

An Archaeological Evaluation at
14 & 16 The Brent, Dartford,
Kent, DA1 1YE



By
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February 2008

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14 & 16, The Brent, Dartford,
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Planning Reference DA/07/00732/FUL

NGR 555210 173859

Project 3291
Site Code PBD08

ASE Report no.
OASIS id: 38417

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February 2008

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Abstract

An Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken at 14 & 16 The Brent, Dartford, Kent between the 6th and 8th of February on behalf of Urban Enhance Ltd. Two trenches, each 10m x 2m, were excavated to assess the archaeological potential of the site. In addition two geo-archaeological test pits were excavated, one in each trench, through the natural deposits to the underlying, chalk bedrock. These were excavated to assess the potential of the Pleistocene deposits for lithological or other significant artefacts from this era but nothing of archaeological interest was discovered in either of these test pits.

The underlying natural of mid red brown coarse sand was encountered at a maximum height of 35.33m OD in the southeast of the site falling away to 34.99m OD in the north. Above the natural there was a mid brown clay silt subsoil and above this a black, humic topsoil.

A cluster of late 19th - early 20th century refuse pits were observed cutting through the subsoil in Trench 2 to the south of the site. These pits had an artefact assemblage of animal bone, glass, ceramic building material, pottery, corroded iron, leather and linoleum. A sample of these artefacts was taken for verification with the rest discarded on-site.

Located at the northern end of Trench 1, a shallow linear feature was cut into the natural. Although no dating evidence was recovered from this feature it was sealed by the subsoil and therefore predates the pits in Trench 2.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South East (ASE), a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by Urban Enhance to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land to the rear of 14 & 16 The Brent, Dartford, Kent (NGR 555210 173859), in advance of development for a bungalow and attached garage (Fig 1).

1.2.1 The site lies within an area of known archaeological potential given the proximity of Palaeolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman sites and finds spots.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The geology and the topology of the site, discussed in detail in Appendix 1, is summarised here.

1.2.2 The site occupies land on a plateau above the modern Darent River valley. It lies at approximately 37m O.D. on level ground mapped by the BGS as preserving terrace gravels of the Boyn Hill formation. The solid geology of the site is mapped as Upper Chalk. Although the Upper Chalk upon which the site lies is mapped as undifferentiated, it is mostly comprised of high Seaford Chalk with regular courses of flint nodules.

1.2.2 The geoarchaeological sequence at the 14 & 16 The Brent shows a 2.5m series of Pleistocene fluvial gravels overlying a solution-weathered chalk surface. Deposits at the site are broadly equivalent with the gravels and loams of Dartford Heath recorded at Wansunt Pit.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Dartford Borough Council granted planning permission with an attached condition that “a programme of archaeological work” was undertaken (planning ref. DA/07/00732/FUL).

1.3.2 A specification for this fieldwork was produced by the Heritage Conservation Group, KCC.

1.4 Aims & Objectives

1.4.1 The purpose of the evaluation was to locate and define any archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development and to assess their character, condition and significance.

1.4.2 The results will inform any future decisions regarding the mitigation of the impact the development of 14 & 16 The Brent will have on the archaeological remains present.

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This document presents the results of the archaeological evaluation of 14 & 16 The Brent, Dartford.

- 1.5.2 David Fallon and David Honess carried out the fieldwork between the 6th and 8th of February 2008. Jon Sygrave (fieldwork) and Louise Rayner (post-excavation) managed the project.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 There had been no previous archaeological work undertaken at the site. That the site, located in the back lot of existing buildings, has lain vacant for a prolonged period prior to this development is evidenced by the homogeneity of the humic topsoil which had the characteristics of a well tended horticultural soil and the absence of any structural remains either extant or cutting into the subsoil. The only recent disturbance within the boundaries of the site was a rectangular concrete slab to the northeast (see Fig. 3). The construction of a garage immediately to the north of the site did not have an impact upon the deposits within the study area.

2.1.2 A search of the Historic Environment Records centred on the site and extending radially for 500m produced fifteen monuments and find spots (see Fig. 1). These dated from the Palaeolithic to the post-medieval and are summarised below.

No.	HER No	Type	Date	Description	NGR
1	TQ57SE23	Monument	BA?	Barrow	TQ5533 7347
2	TQ57SE26	Find Spot	Roman	Coin	TQ550 742
3	TQ57SE116	Monument	P-Med	Settlement	TQ5558 7370
4	TQ57SW44	Find Spot	Neolithic	Arrowhead	TQ5497 7380
5	TQ57SW116	Find Spot	Palaeolithic	Handaxe	TQ549 736
6	TQ57SW223	Find Spot	Palaeolithic	Flints	TQ54748 73818
7	TQ57SW224	Monument	LBA-EIA	Enclosure	TQ54729 73830
8	TQ57SW231	Building	P-Med	Building	TQ54829 73864
9	TQ57SE161	Find Spot	Palaeolithic	Handaxe	TQ555 735
10	TQ57SW258	Find Spot	Prehistoric	Flint Scraper	TQ5477 7373
11	TQ57SE211	Find Spot	Palaeolithic	Handaxe	TQ555 735
12	TQ57SE212	Find Spot	Palaeolithic	Handaxes	TQ551 735
13	TQ57SE197	Monument	P-Med	Building	TQ55339 73416
14	TQ57SE195	Monument	P-Med	Park	TQ5533 7337
15	TQ57SW277	Monument	Prehistoric - Roman	Occupation	TQ54722 73822

Table 1: Summary of HER Data

2.3 Palaeolithic c 500,000 – 10,000 BC

2.3.1 The site is situated above Pleistocene deposits which are considered to have moderate potential for the recovery of Palaeolithic artefact assemblages, given the presence of high quality raw materials for flint artefacts. The frequency of find spots from this period and the quality of those finds support this (see Table 1 nos. 5, 6, 9, 11, 12 and 15 and possibly 10). Indeed any artefact recovered from the site attributable to the Palaeolithic would be considered as being of national importance.

2.4 Mesolithic c 10,000 – 4,000 BC

2.4.1 There are no known sites or find spots from the Mesolithic period in the vicinity. However, sites of this period are notoriously difficult to locate and identify.

2.5 Neolithic c 4,000 – 2,300 BC

2.5.1 There is one find spot to the west of the site from this period comprising a flint arrowhead (see Fig. 1 number 4).

2.6 Bronze Age c 2,300 – 700 BC

2.6.1 There are two areas of Bronze Age activity in the vicinity of the site (see Table 1: nos 1 and 7). One of these (no. 1) is a barrow and the other (no. 7) an enclosure. The proximity of these monuments to the site suggests that there is some potential for Bronze Age activity at the site, although the latter could also be Early Iron Age in date.

2.7 Iron Age c 700 BC – 43 AD

2.7.1 There are two references for the Iron Age in the HER data: one a possible Early Iron Age enclosure to the west (no. 7) although this could be Late Bronze Age, the other, also to the west (no.15), a reference to burials and a coin. The proximity of these monuments to the site suggests that there is some potential for Iron Age activity at the site.

2.8 Roman period 43 – 410 AD

2.8.1 The site is located immediately north of the line of Roman Watling Street, a major road connecting Richborough, Canterbury, Rochester and London. Roman coins to the northwest (no. 2) and west (no. 15) and human remains to the west (no. 15) of the site have been recovered. The precise character of Dartford during the Roman period is still uncertain. However, the proximity of Watling Street means that the site has a high potential for Roman remains.

2.9 Medieval and post-medieval periods

2.9.1 There are four references to the post-medieval period produced during the search of the HER (nos. 3, 8, 13, and 14) but none for the Medieval period. Given the site's location in a heavily built-up area it is reasonable to expect some post-medieval remains to be present.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** Two trial trenches were excavated (Fig.3). These trenches were located to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to ascertain the threat posed by the development on any archaeological remains present. Both trenches were 10m x 2m .
- 3.2** Trench 1 was positioned originally to run north-east south-west, from the north-east corner of the site towards its centre (Fig.2). However, on-site conditions necessitated an alteration in its location (Fig.3). The re-located trench was aligned north-south and ran parallel with an extant property boundary delineating the area of investigation to the west. Prior to the excavation of this trench approval was sought and gained from Kent County Council Heritage Conservation Group.
- 3.3** The trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision by a 2.5 tonne mini-digger using a 1.90m wide grading bucket.
- 3.4** The trenches were located with reference to a scale drawing and off-set from fixed points within the area of investigation.
- 3.5** The topsoil was reduced to the underlying natural or archaeological horizon; whichever was the higher. Any archaeological features revealed were hand cleaned. Selected 1m wide sections from opposing baulks at both ends of the trenches were also cleaned in order to clarify and record the trench's stratigraphy.
- 3.6** Archaeological features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards and in accordance with the Specification supplied by Kent County Council's Heritage Conservation Group.
- 3.7** A site plan, including trench location, was drawn at 1:50, individual trench plans, including feature plans, were drawn at 1:20 with Trench 2 being planned at the level of the subsoil as well as the level of the natural. Individual features were half sectioned and the section then drawn at 1:10. The linear feature in 1 had a 1m wide slot dug through it and the resultant sectioned then drawn at 1:10.
- 3.8** The colours of the deposits were established by visual inspection rather than by reference to a Munsell Colour Chart.
- 3.9** A photographic record, including digital, colour slide and monochrome, was kept of the trenches and of individual features.
- 3.10** Bulk soil samples of 40ltrs were collected from suitable excavated contexts. Environmental samples were processed by flotation and the resultant material sorted to retrieve remains of archaeological interest and/or significance.
- 3.11** Two 2m wide geo-archaeological test pits were excavated mechanically through the natural sand and gravels to the underlying chalk; one in the southern end of Trench 1 and the other in the south-east end of Trench 2.
- 3.12** The site archive consists of the elements as shown in Table 2.

Number of Contexts	18
Number of Files/Paper Record	1 File
Plan and Section Sheets	3 (1 @ 1:50, 1 @ 1:20, 1 @ 1:10)
Bulk Samples	1
Photographs	35 Digital, 7 colour slide, 9 monochrome
Bulk Finds	1 Box
Registered Finds	0
Environmental Flots/Residue	1

Table 2: Site archive quantification

4 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1 (Figs 4-5; Fig 8)

Trench 1 measured 10m north to south, 2m wide and 0.65m deep. It was located to the west of the site (Fig.3) running parallel with the existing boundary that demarcates the western limit of this plot of land. This trench was situated in a revised location because of the presence in the north-east corner of the site of a large concrete slab (Fig.3) which prevented the excavation of the trench in its original location.

4.1.1 List of Recorded Contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth.	Height m AOD
101	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m	35.69m
102	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m	35.04m
103	Cut	Linear	2.14m	0.86m	/	34.79m
104	Fill	Fill of 103	2.14m	0.86m	0.25m	34.99m
105	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	/	35.04mm

4.1.2 Summary

The natural [105], mid reddish brown sand with occasional medium sub-rounded gravels, was encountered between 35.15m sloping gradually north and downwards to 34.99m AOD.

One archaeological feature was seen to cut the surface of the natural. This consisted of a segment of a linear ditch observed at the northern end of the trench (Fig. 8).

The ditch lay on a northeast, southwest alignment and had a 'U'-shaped profile comprised of a cut with regular concave sides and a shallow concave base [103] (Fig. 9, Section 1; Fig 10-11). This feature had a single fill comprised of a mid grey clay silt with occasional medium nodular flint and occasional small rounded pebbles [104]. No finds were recovered from this context.

Above the natural there was a mid yellowish brown subsoil [102] and above this mid greyish black, humic clay silt topsoil [101] (Fig 9, Section 6 & &; Figs 12-13).

4.2 Trench 2 (Figs 6-7; Fig 8)

Trench 2 measured 10m northwest to southeast, 2m wide and 0.80m deep. It was located in the south-east corner of the site (Fig. 3) and ran north-west towards its centre.

4.2.1 List of Recorded Contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth.	Height m OD
201	Cut	Pit	0.78m	0.66m	/	35.21m
202	Fill	Basal fill of	0.78m	0.66m	0.11m	35.29m

		201				
203	Fill	Backfill of 201	0.78m	0.66m	0.25m	35.54m
204	Fill	Backfill of 201	0.78m	0.66m	0.30m	35.82m
205	Cut	Pit	1.04m	0.76m	/	35.35m
206	Fill	Fill of 205	1.04m	0.76m	0.45m	35.77m
207	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.33m	35.91m
208	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.44m	35.14m
209	Cut	Pit	0.38m	0.26m	/	35.65m
210	Fill	Fill of 209	0.38m	0.26m	0.12m	35.78m
211	Cut	Pit	1.06m	0.90m	0.20m	34.94m
212	Fill	Fill of 211	1.06m	0.90m	0.20m	35.20m
213	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	/	35.17m

4.2.2 Summary

The natural [213], mid reddish brown sand with occasional medium sub-rounded gravels, was encountered between 35.33m sloping gradually northwest and downwards to 35.17m OD.

Above the natural there was a mid yellowish brown subsoil [208] and above this mid greyish black, humic clay silt topsoil [207] (Fig 9, Section 8 & 9; Figs.15-16).

Four archaeological features were seen to cut the surface of the subsoil. These consisted of three sub-rectangular pits and one sub-circular pit observed throughout the trench but with a concentration at the south-east (Fig.14). Three of these features, [201], [205] and [209] were excavated at the level of the subsoil. The fourth, [211] was mechanically reduced to the level of the natural prior to excavation (Fig. 8)

Pit [201] was located in the southern corner of the trench. It had a square 'U'-shaped profile with even, vertical sides and a slightly concave base (Fig 9, Section 2). There were three fills: a dark greyish black sandy silt basal fill [202], and two backfills mid greyish brown sandy silt with light reddish yellow mottling [203] and mid greyish black sandy silt [204]. The artefact assemblage recovered from these contexts was homogenous and consisted of fragments of modern ceramic, iron and glass.

Only the corner of this feature was located within the area of excavation. However, though this prevented its full dimensions from being recorded, it did not inhibit the recording and interpretation of this feature.

Pit [205] was located at the south-east end of the trench 0.80m to the northwest of [201]. It was sub-rectangular in plan had a square 'U'-shaped profile with even, vertical sides and a flat though irregular base (Fig 9, Section 3). It had a fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional light reddish yellow mottling [206]. The artefact assemblage recovered from this context consisted of fragments of modern ceramic, leather, ceramic building materials (brick and tile), iron, animal bone and glass. This feature also had a lining of linoleum.

Pit [209] was also located at the south-east end of the trench 0.30m to the north-east of [205]. It was sub-circular in plan, had an irregular 'U'-shaped profile with even steep sides and an irregular concave base (Fig 9, Section 4). It had a fill of mid greyish black sandy silt [210]. Large fragments of slag were recovered from this context.

Pit [211] was located at the northwest end of the trench 2.60m to the northwest of [205] (Fig 8). It was rectangular in plan, had a square 'U'-shaped profile with vertical sides and an irregular slightly concave base (Fig 9, Section 5). It had a fill of mid greyish black clay silt [212]. Modern pottery was recovered from this context. As excavated this feature was 0.20m deep. However, the mechanical reduction of Trench 2 had reduced the depth of this feature by 0.27m. Therefore, its actual depth was 0.47m.

5 THE FINDS by Elke Raemen

- 5.1 The evaluation at The Brent, Dartford, produced a small assemblage of finds of late 19th to 20th century date (Table 3). This assemblage comprised fragments of pottery, CBM, animal bone, glass, metal and slag (see Appendix 2 for full quantification).

Context	Finds Type	Date
102	CBM	Late Post-Medieval
202	Mixed	Late 19 th – early 20 th century
206	Mixed	Late 19 th – mid 20 th century
212	Mixed	19 th – early 20 th century

Table 3: Summary of finds spot date range

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 All fragments recovered are of 19th- to mid 20th- century date. Context [206] contained a complete Bristol glaze storage jar with the number 311 painted in black on the base. The jar exhibits an illegible oval stamp, and is decorated with beading on the shoulder. A Bristol glaze handled jar was recovered as well. In addition, [206] contained eight fragment of red slipped china, possibly from a vase or jug, as well as two fragments of an English white porcelain teacup with transfer printed floral decoration. All fragments from [2/006] date to the late 19th to mid 20th century.
- 5.2.2 A red earthenware flowerpot fragment from [212] is of 19th to early 20th century date.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material

- 5.3.1 Two high fired fine sand-tempered roof tile fragments, including a valley tile, were recovered from [102] and are of late post-medieval date. Context [206] contained a roof tile fragment in the same fabric.
- 5.3.2 Four glazed white wall tiles by Craven Dunhill, Jackfield were recovered from [202], as well as a brown glazed wall tile and a two-layered cement render fragment. All are of late 19th- to 20th- century date.

5.4 Glass

- 5.4.1 Glass fragments include five clear glass window fragments ([202] and [206]) and a pale blue window pane with a width of 89mm ([206]). A hexagonal, ribbed, cobalt blue poison bottle with the letters "NOT TO BE TAKEN" embossed on it and the cork still present was recovered from [202]. A cylindrical, aqua mineral water bottle with "... FULHAM ..." embossed on the body was retained from [206]. In addition, [212] contained a single opaque white vessel fragment. Dates range between the late 19th and 20th century.

5.5 Metalwork

5.5.1 The site produced three iron general purpose nail fragments ([202] and [2/006]) as well as an iron tin fragment ([206]). An oval tin top, possibly from an oil can, was recovered from [206]. Context [206] also contained a copper alloy curtain ring, a copper alloy powder compact lid encasing a plastic disc with floral decoration and two iron rod fragments, one of which forms a vessel rim. All date to the first half of the 20th century.

5.5.2 Context [202] contained a battery with iron top and graphite core, dating to the beginning of the 20th century.

5.5.3 A number of pipe fragments, probably for gas or electricity, were recovered. These include four iron pipe fragments, with traces of rubber on the outside as well as on the inside ([202]), and a copper alloy pipe fragment from [206].

5.6 Other finds

5.6.1 Fragments of linoleum were recovered from [202]. Context [104] contained a single hard hammered waste flake. Two Welsh slate roof tile fragments with square peg holes were recovered from [202]. Context [210] contained a piece of iron slag, undiagnostic of process.

5.7 Bone by Gemma Driver

5.7.1 Five fragments of bone were recovered from three contexts. Contexts [2/002] contains a sheep sized vertebrae fragment. Context [2/006] contains the shaft of a right sheep radius which has been charred down one side. Context [2/006] also contains an unidentifiable fragment which is completely charred. Context [104] contains two fragments of sheep metapodial both of which display signs of weathering on the surface of the bone.

5.8 Potential

5.8.1 The assemblage is small and almost solely of late 19th- to 20th- century date. It is therefore of no potential for further analysis. No further work is required. It is recommended to discard the finds.

6 The Environmental Sample by Lucy Allott

- 6.1** A single bulk sample <001> of 30 litres was taken from context [104] during the evaluation to establish the presence of environmental remains. This sample was processed using tank flotation, The residue and flot were captured on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively and were air dried prior to sorting. Table 4 documents the contents of the residue which was passed through graded sieves and hand sorted. The flot was scanned under a stereozoom microscope at magnifications of x7-45 and an overview of the contents is recorded in table 5.
- 6.2** The flot was dominated by small-medium roots, other uncharred vegetation and contained some land snail shells which suggest some potential modern disturbance. Small quantities of charcoal fragments (mostly <2mm) were also noted however no other charred botanicals were recoded. A combination of land snails and marine molluscs (including oyster and cockle fragments) were noted in the residue.
- 6.3** The sample has confirmed the presence of environmental remains at The Brent in Dartford. Charcoal fragments present were moderately well preserved however they were too small and too few to merit further work. The marine molluscs were less well preserved. Both the charcoal and mollusc assemblages are too small to draw any conclusions regarding the mechanisms of deposition. This sample provides no potential for further work.

Sample Number	Context	Sample Volume (ltrs)	sample size processed (ltrs)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Molluscs (land and marine)	Weight (g)
1	1/004	30	30					**	4

Table 4: Residue Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weight in grams

Sample Number	Context	Flot Volume(ml)	Flot weight (g)	Flot description	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Land snail shells
1	1/004	100	6	Uncharred veg, seeds common, small charcoal, land snail shells	*	***	***

Table 5: Flot Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250)

7.0 DISCUSSION

- 7.1** Despite the location of the site in an area of high archaeological potential (see Fig.1) no remains were found that are datable to the medieval or earlier periods. However, the archaeological evaluation has demonstrated the presence of archaeological remains within the study area (see Fig. 3). Establishing the exact character, date and extent of these remains was frustrated by a lack of dating evidence (linear [103] Trench 1) and the limited nature of the fieldwork. However, the results of the investigation allow for some conclusions to be reached regarding the nature of past activity on the site and the impact that the development will have upon the archaeological remains (see Fig. 17). In this regard the works carried out at 14 & 16 The Brent, Dartford can be seen to have fulfilled the aims of the investigation as stipulated in the specification supplied by Kent County Council's Heritage Conservation Group.
- 7.2** Principally, it can be noted that there is very little definite evidence for any activity before the late 19th/early-mid 20th centuries. However, the linear feature [103] was sealed by the subsoil layer which was itself cut by the late 19th/early 20th century pits elsewhere on the site and can therefore be interpreted as being earlier than the late 19th century.
- 7.3** The topsoil, subsoil and natural at a depth of 0.90m were consistent throughout the site with any cut features being observed easily.
- 7.4** The concentration of refuse pits in Trench 2 (see Figs. 8 & 14) are indicative of occupation in this area in the late 19th/early 20th century and may respect property boundaries that are no longer extant.
- 7.5** The linear feature in Trench 1 (Fig.8) ran roughly parallel with Watling Street. However, there is no evidence to suggest either a date or purpose for this feature.
- 7.6** The natural deposits are undisturbed beneath the subsoil and therefore any archaeological remains within them will be relatively undisturbed. However, the results of this evaluation show that the potential for such remains is low.
- 7.7** Those remains that were found will be affected adversely by any excavations below a depth of 0.90m (Fig. 17).
- 7.8** The geo-archaeological survey found no Palaeolithic artefacts or any evidence to suggest that such an artefact assemblage would be present within the limits of the site and therefore recommends no further work needs to be undertaken at 14 & 16 The Brent. However, the site does lie within an area of nationally important Pleistocene deposits where significant artefacts have been found and any work extending to a depth of 2.5m or below will have an impact upon these deposits (see Appendix 1).

8 CONCLUSION

- 8.1** Situated as it was, in an area of high potential for remains from the Roman and prehistoric periods in general, and significant Palaeolithic artefacts in particular, the proposal to erect a bungalow on land to the rear of 14 & 16 The Brent, Dartford necessitated the undertaking of an archaeological and geo-archaeological evaluation of this plot of land.
- 8.2** A gradual reduction of the top and subsoil (see Figs 4-7) in two trenches until the underlying natural was reached revealed several 19th and 20th century refuse pits in Trench 2 and a single undated linear feature in Trench 1. Although of very low significance, these features will be destroyed by any excavations below a depth of 0.90m.
- 8.3** The geo-archaeological investigation (see Appendix 1) showed that the Pleistocene deposits presented at a depth of 2.5m and that the potential for Palaeolithic remains within these deposits is low.
- 8.4** Though limited in scale this evaluation and its results allowed definitive conclusions to be reached regarding the nature of past activity on the site and the impact that the development will have upon the archaeological remains.
- 8.5** The archaeological remains were confined to the northwest and southeast corners of the site and will be impacted upon by the planned development.

APPENDIX 1

Geoarchaeological Report

Prepared by Matthew Pope

1.0 Introduction and overview.

1.1 In addition to standard archaeological evaluation, ASE was commissioned to undertake a geoarchaeological and Palaeolithic archaeological assessment of Pleistocene deposit thought to underlie the site. The site is mapped as lying on the Boyn Hill gravels of the Thames river system and Palaeolithic finds are listed on the HER as having been made in the immediate vicinity of the site: along the Brent (TQ 57 SE 161) and to the south east (TQ 57 SE 212). Further Palaeolithic finds or associated palaeo-environmental evidence would be of national importance and so it was imperative that their possible presence at the site was investigated. The Dartford area in general is one of national importance in Palaeolithic archaeology, numerous Palaeolithic find spots have been recorded (Roe 1968; Wessex Archaeology 1994) and the Dartford Heath produced several key lower Palaeolithic assemblages, most notably material from Wansunt Pit and Bowman's Lodge. The age of these assemblages and associated deposits has been debated in the past but are now generally thought to date to MIS 11 (Wenban-Smith and Bridgland 2001).

1.2 Two geoarchaeological test pits were excavated (see Fig. 11 above) at the site and proved the presence of Boyn Hill river gravels. The deposits were approximately 2.5m in vertical depth and comprised of decalcified loams and gravels. However, no Palaeolithic artefacts were recovered during the course of sieving and deposit likely to provide useful palaeoenvironmental evidence was absent. Overall the deposits had been subject to decalcification and vertical movement associated with extensive solution of the underlying chalk. Yet while Palaeolithic

potential in the immediate footprint of the site was not determined, the general vicinity, now proven to preserve Pleistocene sediments to considerable depth, should be considered archaeologically sensitive and investigated thoroughly where opportunities arise.

2.0 History of Research, Topographical and Hydrological Context

2.1 The site occupies a land on the plateau above the modern Darent River valley. It lies at approximately 37m O.D. on level ground mapped by the BGS as preserving terrace gravels of the Boyn Hill formation. The solid geology of the site is mapped as Upper Chalk. While the Upper Chalk here is mapped as undifferentiated, it is mostly comprised of the high Seaford Chalk which is characteristically white, soft and friable with regular courses of flint nodules. The chalk across this area out-crops on the edge of the London Syncline achieving only partial exposure due to a prevailing capping of Tertiary geology (mainly Thanet Beds) within the local area. To the north and west the angle of bedding takes the chalk down below London Clay and Reading Beds into the main body of the London Syncline. While the detail of the extant geological mapping is currently available only at poor resolution for the site it would not be surprising if Upper Chalk bed rock were encountered below either topsoil or drift geology across large parts of the site. It would be expected, given the plateau context that this chalk surface has been subject to extensive weathering through solution subsequent to erosion and truncation through fluvial processes.

2.2 The Boyn Hill terrace is widely documented as an early terrace of the post-diversionary Thames River system. It was first documented at Maidenhead but has been now mapped throughout the course of the Lower Thames as well as within the valleys of major tributaries such as the Roding, Lea and Wey (Ellison et al. 2004). The base of the Boyn Hill terrace sits at just under 30m O.D. in the Dartford vicinity although great variation in terrace platform height can occur depending on post-depositional solution of the underlying geology. The deposits are

broadly correlated with those a few kilometres to the east at Swanscombe, the site which has produced a rich wealth of both Clactonian and Achuelean Palaeolithic tools in addition to faunal remains including a human (Pre-Neanderthal) skull (Wenban-Smith and Bridgeland 2001; Bridgeland 2003). At Swanscombe the terrace base has been mapped at 23m O.D. (Wenban-Smith and Bridgeland 2001) suggesting caution in ruling out deeply incised parts of the MIS 11 terrace within the vicinity of the site. In general, the deposits of the Boyn Hill/Orsett Heath Formation vary in thickness from circa 6m at Stone Cross, Dartford to up to 12m in a solution hollow close to the Dartford tunnel.

- 2.3** The deposits consist of medium to coarse sands and beds of well rounded flint gravel. These deposits are variably decalcified and have produced locally rich assemblage of mammoth, rhinoceros and molluscan fauna. The Boyn Hill/Orsett deposits are now generally correlated with the initial post-Anglian formation of terrace deposits during MIS 11 (Bridgland 2003). However this association was extensively debated, with deposits from the Wasunt Pit (2km to northwest of the site) have long been the focus of controversy with regards to their age (White *et al* 1995; see below).

3.0 Results

- 3.1** Two geoarchaeological test pits were excavated at the site (see Fig. 8), one located in the northern extremity of archaeological evaluation Trench 1 and one at the south of Trench 2. The test pits measured 2 x 2.5m in extent and were each excavated to a depth in excess of 2.5m reaching and proving the solid cretaceous chalk bedrock. The pits were excavated using a toothless bucket on a 2.5 excavator and were dug in 250mm spits unless a stratigraphic boundary of lithological change was encountered. Observations of lithology, colour and structure were made for each stratigraphic unit. 100 litre sediment samples of sands and gravels were taken for on-site sieving to determine the presence of

stone artefacts for each 250mm spit of the Pleistocene sediments. Further 40 litre palaeoenvironmental bulk samples were taken for later assessment of potential for suitable sediments.

3.2 The following observations were recorded:

3.2.1 Geological Test Pit 2.1 (Fig. 21)

Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Notes
0	Topsoil	Clay-sand	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	10% rounded flint gravel 5-20mm		Modern CBM
0.28	Sub-soil	Sandy-clay	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	25% rounded flint gravel 5-25mm		Relatively loose un consolidated and disturbed subsoil.
0.62	Upper Loam	Sandy-clay	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown.	Stone Free	100L. No artefacts.	Heavily rooted, consolidated and structureless.
0.86	Gravel	Sandy-clay	10YR5/5 brown	85% rounded flint gravel (tertiary flint) 15-35mm. 5% subrounded nodular flint 50-120mm	100L. No artefacts	Poorly consolidated and unbedded gravel, evidence of micro faulting, possibly related to underlying solution of the chalk.
1.25	Gravel	Sandy-clay	10YR5/5 brown	80% rounded flint gravel (tertiary flint) 15-65mm. 10% subrounded nodular flint 50-120mm	100L. No artefacts	Poorly consolidated and unbedded gravel, evidence of micro faulting, possibly related to underlying solution of the chalk.
1.5	Gravel	Sandy-clay	10YR5/5 brown	80% rounded flint gravel (tertiary flint) 15-65mm. 10% subrounded nodular flint 50-120mm	100L. No artefacts	Poorly consolidated and unbedded gravel, evidence of micro faulting, possibly related to underlying solution of the chalk.
1.75	Solution Contact	Clay	10YR5/5 brown	Stone Free	100L. No artefacts	Manganese flecks solution contact with underlying chalk.
1.78	Weathered Chalk	Silty-Clay		15% sub-angular flint nodule fragments 15-35mm		Contact slopes to south at c.25 degrees

2-2.6	Solid chalk					Proven at 2.6m
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3.2.2 Geological Test Pit 1.1 (Fig.20)

Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Notes
0	Topsoil	Clay-sand	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	10% rounded flint gravel 5-20mm		Modern CBM
0.33	Sub-soil	Sandy-clay	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	25% rounded flint gravel 5-25mm		Relatively loose unconsolidated and disturbed subsoil.
0.7	Upper Gravel	Sandy-clay	10YR5/5 brown	75% rounded flint gravel (tertiary flint) 10-40mm. 10% subrounded nodular flint 50-120mm	100L. No artefacts	Poorly consolidated and unbedded gravel, evidence of micro faulting, possibly related to underlying solution of the chalk.
0.95	Upper Gravel	Sandy-clay	10YR5/5 brown	75% rounded flint gravel (tertiary flint) 10-40mm. 10% subrounded nodular flint 50-120mm	100L. No artefacts	Poorly consolidated and unbedded gravel, evidence of micro faulting, possibly related to underlying solution of the chalk.
1.1	Loam	Sandy-clay	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown.	Stone Free	100L. No artefacts.	Consolidated and structureless.
1.35	Loam	Sandy-clay	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown.	Stone Free	100L. No artefacts.	Consolidated and structureless.
1.6	Loam	Sandy-clay	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown.	Stone Free	100L. No artefacts.	Consolidated and structureless.
1.85	Loam	Sandy-clay	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown.	Stone Free	100L. No artefacts.	Consolidated and structureless.
2	Lower Gravel	Sandy-clay	10YR5/5 brown	40% rounded flint gravel (tertiary flint) 10-40mm. 30%	100L. No artefacts	Poorly consolidated and unbedded gravel, evidence of micro faulting,

				subrounded nodular flint 50-120mm		possibly related to underlying solution of the chalk.
2.2	Solution contact	Clay	10YR5/5 brown	Stone Free		Manganese flecks solution contact with underlying chalk.
2.3	Weathered Chalk	Silty-Clay		15% sub-angular flint nodule fragments 15-35mm		Contact sloping to north at 33 degrees.
2.3-2.6	Solid chalk					

4.0 Interpretation

- 4.1** The observed sequences in both geological test pits show a similar and directly comparable sedimentary sequence. In each case Pleistocene fluvial deposits in excess of 2.5m deep sit directly onto an even, solution-weathered surface of the solid cretaceous chalk. In each case the bulk of the Pleistocene deposit comprised sorted flint gravels almost exclusively derived from locally occurring tertiary beds. The flint gravel comprises small, rounded tertiary sea-worn pebbles characteristic of the Reading and Thanet Beds. In addition, and especially at the base of the fluvial sequence in Test Pit 1.1, a clast component of weathered nodular flint fragments was noted. These elements appear to have been eroded directly from the underlying chalk. No examples of exotic geology were noted amongst the clasts. This included no apparent input from Wealden geologies. No “Bull-Head” flint was encountered at the site. This was surprising given the local occurrence of the Tertiary-Chalk contact and the presence of this material in Boyn Hill gravels at Swanscombe.
- 4.2** The fluvial beds were supported in a sandy clay matrix, also of apparent fluvial origin. Stone free horizons were recorded in both sequences as loams and contained medium to coarse sand mixed with

silty-clays. The origin of these sediments appears fluvial although no bedding structures were noted, indeed beyond the main lithological and stratigraphic contacts no structure was observable within the sediments which appeared quite mixed and only moderately consolidated.

4.3 The underlying chalk formed an uneven, undulating surface. In Test Pit 1.1, this surface was seen to shelve at a 30 degree angle to the north. The surface modifications to the chalk appear to have derived largely from solution, occurring after the erosion of the chalk by fluvial processes related to the deposition of the sand and loams. The surface of the chalk was coated by a thin bed of pure silty clay identical to the contact horizons frequently observed in solution features formed by the dissolution of calcium carbonate by percolating rain water. In the case of gravel deposits at the site, their relatively thin depth and free draining nature would have led to the percolation of rainwater through the sediment bodies and the extensive decalcification of the sediments and the solution of the underlying chalk. It is the process of decalcification which has apparently led to the loss of bedding structures with the fluvial sediments. Decalcification also means the chance of finding all but the largest and most robust faunal elements (including vertebrates and molluscan remains) is remote.

5.0 Sampling

5.1 A total of 1200 litres of fluvial sediment were sieved to determine the presence of lithic artefacts and faunal remains. With the exception of a single flake, exhibiting a poorly developed bulb of percussion and a natural dorsal surface, no artefacts were found. This single piece was rejected as being anthropogenic on the grounds that impact of this nature can occur naturally in gravel bodies and that the piece exhibited only a natural platform and a naturally weathered dorsal surface. However, the absence of artefacts from these test pits should be taken only to suggest the localised absence of human activity. The presence of relatively large, fresh flint nodule fragments within the gravel body

suggests the local availability of high quality raw material in the Pleistocene and the potential for artefacts to occur locally within deposits equivalent to those observed at the Brent.

5.2 Given that Pleistocene deposits at the site were decalcified and of a high energy nature, no extensive palaeoenvironmental sampling was undertaken. However, 40 litre samples of the loam bodies were taken for further examination in the lab. These similarly showed no molluscan remains and were confirmed to be decalcified. The high energy, oxidised nature of the sediments would also preclude the preservation of pollen.

6.0 Results

6.1 The geoarchaeological sequence at the Brent shows a 2.5m series of Pleistocene fluvial gravels overlying a solution-weathered chalk surface. The deposits are entirely consistent with observations of the MIS 11 Boyn Hill terrace made elsewhere within the Middle Thames region. While the loss of structure and relatively shallow depth of the deposits makes direct stratigraphic comparisons difficult, the deposits at the site are broadly equivalent with the gravels and loams of Dartford Heath recorded at Wansunt Pit. This provides, on altitudinal grounds a strengthened case for direct correlation between the Dartford Heath gravels and Swanscombe as determined highly likely through recent investigations at Swanscombe (Bridgland and Wenban-Smith 2001). The deposits at the Brent broadly sit between 36 and 39m OD proving an altitudinal overlap between the observed deposits at Barnfield Pit (35m) and Wansunt (39m OD.). Attitudinally the gravels and loams observed at the Brent may be the stratigraphic equivalent of the observed extended sequence observed by Wenban-Smith and Bridgland at Swanscombe (2001). It adds some strength to the case for rejecting the Dartford Heath gravels as part of an older, pre-OIS 11 terrace system of the Thames (Gibbard 1984; Hinton and Kennard

1904). Dating of the loam deposits at the Brent through TL dating may further elucidate this situation.

6.2 While this stratigraphic correlation in itself suggests the deposits at the Brent may have wider potential for preserving both Palaeolithic artefacts concentrations and palaeoenvironmental evidence, the shallow depth and poor preservation of sediment in the local vicinity of the site has impacted on their value as a resource for understanding the nature of the Boyn Hill terrace further. The absence of artefacts in general and lack of fine-grained terrestrial facies of the sedimentary sequence suggests that the presence of significant artefact assemblages is highly unlikely at the site. Beyond the potential for obtaining a date for this sequence, no further work is recommended on the basis of the evaluation.

6.3 More generally the observations made at the Brent suggest that Pleistocene fluvial deposits mapped by the BGS in the vicinity of the site may translate locally into significant sedimentary sequences when ground-truthed by geoarchaeological survey. The possibility of locally deep development of these gravels and the presence of relatively lower energy regimes, as indicated by the loam beds, do suggest that the general environs of the site hold good further potential for recovering archaeological material. This possibility remains to be tested where future field work opportunities present themselves.

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APPENDIX 2

Bulk Finds Quantification

PBD08	The Brent, Dartford																				
Context	Pot	Wt(g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt(g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Cu.Al.	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Lino.	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	
102		2	150																		
104					2	4	1	2													
212	1	46													1	4					
202			6	354	1	<2			2	60	6	348			5	148	1	44			
206	18	5092	1	22	2	12					6	106	3	38	4	104					
210																			1	354	

OASIS ID: archaeol6-38417

Project details

Project name 14 and 16 The Brent

Short description of the project Two 10m x 2m evaluation trenches were excavated to the rear of properties fronting on to The Brent Dartford in advance of the development of derelict land. An undated east - west aligned linear feature was discovered to the north and a cluster of modern rubbish pits to the south. Two geo-archaeological test pits were excavated through the natural sands and gravels to the chalk in an attempt to recover evidence for palaeolithic activity - none was recovered.

Project dates Start: 06-02-2008 End: 08-02-2008

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes PBD08 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes DA/07/00732/FUL - Planning Application No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

Current Land use Other 13 - Waste ground

Methods & techniques 'Targeted Trenches'

Development type Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

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

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT DARTFORD DARTFORD 14 and 16 The Brent
Postcode	DA1 1YE
Study area	247.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 552 739 51.4422790315 0.233423466215 51 26 32 N 000 14 00 E Point
Height OD	Min: 34.99m Max: 35.33m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design originator	The Heritage Conservation Group Kent County Council
Project director/manager	Jon Sygrave
Project supervisor	David Fallon
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	'Ceramics', 'Metal'
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'

Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Anh Archaeological Evaluation at 14 and 16 The Brent Dartford
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Fallon, D
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South East
Place of issue or publication	Units 1 and 2 Chapel Place Portslade
Description	A4 soft cover word processed

Entered by	David Fallon (d.fallon@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	25 February 2008

APPENDIX 4

Kent County Council Monument Full Report

03/03/2008

Number of records: 15

Brent Dartford ASE

SMR Number Type	Site Name	Record
TQ 57 SE 23 - MKE799	Site of a former suspected barrow group, New Town, Dartford	Monument

Barrow group, formerly situated on a prominent ridge but now lost to development. Were undated but suspected to have been bronze age barrows.

Monument Types and Dates

BARROW (Bronze Age - 2350 BC? to 701 BC?)

Description and Sources

Description

[TQ 5533 7347] Spurrell's site No. 31. (? Teutonic) Tumuli - sited from map. (1) These barrows were situated on the summit of a prominent ridge. The area has been developed and no trace of them remains. (2)

Additional References: Undated but of possible prehistoric/bronze age.(3, 4)

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: OS Card / NAR index entry. Arch.Cant. vol. 18, 1889, p. 307 map. (F. C. J. Spurrell)
- (2) Bibliographic reference: OS Card / NAR index entry. F1 CFW 12-NOV-59
- (3) Bibliographic reference: Field report for monument TQ 57 SE 23 - November, 1959.
- (4) Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 1994 Jan. A2/A282
Dartford - Historic
Environmental Assessment.

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 5533 7347 (point) TQ57SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARTFORD, DARTFORD, KENT
County KENT
District DARTFORD, KENT

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Monarch Uid - 410738
Active
National Monuments Record - TQ 57 SE 23
Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

SMR Number TQ 57 SE 23 - **Site Name** Site of a former suspected barrow group, New Town, Dartford

EKE424 Field observation on TQ 57 SE 23 (Event - Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

WARDALE, CYRIL FRANCIS - Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division Compiler

SMR Number TQ 57 SE 26 - **Site Name** Carrington road allotments

SMR Number	Site Name	Record
Type TQ 57 SE 26 - MKE802	Carrington road allotments	Find Spot
Roman coin findspot from Carrington road allotments		

Monument Types and Dates

SITE (Undated)	
Evidence	FIND
FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	
Evidence	FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Roman coin, a good specimen of a first brass, with, obverse: ANTONINUS AUG. PIUS T.P.XIII, with laureated head of Antoninus Pius, and reverse: S.C. with Felicitas holding a cornucopia, found in May, 1936, on the Carrington Road allotments, Dartford (1). Early in the 1930's Carrington Road was unmade and allotments existed on either side where houses now stand. It was developed piecemeal and the allotments existed right up to the time the last house was built. My informant Mr. Dixon, 23 Carrington Road, has lived there right from the start but has no recollection of the finding of this coin. Area centred TQ 550742 (2). Additional reference (3).

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: OS Card / NAR index entry. Trans. Dartford & Dist. A.S. No. 6, 1936, p.16. (A. Cumberland)
- (2) Bibliographic reference: OS Card / NAR index entry. F1 CFW 12-NOV-59
- (3) Bibliographic reference: Field report for monument TQ 57 SE 26 - November, 1959.

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 550 742 (point)	TQ57SE	Point
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARTFORD, DARTFORD, KENT

Address/Historic Names

Carrington road allotments

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Monarch Uid - 410747
Active
National Monuments Record - TQ 57 SE 26
Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Landuse Coastland above high water

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FKE363 COIN (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

SMR Number TQ 57 SE 26 - **Site Name** Carrington road allotments

Associated Events/Activities

EKE427 Field observation on TQ 57 SE 26 (Event - Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

AUGUST, DRUCILLA - Oxford Archaeology Compiler
WARDALE, CYRIL FRANCIS - Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division Compiler

Maritime Information

Vessel Type	Port of Registration	Departure Port
Destination Port		
Not entered	Unknown	Unknown
Unknown		
Manner of Loss	Propulsion	Construction
Construction Material		
wn		Unkno
Length	Depth	Date of Loss
Nationality		
0 m	m	
Breadt	Tonnage:	Cargo List
0 m	0 m	
Latitude:	Longitude	
o	o	

SMR Number TQ 57 SE 116 - **Site Name** Post Medieval occupation.

SMR Number	Site Name	Record
Type		
TQ 57 SE 116 - MKE891	Post Medieval occupation.	Monument
	Post Medieval occupation.	

Monument Types and Dates

SETTLEMENT (SETTLEMENT, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Examination of the land on Pilgrim's Way on the site of a proposed health centre. A line of grids were dug in sequence away from Watling Street in the hope of recovering evidence of the ditch. However, apart from quite a good quality gravel covered throughout by a rich deposit of soot, nothing of significance was found. (1)

Sources

(1) Bibliographic reference: OS Card / NAR index entry. Dartford and District Arch Group Newsletter 12 1977

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 5558 7370 (point) TQ57SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARTFORD, DARTFORD, KENT

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Monarch Uid - 410932

Active

National Monuments Record - TQ 57 SE 116

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EKE3883 PILGRIMS WAY (Event - Intervention. Ref: EI 14869)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

BORRILL, HUGH MARTYN W. - RCHME Southampton Compiler

SMR Number TQ 57 SW 44 - **Site Name** Neolithic arrowhead findspot at 11, York Road, Dartford

SMR Number	Site Name	Record
Type TQ 57 SW 44 - MKE930	Neolithic arrowhead findspot at 11, York Road, Dartford	Find Spot

Neolithic arrowhead findspot at 11, York Road, Dartford

Monument Types and Dates

SITE (Undated)

Evidence FIND

FINDSPOT (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

[TQ 54977380] A Neolithic arrowhead was found by Mr A Cumberland in his garden at 11, York Road, Dartford (1) No further information - Cumberland is now dead (2). Additional reference (3).

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: OS Card / NAR index entry. West Kent Advertiser, 28.6.1918 (W.R. Peake)
- (2) Bibliographic reference: OS Card / NAR index entry. F1 ASP 18-SEP-64
- (3) Bibliographic reference: Field report for monument TQ 57 SW 44 - September, 1964.

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 5497 7380 (point) TQ57SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARTFORD, DARTFORD, KENT

Address/Historic Names

11, York Road, Dartford

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

National Monuments Record - TQ 57 SW 44

Active

Monarch Uid - 411098

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Landuse Coastland above high water

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FKE1205 ARROW (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC)

Associated Events/Activities

EKE520 Field observation on TQ 57 SW 44 (Event - Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

SMR Number TQ 57 SW 44 - **Site Name** Neolithic arrowhead findspot at 11, York Road, Dartford

GORDON, M.S. - Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division Compiler

PHILLIPS, ALAN S. - Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division Compiler

Maritime Information

Vessel Type **Port of Registration** **Departure Port**

Destination Port

Not entered

Unknown

Unknown

Unknown

Manner of Loss

Propulsion

Construction

Construction Material

Unkno

wn

Length **Depth** **Date of Loss**
Nationality
0 m m
Breadt **Tonnage:** **Cargo List**
0 m 0 m
Latitude: **Longitude**
° °

SMR Number TQ 57 SW 116 - **Site Name** York Road, off East Hill

SMR Number	Site Name	Record
TQ 57 SW 116 - MKE996	York Road, off East Hill	Find Spot
Palaeolithic handaxe		

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 125000 BC)

Description and Sources

Description

TQ 549737 Palaeolithic handaxe, York Road. (1) Additional references (2) [3]

Sources

Monograph: Wessex Archaeology. 1993. The Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project, Report No.2: The South West and South of the Thames. NWK 4.7

- (1) Bibliographic reference: OS Card / NAR index entry. Lower Pa Arch in Brit 1968 331 (J Wymer)
- (2) Bibliographic reference: OS Card / NAR index entry. CBA Res Rep 8 Gaz Pa sites 1968 150 (ed D A Roe)

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 549 736 (point) TQ57SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARTFORD, DARTFORD, KENT

Address/Historic Names

York Road

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

- Monarch Uid - 411290
- Active
- National Monuments Record - TQ 57 SW 116
- Active
- Sites & Monuments Record - TQ 57 SW 116
- Active
- Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project - NWK 4.7
- Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Geology gravel

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FKE2138 HANDAXE (Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 125000 BC) FLINT

Associated Events/Activities

EWX9186 The Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project, Report No.2: The South West and South of the Thames (Event - Interpretation)

EWX9175 Kent SMR Enhancement (Event - Interpretation. Ref: Project 63380)

SMR Number TQ 57 SW 116 - **Site Name** York Road, off East Hill

Associated Individuals/Organisations

BORRILL, HUGH MARTYN W. - RCHME Southampton	Compiler
LENNARD, JAMES PAUL - RCHME Southampton	Compiler
Moyler, Shaun - Wessex Archaeology	Compiler
Wessex Archaeology	Compiler

SMR Number TQ 57 SW 223 - **Site Name** Lithics, East Hill House, East Hill, Dartford

SMR Number	Site Name	Record
TQ 57 SW 223 -	Lithics, East Hill House, East Hill, Dartford	Find Spot
Evaluation to assess the archaeological potential of the former Dartford Adult Education Centre. Along with burials from a Romano-British cemetery (TQ 57 SW 9) and a section of an iron age ditch, bronze age pottery was found in the fill and a scatter of palaeolithic flints was recovered from across the site.		

Monument Types and Dates

((at some time) Palaeolithic - 500000 BC? to 10001 BC?)

Description and Sources

Description

Evaluation to assess the archaeological potential of the former Dartford Adult Education Centre. Along with burials from a Romano-British cemetery and a section of an iron age ditch, bronze age pottery was found in the fill and a scatter of palaeolithic flints was recovered from across the site.(1)

Mentioned on form. See KT815. (2)

Additional data. (3 & 4)

Sources

(1) Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 2002. Evaluation at East

Hill House, East Hill,
Dartford.

(2) Unpublished document: Essex County Council & Kent County Council. 2003.

Aggregates Levy Survey:
Palaeolithic Sites. KT815

(3) Monograph: Wessex Archaeology. 1993. The Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project,
Report No.2: The South
West and South of the Thames. NWK 4.8 (A)

(4) Unpublished document: Wessex Archaeology. 1993. The Southern Rivers
Palaeolithic Project: Maps For
Regions 4 & 1. NWK 4.8 (A)

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 54748 73818 (point) TQ57SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARTFORD, DARTFORD, KENT

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - TQ 57 SW 223

Active

Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project - NWK 4.8 (A)

Active

Aggregate Levy Survey Number - KT815

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

SMR Number TQ 57 SW 223 - **Site Name** Lithics, East Hill House, East Hill,
Dartford

Fke5186 LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC? to 10001 BC?) FLINT

Fke5236 CORE (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC)

Associated Events/Activities

EWX9186 The Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project, Report No.2: The South West and
South of the Thames (Event -
Interpretation)

Eke8189 Evaluation at East Hill House, East Hill, Dartford (Event - Interpretation. Ref:
EHDEV01)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Cakebread, Stuart - Kent County Council

Compiler

Wenban-Smith, F - Museum of London Archaeology Service

Researcher

Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Excavator

SMR Number TQ 57 SW 224 - **Site Name** Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age
Enclosure, East Hill, Dartford

SMR Number Type	Site Name	Record
TQ 57 SW 224 -	Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age Enclosure, East Hill, Monument Dartford	

During evaluation work prior to development a substantial ditch was found. Aligned nw-se it was 2.2m wide and 2.3m deep with steeply cut sides and a 0.8m wide flat base. Within this feature an interface representing a weathered horizon or recut was U shaped at the upper part which narrowed to a steeply sided V-shaped profile. A late bronze age/early iron age pot sherd from a flint-tempered jar (1000BC - 400BC) and burnt flint were recovered from this fill. This ditch may be part of a defensive structure.

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH ((at some time) Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC? to 401 BC?)
ENCLOSURE? ((at some time) Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC? to 401 BC?)
PALISADED HILLTOP ENCLOSURE? ((at some time) Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC? to 401 BC?)

Description and Sources

Description

During evaluation work prior to development of the site an evaluation excavation was undertaken. Part of the Romano-British cemetery to the west (TQ 57 SW 9) was found along with a substantial ditch. Aligned nw-se it was 2.2m wide and 2.3m deep with steeply cut sides and a 0.8m wide flat base. Within this feature an interface representing a weathered horizon or recut was U shaped at the upper part which narrowed to a steeply sided V-shaped profile. A late bronze age/early iron age pot sherd from a flint-tempered jar (1000BC - 400BC) and burnt flint were recovered from this fill. The scale of the ditch may suggest a defended enclosure on this hilltop either in the form of a square-cut ditch or a palisade trench. It's direction might suggest it continued north-west.(1)

Further evaluation work in 2005 uncovered part of a possible pit or ditch tentitively dated to the late bronze age from one small sherd of pottery. If correct then this probably relates to the enclosure site.(2)

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 2002. Evaluation at East Hill House, East Hill, Dartford.
- (2) Unpublished document: CGMS Consulting. Archaeological Evaluation Report on Land at East Hill House, East Hill & Sterndale Road, Dartford, Kent.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TQ 54729 73830 (MBR: 55m by 65m) TQ57SW Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	DARTFORD, DARTFORD, KENT
County	KENT
District	DARTFORD, KENT

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - TQ 57 SW 224

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

SMR Number TQ 57 SW 224 - **Site Name** Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age
Enclosure, East Hill, Dartford

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

Fke5188 JAR (Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age - 1000 BC? to 400 BC?) POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities

Eke8189 Evaluation at East Hill House, East Hill, Dartford (Event - Interpretation. Ref:
EHDEV01)

Eke8804 Evaluation at East Hill House, East Hill, Dartford (Event - Interpretation)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Cakebread, Stuart - Kent County Council	Compiler
Cakebread, Stuart - Kent County Council	Compiler
Davies, Claire - Wessex Archaeology	Excavator
Hutchings, Paul - Canterbury Archaeological Trust	Excavator
Canterbury Archaeological Trust	Excavator
CgMs Consulting	Project Manager
Wessex Archaeology	Excavator

SMR Number TQ 57 SW 231 - **Site Name** Livingstone Hospital

SMR Number	Site Name	Record
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TQ 57 SW 231 -	Livingstone Hospital	Building
----------------	----------------------	----------

Cottage hospital built in 1894 as a memorial to Dr David Livingstone and H. Stanley laid the foundation stone. Major extensions were carried out to the south from 1910.

Monument Types and Dates

COTTAGE HOSPITAL ((post) Post Medieval to Unknown - 1894 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Hospital founded as a memorial to David Livingstone, the Scottish missionary and traveller. The foundation stone was laid by Henry Morton Stanley who had been sent to "find" Livingstone. The hospital was designed by the local architect G. H. Tait and the builders were J. G. Naylor and Son.

Originally built as a small cottage hospital with 18 beds with two distinct blocks connected by a covered

way at the centre. The plan is more reminiscent of fever hospitals than general hospitals. The administration block was at the front, facing north onto East Hill. The south block with the wards was to the rear. The admin block was largely of one storey with a two storey central section. On the ground floor were the kitchen, pantry and scullery to the east, and stores to the rear. The main entrance was set between two bay-windowed rooms. The upper floor contained three bedrooms for staff.

The single-storey south block was planned symmetrically with a central entrance from the covered way into a large lobby giving access to the two main wards; eight beds each one for males and the other for females. The nurses' duty room was placed in the centre behind the lobby and off this were two single bedded special wards, one to the east and one to the west. At the time the wards were criticized for providing imperfect lighting and ventilation due to the location of the special wards and lobbies. In 1910 a children's ward was added raising the number of beds to 40. A large pavillion ward wing was added on a north-south axis with sanitary annexes, separated by cross-ventilated lobbies, set at an angle across the south corners. Further additions were made after the First World War. A maternity ward and night clinic were added in 1933 and a rebuilding programme began in 1937.

In 1948 the hospital was transferred to the NHS and continues in use. (1,2)

Sources

- (1) Index: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. Canterbury Sites and Monuments Record. 64
- (2) Unpublished document: RCHME. 1993. Compilation of Kent Hospitals Record Sheets.

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 54829 73864 (point) TQ57SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARTFORD, DARTFORD, KENT

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - TQ 57 SW 231

Active

NBR Index Number - 101207

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

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SMR Number TQ 57 SW 231 - **Site Name** Livingstone Hospital

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

Eke8252 Livingstone Hospital Building Survey (Event - Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Cakebread, Stuart - Kent County Council
Richardson, H - RCHME
Stanley, Henry Morton - Rumley, Peter J.
interest/notable pers
Thom, Colin - RCHME
RCHME

Compiler
Surveyor
Person of historic
Surveyor

SMR Number TQ 57 SE 161 - **Site Name** Palaeolithic Find, The Brent, Dartford

SMR Number	Site Name	Record
TQ 57 SE 161 - Mke20088	Palaeolithic Find, The Brent, Dartford	Find Spot
Palaeolithic Handaxe. Nothing more known.		

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT ((at some time) Palaeolithic - 500000 BC? to 10001 BC?)

Description and Sources

Description

Palaeolithic Handaxe. Nothing more known.(1 & 2)

Sources

- (1) Monograph: Wessex Archaeology. 1993. The Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project, Report No.2: The South West and South of the Thames.
- (2) Unpublished document: Wessex Archaeology. 1993. The Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project: Maps For Regions 4 & 1.

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 555 735 (point) TQ57SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARTFORD, DARTFORD, KENT

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - TQ 57 SE 161
Active
Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project - NWK 4.5
Active
Aggregate Levy Survey Number - KT484
Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

Fke5261 HANDAXE (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC? to 10001 BC?)

Associated Events/Activities

EWX9186 The Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project, Report No.2: The South West and South of the Thames (Event - Interpretation)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Cakebread, Stuart - Kent County Council Compiler
Wenban-Smith, F - Museum of London Archaeology Service Researcher

SMR Number TQ 57 SW 258 - **Site Name** Flint side scraper found at 4 East Hill Drive, Dartford

SMR Number Type	Site Name	Record
TQ 57 SW 258 -	Flint side scraper found at 4 East Hill Drive, Dartford	Find Spot
A watching brief at 4 East Hill Drive, Dartford, recorded one unstratified small flint side scraper.		

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT ((at some time) Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

A watching brief at 4 East Hill Drive, Dartford, recorded one unstratified small flint side scraper [1].

Sources

(1) Unpublished document: Ron Harman. Watching Brief at 4 East Hill Drive, Dartford DA1 1QP.

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 5477 7373 (point) TQ57SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARTFORD, DARTFORD, KENT
County KENT
District DARTFORD, KENT

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - TQ 57 SW 258
Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

Fke6018 LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Associated Events/Activities

Eke9093 Watching brief at 4 East Hill Drive, Dartford DA1 1QP (Event - Survey. Ref: DA0400643)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Harman, Ronald - Ron Harman
Mayfield, Andrew - Kent County Council
Ron Harman

Surveyor
Compiler
Surveyor

SMR Number TQ 57 SE 211 - **Site Name** The Brent, Dartford

SMR Number	Site Name	Record
Type TQ 57 SE 211 - MWX20802 Dartford	Find Spot A Palaeolithic Handaxe and ecofacts	The Brent,

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 125000 BC)

Description and Sources

Description

A Paleo. Handaxe counted by F. Wenban-Smith. And Ecofacts. [1]

Sources

Monograph: Wessex Archaeology. 1993. The Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project, Report No.2: The South
West and South of the Thames. NWK 4.5

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 555 735 (point) TQ57SE Point

Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - TQ 57 SE 211
Active
Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project - NWK 4.5
Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Geology gravel

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FWX6205 HANDAXE (Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 125000 BC) FLINT

FWX6206 ANIMAL REMAINS (Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic - 500000 BC BONE

to 125000 BC)
FWX6207 MOLLUSCA REMAINS (Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic - 500000
SHELL
BC to 125000 BC)

Associated Events/Activities

EWX9186 The Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project, Report No.2: The South West and
South of the Thames (Event -
Interpretation)
EWX9175 Kent SMR Enhancement (Event - Interpretation. Ref: Project 63380)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Moyler, Shaun - Wessex Archaeology Compiler
Wessex Archaeology Compiler

SMR Number TQ 57 SE 212 - **Site Name** East Hill, site of Romano-British
cemetery

SMR Number	Site Name	Record
Type TQ 57 SE 212 - MWX20803 site of Romano-British cemetery 3 Palaeolithic. Handaxes and 3 pieces of debitage		East Hill, Find Spot

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 125000 BC)

Description and Sources

Description

3 Paleo. Handaxes and 3 pieces of debitage counted by F. Wenban-Smith. [1]

Sources

(1) Monograph: Wessex Archaeology. 1993. The Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project,
Report No.2: The South
West and South of the Thames. NWK 4.8

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 551 735 (point) TQ57SE Point

Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - TQ 57 SE 212
Active
Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project - NWK 4.8
Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Geology gravel

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

- FWX6211 HANDAXE (Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 125000 BC) FLINT
FWX6212 DEBITAGE (Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 125000 BC) FLINT

Associated Events/Activities

- EWX9186 The Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project, Report No.2: The South West and South of the Thames (Event - Interpretation)
EWX9175 Kent SMR Enhancement (Event - Interpretation. Ref: Project 63380)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

- Moyler, Shaun - Wessex Archaeology Compiler
Wessex Archaeology Compiler

SMR Number TQ 57 SE 197 - **Site Name** Concrete Tunnel, Swanscombe Heritage Park & Craylands Gorge

SMR Number Type	Site Name	Record
TQ 57 SE 197 - MWX20903 Tunnel, Swanscombe Heritage Park & Craylands Gorge		Concrete Monument

Concrete Tunnel recorded during a walk over survey in 2004

Monument Types and Dates

TRAMWAY TUNNEL (Built, Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING
Main Building CONCRETE
Material

Description and Sources

Description

Tunnel bored through chalk causeway left across Crayland Gorge, through which the tramway runs. Lined with concrete sections and with remains of telegraph (?) system fittings on the south side. Iron gates at North End [1]

Sources

- ([1]) Unpublished document: Wessex Archaeology. March 2004. Swanscombe Heritage Park and Craylands Gorge, Swanscombe, Kent. Archaeological and Geological Desk Based Assessment.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TQ 55339 73416 (MBR: 8124m by 1752m) TQ57SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish SWANSCOMBE AND GREENHITHE, DARTFORD, KENT
County KENT
District DARTFORD, KENT

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - TQ 57 SE 197
Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Landuse Common Land

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EWX9161 Swanscombe Heritage Park and Craylands Gorge, Swanscombe, Kent.
Archaeological and Geological

Desk Based Assessment (Event - Survey. Ref: 51768.4)

EWX9175 Kent SMR Enhancement (Event - Interpretation. Ref: Project 63380)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Moyler, Shaun - Wessex Archaeology

Compiler

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SMR Number TQ 57 SE 197 - **Site Name** Concrete Tunnel, Swanscombe Heritage
Park & Craylands Gorge

Wessex Archaeology

Compiler

SMR Number TQ 57 SE 195 - **Site Name** Swanscombe Heritage Park & Craylands
Gorge

SMR Number	Site Name	Record
TQ 57 SE 195 - MWX20943	Swanscombe Heritage Park & Craylands Gorge	Monument
	Swanscombe Heritage Park & Craylands Gorge	

Monument Types and Dates

Description and Sources

Description

Swanscombe Heritage Park & Craylands Gorge [1]

Sources

(1) Unpublished document: Wessex Archaeology. March 2004. Swanscombe Heritage
Park and Craylands Gorge, Swanscombe, Kent. Archaeological and Geological Desk Based Assessment.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TQ 5533 7337 (MBR: 8122m by 1661m) TQ57SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish SWANSCOMBE AND GREENHITHE, DARTFORD, KENT
County KENT
District DARTFORD, KENT

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - TQ 57 SE 195
Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Moyler, Shaun - Wessex Archaeology
Wessex Archaeology

Compiler
Compiler

SMR Number TQ 57 SW 277 - **Site Name** Multi phase occupation Site at Former East Hill House, Dartford.

SMR Number Type	Site Name	Record
TQ 57 SW 277 - Monument	Multi phase occupation Site at Former East Hill House, Dartford.	

Excavation in 2006 discovered ex-situ lower Palaeolithic flakes, evidence of late prehistoric occupation of the site, and a number of late iron age and Roman burials.

Monument Types and Dates

BURIAL (Unknown date)
DITCH (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)
DITCH (Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC)
DITCH (Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC to 401 BC?)
BURIAL (Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)
BURIAL (Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)
CEMETERY (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
CEMETERY (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Archaeological excavation in 2006 discovered ex-situ Lower Palaeolithic flakes, deriving from fluviially deposited gravel, or being residual in tertiary contexts. Evidence of late prehistoric occupation of the site is indicated by the presence of pits and ditches, possibly of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age. A truncated Late Iron Age urned cremation burial was found and approximately 100 Roman inhumation graves were excavated (1).

Sources

(1) Unpublished document: Wessex Archaeology. 2006. Excavations at the Former East Hill House, Sterndale

Road, Dartford, Kent..

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 54722 73822 (point) TQ57SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish DARTFORD, DARTFORD, KENT
County KENT
District DARTFORD, KENT

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - TQ 57 SW 277
Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

Fke6893 POTTERY ASSEMBLAGE (Medium quantity) (Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age - 1000 BC to 42 AD)

MonFullRpt

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SMR Number TQ 57 SW 277 - **Site Name** Multi phase occupation Site at Former East Hill House, Dartford.

Fke6894 POTTERY ASSEMBLAGE (Medium quantity) (Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC to 409 AD)
Fke6895 LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Medium quantity) (Upper Palaeolithic to Late Bronze Age - 40000 BC to 701 BC)
Fke6896 LITHIC IMPLEMENT
Fke6897 SCRAPER (TOOL) (6-10) (Early Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 4001 BC)
Fke6898 BURNT FLINT (Large quantity) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)
Fke6899 COIN (1) (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC to 42 AD)
Fke6900 COIN (6-10) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Fke6901 COIN (1) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Fke6902 Undefined
Fke6903 NAIL (Large quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) IRON
Fke6904 MUSKET BALL (Small quantity) (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
LEAD
Fke6905 HUMAN REMAINS (Medium quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Fke6906 ANIMAL REMAINS (Small quantity)

Associated Events/Activities

Eke9285 Excavation at the Former East Hill House Dartford in 2006 (Event - Intervention. Ref: 62240.01)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Blandford, Vivienne - Kent County Council

Compiler

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	PBD08					
Identification Name and Address	14 &16 The Brent, Dartford, Kent, DA1YE					
County, District &/or Borough	Dartford Borough Council					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 555210 173859					
Geology	Undifferentiated Upper Chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3291					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. √	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field √	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 6 th -8 th Feb 08	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Urban Enhance					
Project Manager	Jon Sygrave					
Project Supervisor	Dave Fallon					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other – Modern √		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p>An Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken at 14 & 16 The Brent, Dartford, Kent between the 6th and 8th of February on behalf of Urban Enhance Ltd. Two trenches, each 10m x 2m, were excavated to assess the archaeological potential of the site. In addition two geo-archaeological test pits were excavated, one in each trench, through the natural deposits to the underlying, chalk bedrock. These were excavated to assess the potential of the Pleistocene deposits for lithological or other significant artefacts from this era but nothing of archaeological interest was discovered in either of these test pits.</p> <p>The underlying natural of mid red brown coarse sand was encountered at a maximum height of 35.33m OD in the southeast of the site falling away to 34.99m OD in the north. Above the natural there was a mid brown clay silt subsoil and above this a black, humic topsoil.</p> <p>A cluster of late 19th - early 20th century refuse pits were observed cutting through the subsoil in Trench 2 to the south of the site. These pits had an artefact assemblage of animal bone, glass, ceramic building material, pottery, corroded iron, leather and linoleum. A sample of these artefacts was taken for verification with the rest discarded on-site.</p> <p>Located at the northern end of Trench 1, a shallow linear feature was cut into the natural. Although no dating evidence was recovered from this feature it was sealed by the subsoil and therefore predates the pits in Trench 2.</p> <p>Two geoarchaeological test Pits were also excavated which revealed fluvial deposits.</p>						



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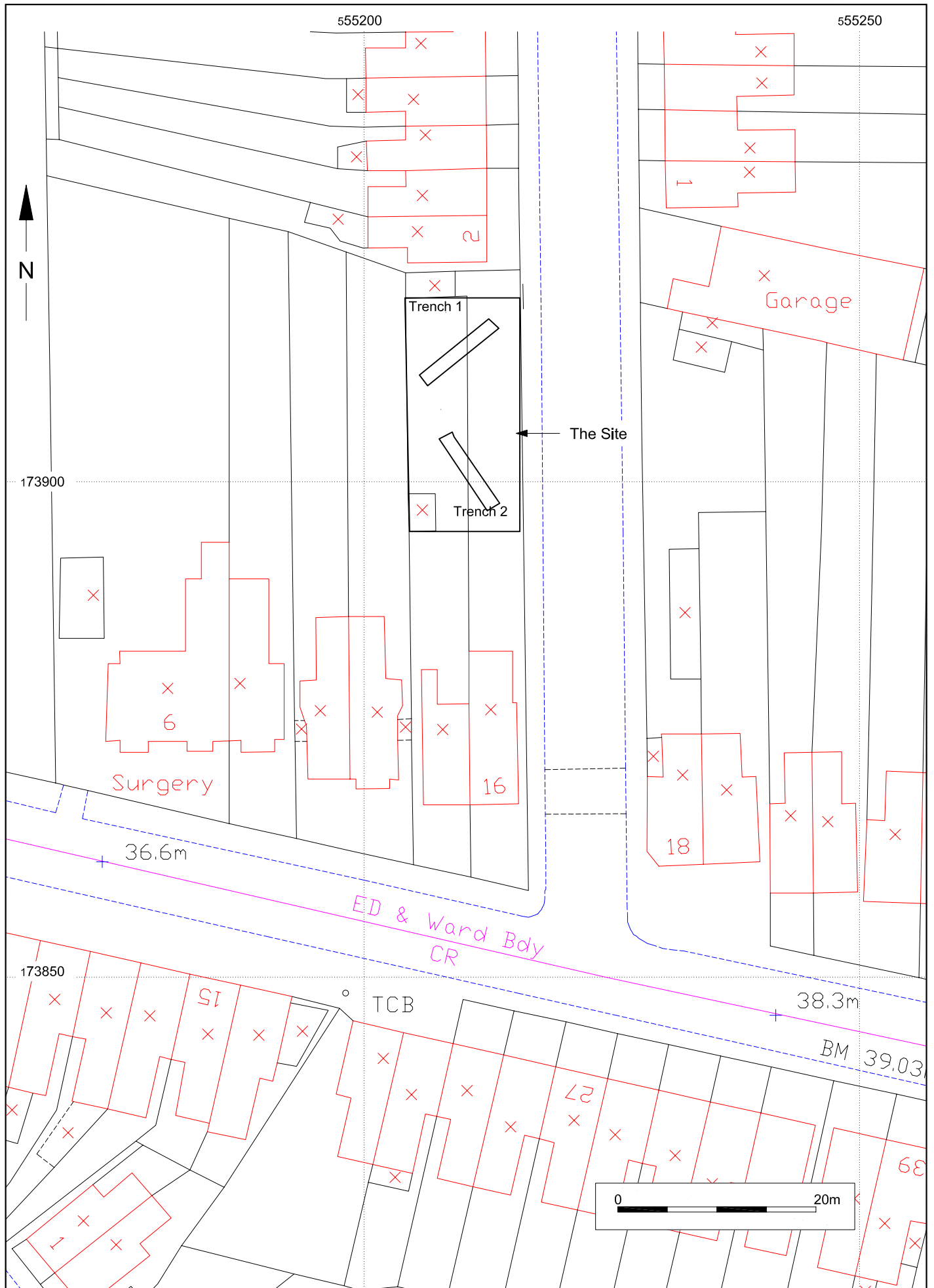
55

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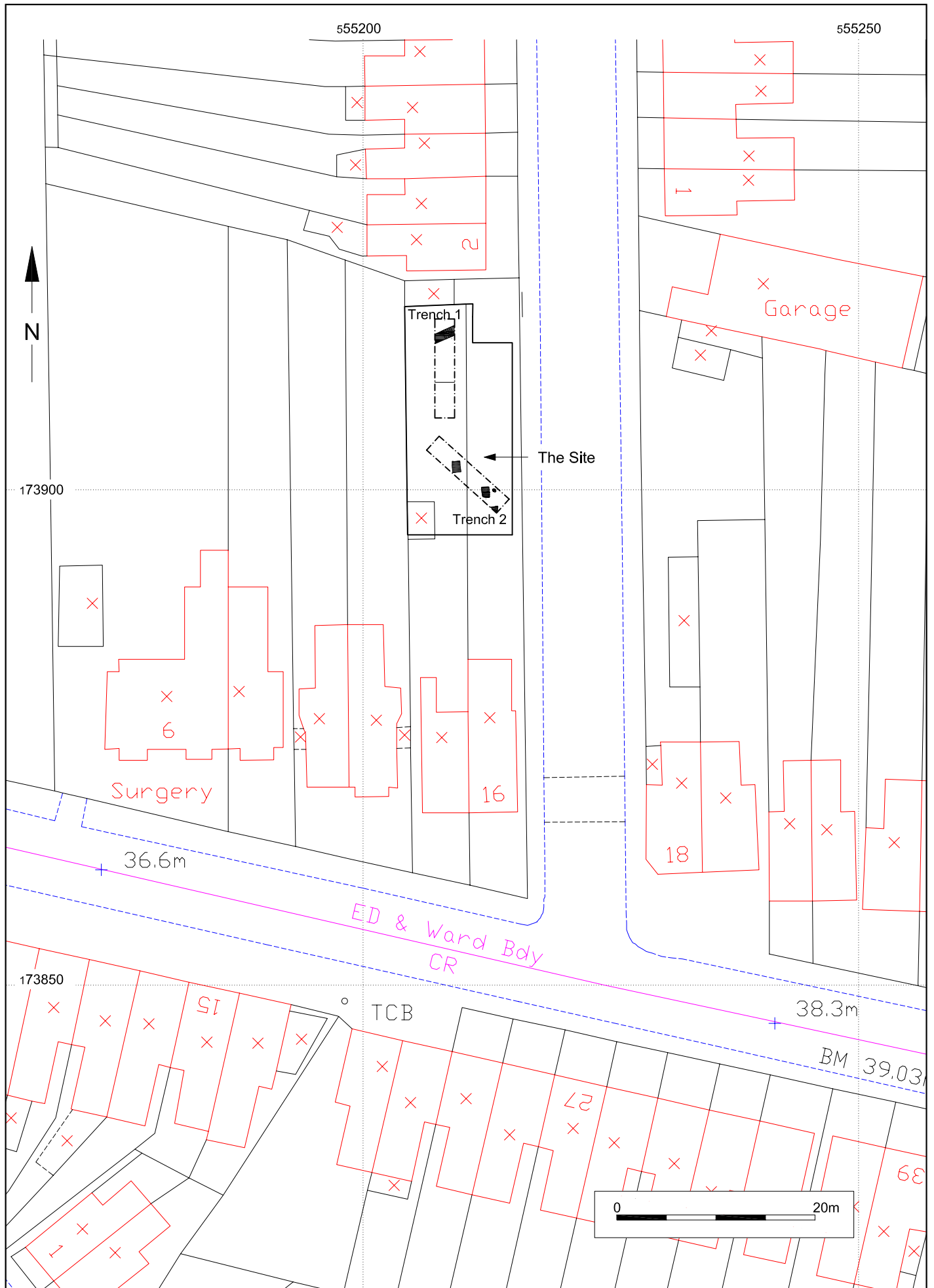
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© Archaeology South-East		The Brent, Dartford	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 3291	March 2008	Site Location Plan with HER data	
Report Ref: 2008019	Drawn by: SM		

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© Archaeology South-East		The Brent, Dartford	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 3291	March 2008	Original Trench Location	
Report Ref: 2008019	Drawn by: SM		



© Archaeology South-East		The Brent, Dartford		Fig. 3
Project Ref: 3291	March 2008	Revised Trench Location with Features		
Report Ref: 2008019	Drawn by: SM			



© Archaeology South-East		The Brent, Dartford	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 3291	March 2008	Trench 1 Looking North	
Report Ref: 2008019	Drawn by: SM		



© Archaeology South-East		The Brent, Dartford	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 3291	March 2008	Excavating Trench 1	
Report Ref: 2008019	Drawn by: SM		

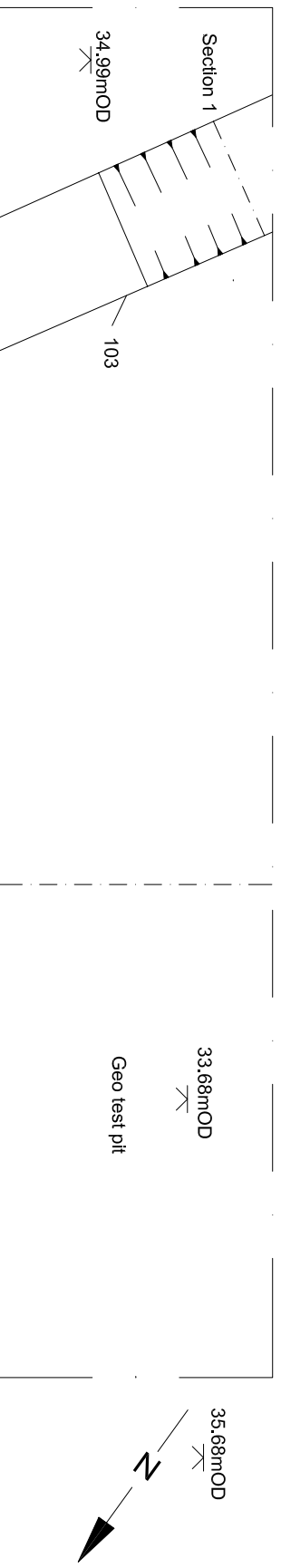


© Archaeology South-East		The Brent, Dartford	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 3291	March 2008	Trench 2 Looking North West	
Report Ref: 2008019	Drawn by: SM		

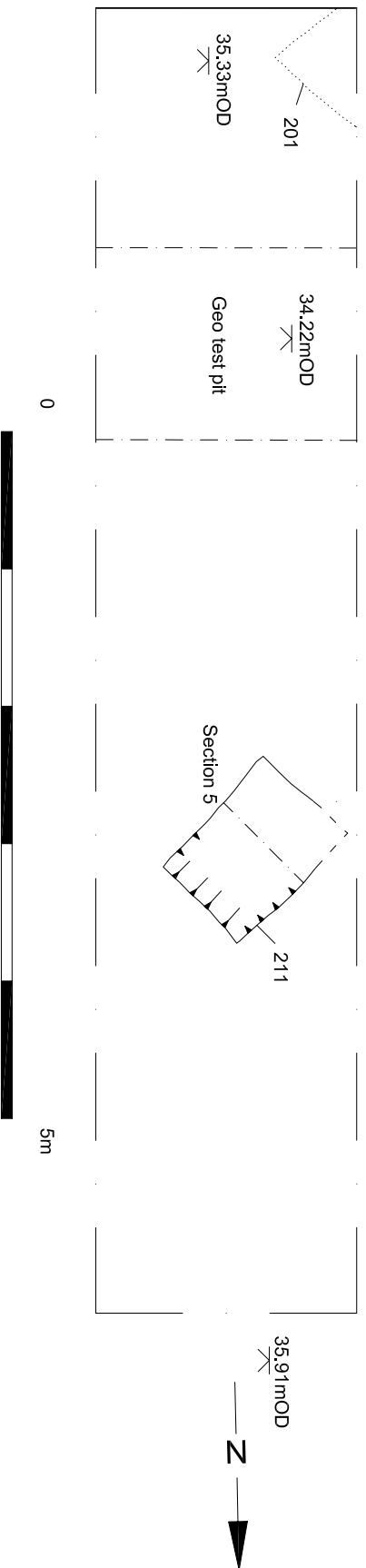


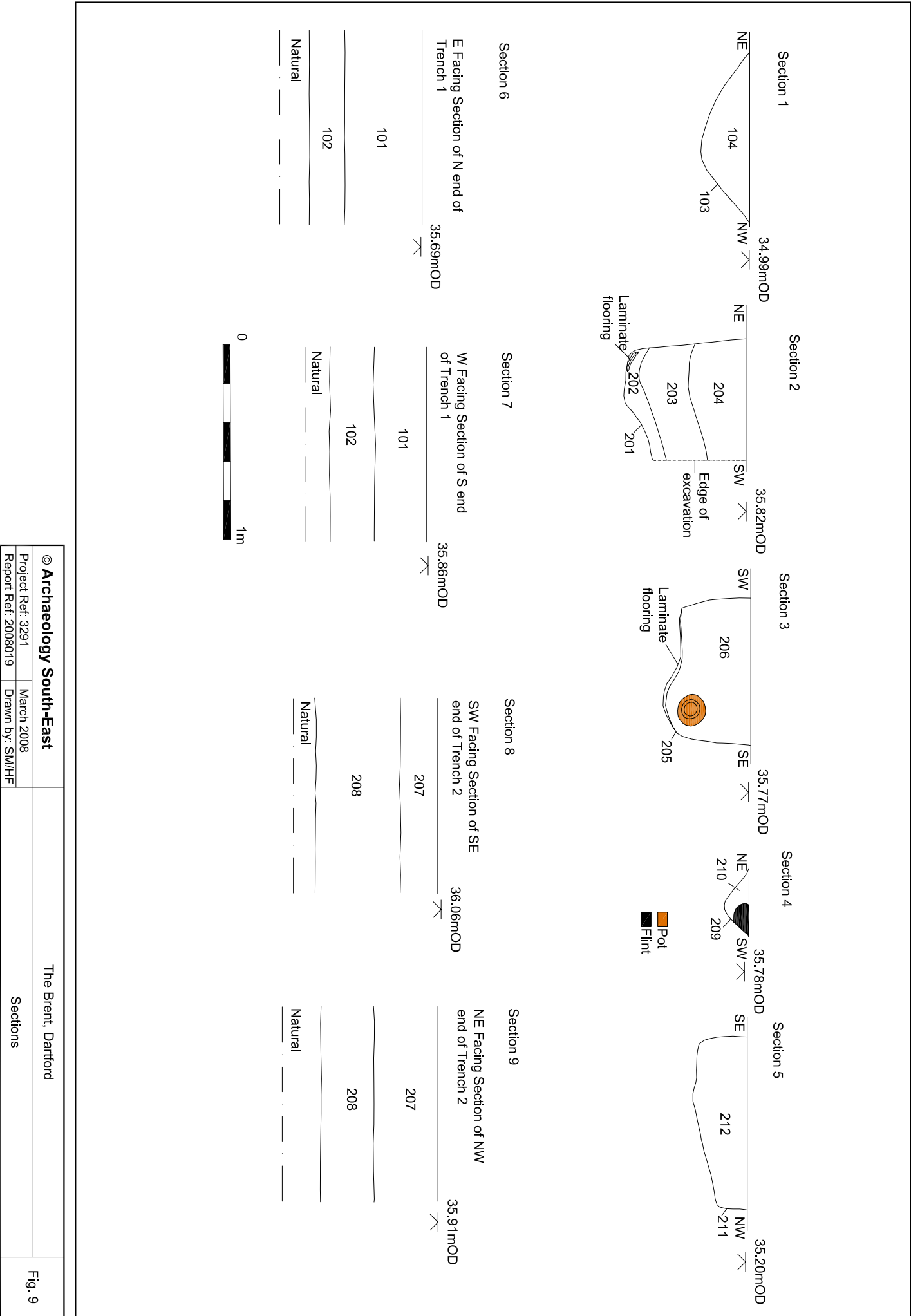
© Archaeology South-East		The Brent, Dartford	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 3291	March 2008	Excavating Trench 2	
Report Ref: 2008019	Drawn by: SM		

Plan of Trench 1



Plan of Trench 2 at Natural Depth







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Project Ref: 3291	March 2008	Linear [103] looking South West	
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Project Ref: 3291	March 2008	Linear [103] North East Facing Section	
Report Ref: 2008019	Drawn by: SM		

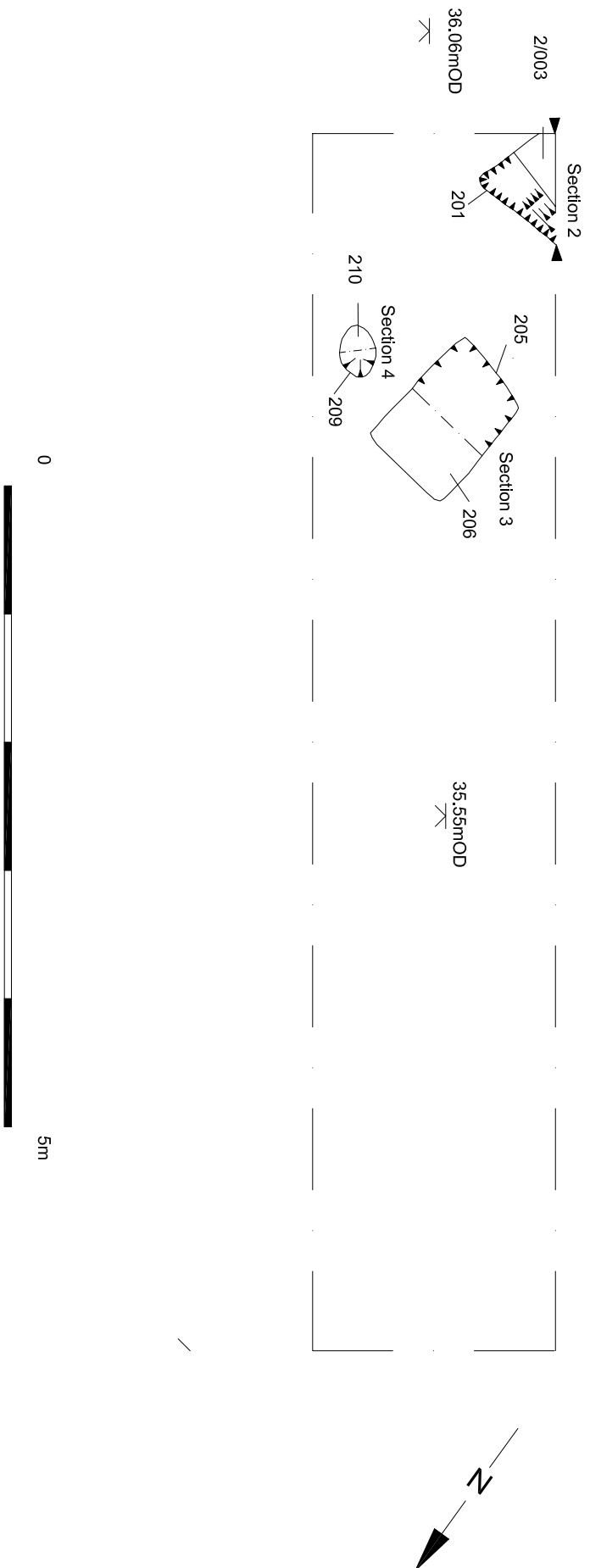


© Archaeology South-East		The Brent, Dartford	Fig. 12
Project Ref: 3291	March 2008	Trench 1 East Facing Section	
Report Ref: 2008019	Drawn by: SM		



© Archaeology South-East		The Brent, Dartford	Fig. 13
Project Ref: 3291	March 2008	Trench 1 West Facing Section	
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Plan of Trench 2 at subsoll Depth



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Project Ref: 3291	March 2008		
Report Ref: 2008019	Drawn by: SM	Trench Plan	
		Fig: 14	



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Project Ref: 3291	March 2008	Trench 2 South West Facing Section	
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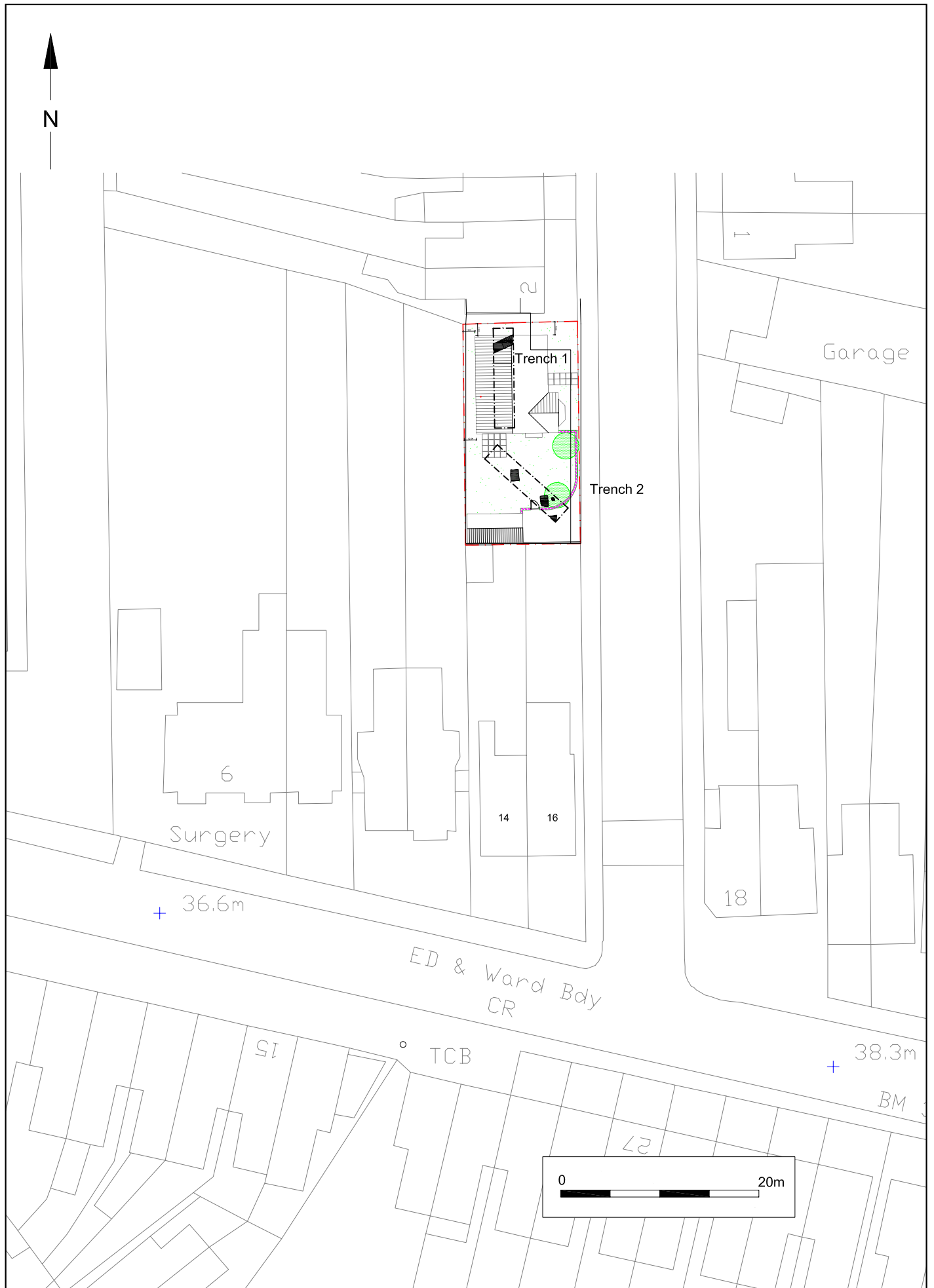
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Project Ref: 3291	March 2008	Trench 2 North East Facing Section	
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© Archaeology South-East		The Brent, Dartford	Fig. 18
Project Ref: 3291	March 2008	Excavating Geo-archaeological test pit 1.1 Trench 1	
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© Archaeology South-East		The Brent, Dartford	Fig. 19
Project Ref: 3291	March 2008	Excavating Geo-archaeological test pit 2.1 Trench 2	
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Project Ref: 3291	March 2008	East Facing section Geo-archaeological Test pit 1.1 Trench 1	
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Project Ref: 3291	March 2008	North-east facing section Geo-archaeological Test pit 1.2 Trench 2	
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