

**THAMES WATER  
MAINS REHABILITATION WORKS,  
DMA: ZSTHFL05  
MUNFORD DRIVE, SWANSCOMBE, DA10 0BX**

**An Archaeological Watching Brief**



**COMPASS**



**ARCHAEOLOGY**

**October 2017**

THAMES WATER  
MAINS REHABILITATION WORKS  
DMA: ZSTHFL05  
MUNFORD DRIVE, SWANSCOMBE, DA10 0BX

An Archaeological Watching Brief

Site code: MFD17

Approximate site centre: NGR TQ 60485 73833

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October 2017

## ***Abstract***

*Between late-September and mid-October 2017 Compass Archaeology conducted an Archaeological Watching Brief located around Munford Drive, Swanscombe, Dartford, Kent, DA10 0BX during groundworks associated with the replacement of existing mains water pipework. The work was commissioned by Thames Water Utilities, based on advice from Kent County Council Archaeological Officer.*

*The programme of archaeological works entailed the monitoring of the completion of 17 trenches located along the length of Munford Drive, along Keary Road, between the southern end of Munford Drive and Betsham Road.*

*No archaeologically significant deposits, features or finds were observed or recovered during the watching brief. Natural sterile clays were overlain by disturbed subsoils and made-ground.*

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a summary of the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted around the vicinity of Munford Drive, Swanscombe, DA10 0BX by Compass Archaeology 2017 (fig.1).

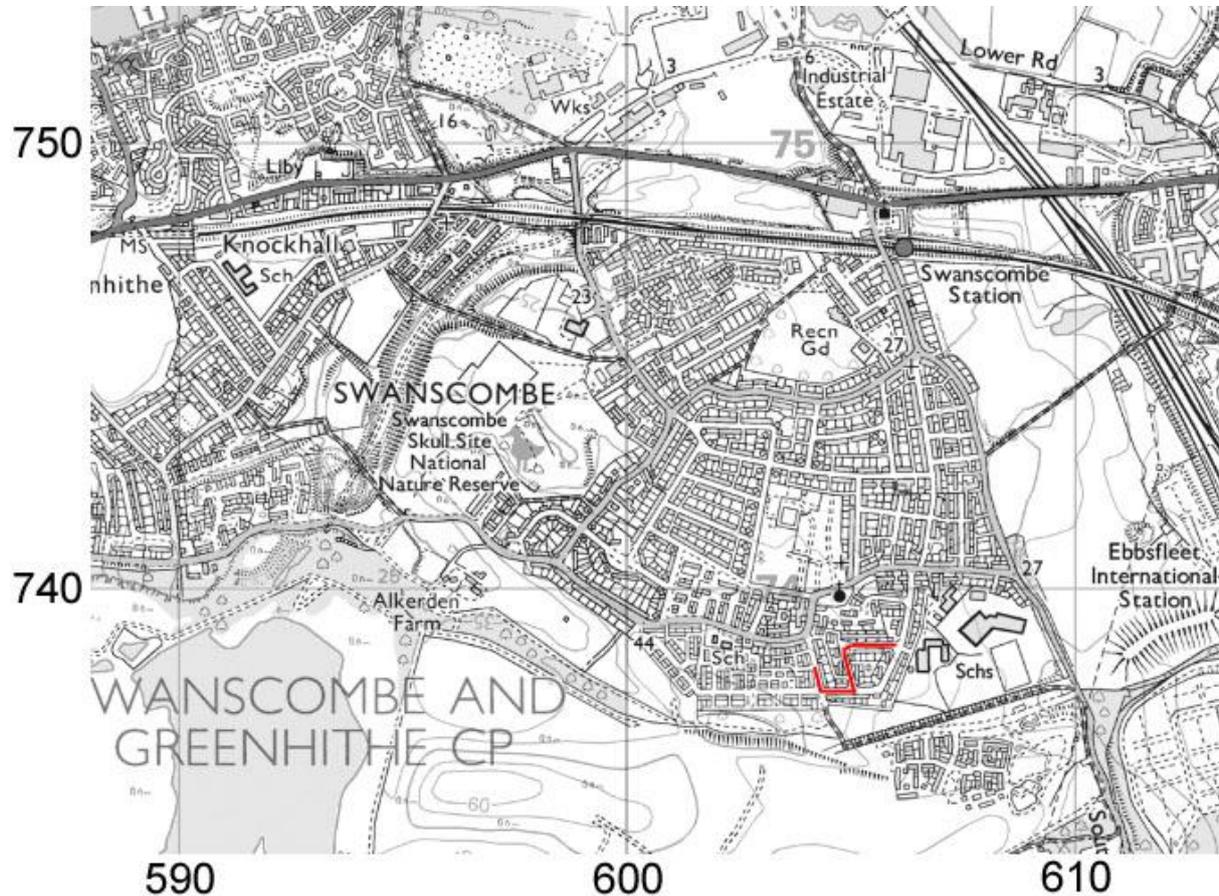


Fig.1: Location plan, (work zone in red)

- 1.2 The watching brief was commissioned by Thames Water Utilities, following advice from Kent County Council due to the site lying within an area known to have produced Paleolithic finds and deposits and close to a collection of Roman and Early Medieval activity to the northeast and southeast.
- 1.3 The programme of archaeological works entailed the monitoring of the completion of 17 trenches located along the length of utilities network in preparation for replacement works.

## 2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 2.1 Compass Archaeology would like to thank Thames Water Utilities for commissioning Compass to undertake the archaeological watching brief and for ensuring access to site during the groundworks.

### 3 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 The site is located in the southeast of Swanscombe in a modern estate. The works area covered Munford Drive, the southern arm of Keary Road, and the southern half of Betsham Road. The estate is comprised of a series of single and two-storey properties, with Keary Road forming the limit to the south and east. Further south, beyond the estate are open fields.

3.2 The British Geological Survey, Sheet 271: Dartford, indicates that the site lies on an outcrop of Thanet Sand, close to a pocket of shelly sand and clay. Head predominates as the ground slopes down to the north as part of a colluvial process; the underlying geology is chalk, albeit largely disturbed and worked over.

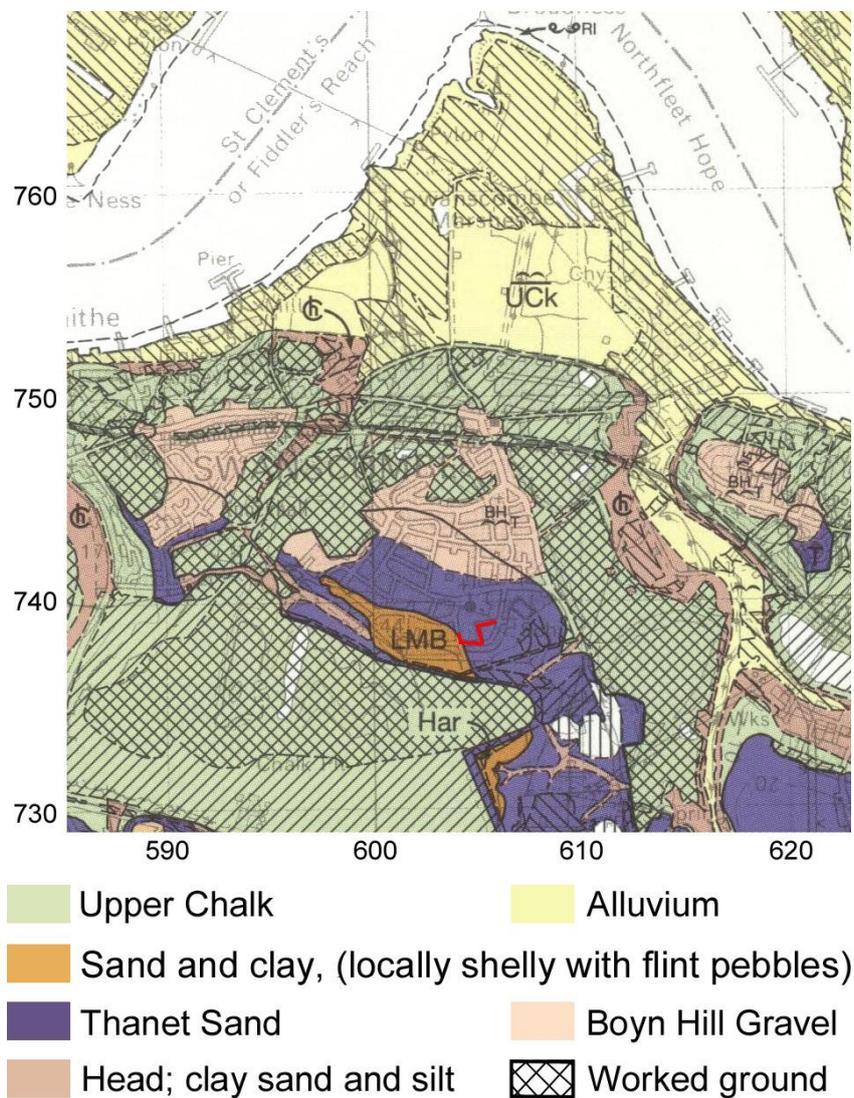


Fig.2: Site plan, (red line), in relation to the underlying geology

3.3 The site rises quite steeply from northeast to southwest, from c39mOD on Swanscombe Street and 44mOD on Keary Road.

#### 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

4.1 Included here is a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site. This is, in part, based upon a search of the Kent Historic Environment Record, (KHER), via the Heritage Gateway website, up to 1km around TQ 60485 72837, (see fig.3 below).

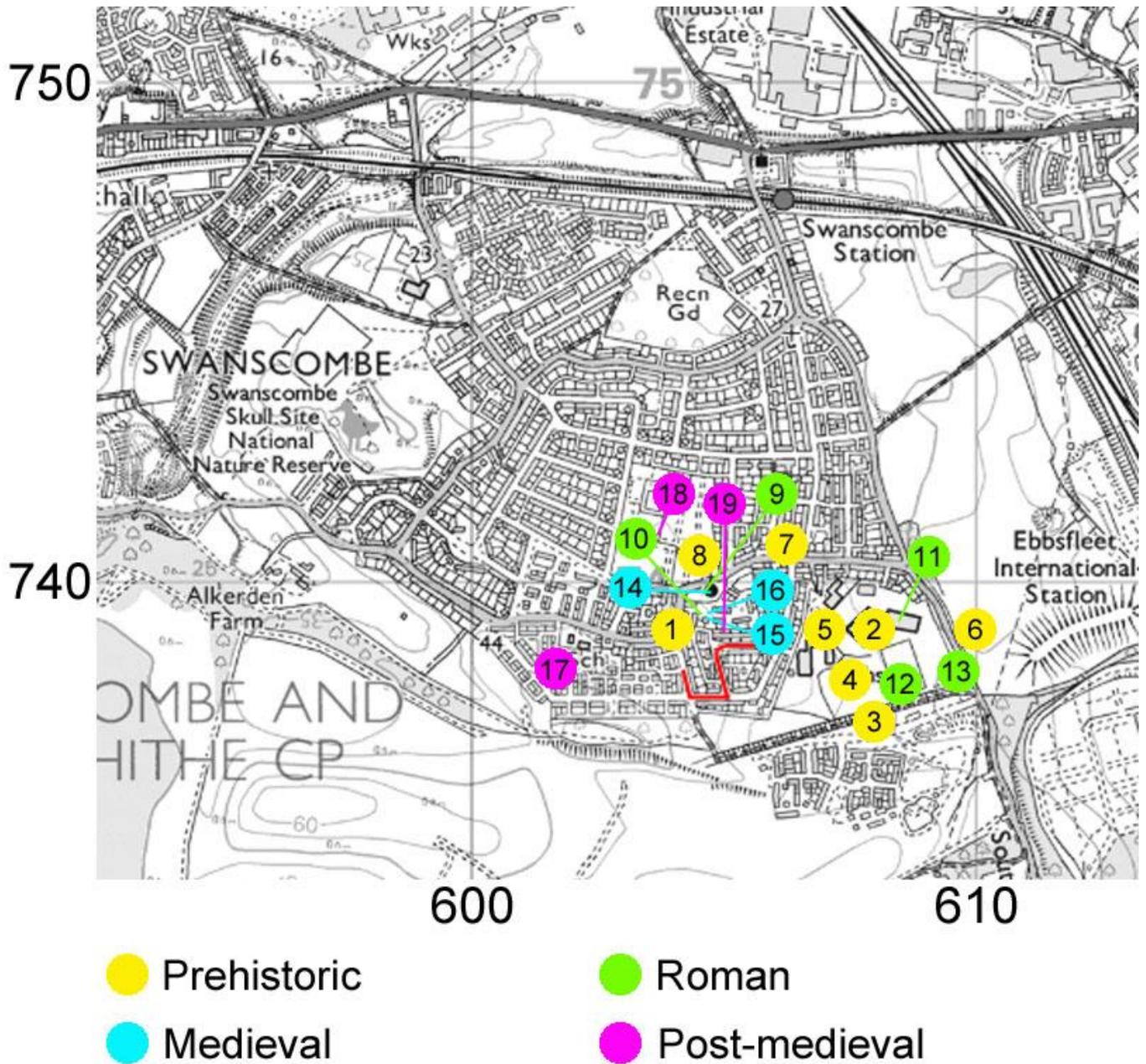


Fig.3: The works zone, (red line), in relation to relevant KHER entries

## 4.2 Prehistoric

No. on fig.3	KHER Ref	TQ ref.	Description	Sources
1	TQ67SW 1429, 1435	6040 7390	2 Palaeolithic handaxes from Manor Farm	Monograph: Roe, D.A. (1968), <i>Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites</i> . 1-355. p182.  Unpublished document: Wenban-Smith F. F. (March 2004), <i>The Stopes Palaeolithic Project: Final Report. # 619</i> .
2	TQ67SW 221	6080 7390	Worked flints, handaxes, Pleistocene mammal remains	Unpublished document: Wenban-Smith, F. F. (2002), <i>Swan Valley Community School, Swanscombe (Phase 1): Palaeolithic Archaeology, Final Report Version 2</i>
3	TQ67SW 245	6080 7372	Lower Palaeolithic occupation site: handaxes, flints, bones	Unpublished document: Wessex Archaeology. (2006), <i>Eastern Quarry (Area B and Additional Areas) Swanscombe, Kent: Archaeological Investigations</i>
4	TQ67SW 471	6075 7380	Potential fossil of large herbivore	-
5	TQ67SW 93	6070 7390	6 lower Palaeolithic handaxes from Hop Garden near Mansion House	Unpublished document: Wenban-Smith F. F. (March 2004), <i>The Stopes Palaeolithic Project: Final Report. #3</i>
6		6100 7390	4 Bronze Age socketed axes and a palstave	-
7	TQ67SW	6063 7406	Palaeolithic artefact from gravels under new shop for Mr Ames, Swanscombe	Unpublished document: Wenban-Smith F. F. (March 2004), <i>The Stopes Palaeolithic Project: Final Report. # 656</i>
8	TQ67SW 454	6045 7405	5 Palaeolithic handaxes in the vicinity of St Peter and St Paul's Church, some of them found <i>in situ</i> during grave digging	Unpublished document: Wenban-Smith F. F. March 2004. <i>The Stopes Palaeolithic Project: Final Report. # 687</i>

**4.2.1** It is the prehistoric element of Swanscombe's history that is often most prominent in discussions. In 1935, 1936 and 1955 gravel extraction at the Barnfield Pit to the northwest of the village unearthed bone fragments, hand tools, worked flints and perhaps most famously the fossilised skull fragments of *homo heidelbergensis*, some 400,000 years old. The skull fragments though called 'Swanscombe Man', have since been shown to be that of a young woman. These bone fragments remain amongst the oldest human fossils found in the UK. The site of the former gravel pits is now designated the Swanscombe Heritage Park and lies almost 900m to the northwest of the works zone.

**4.2.2** Beyond this most important of artefacts, numerous other instances of Palaeolithic hand axes can be cited as evidence of relatively large scale occupation or exploitation of the surrounding area by the earliest of communities, (Entries 1-3, 5, 7 and 8).

### 4.3 Roman

No. on fig.3	KHER Ref	TQ ref.	Description	Sources
9		6046 7398	Roman coin find	-
10	TQ67SW 57	6045 7393	Samian ware vessel find	Bibliographic reference: <i>Field report for monument TQ 67 SW 57</i> - July, 1959
11	TQ67SW 222	6084 7391	Roman walled enclosure surrounded by at least 2 ditches. Buildings, rubbish pits, corn drier kiln and cremation. Enclosure and farmstead	Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust, (1997), <i>Swanscombe Thameside Community School: Archaeological Evaluation</i>
12	TQ67SW 325	6085 7379	Road to the SW of enclosure. Metalled surface and ditches, possibly leading to Watling Street	Unpublished document: Museum of London Archaeology Service, (1999), <i>Swanscombe Community School, Southfleet Road, Swanscombe: An archaeological post excavation assessment and updated project design</i>
13	TQ67SW 56	6097 7382	Roman tile cist burial	Bibliographic reference: <i>Field report for monument TQ 67 SW 56</i> - July, 1959

**4.3.1** Swanscombe lies 1km north of Watling Street, the main Roman route linking London with the Kent coast, and as such is believed to have been occupied during this period. The Roman town of *Vagniacis* at Springhead lies 1.75km to the south east, which may have had its origins as a military encampment during the Roman Conquest in the Roman Conquest period, and a walled enclosure / farmstead with a possible roadway providing a direct link to Watling Street at Thameside Community School is just over 200m to the east, (Entries 11 and 12).

**4.3.2** The Church of St Peter and St Paul contains Roman tile in one of the recessed window arches on the southside of the church tower suggesting a readily available source nearby. All these points indicate that Swanscombe was quite densely occupied by a range of administrative, religious, communal and agricultural establishments.

#### 4.4 Medieval

No. on fig.3	KHER Ref	TQ ref.	Description	Sources
14	TQ67SW 36	6046 7398	Church of St. Peter and Paul Grade I, Saxon origins. Churchyard, grade II, post-med.	Unpublished document: Pre-Construct Archaeology, (2009), <i>Archaeological watching brief at the Church of St Peter and St Paul, Swanscombe Street, Swanscombe, Kent</i>
15	MKE841 09	6045 7393	Manor House Farm.	Unpublished document: Forum Heritage Services, (2012), <i>Kent Farmsteads &amp; Landscape Project</i>
16	TQ67SW 175	6049 7394	Swanscombe Manor, medieval precursor to 18 <sup>th</sup> C manor.	Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust, (1991), <i>Evaluation Excavation at Swanscombe Manor House. Canterbury Arch. Trust 1991 'Excavations at Swanscombe Manor'</i>

**4.4.1** The lower half of the church tower of the Church of St Peter and St Paul is of Late-Saxon construction, (10<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> century, Entry 14)<sup>1</sup>. Other close sites include cemetery and watermill sites found at Ebbsfleet as part of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link c800km to the northeast.

**4.4.2** Swanscombe was chosen by the Kentish armies as their focal point where they met William of Normandy and were granted a truce. As such, the village remained relatively prosperous and in 1086 the Domesday Survey lists the manor as including land for 14 ploughs, meadow, woodland and five fisheries<sup>2</sup>. The Church of St Peter and St Paul alongside the Manor House formed the focus of the settlement, (Entry 15 and 16), surrounded by an agricultural landscape.

#### 4.5 Post-medieval

No. on fig.3	KHER Ref	TQ ref.	Description	Sources
17	TQ67SW 585	6027 7383	WWII ARP Warden's post	Bibliographic reference: <i>Swanscombe Urban District Council. 07/12/1939. Minutes of Emergency Committee</i>
18	TQ67SW 576	6033 7409	WWII trench air raid shelters under Park Road football ground. Tunnels may still exist	Bibliographic reference: <i>Swanscombe Urban District Council. 08/09/1939. Minutes of Emergency Committee</i>
19	TQ67SW 484	6050 7390	Demolished WWII prisoner of war camp	Unpublished document: English Heritage, (2003), <i>Prisoner of War Camps (1939-1948)</i>

**4.5.1** Swanscombe remained a rural backwater for much of the post-medieval period, with limited ribbon development along the main north-south road linking the coast and interior, and the east-west road extending towards Dartford. The Church and Manor

<sup>1</sup> List Entry Number 1085788

<sup>2</sup> Victoria County History, (1932), p220

House immediately to the east formed the focal points of the community; the works zone being situated further south in amongst orchards, (see fig.4). The wider landscape retained its agricultural characteristics well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and it was not until the 1960s that the works zone was subjected to any large scale development.



Fig.4: Extract from the First Edition 1869 OS map

**4.5.2** In the late 1940s and 1950s the area immediately to the north of the works zone was built upon to house prisoners of war. It was during this period that the estate to the west of Betsham Road was also first developed.



Fig.5: Extract from an aerial view of the site c1945

## 5 OBJECTIVES

**5.1** The objectives of the archaeological watching brief were to contribute to heritage knowledge of the area through the recording of the archaeological remains exposed as a result of excavations in connection with the groundworks.

### 5.2 Archaeological research questions

**5.2.1** The fieldwork presented the opportunity to answer the following general and more specific research questions:

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity on the site, particularly palaeolithic deposits?
- Is there any evidence of Roman occupation or exploitation of the area?
- Is there any evidence for development &/or land-use in the medieval and early post-medieval periods?
- What is there evidence for post-medieval activity on the site? What form does the evidence for such activity take?
- At what levels and to what extent do archaeological deposits survive across the site?
- What form does the natural geology take in this area and at what level is this encountered?

## **6 METHODOLOGY**

### **6.1 Standards**

- 6.1.1** The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (*Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work, 2015*). Works also conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief 2015*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Chartered Institute.
- 6.1.2** Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team held valid CSCS (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme) cards, and wore hi-vis jackets, hard-hats, steel-toe-capped boots, etc., as required. All members of the fieldwork team also followed the contractors' health and safety guidelines.
- 6.1.3** The Client and Kent County Council's Archaeological Officer were kept informed of the progress of fieldwork.

### **6.2 Fieldwork**

- 6.2.1** The fieldwork entailed the monitoring of 17 trenches located along Munford Drive, the southern arm of Keary Road and Betsham Road. The trenches were located within the main carriageway, on the pavements and on one occasion the verge. The trenches measured between 0.90m and 3.45m long, 0.60m and 1.20m wide, and a maximum of 1.25m deep, (see fig.6).
- 6.2.2** The works were undertaken via a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket to clear the extant road surface, followed by hand excavation and cleaning to expose the existing services. Upon completion of the trenching works new plastic piping was laid down using the insertion method.
- 6.2.3** Adequate time was given for investigation recording of the trenchworks, although every effort was made not to disrupt the development programme.
- 6.2.4** Observations were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* Trench sheets by written and measured description, and a sample drawn in plan or section. The investigations were recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. The fieldwork record was supplemented by digital photography, in .jpeg and RAW formats.
- 6.2.5** The recording system followed the procedures set out in the Museum of London recording manual. By agreement the recording sheets used are directly compatible with those developed by the Museum.

### **6.3 Post-excavation**

The fieldwork was followed by off-site assessment and compilation of a report, and by ordering and deposition of the site archive.

#### **6.3.1 Finds and samples**

No finds or samples were recovered during the archaeological watching brief, from either the trenches or spoil.

### **6.4 Report procedure**

**6.4.1** This report contains a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and an interpretation of the associated deposits. Illustrations have been included as appropriate, including a site plan located to the OS grid. A short summary of the project has been appended using both the OASIS Data Collection Form and Kent County Historic Environment Record Report Form.

**6.4.2** Copies of this report will be supplied to the Client and The Archaeological officer at Kent County Council.

**6.4.3** There is no provision for further analysis or publication of significant findings. Should these be made the requirements would need to be discussed and agreed with the Client.

### **6.5 The site archive**

Assuming that no further work is required, an ordered indexed and internally consistent archive of the evaluation will be compiled in line with CIfA standards and guidance (CIfA 2014), and will be deposited in the Dartford Borough Museum under site code MFD17.

## 7 RESULTS

7.1 The following forms a written description of observations made during the watching brief. Deposits are shown as (x), cuts and structures as [x]. The text is supplemented with illustrative photographs.

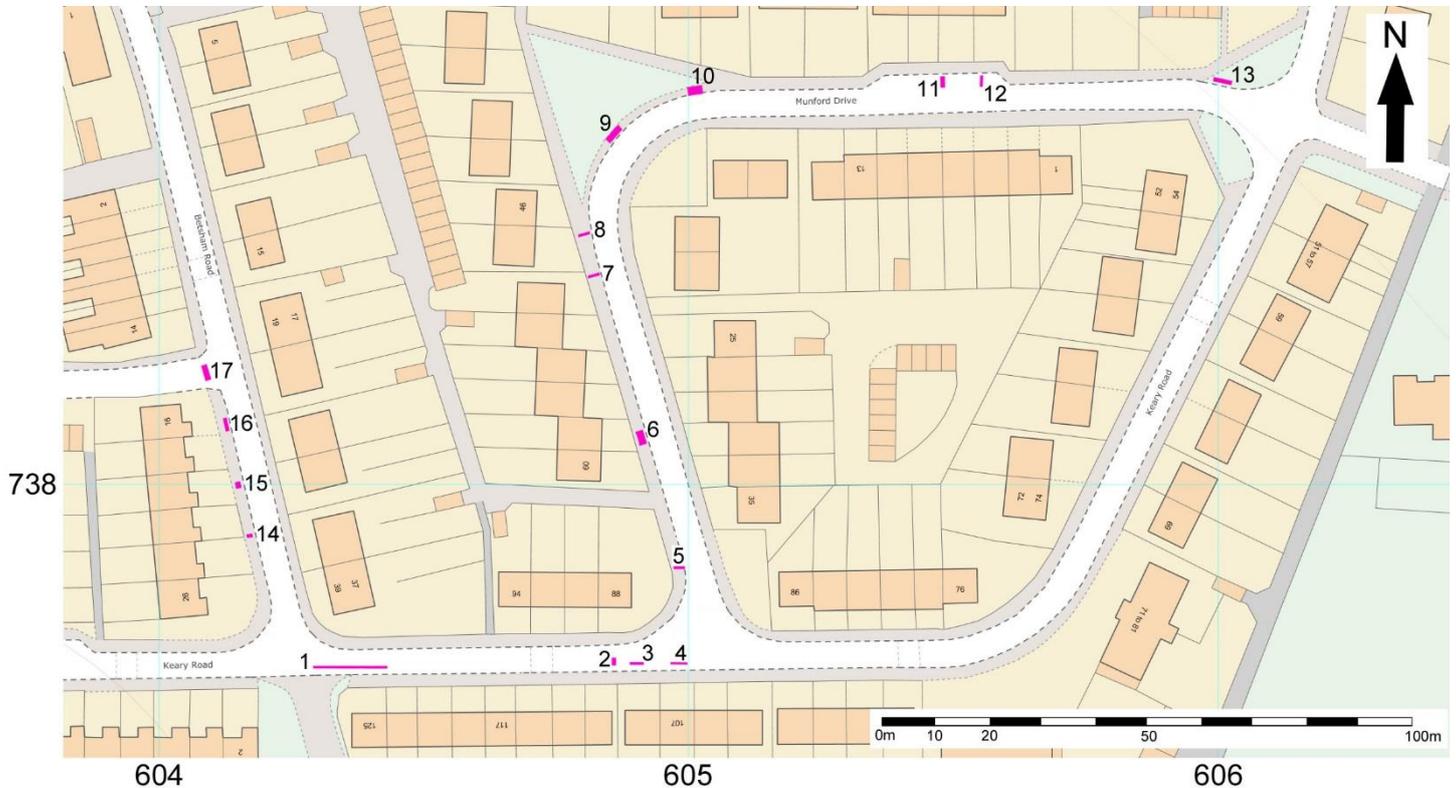


Fig.6: Plan of observed trench works during the watching brief

7.2 The watching brief was conducted over the course of four site visits between the 21<sup>st</sup> September and 18<sup>th</sup> October 2017. The results will be discussed in the context of these visits. Observed trenches are shown on fig.6 above and should be referred to throughout.

### 7.3 Monitoring visit 1: 21<sup>st</sup> September 2017

7.3.1 A total of four trial pits were observed on this occasion, the trenches were located on the southern arm of Keary Road, between the junctions with Betsham Road and Munford Drive.

Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1	13.00	0.50	1.00
2	1.20	0.80	1.05
3	2.50	0.60	1.00
4	3.00	0.60	0.60

7.3.2 Trenches 2 and 3 were connection trenches linked with Nos.111 and 109 Keary Road and were dug directly over the top of existing services so had limited value.

**7.3.3** Trench 4, (fig.7), was observed in its initial stages, whilst still being dug. The natural clay was observed from 300mm below ground level and was pale-brown / yellow in colour, sterile and compact. This was sealed below a layer of reinforced concrete road base and then capped with the existing tarmac road base. Water ingress began at 600mm below ground level, presumably ground water.



*Fig.7: Trench 4 working shot, facing NE*

**7.3.4** Trench 1 was the most interesting stratigraphy-wise with natural geology, (pale yellow clay), exposed at 700mm below ground level at the eastern end of the trench. Although present at the western end of the trench it is largely truncated in the upper levels by 830mm of brown silt containing brick / tile and modern 20<sup>th</sup> century rubble, (fig.8). This was then occasionally sealed below a hardcore-based road-bed below the existing tarmac road surface.



Fig.8: Trench 1, facing NW with modern intrusion seen in section, 1m scale

#### 7.4 Monitoring visit 2: 27<sup>th</sup> September 2017

7.4.1 The second monitoring visit covered five trenches along the north-south arm of Munford Drive.

Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
5	2.05	0.60	0.90
6	2.40	1.20	N/A
7	2.00	0.60	1.05
8	2.00	0.60	0.70 - 1.10
9	3.45	1.05	1.25

7.4.2 Trenches 5, 7 and 8, (fig.9), were connection trenches and did not expose any archaeologically significant deposits, only backfill associated with the extant pipework.



Fig.9: Connection trenches 8 and 7 on the west side of Munford Drive, facing S

7.4.3 Trench 6 was a larger pit, 2.40m long by 1.20m wide, and was situated in the driveway of No.58 Munford Drive. Because of this, the pit was covered by a large metal road plate and could not be examined.

**7.4.4** Trench 9, (fig.10), was dug on the pavement as the road curves round to the east, and exposed sterile natural clay from as little as 700mm below ground level. This was overlain by 350mm of grey-brown clay-silt containing rare 20<sup>th</sup> century brick and tile debris, probably representing some form of buried subsoil. This in turn was overlain by 120mm of dark-brown / black silty-clay, which may represent a buried land surface. This buried land surface was present below 90mm of rubble-base and the extant tarmac surface. Both sections were also disturbed by existing services so even the observed stratigraphy has been somewhat disturbed.



Fig.10: Trial trench 9, facing SW, 1m scale

## 7.5 Monitoring visit 3: 4<sup>th</sup> October 2017

**7.5.1** A further four trenches were observed on the third visit along the northern arm of Munford Drive, from the corner where it curves south, and to the junction with Keary Road in the east.

Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
10	2.65	1.50	1.15
11	2.05	0.80	N/A
12	2.05	0.60	N/A
13	3.30	0.85	1.20

**7.5.2** Trenches 11 and 12 were connection trenches with no archaeological value, merely containing modern backfill.

**7.5.3** The westernmost trench exposed similar stratigraphy as Trench 9 on the previous visit. Pit 10 exposed sterile, pale-brown / yellow, clay 650mm below ground overlain by

450mm of dark-brown / grey clay-silt with occasional stones and rounded pebbles. This in turn was sealed by 300mm of rubble road base and extant tarmac pavement, (fig.11).



Fig.11: *Trench 10, facing NW. Water ingress, from groundwater*

- 7.5.4** Trench 13 exposed natural geology 1.16m below ground level sealed below 600mm of dense, brown, silty-clay, and 340mm of rubbly silty-clay. The latter deposit may represent demolition derived rubble from post-war development of the estate. These deposits were sealed below the 220mm of existing loamy topsoil, (fig.12).



Fig.12: Trench 13 at the east end of Munford Drive, facing SE, 1m scale

## 7.6 Monitoring visit 4: 18<sup>th</sup> October

7.6.1 A final four test pits were observed during the final visit, along Betsham Road. However, pits 14 and 15 were already backfilled, and pits 16 and 17 were covered by metal road plates which could not be lifted to fully expose the trenches. Only depths could be measured.

Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
14	1.10	0.60	N/A
15	1.20	0.85	N/A
16	2.50	0.60	1.00
17	3.00	1.05	0.60



Fig.13: Pits 14 and 15 facing S along Betsham Road towards the junction with Keary Road



Fig.14: Pit 17 under the road plates, and 16 behind blue fencing, east side of Betsham Road, facing S

## **8 CONCLUSION**

We can now summarise the work undertaken with reference to the original research questions set out in section 5.2 above.

- 8.1** Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity on the site, particularly palaeolithic deposits?

*No evidence in the form of features, deposits or finds relating to the prehistoric period were observed.*

- 8.2** Is there any evidence of Roman occupation or exploitation of the area?

*No evidence of Roman occupation was recovered or observed during the watching brief.*

- 8.3** Is there any evidence for development &/or land-use in the medieval and early post-medieval periods?

*No direct evidence of medieval occupation was observed during the watching brief. It is possible that the buried topsoils and subsoils observed in Trenches 9 and 10 may be medieval land surfaces but no finds were recovered so this cannot be proven at this point.*

- 8.4** What is the evidence for post-medieval activity on the site? What form does the evidence for such activity take?

*The buried soils mentioned above could equally represent earlier post-medieval land surfaces forming agricultural soils. The upper layers of mixed rubble and soils although made ground possibly represent clearance material from the POW camp on site prior to the establishment of the current estate.*

- 8.5** At what levels and to what extent do archaeological deposits survive across the site?

*No significant archaeological deposits were observed during the watching brief. Buried soils were encountered between 210mm and 700mm below ground level.*

- 8.6** What form does the natural geology take in this area and at what level is this encountered?

*Natural geology in the form of dense, sterile pale-brown / yellow clay was observed from as little as 300mm below ground level and at a maximum depth of 700mm and below.*

## **9 SOURCES**

### **9.1 Bibliography**

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. (2015). *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief.*

Communities and Local Government. (2012). *National Planning Policy Framework.*

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Mackinder et al, (2010). *A Romano-British Site at Swanscombe, Kent*

Mayor of London. (2015). *The London Plan.*

Victoria County History, (1932). *Kent, Vol.III*

### **9.2 Cartographic Sources**

Ordnance Surveyors Drawings, *Sheet 129: Dartford*, (published 1799)

Ordnance Survey, *Kent Sheet X*, (surveyed 1863-65, published 1869)

Ordnance Survey, *Essex Sheet nXCV*, (surveyed 1915-16, published 1923)

Ordnance Survey, *TQ Plan TQ6073 – TQ61-73 A*, (published 1961)

British Geological Survey, *Sheet 271: Dartford, 1:50,000 scale* (1998)

**APPENDIX I: Kent County Historic Environment Record Report Form**

<b>Site Name:</b> Thames Water Mains Rehabilitation Works - Munford Drive	
<b>Site Address:</b> Munford Drive, Swanscombe, Dartford, DA10 0BX	
<b>Summary:</b> A watching brief during mains water replacement works monitored 17 pits along Munford Drive, Keary Road and Betsham Road. The pits were situated in the main carriageway close to the kerb, pavement and verges. No archaeologically significant deposits were exposed or finds recovered from sections or spoil heaps.	
<b>District/Unitary:</b> Dartford	<b>Parish:</b> Swanscombe and Greenhithe
<b>Period(s):</b> Modern	
<b>NGR:</b> TQ 60597 73884 (North-east), TQ 60472 72770 (South), TQ 60410 73823 (West)	
<b>Type of archaeological work:</b> Archaeological watching brief	
<b>Date of Recording:</b> 21 <sup>st</sup> September to 18 <sup>th</sup> October 2017	
<b>Unit undertaking recording:</b> Compass Archaeology Ltd	
<b>Geology:</b> Thanet Sand, (though only sterile pale-brown / yellow clay observed)	
<b>Title and author of accompanying report:</b> Thames Water Mains Rehabilitation Works, Munford Drive, Swanscombe, DA10 0BX: An Archaeological Watching Brief - James Aaronson	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate)</b>  No archaeologically significant deposits were exposed or finds recovered from sections or spoil heaps.  Natural geology was overlain by buried post-medieval subsoils and later post-medieval made-ground, sealed below the extant road base and tarmac surface.	
<b>Location of archive/finds:</b> Compass Archaeology Ltd	
<b>Contact at Unit:</b> Geoff Potter	<b>Date:</b> October 2017

## APPENDIX II: OASIS RECORDING FORM

**OASIS ID: compassa1-299349**

### Project details

Project name	Thames Water Mains Rehabilitation Works, Munford Drive, Swanscombe: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	A watching brief during mains water replacement works monitored 17 pits along Munford Drive, Keary Road and Betsham Road. The pits were situated in the main carriageway close to the kerb, pavement and verges. No archaeologically significant deposits were exposed or finds recovered from sections or spoil heaps.
Project dates	Start: 21-09-2017 End: 18-10-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	MFD17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	kent 067 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 11 - Thoroughfare
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT DARTFORD SWANSCOMBE AND GREENHITHE Munford Drive
Postcode	DA10 0BX

Study area	30.5 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 60597 73844 51.440266833816 0.310997504554 51 26 24 N 000 18 39 E Point
Site coordinates	TQ 60472 72770 51.43065219464 0.308713546353 51 25 50 N 000 18 31 E Point
Site coordinates	TQ 60410 73823 51.440131294278 0.308299396335 51 26 24 N 000 18 29 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	County Planning Archaeologist
Project design originator	Kent Heritage Conservation group
Project director/manager	Compass Archaeology
Project supervisor	James Aaronson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Thames Water Utilities

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Dartford Borough Museum
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Dartford Borough Museum
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Map","Unpublished Text"

**Project  
bibliography 1**

Title	Thames Water Mains Rehabilitation Works, Munford Drive, Swanscombe, DA10 0BX: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Aaronson, J
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	250 York Road, Battersea, SW11 3SJ
Description	A brief summary of the results of the watching brief. Includes site background, historic context, aims and objectives, methodology, written description of observations, conclusions reached. Accompanied by maps, location plans, and illustrative photographs.