

An Archaeological and Geoarchaeological
Evaluation at Maypole Primary School, off
Franklin Road, Dartford, Kent

Planning Ref: DA/07/831

NGR 551210 172563

Project No. 3548
Site Code: MPS 08

ASE Report No. 2008120
OASIS ID: archaeol6-47140



by
Simon Stevens BA MIFA

With a contribution by
Trista Clifford

September 2008

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Abstract

A 20m long, 1.8m wide trial trench was mechanically excavated at the site in July 2008. No significant archaeological deposits, features or finds were identified. Two 2m by 1.8m geoarchaeological test-pits were excavated as part of the same evaluation. There were no finds of significance.

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

Appendix 1: Geoarchaeological Report

SMR Summary Sheet
OASIS Form

FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site Location
- Figure 2: Trench and Test-Pit Location
- Figure 3: HER Data
- Figure 4: Plan and Sections

TABLES

- Table 1: Quantification of Site Archive
- Table 2: List of Recorded Contexts
- Table 3: 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 Neilcott Special Works Ltd. to undertake an archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation at the proposed site of a new building at Maypole Primary School, Franklin Road, Dartford, Kent (NGR 551210 172563) (Fig 1.)

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site was located at a height of c.42m in an open area of playing field at the time of the archaeological work. According to the British Geological Survey 1: 50 000 map of the area (Sheet 271, Dartford) the site lies on Head Deposits overlying Boyn Hill Gravels.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning permission was granted by Dartford Borough Council for the construction of a Children's Care Centre at the site (planning ref. DA/07/831). Following consultation between Kent County Council's Property Group and the council's own Heritage Conservation Group, a condition was attached to the permission requiring that:

'No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved 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 work was produced by the Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council. The documentation consisted of a site specific element (*Part A*) and a set of guidelines covering general procedures (*Part B*). In combination, these documents outlined the methods to be used during the archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation of the site, namely the excavation and recording of one 20m long, 1.8m wide archaeological evaluation trench, and the excavation and recording of two 2m by 1.8m geoarchaeological test-pits.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 The overall objective of the evaluation was to ascertain if any significant archaeological or geoarchaeological deposits survived at the site which might be adversely affected by groundworks associated with the proposed development.
- 1.4.2 To that end a number of objectives were outlined in Part B of the Specification, which stated that the overall aims of the archaeological evaluation were to:

- *ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site*
- *establish the extent to which previous development and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site; and*
- *establish the likely impact on archaeological deposits of the proposed development*

1.4.3 The site specific aims of the archaeological work at the site were outlined in Part A of the Specification:

- *Assessing the likely impact of the proposed development on the archaeological remains using the results of the fieldwork*
- *Assessing the impact of past development on the site's archaeological potential*
- *Assessing the presence of the possible palaeosol and any associated faunal or lithic remains*
- *Assessing the potential of the site to contain nationally important remains*
- *Assessing the potential for prehistoric remains to be present in the gravels*
- *Establishing the degree of medieval and post-medieval activity on the site*
- *Establishing the degree of Roman activity on the site*
- *Contributing to the environmental and landscape history of the area*

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 The current report aims to present the results of both the archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation of the site. The archaeological work was undertaken by Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist) and Dave Honess (Archaeologist) on 28th and 29th July 2008. The geoarchaeological work was undertaken on 29th July by Gilbert Marshall, assisted by Simon Stevens and Dave Honess. The project was managed by Jim Stevenson (Project Manager) and by Louise Rayner (Post-Excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2)

2.1 The Kent Historic Environment Record (formerly the Kent County Sites and Monuments Record) contains the following entries within a radius of 500m of the site:

SMR No. TQ 57 SW 65	Site of Anglo-Saxon barrow identified during C19th. Site now developed.
SMR No. TQ 57 SW 86	Four Acheulian handaxes found near Kiln Tile Lane. Given to Dartford Museum in 1962.
SMR No. TQ 57 SW 189	Bexley Hospital built 1896/8 with later additions. Mostly demolished.
SMR No. TQ 57 SW 232	Site of hangar and test track for late C19th aircraft built for Hiram Maxim.
SMR No. TQ 57 SW 233	Baldwyn's Park. Early C19th Country House: taken over by hospital, now apartments.
SMR NO. TQ 57 SW 234	Bexley Hospital Chapel built in 1899. Brick-built with round-arched windows.
SMR No. TQ 57 SW 269	Prehistoric pits excavated and recorded by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. in 2001.
SMR No. TQ 57 SW 270	Single shallow post-medieval post-hole. Same location as TQ 57 SW 269.
SMR No. TQ 57 SW 271	Findspot of Palaeolithic handaxes and debitage found between 1999 and 2002.

2.2 The last entry refers to eight handaxes and ten waste flakes found during evaluation and subsequent monitoring work during groundworks associated with the construction of Maypole Primary School, immediately to the north of the current site (see Appendix 1).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The location of one 20m long and 1.8m wide evaluation trench was agreed with the on-site staff from Neilcott Special Works Ltd (Fig. 3). It was positioned running north to south, diagonally across the proposed building footprint. The location of the trench was checked with a CAT scanner for the presence of buried services prior to the commencement of work.
- 3.2 The archaeological evaluation trench was then excavated by a 13 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. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection.
- 3.5 All trenches and features were levelled to a site-specific Datum using a Temporary Bench mark set up at the site using an *Existing Levels Survey* (Drawing No. 1009A/02) supplied by Neilcott Special Works Ltd. The value of the Temporary Bench Mark was 11.47m. Measurements are given as Over Site Datum (OSD).
- 3.6 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	8
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	-
Photographs	6 colour slides 6 digital images
Bulk finds	discarded
Registered finds	-
Environmental flots/residue	-

Table 1: Quantification of Site Archive

4.0 RESULTS (Fig. 4)

- 4.1 The archaeological evaluation trench was excavated to a depth of 400mm (11.04mOSD) at the southern end and to 430mm (11.14mOSD) at the northern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The overburden was found to consist of three distinct deposits (Fig. 4, S1 and S3).
- 4.2 The uppermost layer of overburden was Context [001], a c.200mm thick deposit of mid-greyish brown humic silty clay topsoil, which formed the surface of the playing area. This overlay a c.250mm layer of light greyish brown clayey silt subsoil, Context [002]. There was a c.100mm thick light brownish orange silty clay interface layer (Context [003]) between this layer and the underlying 'natural'. The true 'natural', Context [004] was also a light brownish orange silty clay.
- 4.3 One possible feature and one definite feature were identified during manual cleaning of the base of the trench. Cut [005] was a possible post-hole or small pit with a diameter of 550mm and a depth of 140mm (Fig 4, S2). The single fill was Context [006], a yellowish brown sandy clay. No artefacts were recovered from the fill, and the shape of the feature was difficult to ascertain given the similarity of the fill to the surrounding 'natural' deposits. It is possible that the feature was geological in origin. The other feature was Cut [007] a 1.9m wide linear feature that ran across the trench from south-east to north-west. It appeared to be a machine-cut ?service trench, which had been backfilled with Context [008], a mixed deposit of silt and clayey silt, which varied in colour between light brownish grey and brownish orange.
- 4.4 The recorded contexts are listed below:

Context Number	Type	Description	Maximum Length	Maximum Width	Deposit Depth	Max. Height m
001	Deposit	Topsoil	-	-	c.200mm	11.57
002	Deposit	Subsoil	-	-	c.250mm	11.35
003	Deposit	Interface	-	-	c.100mm	11.25
004	Deposit	'Natural'	-	-	-	11.14
005	Cut	?Pit	550mm	550mm	140mm	11.05
006	Fill	?Pit	550mm	550mm	140mm	11.05
007	Cut	Pipe Trench	-	1.9m	-	10.95
008	Fill	Pipe Trench	-	1.9m	-	10.95

Table 2: List of Recorded Contexts

5.0 THE FINDS by Trista Clifford

- 5.1 A small collection of unstratified finds was recovered during the evaluation, listed in Table 3 below:

Context	Pottery	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)
u/s	1	30	4	176	1	14

Table 3: Quantification of Finds

- 5.2 A single rim fragment from a large earthenware vessel with interior glaze of 19th-20th century date was recovered, along with four roofing tile fragments weighing 176g in total. Several fabrics are present. The first is medium fired with abundant fine sand temper and sparse flint inclusions up to 3mm. This fragment is possibly earlier in date than the remaining three, which are all high fired with sparse to abundant yellow clay pellet inclusions, and date to the 19th-20th century. A single piece of undiagnostic, clear vessel glass was also recovered.
- 5.3 No further work is required

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The archaeological evaluation of the site did not reveal any significant deposits, features or finds. The limited range of artefacts recovered from the overburden was all post-medieval in date, arguably resulting from discard from the local hospital structures (see above).
- 6.2 The smaller of the two features could not be dated and may have been geological in origin. With the obvious exception of the ?service trench, there was little evidence of modern truncation. Given the size of the site, it is reasonable to suggest that nothing of archaeological interest is present within the site boundaries
- 6.3 Therefore, based on currently available evidence, it can be said with some confidence that the development of the site will not lead to the disturbance of any significant archaeological deposits. However, there is a limited possibility that deposits or finds of geoarchaeological significance might be uncovered if groundworks are taken to any great depth (i.e. more than 1.5m below the current ground surface) (see below).

7.0 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The use of a mechanically excavated trial trench was appropriate, and would have led to the identification of significant archaeological deposits, had they been present at the site. The excavation of the geoarchaeological test-pits did highlight the possibility (however remote) that stone tools might survive in underlying geological deposits at the site.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The input of Adam Single, Paul Cumming and Andrew Mayfield, Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council is gratefully acknowledged.

Appendix 1 :

Geoarchaeological Report

**MAYPOLE PRIMARY SCHOOL,
PALAEOLITHIC ARCHAEOLOGY EVALUATION REPORT**

29 August 2008

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	ii
1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Project circumstance and scope of work.....	1
1.2 Site location and topography	1
1.3 Pleistocene geological background.....	1
1.4 Palaeolithic archaeological background	1
1.5 Development impact	2
2 FIELD EVALUATION	
2.1 Fieldwork	2
2.2 Method	3
2.3 Results	3
2.4 Significance, potential and priorities for further investigation	4
REFERENCES	5
TABLES	
Table 1. <i>Sedimentary sequence summary</i>	3
Table 2. <i>Sieve-sampling and finds summary</i>	4
APPENDICES	
Appendix 1: Test pit context descriptions	6

SUMMARY

This report details the results of a small evaluation undertaken prior to the latest phase of development at the Maypole Primary School, in accordance with the requirements of the KCC specification (2008).

Previous evaluation and monitoring prior to and during construction of the main school building in 1999-2002 identified a deep sequence of Pleistocene deposits with a moderately frequent presence of Lower Palaeolithic flint artefacts. These occurred between 25cm and 1.5m beneath the original ground surface in the top part of the clay-silt-with-gravel (CSWG). This artefact assemblage was of interest for the high proportion of finished tools present, in particular handaxes.

The work reported on here was undertaken on the 29/07/08 by Archaeology South-East and Gilbert Marshall. Two deep evaluation test pits were dug to investigate the potential for both in-situ and reworked Palaeolithic remains. The results were consistent with those from previous work at the school which identified a deep sequence of undisturbed Pleistocene clay silts, sands and sandy gravels. These were found in both test pits down to a depth of 4.4m. Close observation during machining and sieving produced no artefacts, fauna or intact surfaces. The absence of Palaeolithic remains suggests there is no need for further detailed investigation. However, artefacts are present elsewhere on the site within the deposits likely to be impacted by the development.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project circumstances and scope of work

Construction of a new Children's Centre is proposed at the Maypole Primary School, north of Dykewood Close, Dartford in Kent. Due to the potential of the site for Pleistocene deposits and Palaeolithic remains, the Planning Archaeologist for Kent County Council required a specialist field evaluation of the nature and potential of any Palaeolithic remains at the site. This was carried out by Archaeology South-East, with the Palaeolithic/Pleistocene specialist Dr. Gilbert Marshall (Dept of Geography, Royal Holloway), and took place on 29 July 2008.

1.2 Site location and topography

The school is located on National Grid Reference (NGR) 551210 172496 (51.431244, 0.173175 WGS84). The proposed new development lies on open ground approximately 25m west of the main school buildings. The school itself is located south of a newly developed area of housing on what was the old Bexley Hospital and gardens complex. The area around the school is broadly level at c.42m OD.

1.3 Pleistocene geological background

The site is located at the south side of Dartford Heath on an area mapped as Head deposits overlying Boyn Hill Gravel by the British Geological Survey (BGS 1998). This gravel body has been formally named the Orsett Heath formation by Bridgland (1994). These Head and Boyn Hill gravel deposits are shown as abutting Tertiary Thanet Sand, which is mapped as outcropping immediately to the south of the site boundary, the other side of Dykewood Close.

The Boyn Hill/Orsett Heath formation is preserved on the south side of the Lower Thames in an intermittently occurring east-west trending band from Dartford Heath through Dartford centre, Stone and Greenhithe to Swanscombe and ultimately Northfleet. The deposits in the formation consist of a sequence of predominantly fluvial loam, sand and gravel units laid down by the Thames in the post-Anglian interglacial period between 450,000 and 350,000 BP (late Oxygen Isotope Stage 12 to early Oxygen Isotope Stage 10) and can be traced along the Thames Valley (Bridgland 1994). The formation is noted for its thickness at Dartford Heath, and some workers (eg. Gibbard 1994) regard the Pleistocene sequence here as including two groups of deposits, an older and higher late-Anglian Dartford Heath Gravel, and a slightly lower and younger post-Anglian Swanscombe Member that correlates with the bulk of the mapped Boyn Hill/Orsett Heath deposits further to the east.

1.4 Palaeolithic archaeological background

The remnants of the Boyn Hill/Orsett Heath formation preserved between Dartford Heath and Northfleet are rich in significant Palaeolithic archaeological remains, with quarrying activity at numerous locations having produced flint artefacts, faunal remains and other biological evidence relating to climate and environment (Wymer 1968; Roe 1968; Wessex Archaeology 1993). The best investigated sites are in Greenhithe and Swanscombe, c.8–10km to the east, but numerous stray finds of handaxes, flakes and fauna have also been made in the more westerly patches of the deposit towards Dartford Heath and the Bexley Hospital site. Most have been recovered from fluvial sand and gravel contexts, and hence must have been at least slightly disturbed by river movement.

The gravel deposits at Dartford Heath are overlain in places by a massive sandy clay-silt that appears to fill one, or a series of channel/s cut into the surface of the main Dartford Heath deposits. Three significant Palaeolithic sites (Wansunt Pit, Bowman's Lodge and Pearson's Pit) within c.1–2km of Bexley Hospital have produced horizons with undisturbed artefacts, and

occasionally also biological evidence. The handaxe assemblages from these sites are dominated by small and neatly made ovate forms, often with a twisted profile, and are dissimilar to the more pointed forms typically found in the main body of the Boyn Hill gravels in this region. These loams and their contained archaeological material must be younger than the Dartford Heath gravel deposits that they overlie, but by how much remains a key question, and one also dependent upon whether one or two fluvial members are present within the Dartford Heath gravels, and if two, which of them underlies the loams at these sites.

Palaeolithic handaxes have been found to the south of the Bexley Hospital site. Roe (1968: 139) and Wymer (1968: 326) report discovery of four handaxes from house-footings in Tile Kiln Lane (TQ 515723) in an area most recently mapped (BGS 1998) as Head overlying the Dartford Heath gravel deposits. This local spread of Head has also produced 42 handaxes and one Levalloisian flake c.2km to the east in the general area of Wilmington (Wessex Archaeology 1993). Previous evaluation and monitoring at the school during 1999-2002, produced a collection of 18 artefacts including 8 handaxes and 10 flakes (Pre-Construct Archaeology 2003). All were found or could be correlated with the CSWG, the base of which tended to be no lower than around 1.5m below ground surface. Despite an extensive sieving programme, no artefacts were found within the lower sands and gravels.

1.5 Development impact

Previous work at the school has highlighted the presence of Palaeolithic remains within 1-1.5m below the ground surface. The Children's Centre is likely to impact upon these, the severity depending on the depth and extent of excavations for ground reduction, footings and services.

2 FIELD EVALUATION

2.1 Fieldwork

A field evaluation was undertaken on Tuesday 29/07/08 by Archaeology South-East with Gilbert Marshall as the Palaeolithic specialist. The aims and objectives of this intervention of relevance to the Palaeolithic were laid down in the specification produced by the Heritage Conservation Group from Kent County Council (KCC 2008) as follows:

- Assessing the likely impact of the proposed development on the archaeological remains using the results of the fieldwork
- Assessing the impact of past development on the site's archaeological potential.
- Assessing the presence of the possible palaeosol and any associated faunal or lithic remains
- Assessing the potential of the site to contain nationally important remains
- Assessing the potential for prehistoric remains to be present in the gravels
- Contributing to the environmental and landscape history of the area

2.2 Method

Two deep test pits were mechanically excavated at the ends of an evaluation trench. This had been mechanically excavated down to the top of the CSWG to look for recent archaeological presence. The test pits were dug using a toothless bucket and were c.1.8m by 3m in plan. Test pit 1 at the western end of the trench was 3.5m deep and test pit 2 at the eastern end was 4.4m. In neither was bedrock encountered. Sieving of the CSWG proved impractical due to the stiffness of the clay. Instead, close observation of fine stripping of the surface with the flat bucket was undertaken. This proved successful in the earlier monitoring during 2001 and 2002 when a number of handaxes and flakes were recovered. Below c.1.5m the deposits changed and became sandier and progressively more gravel rich. At c.2.5-2.9m a gravel horizon was

encountered which was sampled. A total of 400l was sieved (200l from each pit) using a standard 10mm grid. The stratigraphy and sedimentary sequence was recorded following standard descriptive practices, and representative sections 2m wide logged showing the locations of the sieved samples. The finished sections were also photographed.

2.3 Results

Stratigraphy

Pleistocene deposits were present in both test pits. The base of the sequence was not reached in either despite penetrating to a depth of 4.4m in test pit 2. Its full depth, any deeper variation in sedimentary facies and the nature of the Tertiary bedrock remain unknown. In line with previous work at the site, three main groups of Pleistocene deposits were found, as well as recent turf, topsoil and subsoil (Table 1). The sequence from the base upwards consisted of fluvial coarse-sand-and-gravel (Group I) overlain by CSWG (Group II), a thin band of loose-silty-sand-with-gravel (Group III) and then recent subsoil, topsoil and turf (Group IV). Detailed descriptions of the sequence in each test pit are given as an appendix (**Appendix 1**) and summarised below (table 1).

Group	Description	Thickness	Depth	Distribution	Interpretation
IV	Turf, topsoil and subsoil	30cm	0-30cm	Across the site	Recent topsoil/subsoil
III	Loose-silty-sand-with-gravel	25cm	30-55cm	Across the site	Occasional low to moderate energy fluvial conditions
II	Clay-silt-with-gravel-patches (CSWG)	95cm	55cm-1.5m	Across the site, thinning from south to north	Alluvial floodplain deposition, possibly subject to subsequent mass movement under solifluction conditions
I	Coarse-sand-and-gravel	>2.9m	1.5-4.4m, absolute depth unknown	Across the site	High energy fluvial conditions

Table 1: Sedimentary sequence summary

Sieve-sampling and Palaeolithic finds

No artefacts were found during close observation of machining of the upper Group II CSWG deposits from between around 0.5m and 1.5m below ground surface. Of the lower Group I deposits, a single horizon with significant proportions of larger gravel clasts was sampled from both test pits. In all 400l of this material was sieved (200l from each test pit) for artefacts and larger fauna (table 2), but none were found.

Test pit	Context	Deposit	Sed Grp	Samples	Vol. (lit.)	Depth	Findings
1	103	Sandy gravel	I	1.1	200	2.6-2.8m	None
2	203	Sandy gravel	I	2.1	200	2.8-3.0m	None

Table 2. Sieve-sampling and finds summary

Biological/palaeo-environmental remains

No large vertebrate faunal remains were found during on-site sample sieving; nor were any sediments encountered with potential for small vertebrate or other micro-palaeontological remains.

Dating

No direct dating evidence was recovered. The geological context of the site suggests a late Anglian or Hoxnian date for the basal gravels, in the range Oxygen Isotope Stage 12–11, c.450,000–350,000 years old. The overlying sequence of CSWG could date shortly after this period, or considerably later.

Conclusions

The evaluation identified Pleistocene deposits underlying this part of the site which were in line with those found during previous evaluation. From the base upwards it consisted of a sequence of fluvial sands and gravels, sealed by clay silt with gravel patches. No artefacts, fauna or any other biological palaeo-environmental evidence was encountered which would suggest the presence of undisturbed Paleolithic remains at this part of the site.

2.4 Significance, potential and priorities for further investigation

Despite the lack of artefacts, fauna and any other finds of Palaeolithic significance in the two test pits, previous work at the school has highlighted the presence of random Palaeolithic artefacts within the upper CSWG deposits. It is likely that these will be impacted by this development.

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Test pit context descriptions

Test pit 1 (north facing section, ground surface @ 11.44mOSD)

100 (0-0.3m): Dark grey to black fine silty sand with frequent rounded to well rounded flint pebbles (<2cm) and occasional fragments of recent building material including brick and tile. Topsoil (Group IV).

101 (0.3m-0.55m): Light to medium yellowish brown fine to medium sand, moderately loose to loose with occasional rounded to well rounded flint pebbles (<2cm). Subsoil (Group III).

102 (0.55-1.5m): Light to mid reddish brown silty clay. Moderately firm to firm with rare small angular flint chips. Rare clast supported gravel pockets of less than 20cm in diameter with angular to sub-angular small flints (<2cm). Clay silt with Gravel (Group II).

103 (1.5-2.5m): Mid reddish brown medium coarse sand with occasional pockets of light greenish grey fine to medium sand. Moderately firm with occasional pockets of gritty flint within a medium to coarse sandy matrix which becomes looser below 2.1m. Clasts mostly <2cm, sub-angular to sub-rounded and light to heavily rolled. Fluvial sands with gravels (Group I).

104 (2.5m-2.9m): Mid yellowish brown medium to coarse sandy gravel, clast supported and moderately loose to loose. Clasts mostly <3cm, rare <6cm, sub-angular to rounded Tertiary pebbles and light to heavily rolled. Rare small rounded quartz pebbles <1cm. Fluvial sandy gravel (Group I).

105 (2.9-3.5m): Mid yellowish brown medium to coarse matrix supported sand with gravel. Moderately loose to loose with manganese flecks. Clasts mostly <3cm, including a high proportion of small angular chips, but also rare <6cm. Clasts sub-angular to rounded Tertiary pebbles. Fluvial sands with gravels (Group I).

Test pit 2 (north facing section, ground surface @ 11.57mOSD)

200 (0-0.3m): Dark grey to black fine silty sand with frequent rounded to well rounded flint pebbles (<2cm) and occasional fragments of recent building material including brick and tile. Topsoil (Group IV).

201 (0.3m-0.55m): Light to medium yellowish brown fine to medium sand, moderately loose to loose with occasional rounded to well rounded flint pebbles (<2cm). Subsoil (Group III).

202 (0.55-1.55m): Light to mid reddish brown silty clay. Moderately firm to firm with rare small angular flint chips. Rare clast supported gravel pockets of less than 20cm in diameter with angular to sub-angular small flints (<2cm). Clay silt with gravel (Group II).

203 (1.55-2.6m): Mid reddish brown medium coarse sand with occasional pockets of light greenish grey fine to medium sand. Moderately firm, with occasional pockets of gritty flint within a medium to coarse sandy matrix which becomes looser below 2m. Clasts mostly <2cm, sub-angular to sub-rounded and light to heavily rolled. Fluvial sands with gravels (Group I).

204 (2.6m-3.2m): Mid yellowish brown medium to coarse sandy gravel, clast supported and moderately loose to loose. Clasts mostly <3cm, rare <6cm, sub-angular to rounded Tertiary pebbles and light to heavily rolled. Rare small rounded quartz pebbles <1cm. Fluvial sandy gravel (Group I).

205 (3.2-4.4m): Mid yellowish brown medium to coarse matrix supported sand with gravel. Moderately loose to loose with manganese flecks. Clasts mostly <3cm, including a high proportion of small angular chips, but also rare <6cm. Clasts sub-angular to rounded Tertiary pebbles. Fluvial sands with gravels (Group I).

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	MPS 08					
Identification Name and Address	Maypole Primary School, Franklin Road, Dartford					
County, District &/or Borough	Dartford Borough, Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	551210 172563					
Geology	Head Deposits overlying Boyn Hill Gravel					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3548					
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. July 2008	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Neilcott Special Works Ltd.					
Project Manager	Jim Stevenson					
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other <i>Modern</i>		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>A 20m long, 1.8m wide trial trench was mechanically excavated at the site in July 2008. No significant archaeological deposits, features or finds were identified. Two 2m by 1.8m geoarchaeological test-pits were excavated as part of then same evaluation. There were no finds of significance.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-47140

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Evaluation at Maypole Primary School, Franklin Road, Dartford, Kent
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation by 20m by 1.8m wide mechanically excavated trial trench, followed by geoarchaeological evaluation by the mechanical excavation of two 2m by 1.8m test-pits. No significant archaeological or geoarchaeological deposits, features or finds.
Project dates	Start: 28-07-2008 End: 29-07-2008
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	3548 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	MPS 08 - 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','Test Pits'
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 Maypole Primary School
Postcode	DA5 2BN
Study area	40.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 551210 172963 50.9336484101 0.207836989427 50 56 01 N 000 12 28 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 11.04m Max: 11.14m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Heritage Conservation Kent County Council
Project design originator	The Heritage Conservation Group Kent County Council
Project director/manager	Jim Stevenson

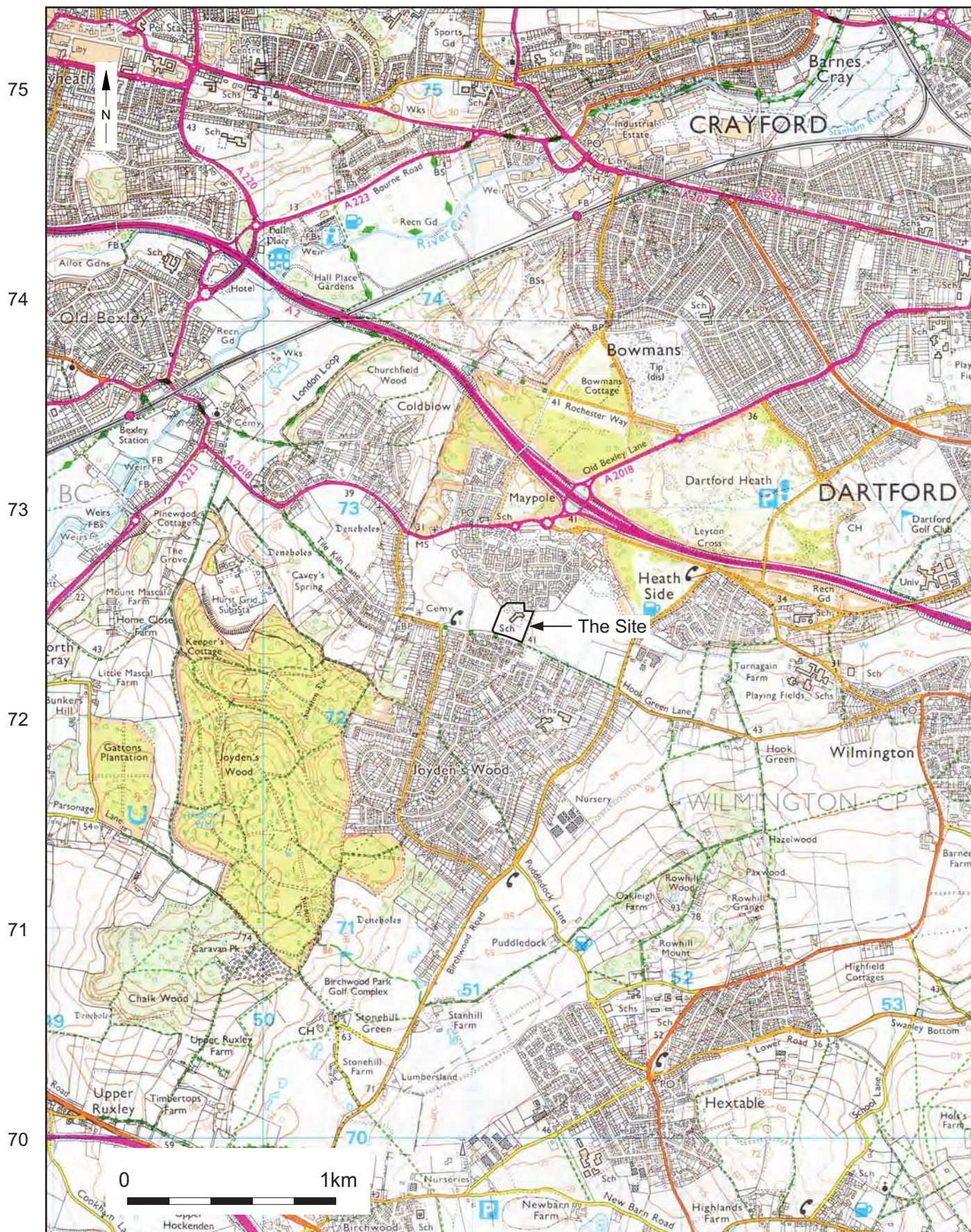
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Neilcott Special Works Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Dartford Museum
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	Dartford Museum
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section'

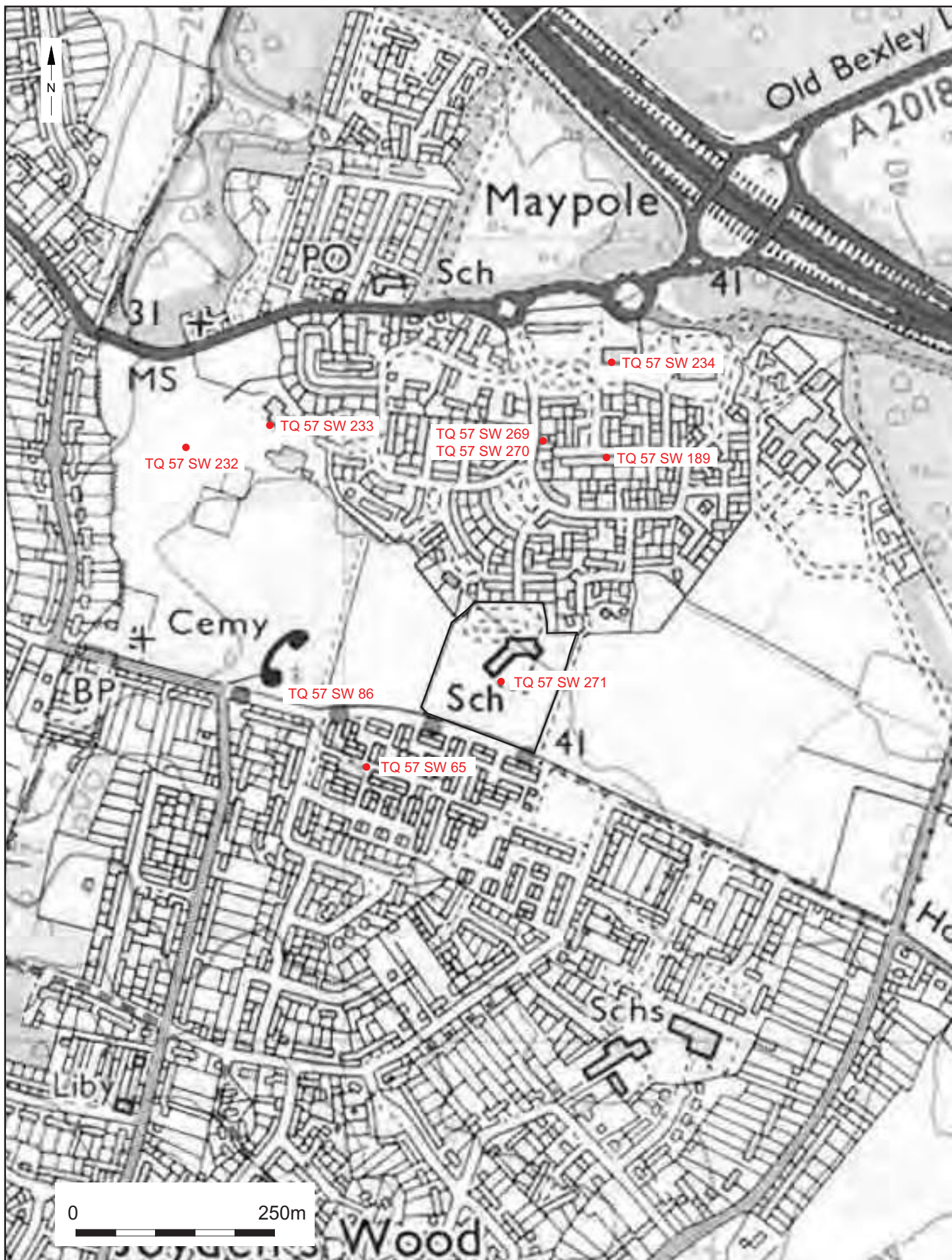
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Evaluation at Maypole Primary School, Franklin Road, Dartford, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2008120
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, East Sussex
Description	Standard ASE Client Report : A4-sized with ASE Logo.



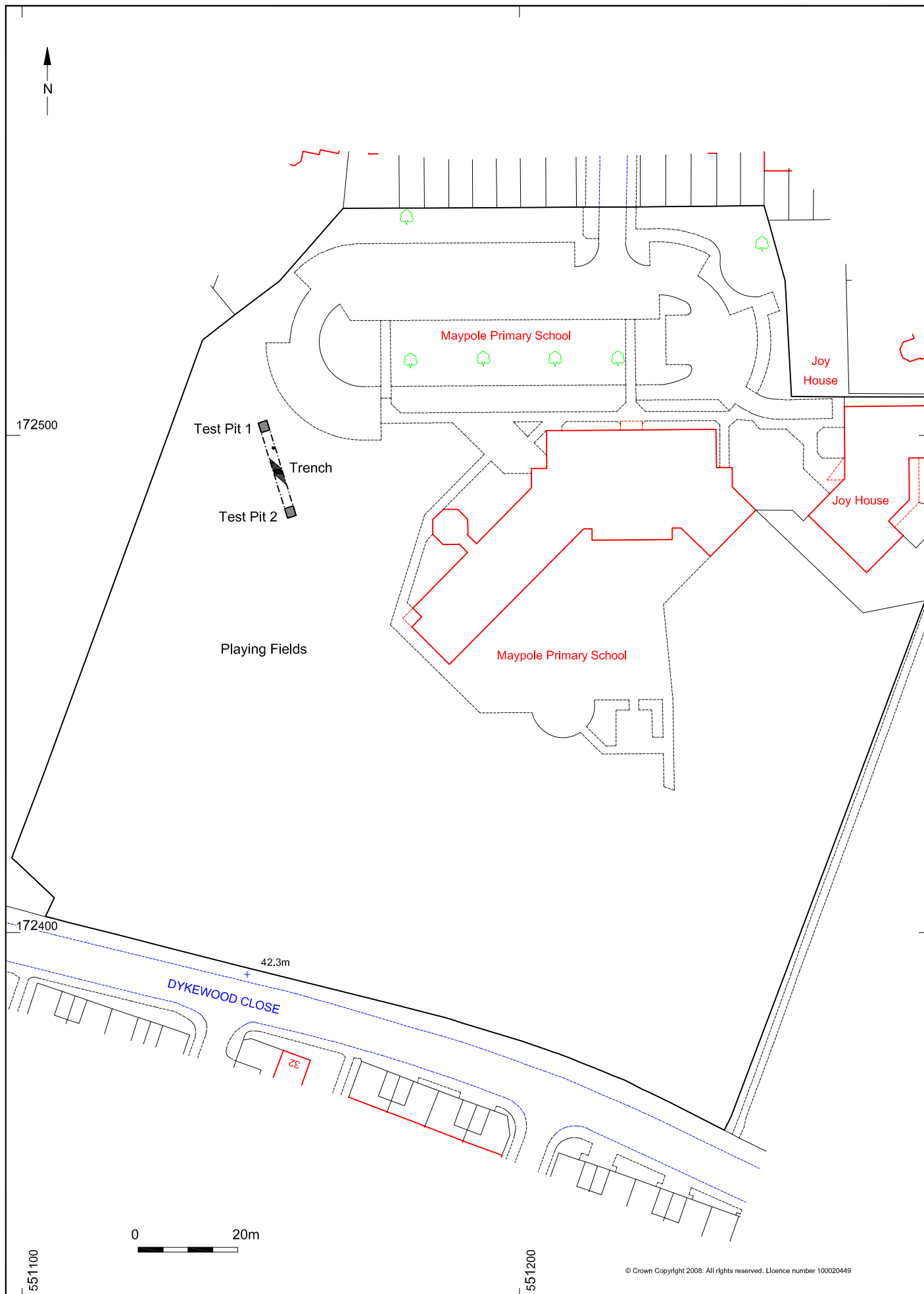
© Archaeology South-East		Maypole Primary School	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 3548	Sept 2008	Site Location Plan	
Report Ref: 2008120	Drawn by: JLR		

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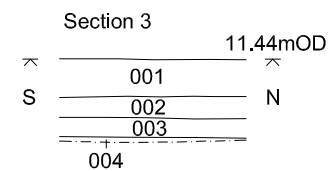
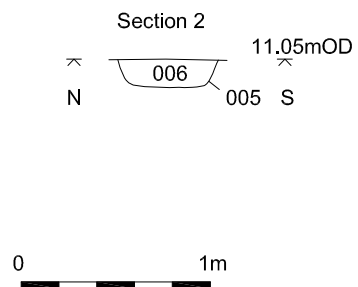
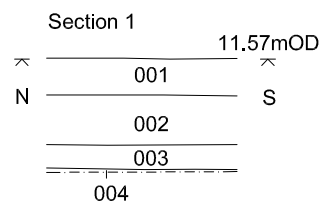
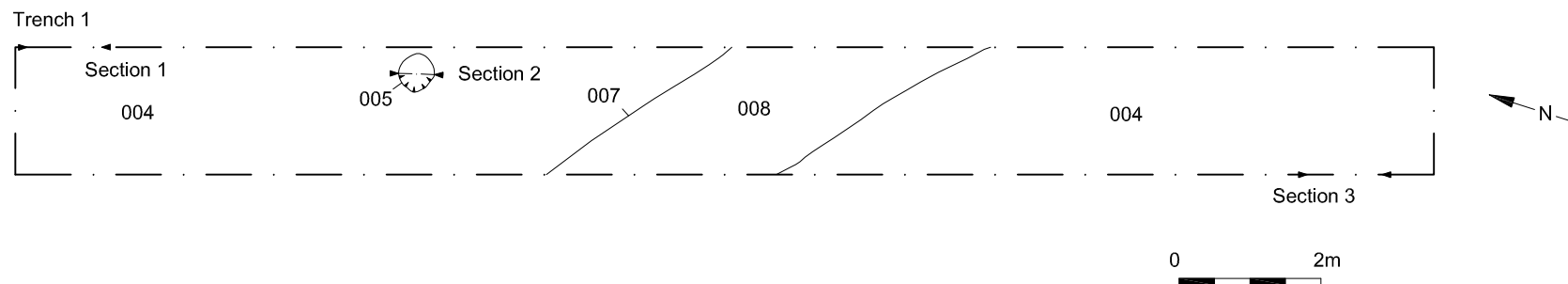


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Project Ref: 3548	Sept 2008	HER Data	
Report Ref: 2008120	Drawn by: JLR		

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Project Ref: 3548	Sept 2008	Trench and Test Pit Location	
Report Ref: 2008120	Drawn by: JLR		



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