Archaeological Evaluation at 3-5 Queen Street, Gravesend, Kent

QSG-EV-14

NGR 564851 174171



Date of Report 07/04/2014

SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Plate 1. Aerial view of site

Archaeological Evaluation at 3-5 Queen Street, Gravesend,

Kent

NGR 564851 174171

Site Code: QSG-EV-14

1. SUMMARY

1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) carried out an archaeological

evaluation on land to the rear of 3-5 Queen Street, Gravesend (Fig. 1). Planning

permission (20110276) has been obtained in June 2011 with an archaeological

condition (14). The planning permission was granted to develop the site for a three

storey building for five one-bedroom flats with associated works. An earlier

archaeological evaluation was undertaken but not approved by KCC as the report did

not provide sufficient information to ensure informed decisions could be made. Kent

County Council has requested that a new archaeological evaluation to a KCC

specification be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the

development on any archaeological remains.

1.2 The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an

Archaeological Specification (KCC 2014) and in discussion with the Senior

Archaeological Heritage Officer, Kent County Council. The evaluation was focused on

the impact the development may have on any historical and archaeological

elements within the site.

1.3 The archaeological evaluation consisted of two trenches which encountered limited

features of post-medieval date. The archaeological evaluation has therefore been

successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the KCC Specification.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) was commissioned by

Central Services Ltd (info@centralservicesltd.co.uk) to carry out an archaeological

evaluation at the above site.

2.2 The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an

Archaeological Specification (KCC 2014) and in discussion with the Senior

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Archaeological Heritage Officer, Kent County Council. The evaluation was carried out on the 10th March 2014.

3. SITE DESCRIPTION AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 The site is located in the historic core of Gravesend (Plate 1), and is accessed by a narrow entrance from Queen Street, one of the main north to south streets of Gravesend. The relatively level plot is generally rectangular, measuring about 25m x 15m (Fig. 1).

The National Grid Reference is NGR 564851 174171.

3.2 According to the British Geological Survey the site lies on Chalk bedrock, but the geology exposed on site was a thick layer of compact deposit of mid to dark brown sandy silty clay (003) overlaying the natural geology of pale grey yellow sandy clay silt (009).

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 The planning application (20110276) was for renewal of planning permission reference number 20080610 for the erection of a three storey building to provide five, one bedroom self contained flats with 3 car parking spaces and cycle store. Demolition of 5 Queen Street and erection of a replacement building to provide A1 retail unit at ground floor level with a bedsit at first floor level. Planning permission was granted on 8th June 2011.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL and HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 There is a general potential for prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains in the area. In addition metal artefacts have been recovered south of the site and include an Iron Age coin and Roman brooch. The site itself seems to have been part of the post-medieval settlement of Gravesend town.

6. AIMS and OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the evaluation, as set out within the Archaeological Specification (KCC 2014) is:

• To determine the potential for significant archaeological remains to be present within the area of proposed development groundwork and how they would be

- affected by such works. The location, nature, significance and condition of any archaeological remains present should be assessed and clearly set out in the evaluation report.
- To determine the potential for earlier archaeological remains on the site and how they may be affected by development.

7.0 METHODOLOGY

7.1 Trial trenching was carried out on 11th March 2014 with the excavation of two trenches. Trench location was agreed prior to the evaluation between KCC and SWAT. Excavation was carried out using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, removing the overburden to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon, or natural (003), under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Trench 1 measured 4.5m long and 2.11m wide. Trench 2 measured 6.35m long and 2.50m wide. The trenches were subsequently hand-cleaned. Trench 1 exposed a square brick structure (004), possibly a cess tank. Trench 2 exposed red brick footings (006) of an earlier building and three post holes, of which one [008] was sampled. Cultural material retrieved included glazed pottery, bottles and metal, and clinker.

7.2 All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the specification issued by KCC. A single context recording system was used to record the deposits, and context recording numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. These are used in the report and shown in bold. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with KCC and IFA standards and guidance.

8.0 MONITORING

8.1 Curatorial monitoring was carried out during the course of the evaluation with a site visit by Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer KCC.

9.0 RESULTS

9.1 Two trenches were excavated for the evaluation, but the size and location of each was slightly altered due to a number of factors. The area available for mitigation was very small as the northern and western peripheries were open fronted, roofed parking areas. The eastern side of the property fronting Queen Street had a very narrow entrance to the

development area that needed to be accessed as was the rear door of a restaurant to the southwest that opened on to the site.

9.2 Therefore, due to the limited size of the available plot and health and safety concerns including leaving a fire escape for the restaurant, the size of the trenches was shortened. Despite these problems, both trenches produced post-medieval features in the form of brick built structures, one in each trench.

Trench 1 — Trench 1 was located at the north-western corner of the site and was aligned east-west. The trench measured approximately 4.5m long, up to 2.11m wide and up to 0.92m deep at the eastern edge where the top of the natural superficial geology was reached. Above the natural geology of pale grey yellow sandy clay silt (009) was a thick layer of compact mid to dark brown grey sandy silty clay (003) up to 0.52m thick with frequent carbon, occasional chalk flecks, occasional small to medium angular flints and rare post Medieval brick and pottery. Cutting this deposit was a square brick structure (004), possibly a cess pit related to an earlier cottage sited behind Number 5. The cut for the cess tank [005] measured at least 1.60m square and survived to a depth of 0.40m, with seven courses of yellow stock brick exposed. Initial machining of the trench after the removal of the concrete (001) exposed a very loose deposit of dark brown sandy silty clay (002) up to 0.32m thick with common brick fragments, post-Medieval material including glazed pottery, bottles and metal, chalk fragments, carbon flecks and clinker and occasional small to large sub-angular flints. This context sealed the remains of the small brick structure (004). Context (002) was extremely loose and unstable collapsing into the trench during machining.

Trench 2 – Trench 2 was located south-east of Trench 1 and was aligned north – south and measured approximately 6.35m long, 2.50m wide and up to 0.70m deep where it exposed the upper level of the superficial geology (009). The entire western and southern edge of the trench revealed red brick footings (006) of an earlier building, and the trench was (unintentionally), positioned inside this structure. Cutting the natural superficial geology (009) were three postholes, of which one [008] was sampled. The fill (007) of the posthole consisted of loose dark brown grey sandy silty clay with common chalk and carbon flecks and rare small to medium sub-angular flints and red brick fragments. The posthole measured 0.40m in diameter and up to 0.12m deep. The west edge was angled at 20°, and

the eastern edge at 80°, breaking to a pointed base. The position of the three postholes, if they were contemporary given their very similar deposits, suggests scaffolding posts, as no cut was found for the footings, and a free standing construction would not be unexpected. Sealing the postholes was the very loose context (002) seen in Trench 1 and most likely a type of late 19thc/early 20thc demolition deposit

10. FINDS

10.1 All finds are of late 19th to 20th century date and were not retained.

11. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

11.1 The impact of the proposed development on areas of the site will be high with foundation excavations for the proposed three storey building and associated parking.

12. DISCUSSION

12.1 The evaluation at 3-5 Queen Street, Gravesend, Kent has revealed limited archaeology dating from the post-medieval period. The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification. A common stratigraphic sequence was recognised across the site of consisting of the local geology of a thick layer of compact deposit of mid to dark brown sandy silty clay (003) overlaying the natural geology of pale grey yellow sandy clay silt (009) topped by concrete slabs and building demolition material.

13. CONCLUSION

- 13.1 The evaluation at 3-5 Queen Street has assessed the archaeological potential of the land and revealed foundations of earlier brick built post-medieval buildings.
- 13.2 The results of this report should aid KCC Heritage in their decision as to possible additional archaeological mitigation.

14. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

SWAT Archaeology would like to thank Central Services Ltd for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Wendy Rogers, Senior Heritage Officer, Kent County Council for her advice and assistance. Julie Martin supervised the fieldwork. Illustrations were produced

by Jonny Madden for Digitise This. The project was managed and report written by Paul Wilkinson MifA.

Dr Paul Wilkinson MifA

15. REFERENCES

KCC Manual of Specification Part A (2014)

(anon) Archaeological Evaluation Report (September 2013)

Institute for Field Archaeologists (IfA), Rev (2011)_Standard and Guidance for_archaeological field evaluation.

Appendix 1- Context Register

Context Register

Context No	Description	Trench
001	Concrete	1 and 2
002	Demolition layer? Post-Medieval 1 and 2	
003	Occupation layer? Post-Medieval	1
004	Yellow stock brick cess tank	1
005	Cut for cess tank	1
006	Red brick footings	2
007	Fill of post hole [008]	2
008	Cut of post hole	2
009	Natural superficial geology 1 and 2	
010	Backfill of cess tank foundation cut [005]	1

Appendix 2 – Plates



Photo 1 – Trench 1 with cess tank (004)/[005], looking west (Scale 1m).

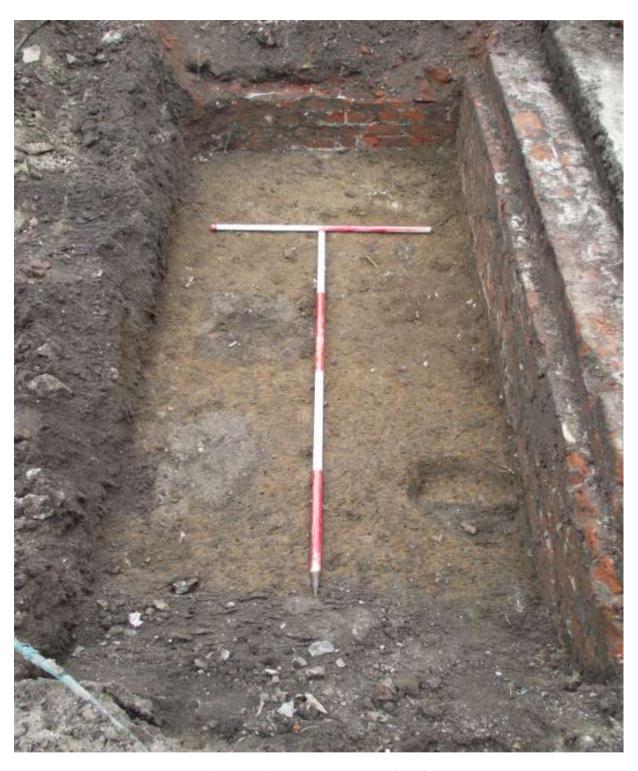


Photo 2 – Trench 2 with brick footings (006) and post hole [008], looking south (Scale in 50cm segments).

APPENDIX 3 – Kent County Council HER Summary Form				
Site Name: 3-5 Queen Street, Gravesend, Kent				
SWAT Site Code: QSG/EV/13				
Site Address:				
As above				
Summary: Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) carried	d out an archaeological evaluation on land at 3-5			
, , , , ,	cation (20110276) for the construction of a three			
	site was submitted to Gravesham District Council			
	vation, on behalf of Gravesham District Council have			
-				
requested that an Archaeological Evaluation be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains. The work was carried out in accordance with the				
requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (KCC 2014) and in discussion with the				
Senior Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council.				
	trenches which encountered some post-medieval			
archaeological features.	trenenes which encountered some post medicial			
District/Unitary: Graveham	Parish:			
Period(s):				
NGR (centre of site : 8 figures):				
(NB if large or linear site give multiple NGRs): 564851 174171				
Type of archaeological work (delete)				
Evaluation				
Date of Recording: March 2014				
Unit undertaking recording: Swale & Thames Surve	ey Company (SWAT)			
Geology: Sandy Clay				
Title and author of accompanying report:				
Wilkinson P. An Archaeological Evaluation at 3-5 Q	ueen Street, Gravesend, Kent			
Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest	period first, add NGRs where appropriate)			
As above				
Location of archive/finds: SWAT				

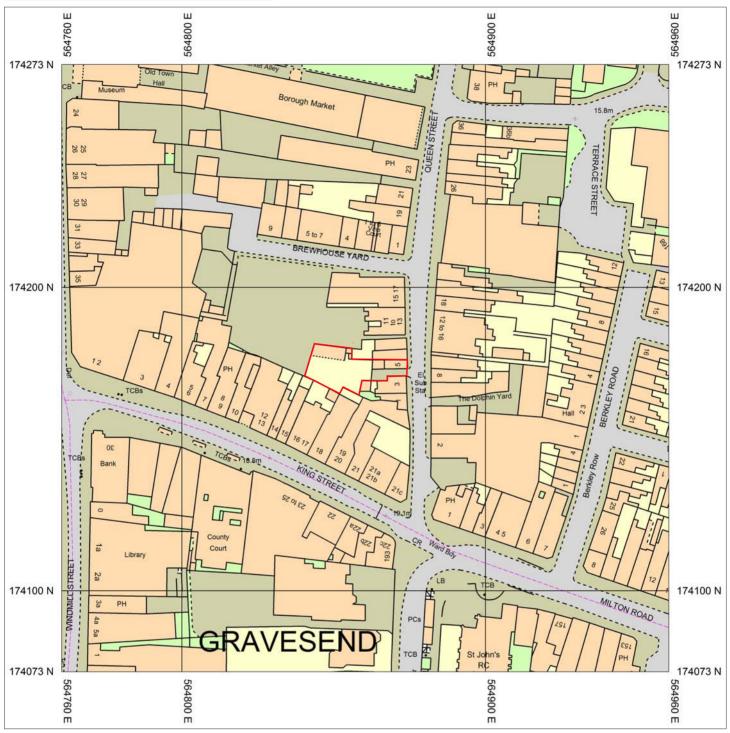
Date:07/04/2014

Contact at Unit: Paul Wilkinson





Location Map



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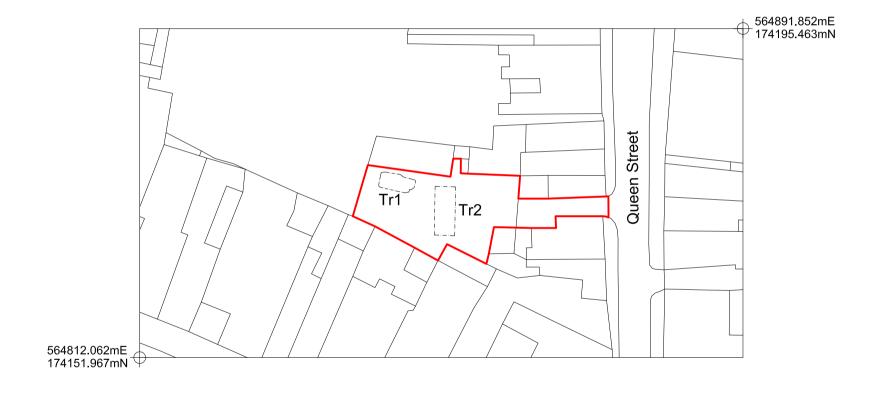


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Plot Centre Coordinates: 564860, 174173



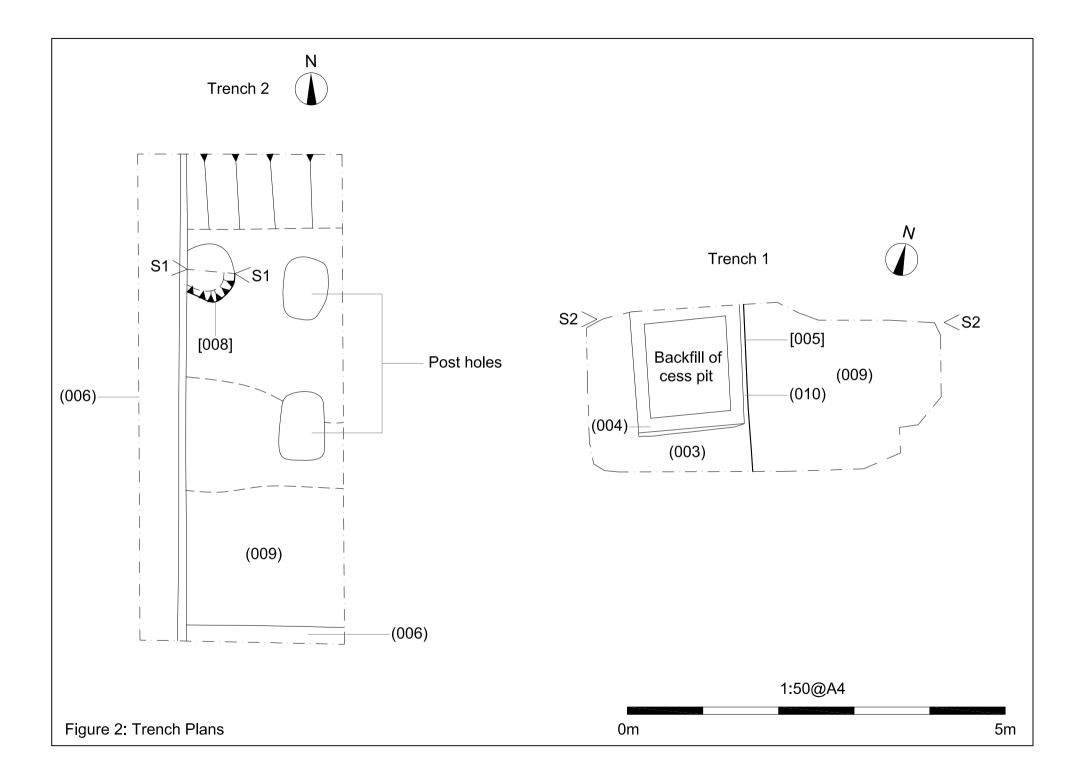


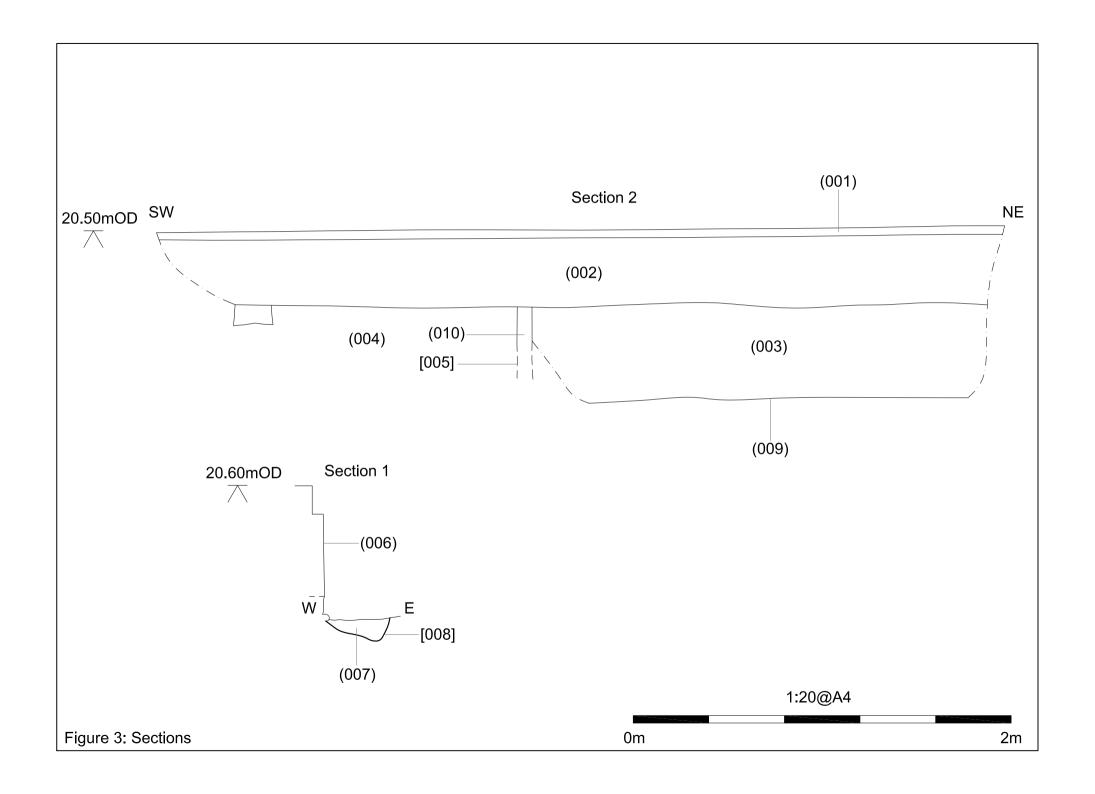
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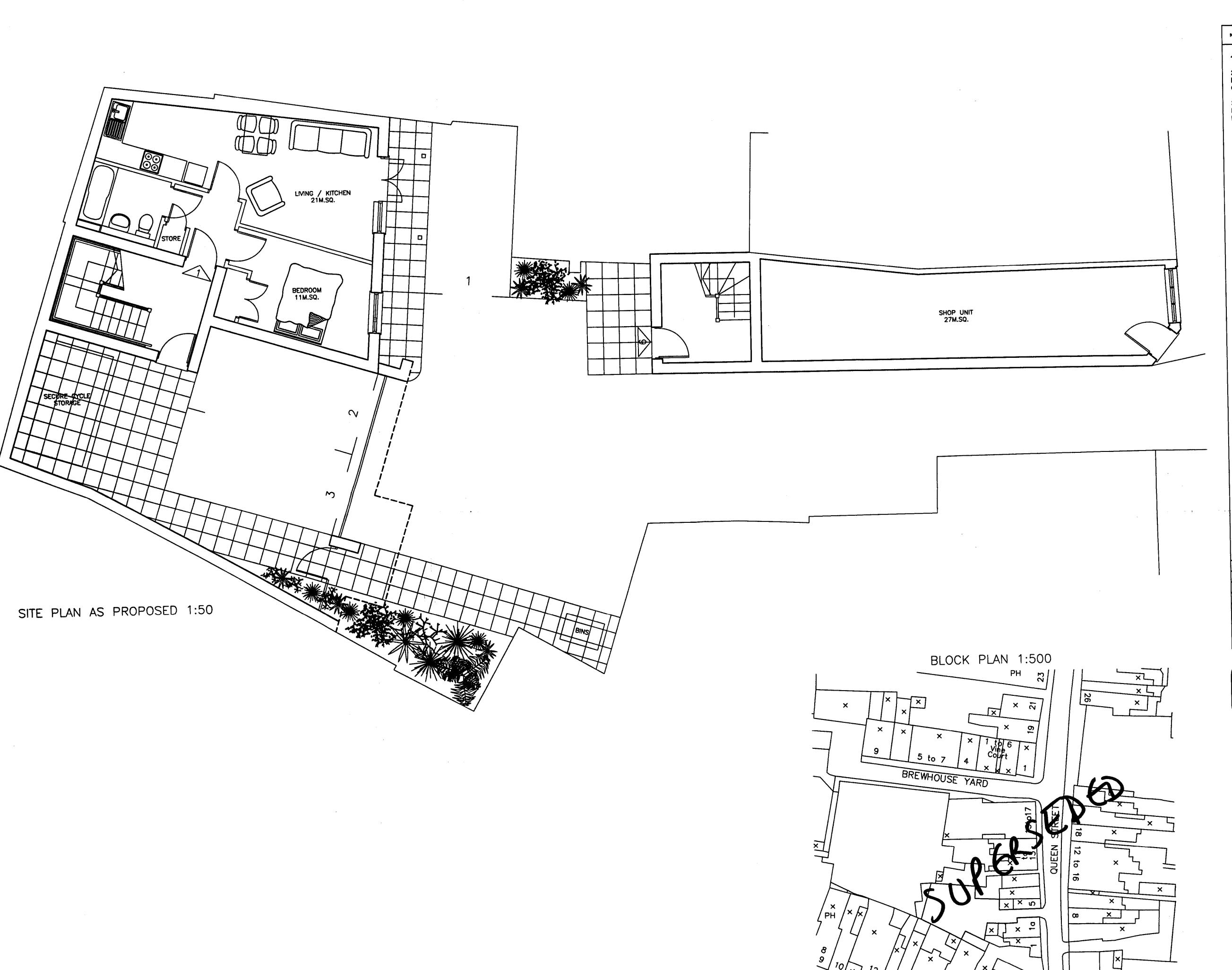
Figure 1: Location of archaeological trenches within site

0m

50m







NOTES	
1. DO NOT SC	CALE
2. ALL DIMEN DISCREPENC CONSTRUCTI	ISIONS ARE TO BE CHECKED AI IES REPORTED BEFORE ION
3. TO BE REA RELEVANT A DRAWINGS	AD IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL RCHITECT'S AND CONSULTANT
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