

**An Archaeological Evaluation at Deangate Ridge Golf and Sports Complex,
Dux Court Road, Hoo, Kent**

NGR 577379 173498

**Medway Council Planning Reference
MC/09/1842**



**Project No. 4491
Site Code: HDG 10**

**ASE Report No. 2010150
OASIS ID: archaeol6-83635**

**by
Simon Stevens BA MIFA**

**With a contributions by
Elke Raemen, Sarah Porteus and Lucy Allott**

October 2010

**An Archaeological Evaluation at Deangate Ridge Golf and Sports
Complex, Dux Court Road, Hoo, Kent**

NGR 577379 173498

**Medway Council Planning Reference
MC/09/1842**

**Project No. 4491
Site Code: HDG 10**

**ASE Report No. 2010150
OASIS ID: archaeo16-83635**

**by
Simon Stevens BA MIFA**

**With a contributions by
Elke Raemen, Sarah Porteus and Lucy Allott**

October 2010

**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

Abstract

Twenty-two 30m long, 1.8m wide archaeological trial trenches were mechanically excavated at the site in advance of the proposed remodelling of an existing golf driving range. No significant archaeological features were encountered, although a small assemblage of mostly post-medieval artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 The Finds**
- 6.0 Discussion**
- 7.0 Conclusion**

Bibliography
Acknowledgements

SMR Summary Sheet
OASIS Form

FIGURES

- Figure 1 Site Location & HER data
- Figure 2 Trench location plan
- Figure 3 Trench 11: Plan, Section and Photos
- Figure 4 Trench 13: Plan, Section and Photos

TABLES

- Table 1 Quantification of Site Archive
- Table 2 Quantification of Finds

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA) was commissioned by Knowl Hill Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at the Deangate Ridge Golf and Sports Complex, Dux Court Road, Hoo, Kent (NGR 577379 173498) (Fig. 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site lies to the north of the village of Hoo St. Mary to the west of Dux Court Road. It is located on an undulating hillside which slopes from c.49mAOD at the southern end to c.37mAOD at the northern end. It is currently in use as a golf driving range, with the range bays at the southern, higher end. The driving range is bounded on all sides by other elements of the Deangate Ridge Golf and Sports Complex (Fig. 1).

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey 1: 50 000 map of the area (Sheet 272, *Chatham*) the underlying geology at the site is London Clay overlain by Head Deposits.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission was granted by Medway Council for the remodelling of the existing golf driving range (planning reference MC/09/1842). Following consultation between Medway Council and the Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council (Medway Council's advisers on archaeological issues), a condition was attached to the permission requiring that:

'No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents of successor in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.'

REASON: to ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded.'

1.3.2 A Specification for the initial evaluation of the site was produced by the Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council (HCGKCC 2010). This document set out a strategy for the archaeological evaluation of the site by the mechanical excavation of twenty-two 1.8m wide trial trenches at the site to a cumulative length of 660mm.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The stated aims given in the Specification (HCGKCC 2010) were to:

'determine whether any significant archaeological remains survive on site which will be impacted upon by the development proposals... the evaluation is thus to ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site.'

1.4.2 The Specification also noted that further archaeological work and/or mitigation measures might be necessary, dependent on the results of the archaeological evaluation of the site.

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 The current report provides results of the archaeological evaluation of the site undertaken during early September 2010. The on-site work was undertaken by Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist), Roddy Matheson (Assistant Archaeologist) and by John Cook (Archaeological Surveyor). The project was managed by Jon Sygrave (Project Manager) and by Jim Stevenson (Post-excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2)

2.1 The site lies in an area of Kent rich in archaeological remains from a number of periods (HCGKCC 2010). The Kent Historic Environment Record (formerly the Kent County Sites and Monuments Record) contains the following entries for sites within a 1km radius of the site (Fig. 1).

HER No. MKE 20360	Romano-British metalwork recovered during metal detector survey.
HER No. MKE 20361	Medieval features and finds recovered during archaeological work.
HER NO. MKE 20362	Post-Medieval features and finds encountered during the same project.
HER No. MKE 29881	Mill House – Grade II Listed Building. Dates from C18th.
HER No. MKE 16355	Site of late C19th century magazines.
HER No. MKE 44098	Naval tramway. C19th and C20th.
HER NO. MKE 16267	Stretch of former naval railway for carriage of ammunition. C19th-C20th.
HER NO. MKE 42296	Ammunition magazine shown on Admiralty plan of 1909.
HER No. MKE 42297	Cordite Cartridge magazine. ?C20th
HER No. MKE 42301	Water Tower within military training area.
HER No. MKE 42304	Ammunition magazine shown on Admiralty plan of 1909
HER No. MKE 42303	Ammunition magazine shown on Admiralty plan of 1909.
HER No. MKE 42298	Shell Store shown on Admiralty plan of 1909.
HER No. MKE 42300	Royal Engineers Training Area, including stretch of railway track.
HER No. MKE 15170	World War II Type 24 Pill-Box.
HER No. MKE 15171	World War II Type 24 Pill-Box.
HER No. MKE 15172	World War II Type 24 Pill-Box.
HER No. MKE 15179	World War II Type 28 Pill-Box.
HER No. MKE 15191	World War II Type 24 Pill-Box.
HER No. MKE 15192	World War II Type 24 Pill-Box.

HER No. MKE 16344	World War II anti-vehicle bollards.
HER No. MKE 16356	World War II Type 24 Pill-Box.
HER No. MKE 16357	Royal Observer Corps bunker.
HER No. MKE 16360	World War II Anti-Tank Blockhouse.
HER No. MKE 42299	World War II Air Raid Shelter.
HER No. MKE 42183	World War II Type 24 Pill-Box
HER No. MKE 42165	World War II Type 28A Pill-Box
HER No. MKE 42166	World War II Type 24 Pill-Box
HER No. MKE 42168	World War II Type 28A Pill-Box
HER No. MKE 42171	World War II Type 24 Pill-Box
HER No. MKE 42175	World War II Type 24 Pill-Box
HER No. MKE 42176	World War II Type 24 Pill-Box
HER No. MKE 42182	World War II Type 24 Pill-Box
HER No. MKE 42186	World War II Type 24 Pill-Box
HER No. MKE 42187	World War II Type 28A Pill-Box
HER No. MKE 42188	World War II Type 24 Pill-Box
HER No. MKE 42156	World War II Type 28A Pill-Box
HER No. MKE 42342	World War II Type 24 Pill-Box.
HER NO. MKE 42167	Royal Observer Corps Post. Cold War Period. Closed in 1991.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** The indicative locations of twenty-two 30m long and 1.8m wide evaluation trenches were supplied by the Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council. There were some minor alterations to the eventual trench positions owing to the presence of on-site obstacles such as trees. The trench locations were checked with a CAT scanner for the presence of buried services prior to the commencement of work.
- 3.2** The archaeological evaluation trenches were then excavated by a 5 tonne 360° tracked excavator fitted with a six-foot (1.8m) wide toothless ditching bucket under the constant supervision of staff from Archaeology South-East.
- 3.3** The mechanical excavation was taken down to the top of the 'natural' geological deposits, or to the top of any recognisable archaeological deposits, whichever was the higher. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the 'natural' were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. Spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.
- 3.4** All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards, using standard Archaeology South-East context record sheets. All trenches and features were levelled to the Ordnance Datum.
- 3.5** A full photographic record of the work was kept and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held at the Archaeology South-East office in Portslade and will be offered to suitable museum in due course. It consists of:

Number of Contexts	72
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	-
Photographs	25 b&w prints 25 colour slides 30 digital photos
Bulk finds	1 small box
Brick Samples	-
Registered finds	-
Environmental flots/residue	-

Table 1: Quantification of Site Archive

4.0 RESULTS (Fig. 2)

4.1 Trench T1

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
1/001	Deposit	Topsoil	250mm
1/002	Deposit	Subsoil/interface	200mm
1/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.1.1 The position of Trench T1 was slightly altered to avoid a mature tree. It was excavated to a depth of 450mm (38.33mAOD) at the north-eastern end and to 350mm (37.28mAOD) at the south-western end, at which the underlying 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.

4.1.2 The overburden consisted of two distinct layers, Context [1/001], a humic mid-brown clayey silt topsoil, which overlay Context [1/002], an orangey-brown silty clay subsoil/interface layer. The 'natural' was a light orangey brown clay, Context [1/003].

4.2 Trench T2

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
2/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
2/002	Deposit	Subsoil/interface	200mm
2/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.2.1 Trench T2 was excavated to a depth of 500mm (39.42mAOD) at the northern end and to 300mm (40.80mAOD) at the southern end at which the underlying 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Again there were two distinct layers of overburden of similar character to those encountered in Trench T1; topsoil [2/001] and subsoil/interface layer [2/002]. The 'natural', Context [2/003] was also similar in colour and texture to that previously encountered, but contained occasional patches of flint gravel.

4.3 Trench T3

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
3/002	Deposit	Subsoil/interface	210mm
3/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.3.1 Trench T3 was excavated to a depth of 450mm (39.50mAOD) at the western end and also to 450mm (39.25mAOD) at the eastern end at which the underlying 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Again there were two distinct layers of overburden of similar character to those previously encountered; topsoil [3/001] and subsoil/interface layer [3/002]. The 'natural', Context [3/003] was also similar to that found in Trench T1.

4.4 Trench T4

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
4/001	Deposit	Topsoil	350mm
4/002	Deposit	Subsoil/interface	200mm
4/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.4.1 Trench T4 was excavated to a depth of 550mm (40.65mAOD) at the northern end and also to 550mm (42.38mAOD) at the southern end at which the underlying 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Again there were two distinct layers of overburden of similar character to those previously encountered; topsoil [4/001] and subsoil/interface layer [4/002]. The 'natural', Context [4/003] was similar to that found in Trench T1. No archaeological features were observed, although a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.5 Trench T5

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
5/001	Deposit	Topsoil	350mm
5/002	Deposit	Subsoil/interface	100mm
5/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.5.1 Trench T5 was excavated to a depth of 450mm (41.96mAOD) at the western end and again to 450mm (41.73m AOD) at the eastern end at which the underlying 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Again there were two distinct layers of overburden of similar character to those previously encountered; topsoil [5/001] and subsoil/interface layer [5/002]. The 'natural', Context [5/003] was similar to that found in Trench T2, i.e. with patches of flint gravel. No archaeological features were observed, although a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.6 Trench T6

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
6/001	Deposit	Topsoil	400mm
6/002	Deposit	Subsoil/interface	200mm
6/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.6.1 Trench T6 was excavated to a depth of 400mm (43.75mAOD) at the western end and to 600mm (43.23mAOD) at the eastern end at which the underlying 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Again there were two distinct layers of overburden of similar character to those previously encountered; topsoil [6/001] and subsoil/interface layer [6/002]. The 'natural', Context [6/003] was similar to that found in Trench T1. No archaeological features were observed, although a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.7 Trench T7

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
7/001	Deposit	Topsoil	200mm
7/002	Deposit	Subsoil/interface	200mm
7/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.7.1 Trench T7 was excavated to a depth of 400mm (45.15mAOD) at the north-western end and also to 400mm (44.96mAOD) at the south-eastern end at which the underlying 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Again there were two distinct layers of overburden of similar character to those previously encountered; topsoil [7/001] and subsoil/interface layer [7/002]. The 'natural', Context [7/003] was similar to that found in Trench T1, and had been heavily disturbed by wheel ruts from a trackway running around the outside of the driving range. No archaeological features were observed, although a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.8 Trench T8

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
8/001	Deposit	Topsoil	250mm
8/002	Deposit	Subsoil/interface	200mm
8/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.8.1 Trench T8 was excavated to a depth of 400mm (43.16mAOD) at the northern end and to 450mm (44.86mAOD) at the southern end at which the underlying 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Again there were two distinct layers of overburden of similar character to those previously encountered; topsoil [8/001] and subsoil/interface layer [8/002]. The 'natural', Context [8/003] was similar to that found in Trench T1. No archaeological features were observed, although a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.9 Trench T9

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
9/001	Deposit	Topsoil	350mm
9/002	Deposit	Subsoil/interface	200mm
9/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.9.1 Trench T9 was excavated to a depth of 500mm (45.90mAOD) at the western end and also to 500mm (45.63mAOD) at the eastern end at which the underlying 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Again there were two distinct layers of overburden of similar character to those previously encountered; topsoil [9/001] and subsoil/interface layer [9/002]. The 'natural', Context [9/003] was similar to that found in Trench T1. No archaeological features were observed, although a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.10 Trench T10

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
10/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
10/002	Deposit	Subsoil/interface	150mm
10/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.10.1 The position of Trench T10 was moved to avoid a pair of mature trees. It was excavated to a depth of 450mm (45.75mAOD) at the north-western end and to 350mm (46.48mAOD) at the south-eastern end at which the underlying 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Again there were two distinct layers of overburden of similar character to those previously encountered; topsoil [10/001] and subsoil/interface layer [10/002]. The 'natural', Context [10/003] was similar to that found in Trench T2, i.e with patches of flint gravel. No archaeological features were observed, although a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.11 Trench T11

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
11/001	Deposit	Topsoil	400mm
11/002	Deposit	Subsoil/interface	200mm
11/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-
11/004	Fill	Ditch	280mm
11/005	Cut	Ditch	280mm

4.11.1 Trench T11 was excavated to a depth of 450mm (48.25mAOD) at the northern end and also to 450mm (49.70mAOD) at the southern end at which the underlying 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Again there were two distinct layers of overburden of similar character to those previously encountered; topsoil [11/001] and subsoil/interface layer [11/002]. The 'natural', Context [11/003] was similar to that found in Trench T1.

4.11.2 One potential archaeological feature was encountered, excavated and recorded. Cut [11/005] was a 2.0m wide, 280mm deep ditch which ran south-east to north-west across the trench (Fig. 3). The single fill was a firm light brown clay with 50% flint gravel inclusions, Context [11/004]. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature, and it is possible that it was a part of a recently installed system for drainage. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.12 Trench T12

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
12/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
12/002	Deposit	Subsoil/interface	200mm
12/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.12.1 Trench T12 was excavated to a depth of 400mm (47.35mAOD) at the western end and to 500mm (47.71mAOD) at the eastern end at which the underlying 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Again there were two distinct layers of overburden of similar character to those previously encountered; topsoil [12/001] and subsoil/interface layer [12/002]. The 'natural', Context [12/003] was similar to that found in Trench T1. No archaeological features were observed, although a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.13 Trench T13

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
13/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
13/002	Deposit	Subsoil/interface	200mm
13/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-
13/004	Fill	?Pit	120mm
13/005	Cut	?Pit	120mm
13/006	Fill	?Pit	100mm
13/007	Cut	?Pit	100mm

4.13.1 Trench T13 was excavated to a depth of 400mm (45.05mAOD) at the northern end and to 500mm (46.45mAOD) at the southern end at which the underlying 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Again there were two distinct layers of overburden of similar character to those previously encountered; topsoil [13/001] and subsoil/interface layer [13/002]. The 'natural', Context [13/003] was similar to that found in Trench T1.

4.13.2 Two potential archaeological features were encountered, excavated and recorded. Cut [13/005] had a diameter of 650mm and a depth of 120mm (Fig. 4). The single fill, Context [13/004] was a stiff light brown gravelly clay. Cut [13/007] had a diameter of 800mm and a depth of 100mm (Fig. 4). The single fill, Context [13/006] was also a light brown gravel-rich clay. No datable artefacts were recovered from either of the features although a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.14 Trench T14

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
14/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
14/002	Deposit	Subsoil/interface	150mm
14/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.14.1 Trench T14 was split to avoid a possible service trench noted from the presence of an inspection cover. It was excavated to a depth of 200mm (43.31mAOD) at the western end and to 450mm (43.98mAOD) at the eastern end at which the underlying 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Again there were two distinct layers of overburden of similar character to those previously encountered; topsoil [14/001] and subsoil/interface layer [14/002]. The 'natural', Context [14/003] was similar to that found in Trench T1. No archaeological features were observed, although a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.15 Trench T15

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
15/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
15/002	Deposit	Subsoil/interface	150mm
15/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.15.1 Trench T15 was excavated to a depth of 450mm (40.64mAOD) at the northern end and also to 450mm (42.36mAOD) at the southern end at which the underlying 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Again there were two distinct layers of overburden of similar character to those previously encountered; topsoil [15/001] and subsoil/interface layer [15/002]. The 'natural', Context [15/003] was similar to that found in Trench T1. No archaeological features were observed, although a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.16 Trench T16

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
16/001	Deposit	Topsoil	400mm
16/002	Deposit	Subsoil/interface	150mm
16/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.16.1 Trench T16 was excavated to a depth of 550mm (40.77mAOD) at the western end and also to 550mm (41.04mAOD) at the eastern end at which the underlying 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Again there were two distinct layers of overburden of similar character to those previously encountered; topsoil [16/001] and subsoil/interface layer [16/002]. The 'natural', Context [16/003] was similar to that found in Trench T1. No archaeological features were observed, although a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.17 Trench T17

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
17/001	Deposit	Topsoil	350mm
17/002	Deposit	Subsoil/interface	150mm
17/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.17.1 Trench T17 was excavated to a depth of 400mm (41.91mAOD) at the northern end and to 500mm (43.84mAOD) at the southern end at which the underlying 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Again there were two distinct layers of overburden of similar character to those previously encountered; topsoil [17/001] and subsoil/interface layer [17/002]. The 'natural', Context [17/003] was similar to that found in Trench T1. No archaeological features were observed, although a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.18 Trench T18

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
18/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
18/002	Deposit	Subsoil/interface	150mm
18/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.18.1 Trench T18 was excavated to a depth of 400mm (44.63mAOD) at the western end and to 450mm (45.42mAOD) at the eastern end at which the underlying 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Again there were two distinct layers of overburden of similar character to those previously encountered; topsoil [18/001] and subsoil/interface layer [18/002]. The 'natural', Context [18/003] was similar to that found in Trench T1. No archaeological features were observed, although a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.19 Trench T19

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
19/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
19/002	Deposit	Subsoil/interface	100mm
19/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.19.1 Trench T19 was excavated to a depth of 300mm (46.11mAOD) at the northern end and to 450mm (47.84mAOD) at the southern end at which the underlying 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Again there were two distinct layers of overburden of similar character to those previously encountered; topsoil [19/001] and subsoil/interface layer [19/002]. The 'natural', Context [19/003] was similar to that found in Trench T1. No archaeological features were observed, although a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.20 Trench T20

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
20/001	Deposit	Topsoil	400mm
20/002	Deposit	Subsoil/interface	150mm
20/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.20.1 Trench T20 was split to avoid a presumed service trench. It was excavated to a depth of 450mm (48.97mAOD) at the western end and also to 450mm (49.11mAOD) at the eastern end at which the underlying 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Again there were two distinct layers of overburden of similar character to those previously encountered; topsoil [20/001] and subsoil/interface layer [20/002]. The 'natural', Context [20/003] was similar to that found in Trench T1. No archaeological features were observed, although a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.21 Trench T21

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
21/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
21/002	Deposit	Subsoil/interface	100mm
21/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.21.1 Trench T21 was excavated to a depth of 250mm (42.63mAOD) at the northern end and to 400mm (44.42mAOD) at the southern end at which the underlying 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Again there were two distinct layers of overburden of similar character to those previously encountered; topsoil [21/001] and subsoil/interface layer [21/002]. The 'natural', Context [21/003] was similar to that found in Trench T1. No archaeological features were observed, although a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.22 Trench T22

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
22/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
22/002	Deposit	Subsoil/interface	150mm
22/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.22.1 Trench T22 was split to avoid a live service. It was excavated to a depth of 4050mm (40.82mAOD) at the north-western end and to 350mm (42.40mAOD) at the south-eastern end at which the underlying 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Again there were two distinct layers of overburden of similar character to those previously encountered; topsoil [22/001] and subsoil/interface layer [22/002]. The 'natural', Context [22/003] was similar to that found in Trench T1. No archaeological features were observed, although a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation, mainly consisting of pottery and ceramic building material (CBM). All finds were recovered from the topsoil and the vast majority are of late post-medieval date. An overview of the assemblage can be found in Table 2.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)
T1 u/s	4	92	5	132			1	26										
T2 u/s	5	44	5	62					1	20								
T3 u/s	5	18	6	204	1	<2												
T4 u/s	1	40	1	34														
T5 u/s	1	6	4	186	1	16												
T6 u/s	4	20	2	232									1	4	1	8		
T7 u/s			3	106							1	8						
T8 u/s	2	14	1	14	1	6	1	6	1	44					1	20		
T9 u/s	1	8	3	160														
T10 u/s	3	32	7	288			1	6									1	<2
T11 u/s	1	8													2	60		
T12 u/s	6	20	2	44	2	16					1	8						
T13 u/s	1	<2	4	130											1	8		
T14 u/s	4	162	2	104											1	12		
T15 u/s	4	36	5	120			2	60										
T16 u/s			2	94														
T17 u/s	4	26	2	30														
T18 u/s	2	16	2	26														
T19 u/s	5	72	3	94													1	<2
T20 u/s	2	76			1	4												
T21 u/s	5	40									1	10						
T22 u/s	1	48	1	76														
Total	61	778	60	2136	6	42	5	98	2	64	3	26	1	4	6	108	2	<2

Table 2: Quantification of the Finds.

5.2 The Pottery by Elke Raemen

5.2.1 A total of 61 sherds was recovered from the topsoil in 20 different trenches. Fragments date to the mid 18th to early 20th century. The earliest pieces consist of blue transfer printed pearlware, (e.g. T8 and T18) and date to the later 18th to early 19th century. A wide range of 19th- to early 20th-century pottery of a domestic nature is represented, including Bristol-glazed stoneware jar fragments (e.g. T12, T14, T21), saltglazed stoneware (e.g. T1, T8), Midlands slipware (e.g. T19) and industrial slipware (T10). Glazed red earthenware bowl fragments (e.g. T6, T14) and unglazed red earthenware flowerpot fragments (e.g. T4, T5, T15) were also recovered. White (e.g. T3, T21) as well as transfer printed china (e.g. T6, T17) is represented. In addition, a fragment of blue hand-painted Chinese porcelain was recovered

from Trench 2.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

5.3.1 A total of 60 abraded and unstratified fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a combined weight of 2136g were recovered. The assemblage contains a mixture of peg tile and brick of post-medieval date with the earliest examples being of probable 17th to 18th century date.

5.4 The Glass by Elke Raemen

5.4.1 A small assemblage of six fragments of glass was recovered from five different trenches, all from the topsoil. All date between the mid 19th and early 20th century. Included are a green as well as an aqua, panelled bottle body sherd, two aqua mineral water bottle body sherds and ribbed, clear window glass fragments.

5.5 The Worked Flint by Lucy Allott

5.5.1 Five flints were collected during archaeological work at the site. These are all from unstratified deposits overlying Trenches 1, 8, 10 and 15.

5.5.2 One possible core with approximately 20% cortex remaining was collected from Trench 1. Several areas of damage/spalling are visible that may result from fire cracking or frost damage. Trenches 8 and 10 produced two endstruck flakes. One of these (from T8) retains some evidence for use damage along both lateral edges while the other (from T10) has somewhat fresher surfaces however it is broken with the platform missing. Trench 15 produced two end-struck flakes. The larger of these measures 78mm x 42mm and is relatively thick (c.12mm at its thickest) while the other is a small partially cortical flake. Neither of these retains evidence of use and no retouch is present on any of the flints.

5.6 Other Finds by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 The two plain clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragments are of mid 18th- to early 20th-century date. Stone all consists of Welsh slate. A single, iron general purpose nail fragment was recovered from Trench 6. In addition all shell fragments consist of oyster shell, representing both immature and mature examples. Some of these exhibit some minor parasitic activity.

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1** No datable archaeological features were encountered in any of the trenches. The ditch recorded in Trench T11 is arguably of modern origin as part of a programme of drainage work at the site, and the two shallow features encountered in Trench T13, were too shallow and spatially isolated to allow any meaningful interpretation. The finds from the overburden appear to be mostly the result of post-medieval manuring, with a sparse background scatter of prehistoric flintwork.
- 6.2** Given the paucity of features and the absence of large assemblages of significant finds from the overburden, it is clear that the site has little potential for the discovery of *in situ* archaeological remains. Although the presence of struck flint is indicative of prehistoric activity in the general area, the concentration of material cannot be considered indicative of prolonged activity or settlement at the site itself.
- 6.3** The trenches showed no clear evidence of landscaping traceable to the creation of the current driving range, and hence it does not seem likely that archaeological evidence has been removed from the site *en masse*. Therefore it appears likely that the site at Deangate Ridge has not been the focus of a dense pattern of ancient human activity.

7.0 CONCLUSION

- 7.1** Despite the somewhat negative results, the implementation of an archaeological evaluation was prudent given the location of the site, and would have resulted in the discovery and recording of any significant archaeological deposits, had they been present.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

HCGKCC 2010. *Specification for an archaeological evaluation at Deangate Ridge Golf and Sports Complex, Dux Court Road, Hoo, ME 8RZ*. Unpub. document

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The input of staff from the Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council at all stages of the project is gratefully acknowledged. Thanks are also due to the staff of Deangate Golf and Sports Complex for their cooperation and hospitality.

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	HDG 10					
Identification Name and Address	Deangate Ridge Golf and Sports Complex, Dux Court Road, Hoo					
County, District &/or Borough	Medway, Kent					
OS Grid Reference.	577379 173498					
Geology	London Clay overlain by Head Deposits					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4491					
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. Sept. 2010	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Knowl Hill Ltd.					
Project Manager	Jon Sygrave					
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>Twenty-two 30m long, 1.8m wide archaeological trial trenches were mechanically excavated at the site in advance of the proposed remodelling of an existing golf driving range. No significant archaeological features were encountered, although a small assemblage of mostly post-medieval artefacts was recovered from the overburden.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-83635

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at Deangate Golf and Sports Complex, Dux Court Road, Hoo, Kent
Short description of the project	Twenty-two 30m long, 1.8m wide archaeological trial trenches were mechanically excavated at the site in advance of the remodelling of an existing golf driving range, No significant archaeological features were encountered, although a small assemblage of mostly post-medieval artefacts was recovered from the overburden.
Project dates	Start: 06-09-2010 End: 09-09-2010
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	4491 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	HDG 10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Golf course
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 MEDWAY ST MARY HOO Deangate Golf and Sports Complex
Postcode	ME3 8RZ
Study area	3.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 77379 73498 51.4321353119 0.552072756636 51 25 55 N 000 33 07 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 36.00m Max: 49.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Heritage Conservation Kent County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Jon Sygrave
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Knowl Hill Ltd.

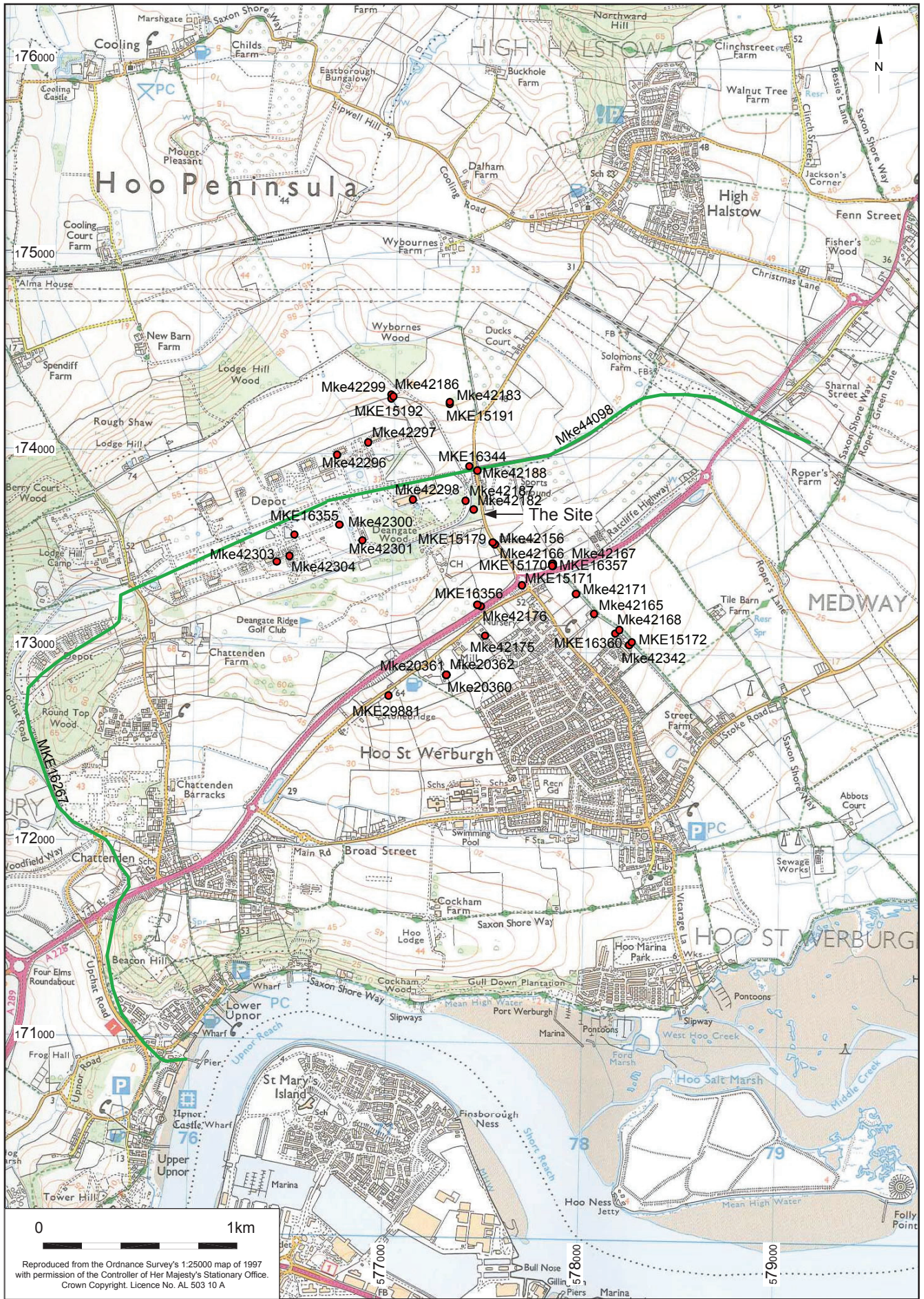
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	local museum
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	local museum
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Drawing','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

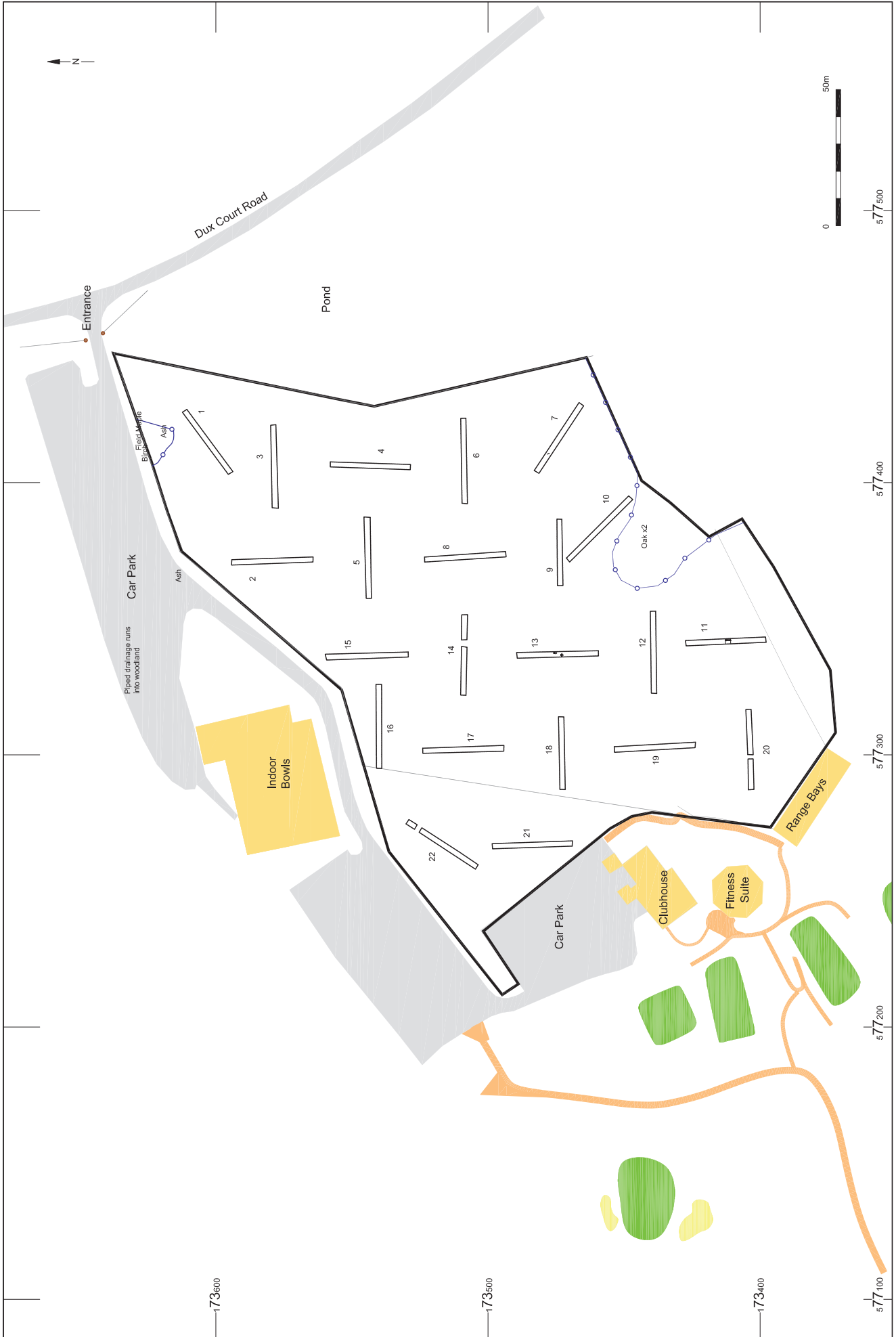
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Deangate Golf and Sports Complex, Dux Court Road, Hoo, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S.)

Other bibliographic details	Report No. 2010150
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade. East Sussex
Description	Standard ASE Client Report - A4 with cover logos.



© Archaeology South-East		Deansgate Ridge Golf Course, Hoo	
Project Ref. 4491	Oct 2010	Site location & HER data	
Report Ref. 2010150	Drawn by: FEG		

Fig. 1



© Archaeology South-East
 Project Ref: 4419
 Report Ref: 2010150
 Deansgate Ridge Golf Course, Hoo
 Trench location plan
 Oct. 2009
 Drawn by: FEG
 Fig. 2

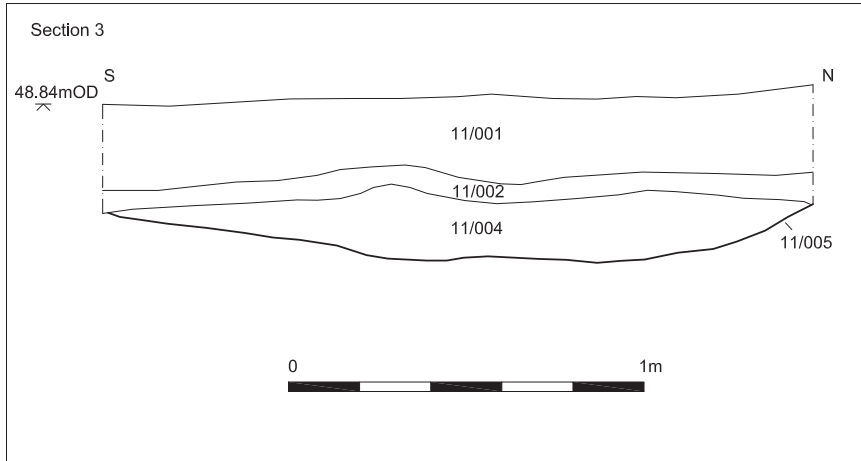


Photo showing 11/005 looking east

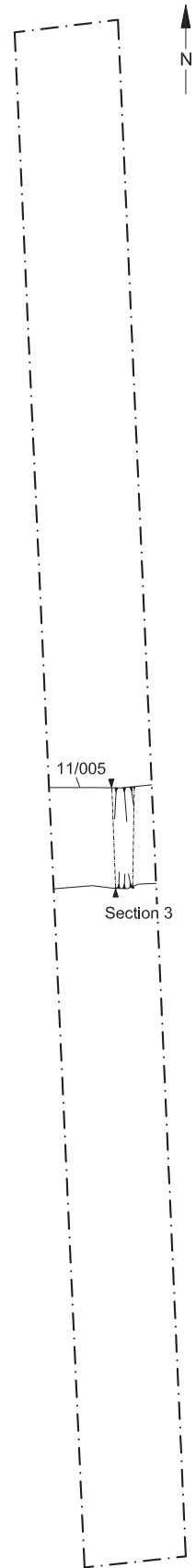
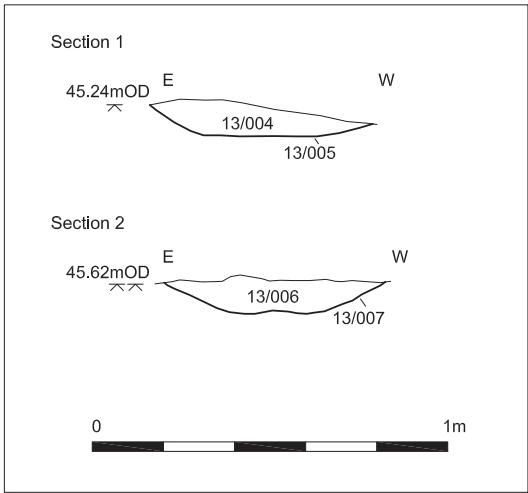
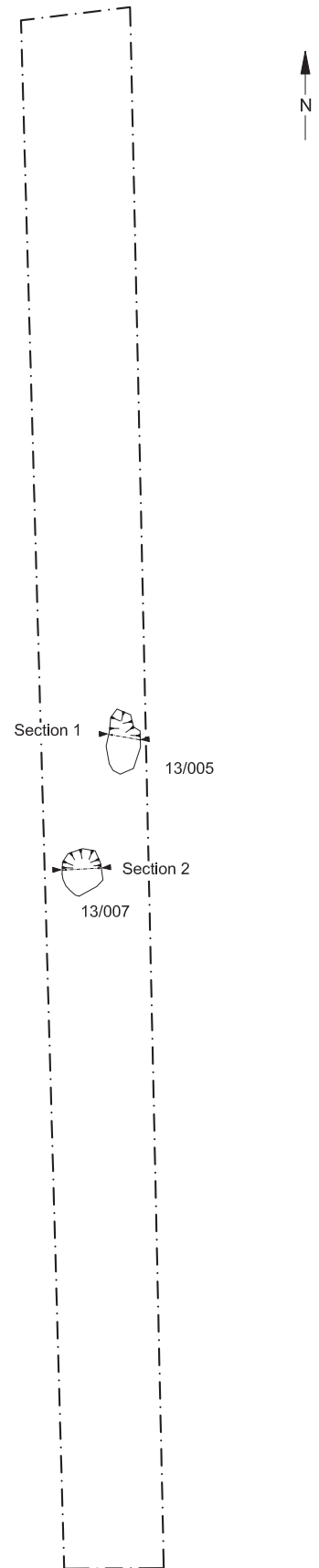


Photo Trench 13 looking south showing 13/005 and 13/007



Head Office
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
Tel: +44(0)1273 426830 Fax: +44(0)1273 420866
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk



London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
Institute of Archaeology
University College London
31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1 0PY
Tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
Fax: +44(0)20 7383 2572
Web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

The contracts division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London 

©Archaeology South-East