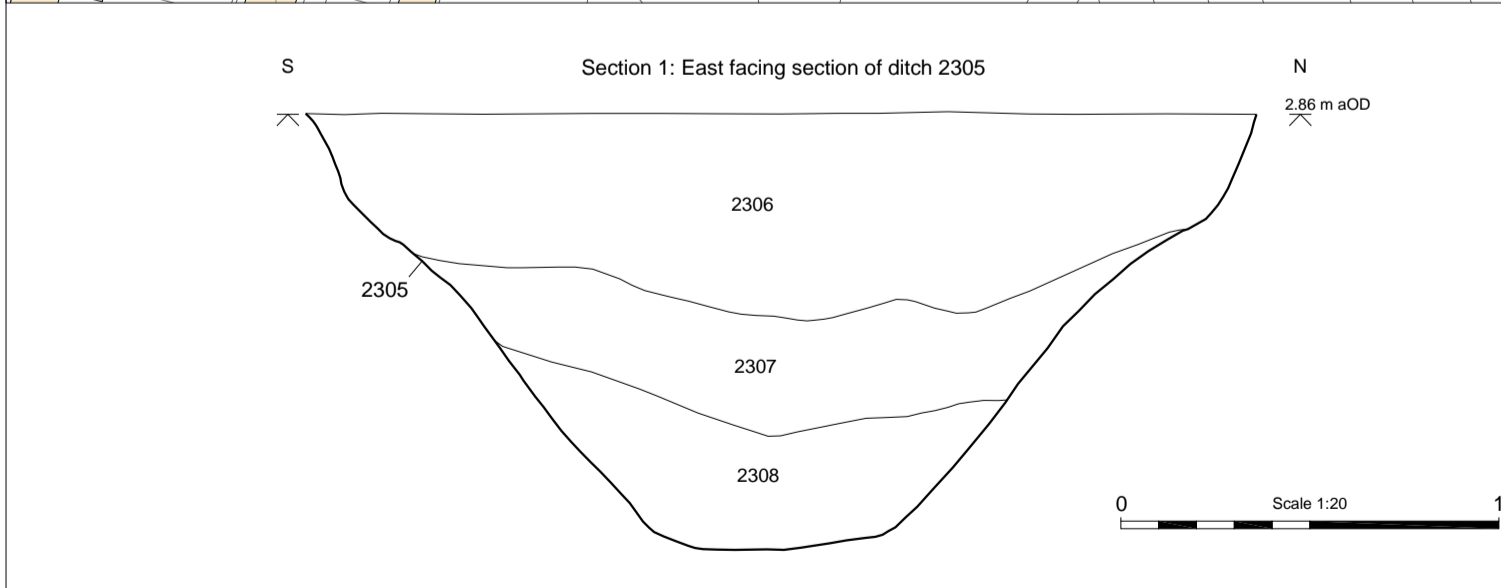
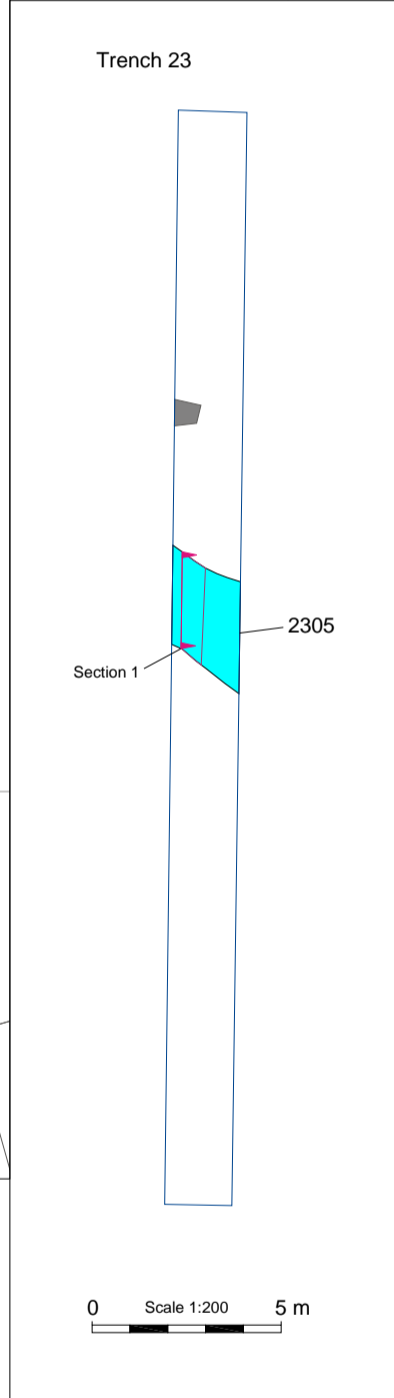
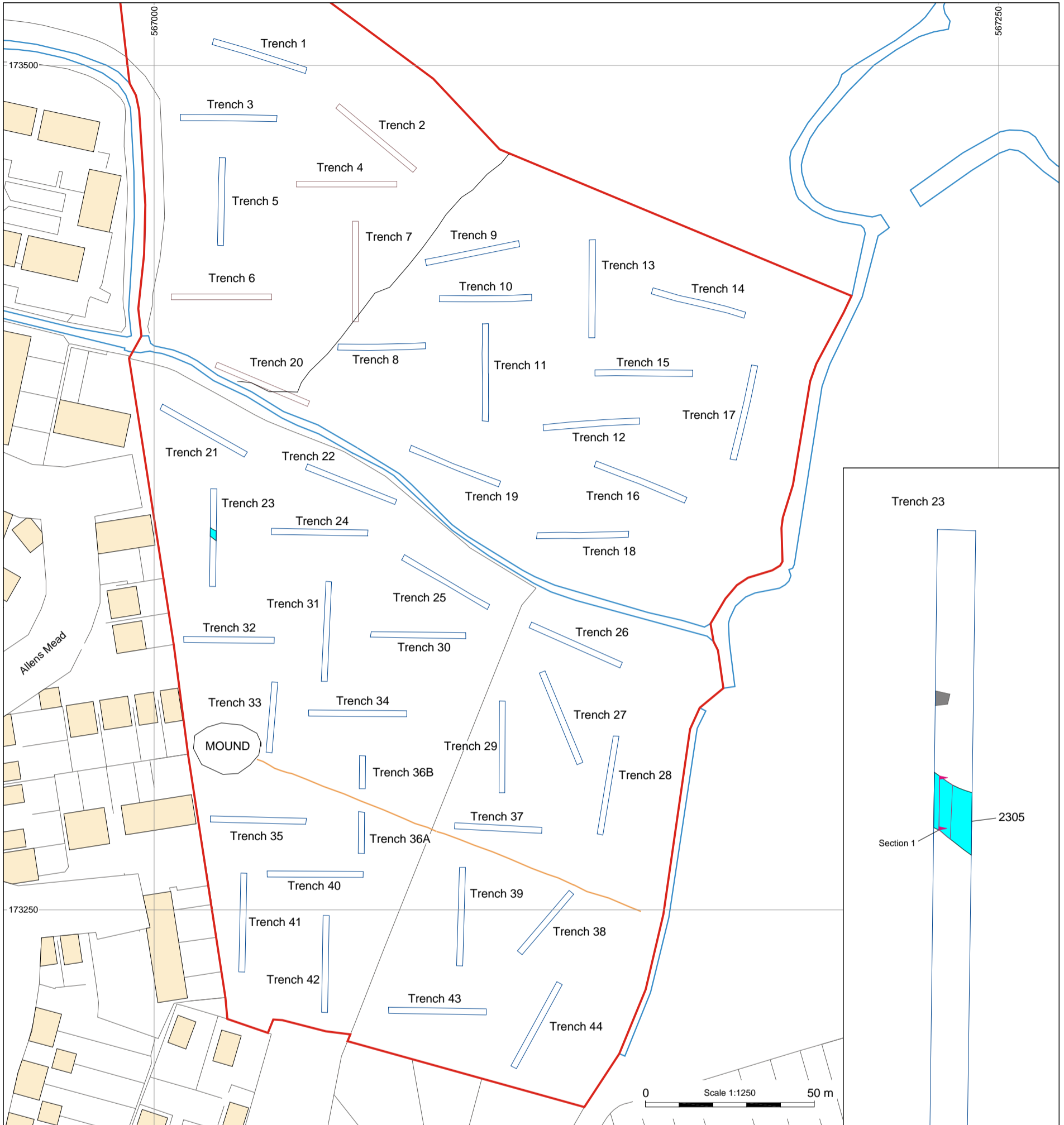


Place of issue or publication	Wessex Archaeology
Description	Report detailing results of archaeological evaluation, including finds, environmental and stratigraphic assessment. Grey Literature Report
Entered by	Andrew Souter (a.souter@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	8 September 2016



Site location and trench layout

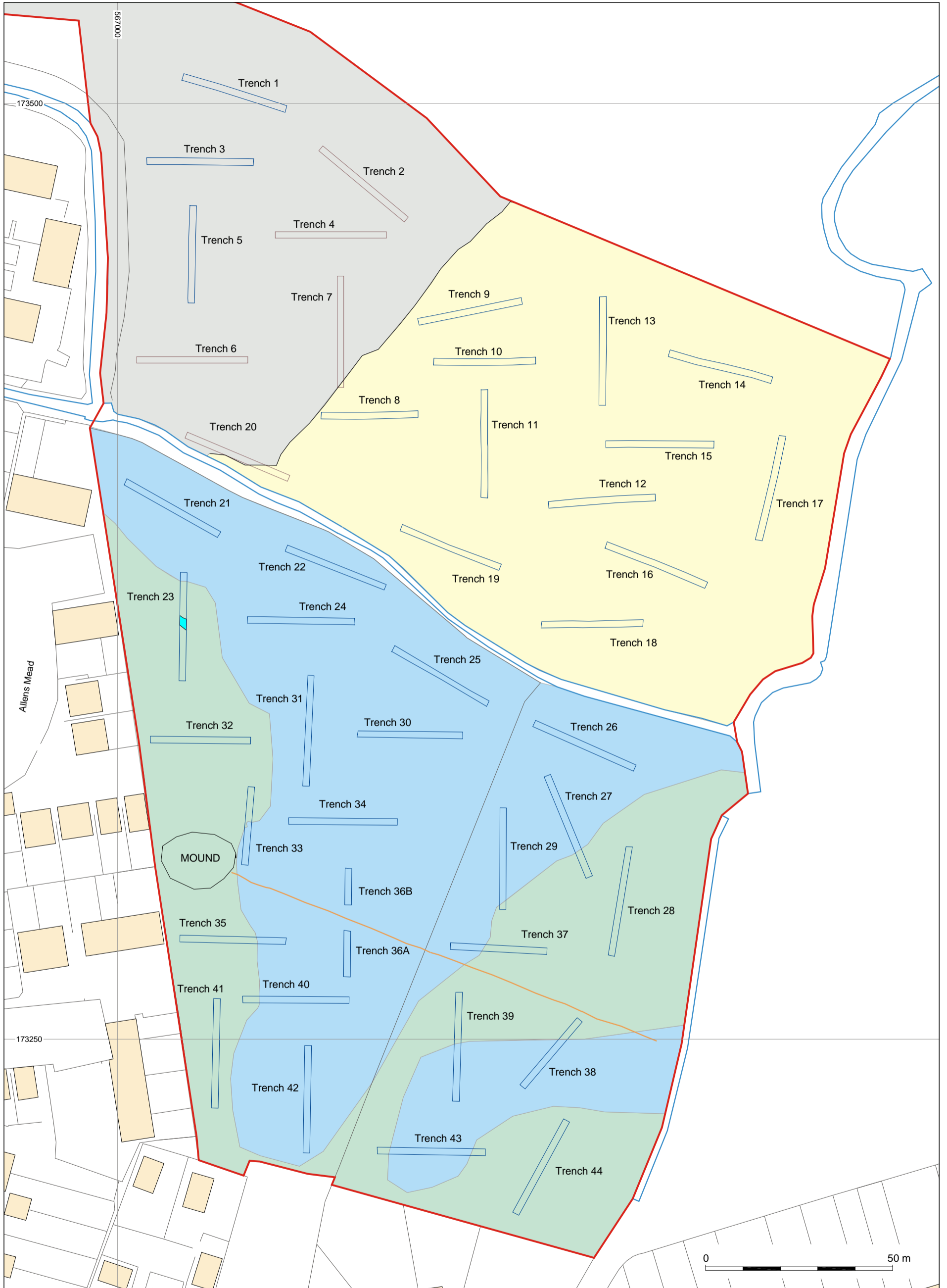
Figure 1





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Site boundary — Evaluation trench — Archaeological feature Excavated slot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Modern disturbance — Modern disturbance — Utility trench Unexcavated Evaluation Trench 		<p style="font-size: small;">Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright (2016) All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100022432. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</p>								
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">Date:</td> <td style="width: 25%;">07/09/2016</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Revision Number:</td> <td style="width: 25%;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scale:</td> <td>Various @ A3</td> <td>Illustrator:</td> <td>JC & ALS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Path:</td> <td colspan="3">R:\PROJECTS\112740\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_09_05\112740EvalV02 - Recovery.dwg</td> </tr> </table>	Date:	07/09/2016	Revision Number:	0	Scale:	Various @ A3	Illustrator:	JC & ALS	Path:	R:\PROJECTS\112740\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_09_05\112740EvalV02 - Recovery.dwg	
Date:	07/09/2016	Revision Number:	0									
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Path:	R:\PROJECTS\112740\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_09_05\112740EvalV02 - Recovery.dwg											

Trench plan, detailed plan of Trench 23 and section of ditch 2305

Figure 2



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Site boundary — Evaluation trench — Unexcavated evaluation trench ■ Archaeological feature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made ground Alluvium Colluvium Natural 		<small>Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright (2016) All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100022432. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small>									
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Date:</td> <td style="width: 33%;">12/09/2016</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Revision Number:</td> <td style="width: 33%;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scale:</td> <td>1:1000 @ A3</td> <td>Illustrator:</td> <td>ALS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Path:</td> <td colspan="3">R:\PROJECTS\112740\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_09_05\112740EvalV02 - Recovery.dwg</td> </tr> </table>			Date:	12/09/2016	Revision Number:	0	Scale:	1:1000 @ A3	Illustrator:	ALS	Path:	R:\PROJECTS\112740\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_09_05\112740EvalV02 - Recovery.dwg
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Estimated extent of the geology based on observations during the evaluation

Figure 3



- ▬ Site boundary
- Made ground
- Alluvium
- Colluvium
- Natural



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Plan of proposed impact

Figure 4



Plate 1: Trench 3, viewed from the east



Plate 2: Trench 5, viewed from the north


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Plate 3: Representative Section of Trench 5, viewed from the west



Plate 4: Trench 8, viewed from the east


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Plate 5: Representative Section of Trench 8, viewed from the north



Plate 6: Trench 12, viewed from the east


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Plate 7: Trench 16, viewed from the southeast



Plate 8: Representative Section of Trench 16, viewed from the southwest


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Plate 9: Trench 31, viewed from the northeast



Plate 10: Trench 41, viewed from the north


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Plate 11: Trench 27, viewed from the southeast



Plate 12: Representative Section of Trench 27, viewed from the southwest


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Plate 13: Trench 28, viewed from the southwest



Plate 14: Representative Section of Trench 28, viewed from the southeast



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Plate 15: Trench 43, viewed from the east



Plate 16: Trench 23, viewed from the south

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Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



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