

**Archaeological Evaluation Report  
Land at Coldharbour Road  
Northfleet, Gravesend, Kent**

**NGR: 564170 172030  
(TQ 64170 72030)**

**Planning Ref: 20141214**

**ASE Project No: 7937  
Site Code: CRG 16**

**ASE Report No: 2016414  
OASIS id: archaeol6-266817**



**By Ian Hogg**


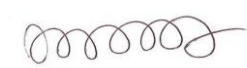
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## **Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation at land at Coldharbour Road, Northfleet, Gravesend, Kent. The evaluation comprised 32 machine excavated trenches.*

*The natural upper chalk was only recorded on the western and eastern perimeter of site between 27.59m and 40.18m aOD. Elsewhere, the site was underlain by natural head deposits recorded between 28.08m and 44.58m aOD. On the eastern side of site the natural deposits were overlain by thick colluvial deposits which lay within a valley. In other parts of the site the natural deposits were directly overlain by subsoil and ploughsoil deposits.*

*The evaluation yielded evidence of Late Iron Age/Early Roman activity including a possible field system as well as pitting and postholes. A series of pits in the north of site showed signs of in situ burning and contained significant amounts of pottery; it is unclear whether this indicates small scale pottery manufacture, placed deposition or disturbance.*

*Numerous undated ditches were also recorded in the west of the site and are suggestive of further field boundaries and possibly a trackway. An undated cremation was also recorded in the south of the site; it was left in situ.*

*Two probable medieval field boundaries were observed in the centre of the site suggesting the site was utilised for agriculture. Post-medieval activity comprised a large quarry pit, probably for chalk extraction and a burnt pit.*

## **CONTENTS**

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 The Finds**
- 6.0 The Environmental Samples**
- 7.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

**Bibliography**  
**Acknowledgements**

**HER Summary**  
**OASIS Form**

**Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches: List of recorded contexts**  
**Appendix 2: Environmental Quantification**

## **TABLES**

Table 1: Quantification of site archive  
Table 2: Trench 1 List of recorded contexts  
Table 3: Trench 2 List of recorded contexts  
Table 4: Trench 3 List of recorded contexts  
Table 5: Trench 5 List of recorded contexts  
Table 6: Trench 6 List of recorded contexts  
Table 7: Trench 7 List of recorded contexts  
Table 8: Trench 8 List of recorded contexts  
Table 9: Trench 10 List of recorded contexts  
Table 10: Trench 11 List of recorded contexts  
Table 11: Trench 13 List of recorded contexts  
Table 12: Trench 14 List of recorded contexts  
Table 13: Trench 22 List of recorded contexts  
Table 14: Trench 23 List of recorded contexts  
Table 15: Trench 27 List of recorded contexts  
Table 16: Trench 65 List of recorded contexts  
Table 17: Finds Quantification  
Table 18: CBM fabric descriptions for Coldharbour Road  
Table 19: Quantification of cremated bone

## **FIGURES**

Figure 1: Site location  
Figure 2: Trench Location Plan  
Figure 3: Trench 1, plan sections and photographs  
Figure 4: Trench 2 plan sections and photographs  
Figure 5: Trench 3 plan sections and photographs  
Figure 6: Trench 6 plan sections and photographs  
Figure 7: Trench 7 plan sections and photographs  
Figure 8: Trench 10 plan section and photographs  
Figure 9: Trench 11 plan and sections  
Figure 10: Trench 11 photographs  
Figure 11: Trench 13 plan sections and photographs  
Figure 12: Trench 14 plan section and photographs  
Figure 13: Trench 23 plan section and photographs  
Figure 14: Trench 27 plan, sections and photographs  
Figure 15: Trench 65 plan, section and photographs

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Coldharbour Road, Northfleet, Gravesend, Kent (NGR: TQ 64170 72030).
- 1.1.2 The site is a roughly rectangular parcel of land bound by Coldharbour Road to the south, Wrotham Road to the east, a housing estate to the west and farmland to the north. The subject of the current phase of evaluation is the southern portion of the site.
- 1.1.3 The current evaluation phase comprised 32 trenches each measuring 30m x 2m in plan.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

- 1.2.1 The British Geological Survey map the underlying geology of the site as Thanet Sand overlying Upper Chalk. A thin, narrow area of head deposits is recorded stretching along the Wrotham Road (BGS 2016). Much of the east and centre of the site lies within a fold in the former chalk downland forming a dry valley, the base of which is represented by the head deposits. Site level falls from south at 34m AOD to north at around 32m AOD. To the south of the site ground level rises, as it does to the west of the site (up to 47m AOD) and to the east (up to 52m AOD).

### **1.3 Planning Background**

- 1.3.1 Outline planning permission is being sought from Gravesham Borough Council (ref 20141214) for the construction of up to 400 homes with associated infrastructure. After discussions between CgMs and the Kent County Council Archaeology Officer a draft planning condition relating to archaeology was produced. It states:

*24. No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of,*

*i. archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and*

*ii. following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority*

**Reason:** Pursuant to Articles 35 (1) and (2) of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015, the Local Planning Authority is satisfied that the requirements of this condition

*(including the timing of compliance) are so fundamental to the development permitted that such details must be submitted prior to the development commencing on site. This is because, at the time of granting permission, full details were not yet available but this information is necessary to ensure archaeology is properly assessed and archaeological mitigation through preservation in situ or by record is suitably informed and is compliant with the adopted Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy, September 2014 and notably Policy CS20: Heritage and the Historic Environment, and compliant with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Paragraph 128 of the NPPF indicates that where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

- 1.3.2 A desk based assessment was produced in support of the planning application (CgMs 2014); this document stated that the site had good potential for prehistoric and Roman remains with limited potential for remains of other periods.
- 1.3.3 Accordingly, a Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2016) was prepared prior to the commencement of this phase of works on the southern portion of the site, this document set out the methodology for the evaluation. All works were carried out in accordance with this document and with the ClfA standards and guidance (ClfA 2014a, b and c) and the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) Standards for Archaeological Work (Historic England 2015).

#### **1.4 Scope of Report**

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out on the site between the 12th and the 22nd September 2016. It has been prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2016). The work was carried out by Ian Hogg (Senior Archaeologist), Nathalie Gonzales and Steve White (Archaeologists) and Tom Simms (Assistant Archaeologist). The fieldwork was managed by Andy Leonard and Paul Mason, the post-excavation work by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.0.1 The following information is taken the desk based assessment for the site (CgMs 2014). For a more detailed historical background please refer to that document.

### **2.1 Prehistoric**

- 2.1.1 A small Palaeolithic flint assemblage is recorded from 'Dundels Farm' actually the area now occupied by Durndale Lane. The finds consisted of two handaxes and 9 pieces of debitage. No distinct Mesolithic activity sites are recorded within a 1km radius of the site, although Mesolithic flintwork has been frequently recorded as residual finds in later contexts in this area.
- 2.1.2 The Neolithic and Bronze Ages are well represented in the archaeological record within a 1km radius of the site. A late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age "family burial" at Northumberland Bottom approximately 250m south of the site was recorded during works for the Channel Tunnel Rail Link. The finds comprised 3 burials, probable male and female adults and a small child. Complete and fragmented Beaker vessels were associated with the burials. A double Beaker burial and beaker pit feature was recorded during the A2 Pepperhill to Cobham widening scheme indicating there may be a sacrificial element to these features. A contemporary earthwork enclosure with a 50-100m diameter was recorded during archaeological investigations at Coldharbour Road, Gravesend. Similar enclosures with unaccompanied cremation burials (all probably early Bronze Age) were recorded during the A2 Pepperhill to Cobham road widening scheme.
- 2.1.3 The late Neolithic or early Bronze Age burial site at Northumberland Bottom was superseded by Middle and Late Bronze Age activity including evidence for craft activity and land boundaries. Contemporary Bronze Age activity sites are widely evidenced in the landscape within 1km of the site.
- 2.1.4 The Iron Age is well represented within a 1km radius of the site. Probably Iron Age farmsteads are represented at Coldharbour Road, and on the Pepperhill to Cobham A2 Widening Scheme, the latter site also containing evidence for field systems and placed deposits, together with segmented pit alignments and ditches, possibly representing land division and a possible roadway. Isolated Iron Age finds within a 1km radius of the site include copper alloy coins.

### **2.2 Roman**

- 2.2.1 The Roman landscape within a 1km radius of the site is dominated by Watling Street the Roman Road from London to Canterbury, now represented by the A2.
- 2.2.2 Throughout Kent in the early Roman period, there is significant continuity with the late Iron Age with settlements and field systems continuing in occupation for about a generation after the conquest. Sites exhibiting this continuity



include an activity site at Northumberland Bottom and a field system west of Tollgate.

- 2.2.3 A new Roman settlement was laid out at Northumberland Bottom in the first century AD and continued in occupation until the 3rd century AD comprising two adjacent enclosures on the north side of the road, one of which contained a farming settlement, with a large agricultural field represented on the south side of the road. A number of ritual shafts appear to have been associated with this site.
- 2.1.4 The Pepperhill to Cobham Widening of the A2 revealed a number of Roman enclosures, including small enclosed cemeteries with high status burials. The precise character of the site is uncertain but most probably an elaborate ritual and finery complex is represented. A further Roman cemetery is recorded at Kings Drive, Gravesend.
- 2.1.5 An enclosed Roman settlement is represented by cropmark features at TQ 6338 7152, while a boundary ditch also recorded as Roman is recorded at TQ 6339 7149 and Roman coins have been frequently recorded as chance finds within the area.

### **2.3 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval and Post-Medieval**

- 2.3.1 No certain Anglo-Saxon finds are recorded within a 1km radius of the site. The small number of medieval finds principally relate to chance finds of metalwork and chalk or flint quarries.
- 2.3.2 Andrews and Dury's map of 1769 clearly shows Wrotham Road passing southwards down what is indicated as a shallow dry valley flanked to west and east by higher ground, toward the A2 Watling Street marked in the map as 'Old Roman Road from London to Canterbury'. The 1805 Ordnance Survey shows the whole site as agricultural land with many of the existing field boundaries recognisable. The Gravesend Tithe Map of 1841 and the Northfleet Tithe Map of 1838 record the site as a mixture of arable and hop fields. The presence of '1174a Chalkpit Field' is noted in the Gravesend Tithe at the extreme west of the site. A substantial private property 'Claphall' is shown on the south of the site on the Northfleet Tithe, just south of the existing property at the edge of the site's south eastern boundary.
- 2.3.3 The Ordnance Survey map of 1863-65 shows the site as unchanged from the previous tithe maps. Wrotham Road is clearly indicated as is the substantial property 'Claphall' in the south-east of the site. A small former chalk quarry is indicated on the western boundary of the site. The bulk of the site is indicated as agricultural land. The Ordnance Survey map of 1895 shows the site in largely its existing form. By this date the property 'Claphall' in the south-east of the site had been demolished and the place name had shifted to a property east of the site. Subsequent maps show the urbanisation of the surrounding area between 1895 and 2012. While the site itself remained largely unchanged.

## **2.4 Project Aims and Objectives**

2.4.1 The broad aims of the evaluation, in keeping with previous similar projects were:

- To assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of any such remains and deposits
- To assess how they might be affected by the development of the site
- To establish the extent to which previous groundworks and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site
- To assess what options should be considered for mitigation

2.4.2 The specific aims of the evaluation were:

- Was there any evidence of prehistoric activity, particularly relating to the burials known to exist in the area?
- Was there any evidence of Roman activity? Can any evidence be related to the nearby Roman road?
- Was there any evidence of the 19<sup>th</sup> century property 'Claphall' in the south-east of the site?

2.4.3 The project sought to inform on the following areas of research from the South-Eastern Research Framework (SERF):

### Neolithic and Early Bronze Age

- Changes in material culture (either associated with the living or the dead) were not a simple reflection of movements of people, and that ideas rather than people were the key aspect to consider.

### Middle Bronze Age/Iron Age

- The evolution of settlement: despite (or because of) the rapid accumulation of new evidence, there are major problems such as the long-term history of the land divisions laid out in the MBA/LBA; the problem of MIA settlements; the hiatus between earlier sites and those of the LIA.
- The transition to the Late Iron Age: how are we to understand the important changes from MIA to LIA, including the emergence of a southern kingdom centred on west Sussex? What was the role of Kent and Surrey with regard to the emerging political structure of South-East England?

Roman (Rural Settlement)

- Structures – what are the structural traditions and how can we improve understanding and recognition of them?
- Agricultural economy - systematic examination not only of 'structural' aspects, but also particularly of animal and plant remains, where extant

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Evaluation Methodology**

- 3.1.1 32 x 30m x 2m trenches were excavated, Trenches 1, 2, 3, 6, 11, 12 and 65 were moved due to special constraints (Figure 2). Where possible trenches were excavated to the top of the natural deposits; in the east of the site where depth to the natural deposits exceeded 1.20m due to thick colluvium, sondages were excavated at the ends of trenches to ascertain depth.
- 3.1.2 All trenches were scanned using a cable avoidance tool prior to excavation. Mechanical excavation was undertaken under archaeological supervision in spits of no more than 0.25m to the top of archaeological deposits.
- 3.1.3 All deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheets. Vertical sections were taken across features where necessary and a comprehensive photographic record taken.
- 3.1.4 Trenches were hand planned and tied in to the Ordnance Survey.
- 3.1.5 Spoil heaps and trial pit bases were scanned by eye for unstratified finds.
- 3.1.6 Trenches were backfilled using the machine bucket, no formal reinstatement was undertaken.

#### **3.2 Archive**

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at a suitable museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	184
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and section sheets	9
Bulk Samples	5
Photographs	130 digital
Bulk finds	23 contexts
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	5

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height mOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.00	0.25-0.31	44.89-45.12
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.00	0.16-0.19	44.57-44.87
1/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.00	-	44.41-44.58
1/004	Cut	Ditch	2.00	1.41	0.40	44.5
1/005	Fill	Fill, primary	2.00	0.23	0.10	44.2
1/006	Fill	Fill, upper	2.00	1.41	0.33	44.5
1/007	Cut	Ditch	1.50	0.79	0.25	44.43
1/008	Fill	Fill, single	1.50	0.79	0.25	44.43
1/009	Cut	Posthole	0.64	0.60	0.48	44.19
1/010	Fill	Fill, single	0.64	0.60	0.48	44.19

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.1 Trench 1 was located in the west of the site and measured 30.00m x 2.00m in plan. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural head deposits. The trench contained a ditch and a probable ditch terminus as well as a posthole.
- 4.1.2 The natural head deposits [1/003] were recorded between 44.41m and 44.58m aOD. The natural deposits were cut by a ditch terminal [1/009] with a posthole [1/007] in the end. While there was no evidence of posthole cutting the ditch it seems more likely that they are contemporary than the ditch terminating directly on top of a posthole. The posthole [1/009] was subcircular with steep sides and a concave base, it measured 0.64m in diameter and 0.48m in depth. The posthole fill [1/010] comprised mid grey silty clay and contained no finds. The ditch terminus [1/007] was aligned north-west to south-east; it had moderate sides and a concave base and measured 1.50m in length, 0.79m in width and 0.25m in depth. The ditch fill [1/008] comprised mid brown clay silt and contained two worked flints; this feature is likely to be the same ditch recorded in Trench 2 [2/006].
- 4.1.3 A second ditch [1/004] was recorded just to the north running on a similar alignment; it had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, it measured 2.00m in visible length, 1.41m in width and 0.40m in depth. The primary fill [1/005] comprised 0.11m of mid grey silt clay and did not contain any finds. The upper ditch fill [1/006] comprised mid orange brown clay silt 0.33m in thickness again containing no finds. The features were sealed by mid brown clay silt subsoil [1/002] between 0.16m and 0.19m in thickness. The subsoil was sealed by dark brown grey clay silt ploughsoil [1/001] between 0.25m and 0.31m in thickness.

## 4.2 Trench 2 (Figure 4)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height mOD
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.00	0.26-0.28	44.18-44.19
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.00	0.17-0.31	43.91-43.92
2/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.00	-	43.61-43.74
2/004	Cut	Ditch terminus	0.70	0.72	0.12	43.64
2/005	Fill	Fill, single	0.70	0.72	0.12	43.64
2/006	Cut	Ditch	2.00	0.80	0.25	43.74
2/007	Fill	Fill, single	2.00	0.80	0.25	43.74
2/008	Fill	Fill, single	2.00	2.77	-	43.89
2/009	Cut	Modern linear feature	2.00	2.77	-	43.89

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Trench 2 was located in the west of the site and measured 30.00m x 2.00m in plan. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural head deposits. The trench contained a ditch and a probable ditch terminus as well as a modern linear feature recorded in Trenches 5, 10 and 22 also.
- 4.2.2 The natural head deposits [2/003] were recorded between 43.61m and 43.74m aOD. The natural deposits were cut by a ditch [2/006] aligned north-west to south-east; it had steep sides and a concave base and measured 2.00m in length, 0.80m in width and 0.25m in depth. The ditch fill [2/007] comprised mid brown clay silt and contained a single worked flint; this feature is likely to be the same ditch recorded as terminating in Trench 1 [1/007].
- 4.2.3 A possible ditch terminal or small pit [2/004] was recorded at the northern end of the trench; it had moderately sloping sides and a flat base, it measured 0.70m in visible length, 0.72m in width and 0.12m in depth. The fill [2/005] comprised dark brown silt clay and contained only fire cracked flint. The features were sealed by mid brown clay silt subsoil [2/002] between 0.17m and 0.31m in thickness. The subsoil was cut by a modern linear feature [2/009] aligned roughly east to west; it measured 2.30m in visible length, 2.77m in width, it was not excavated. The fill [2/008] comprised mixed orange brown clay silt with occasional inclusions on modern CBM. The feature was sealed by dark brown grey clay silt ploughsoil [2/001] between 0.26m and 0.28m in thickness.

### 4.3 Trench 3 (Figure 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height mOD
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.00	0.29- 0.31	42.53- 42.60
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.00	0.30- 0.32	42.23- 42.29
3/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.00	-	41.91- 41.99
3/004	Fill	Fill, single	0.34	0.34	-	41.91
3/005	Cut	Pit, cremation	0.34	0.34	-	41.91

Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 Trench 3 was located in the south-west of the site and measured 30.00m x 2.00m in plan. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural head deposits. The trench contained a possible cremation.
- 4.3.2 The natural head deposits [3/003] were recorded between 41.91m and 41.99m aOD. The natural deposits were cut probable cremation [1/005] located at the northern end of the trench; it was subcircular in shape and measured 0.34m in diameter. The fill comprised dark black brown silt clay and contained burnt flint and burnt bone; this feature was left *in situ*.
- 4.3.3 The cremation was sealed by mid brown clay silt subsoil [3/002] between 0.30m and 0.32m in thickness. The subsoil was in turn overlain by dark brown grey clay silt ploughsoil [3/001] between 0.29m and 0.31m in thickness.

## 4.4 Trench 5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height mOD
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.00	0.29- 0.30	42.43- 43.39
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.00	0.30- 0.35	42.13- 43.09
5/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.00	-	41.81- 42.74
5/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.00	1.99	-	42.37
5/005	Cut	Modern linear feature	2.00	1.99	-	42.37

Table 5: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 Trench 5 was located in the west of the site and measured 30.00m x 2.00m in plan. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural head deposits. The trench contained a single modern linear feature as recorded in Trenches 2, 10 and 22 also.
- 4.4.2 The natural head deposits [5/003] were recorded between 41.81m and 42.74m aOD. The natural deposits were sealed by mid brown clay silt subsoil [5/002] between 0.30m and 0.35m in thickness. The subsoil was cut by a modern linear feature [5/005] aligned roughly east to; it measured 2.00m in visible length, 1.99m in width, it was not excavated. The fill [5/004] comprised mixed orange brown clay silt with occasional inclusions on modern CBM. The feature was sealed by dark brown grey clay silt ploughsoil [5/001] between 0.29m and 0.30m in thickness.



#### 4.5 Trench 6 (Figure 6)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height mOD
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.00	0.29- 0.32	41.30- 42.76
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.00	0.29- 0.35	41.01- 42.44
6/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.00	-	40.72- 42.12
6/004	Cut	Ditch	2.00	0.83	0.11	41.65
6/005	Fill	Fill, single	2.00	0.83	0.11	41.65
6/006	Cut	Ditch	3.00	0.33	0.14	41.41
6/007	Fill	Fill, single	3.00	0.33	0.14	41.41
6/008	Cut	Ditch	3.00	0.95	0.13	41.01
6/009	Fill	Fill, single	3.00	0.95	0.13	41.01

Table 6: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

- 4.5.1 Trench 6 was located in the west of the site and measured 30.00m x 2.00m in plan. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural head deposits. The trench contained two ditches and a third probable ditch all running on a north-west to south-easterly alignment.
- 4.5.2 The natural brown orange gravel silt head deposits [6/003] were recorded between 40.72m and 42.12m aOD. The natural deposits were cut by a ditch [6/008] aligned north-west to south-east; it had gentle sides and a flat base and measured 3.00m in length, 0.95m in width and 0.13m in depth. The ditch fill [6/009] comprised dark brown clay silt and contained no finds.
- 4.5.3 A second ditch on a similar alignment lay to the west [6/006]; this ditch had a v-shaped profile with steeply sloping sides and measured 3.00m in length, 0.33m in width and 0.14m in depth. The fill [6/007] again comprised dark brown silt clay with no finds.
- 4.5.4 A probable ditch terminal [6/004] was recorded at the western end of the trench; it had moderately sloping sides and a flat base, it measured 2.00m in length, 0.83m in width and 0.11m in depth. The fill [6/005] again comprised dark brown silt clay and contained no finds. The features were sealed by mid brown clay silt subsoil [6/002] between 0.29m and 0.35m in thickness. The subsoil was overlain by dark brown grey clay silt ploughsoil [6/001] between 0.29m and 0.32m in thickness.

#### 4.6 Trench 7 (Figure 7)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height mOD
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.00	0.27- 0.35	40.89- 41.81
7/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.00	0.20- 0.29	40.62- 41.46
7/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.00	-	40.35- 40.52
7/004	Fill	Fill, single	5.90	1.90	2.02	40.99
7/005	Cut	Pit, quarry	5.90	1.90	2.02	40.99
7/006	Fill	Fill, single	2.70	0.91	0.24	40.52
7/007	Cut	Ditch	2.70	0.91	0.24	40.52
7/008	Cut	Pit	2.40	2.7	0.70	40.62
7/009	Fill	Fill	2.40	2.7	0.70	40.62
7/010	Layer	Natural	12.00	2.00	-	40.52- 41.17

Table 7: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 Trench 7 was located in the north-west of the site and measured 30.00m x 2.00m in plan. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural head deposits in the south-west and centre of the trench and the natural Upper Chalk in some of the north-east of the trench. The trench contained a quarry pit, a second probable pit as well as a ditch also recorded in Trench 13.
- 4.6.2 The natural white Upper Chalk [7/010] was recorded in parts of the north-east of the trench between 40.52m and 41.17m aOD. Throughout the rest of the trench natural brown orange gravel silt head deposits [7/003] were recorded between 40.35m and 40.52m aOD. The natural deposits were cut by a large pit [7/005] interpreted as a quarry pit; it was subcircular with steep sides and a concave base, it measured 5.90m in diameter and 2.02m in depth. The fill [7/004] comprised dark brown grey clay silt and contained roof tile of post-medieval date as well as coal.
- 4.6.3 To the north-east lay a second feature interpreted as a pit but its exact shape was not clear within the evaluation trench and it could feasibly be a large ditch or combination of features [7/008]. This feature was irregular in shape; it had a moderately sloping western side and a near vertical eastern side, possibly affected by rooting. The feature was not fully excavated due to health and safety constraints. The feature measured 2.70m in diameter and at least 0.70m in depth. It contained a single fill of mid brown silt clay [7/009]; one sherd of Early Roman pottery as well as some shell was retrieved.
- 4.6.4 An east to west aligned ditch [7/007] was recorded towards the north-eastern end of the trench. The ditch had steep sides and a concave base; it measured 2.70m in length, 0.70m in width and 0.24m in depth. The fill [7/006] comprised mid brown silt clay and contained only fire cracked flint. This ditch is the same as that recorded as running through much of Trench 13. The features were sealed by mid brown clay silt subsoil [7/002] between 0.20m

and 0.29m in thickness. The subsoil was overlain by dark brown grey clay silt ploughsoil [7/001] between 0.27m and 0.35m in thickness.

#### 4.7 Trench 8

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height mOD
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.00	0.24-0.28	40.45-41.13
8/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.00	0.20-0.23	40.16-40.89
8/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.00	-	39.96-40.69
8/004	Fill	Fill	3.50	2.30	0.26	40.42
8/005	Cut	Modern linear feature	3.50	2.30	0.26	40.42

Table 8: Trench 8 list of recorded contexts

- 4.7.1 Trench 8 was located in the south of the site and measured 30.00m x 2.00m in plan. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural head deposits. The trench contained a single modern linear feature very similar to that recorded in Trenches 2, 5, 10 and 22.
- 4.7.2 The natural head deposits [8/003] were recorded between 39.96m and 40.69m aOD. The natural deposits were sealed by mid brown clay silt subsoil [8/002] between 0.20m and 0.23m in thickness. The subsoil was cut by a modern linear feature [8/005] aligned roughly east to west with steeply sloping sides and a flat base; it measured 3.50m in visible length, 2.30m in width and 0.26m in depth. The fill [8/004] comprised mixed orange brown clay silt with occasional inclusions on modern CBM. The feature was sealed by dark brown grey clay silt ploughsoil [8/001] between 0.24m and 0.28m in thickness.

## 4.8 Trench 10 (Figure 8)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height mOD
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.00	0.25- 0.29	40.11- 40.66
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.00	0.19- 0.20	39.84- 40.37
10/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.00	-	39.64- 39.18
10/004	Fill	Fill, primary	2.30	0.71	0.23	40.04
10/005	Cut	Ditch	2.30	0.71	0.23	40.04
10/006	Fill	Fill	2.10	1.76	-	40.09
10/007	Cut	Modern linear feature	2.10	1.76	-	40.09

Table 9: Trench 10 list of recorded contexts

- 4.8.1 Trench 10 was located in the centre of the site and measured 30.00m x 2.00m in plan. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural head deposits. The trench contained a single ditch as well as a modern linear feature recorded in Trenches 2, 5 and 22 also.
- 4.8.2 The natural head deposits [10/003] were recorded between 39.64m and 40.18m aOD. The natural deposits were cut by a small ditch [10/005] aligned north-east to south-west; it had steep sides and a concave base and measured 2.30m in length, 0.71m in width and 0.23m in depth. The ditch fill [10/004] comprised mid brown clay silt and contained two worked flints and small fragments of later prehistoric pottery. The ditch was sealed by mid brown clay silt subsoil [10/002] between 0.19m and 0.20m in thickness.
- 4.8.3 The subsoil was cut by a modern linear feature [10/007] aligned roughly east to west; it measured 2.30m in visible length, 1.76m in width, it was not excavated. The fill [10/006] comprised mixed orange brown clay silt with occasional inclusions on modern CBM. The feature was sealed by dark brown grey clay silt ploughsoil [10/001] between 0.25m and 0.29m in thickness.

## 4.9 Trench 11 (Figures 9 and 10)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height mOD
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.00	0.28-0.34	39.78-40.94
11/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.00	0.15-0.27	39.42-40.66
11/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.00	-	39.24-40.51
11/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.55	0.60	0.25	39.27
11/005	Cut	Ditch	2.55	0.60	0.25	39.27
11/006	Fill	Fill, single	0.65	0.59	0.25	39.24
11/007	Cut	Pit	0.65	0.59	0.25	39.24
11/008	Fill	Fill, single	0.32	0.30	0.12	39.25
11/009	Cut	Posthole	0.32	0.30	0.12	39.25
11/010	Fill	Fill, single	0.33	0.31	0.11	39.23
11/011	Cut	Posthole	0.33	0.31	0.11	39.23
11/012	Fill	Fill, single	0.43	0.40	0.08	39.39
11/013	Cut	Posthole	0.43	0.40	0.08	39.39
11/014	Fill	Fill, single	0.35	0.29	0.21	39.46
11/015	Cut	Posthole	0.35	0.29	0.21	39.46
11/016	Fill	Fill, single	2.27	0.47	0.12	39.42
11/017	Cut	Gully	2.27	0.47	0.12	39.42
11/018	Fill	Fill, single	1.40	0.49	0.10	39.86
11/019	Cut	Gully	1.40	0.49	0.10	39.86
11/020	Fill	Fill, primary	1.84	1.55	0.70	39.57
11/021	Cut	Pit	1.84	1.80	1.15	39.65
11/022	Fill	Fill, single	1.57	1.00	0.64	39.56
11/023	Cut	Pit	1.57	1.00	0.64	39.56
11/024	Fill	Fill, single	0.57	1.04	0.4	39.63
11/025	Cut	Ditch	0.57	1.04	0.40	39.63
11/026	Fill	Fill, upper	1.97	1.78	0.66	39.65

Table 10: Trench 11 list of recorded contexts

- 4.9.1 Trench 6 was located in the centre of the site and measured 30.00m x 2.00m in plan. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural head deposits.
- 4.9.2 The natural head deposits [11/003] were recorded between 39.24 and 40.51m aOD. The natural deposits were cut by four linear features, four postholes, and three pits. In the centre of the trench the natural was cut by a north to south aligned ditch [11/025] which had steep sides and a flat base; it measured 0.57m in length, 1.04m in width and 0.40m in depth. The fill [11/024] comprised mid grey brown sandy silt and contained no finds.
- 4.9.3 A truncated pit [11/023] lay just to the east of the ditch; it appeared to be subcircular with steep sides and measured 1.57m in length, 1.00m in width

and 0.64m in depth. The fill [11/022] comprised pale brown clay silt and contained fragments of lava quern.

- 4.9.4 Both the ditch and pit were cut by a large pit [11/021]; subcircular in size with steep sides and concave base, the pit measured 1.84m in length, 1.80m in width and 1.15m in depth. The primary pit fill [11/020] comprised compact, mid brown clay silt with chalk fleck and was 0.70m thick; it contained Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, iron slag, worked flint, fire cracked flint and animal bone. The upper pit fill [11/026] consisted of 0.66m of grey brown clay silt with large flint inclusions, it contained no finds.
- 4.9.5 A probable gully terminal lay in the centre of the trench [11/019]; it was aligned north to south and had gently sloping sides and a flat base. The gully measured 1.40m in length, 0.47m in width and 0.10m in depth. The fill [11/018] consisted of pale grey brown silt and contained no finds.
- 4.9.6 A second small gully was located towards the eastern end of the trench [11/017], it was aligned north-west to south-east and had steep sides and a concave base; the gully measured 2.27m in length, 0.47m in width and 0.12m in depth. The gully fill [11/016] comprised greyish brown silt and contained no finds.
- 4.9.7 A small, subcircular pit [11/007] was located at the eastern end of the trench; it had steep sides, a flat base and measured 0.65m in diameter and 0.25m in depth. The pit fill [11/006] consisted of mottled, dark blackish red sand silt and contained only fire cracked flint.
- 4.9.8 The pit was cut by another north-west to south-east aligned gully [11/005]; steep sided with a concave base, it measured 2.55m in length, 0.60m in width and 0.25m in depth. The fill [11/004] comprised grey brown sand silt and contained two sherds of medieval pottery.
- 4.9.9 Four subcircular postholes were also located at the eastern end of the trench [11/009], [11/011], [11/013] and [11/015]. The postholes all had steeply sloping sides, some had concave bases while [11/009] and [11/013] had flat bases. They varied in diameter between 0.32m and 0.43m and in depth between 0.08m and 0.21m. The posthole fills [11/008], [11/010], [11/012] and [11/014] brown grey clay silt; fill [11/014] contained a single fragment of animal bone. The features were sealed by mid brown clay silt subsoil [11/002] between 0.15m and 0.27m in thickness. The subsoil was overlain by dark brown grey clay silt ploughsoil [11/001] between 0.28m and 0.34m in thickness.

#### 4.10 Trench 13 (Figure 11)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height mOD
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.00	0.27- 0.29	39.53- 40.79
13/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.00	0.24- 0.28	39.14- 40.41
13/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.00	-	38.86- 40.16
13/004	Fill	Fill, single	28.33	0.65	0.51	39.18
13/005	Cut	Ditch	28.33	0.65	0.51	39.18
13/006	Fill	Fill, single	28.33	0.94	0.56	39.54
13/007	Cut	Ditch	28.33	0.94	0.56	39.54

Table 11: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

- 4.10.1 Trench 13 was located in the centre of the site and measured 30.00m x 2.00m in plan. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural head deposits. The trench contained a single ditch running throughout much of its length.
- 4.10.2 The natural head deposits [3/003] were recorded between 38.86m and 40.16m aOD. The natural deposits were cut by an east to west aligned ditch [13/005] [13/007], it had very steep sides and a flat base. The ditch measured 28.33m in length, between 0.65m and 0.94m in width and between 0.51m and 0.56m in depth. The fill [13/004] [13/006] comprised mid grey brown clay silt and contained sherds of Early Roman pottery as well as fire cracked flint and daub.
- 4.10.3 The ditch was sealed by mid brown clay silt subsoil [13/002] between 0.24m and 0.28m in thickness. The subsoil was in turn overlain by dark brown grey clay silt ploughsoil [13/001] between 0.27m and 0.29m in thickness.

#### 4.11 Trench 14 (Figure 12)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height mOD
14/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.00	0.24- 0.27	39.69- 39.81
14/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.00	0.18- 0.28	39.44- 39.54
14/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.00	-	39.23- 39.26
14/004	Fill	Fill, single	3.20	0.84	0.40	39.30
14/005	Cut	Ditch terminus	3.20	0.84	0.40	39.30

Table 12: Trench 14 list of recorded contexts

- 4.11.1 Trench 14 was located in the north of the site and measured 30.00m x 2.00m in plan. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural head deposits. The trench contained a probable ditch terminal.
- 4.11.2 The natural head deposits [14/003] were recorded between 39.23m and 39.26m aOD. The natural deposits were cut by a probable ditch terminus heading south-east [14/005]; it had very steep sides and a concave base. The ditch measured 3.20m in length, 0.84m in width and 0.40m in depth. The fill [14/004] comprised mid grey brown clay silt and contained sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery as well as residual worked flint.
- 4.11.3 The ditch was sealed by mid brown clay silt subsoil [13/002] between 0.18m and 0.28m in thickness. The subsoil was in turn overlain by dark brown grey clay silt ploughsoil [13/001] between 0.24m and 0.27m in thickness.



## 4.12 Trench 22

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height mOD
22/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.00	0.26- 0.29	38.42- 38.47
22/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.00	0.19- 0.28	38.13- 38.20
22/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.00	-	37.85- 39.01
22/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.30	1.78	0.45	37.89
22/005	Cut	Modern linear feature	2.30	1.78	0.45	37.89

Table 13: Trench 22 list of recorded contexts

- 4.12.1 Trench 22 was located in the centre of the site and measured 30.00m x 2.00m in plan. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural head deposits. The trench again contained a single modern linear feature as recorded in Trenches 2, 5 and 10 also.
- 4.12.2 The natural head deposits [22/003] were recorded between 37.85m and 39.01m aOD. The natural deposits were sealed by mid brown clay silt subsoil [22/002] between 0.19m and 0.28m in thickness. The subsoil was cut by a modern linear feature [22/005] aligned roughly east to west with steeply sloping sides and a flat base; it measured 2.30m in visible length, 1.78m in width and 0.45m in depth. The fill [22/004] comprised mixed orange brown clay silt with occasional inclusions on modern CBM. The feature was sealed by dark brown grey clay silt ploughsoil [22/001] between 0.25m and 0.26m in thickness.

#### 4.13 Trench 23 (Figure 13)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height mOD
23/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.00	0.25- 0.26	37.69- 39.25
23/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.00	0.15- 0.18	37.44- 39.00
23/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.00	-	37.26- 38.85
23/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.20	0.68	0.28	38.58
23/005	Cut	Ditch	2.20	0.68	0.28	38.58

Table 14: Trench 23 list of recorded contexts

- 4.13.1 Trench 23 was located in the centre of the site and measured 30.00m x 2.00m in plan. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural head deposits. The trench again contained a single ditch.
- 4.13.2 The natural head deposits [23/003] were recorded between 37.26m and 38.85m aOD. The natural deposits were cut by a ditch aligned north to south [23/005]; the ditch had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 2.10m in length, 0.68m in width and 0.28m in depth. The ditch fill [23/004] comprised mid brown clay silt and contained two sherds of medieval pottery as well as residual flintwork. The ditch was sealed by mid brown clay silt subsoil [23/002] between 0.15m and 0.18m in thickness; this was in turn overlain by dark brown grey clay silt ploughsoil [23/001] between 0.25m and 0.26m in thickness.

#### 4.14 Trench 27 (Figure 14)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height mOD
27/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.00	0.26-0.32	38.45-39.26
27/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.00	0.27-0.33	38.19-38.94
27/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.00	-	37.92-38.61
27/004	Fill	Fill, primary	1.20	1.00	0.30	38.28
27/005	Cut	Pit	1.20	1.00	0.30	38.28
27/006	Fill	Fill, upper	0.75	0.63	0.18	38.28
27/007	Cut	Pit	0.75	0.63	0.18	38.32
27/008	Fill	Fill, single	0.66	0.6	0.08	38.32
27/009	Cut	Pit	0.66	0.6	0.08	38.39
27/010	Fill	Fill, primary	0.45	0.38	0.04	38.14

Table 15: Trench 27 list of recorded contexts

- 4.14.1 Trench 27 was located in the north of the site and measured 30.00m x 2.00m in plan. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural head deposits. The trench again contained three pits.
- 4.14.2 The natural head deposits [27/003] were recorded between 37.92m and 38.61m aOD. The natural deposits were cut by a series of three pits [27/005], [27/007] and [27/009]. The relationship between these features was unclear and it is likely that they were contemporary; all three of the pits showed signs of *in situ* burning as well as root disturbance.
- 4.14.3 The easternmost pit [27/005] was oval in shape with uneven sides and a concave base; the pit measured 1.20m in length, 1.02m in width and 0.30m in depth. The fill [27/004] comprised dark grey, occasionally red clay silt with frequent charcoal and fire cracked flint inclusions; it contained a relatively large assemblage of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery.
- 4.14.4 Pit [27/007] lay immediately to the west and was again oval in shape with uneven sides and a concave base; it measured 0.75m in length, 0.63m in width and 0.18m in depth. The primary fill [27/010] comprised hard, mottled red and dark grey clay 0.04m thick; this deposit appears to be the result of *in situ* burning. The upper fill [27/006] was very similar to [27/004] and again contained Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery.
- 4.14.5 The westernmost pit [27/009] was again oval in shape with gradual sides and a flat base; it measured 0.66m in length, 0.60m in width and 0.08m in depth. The fill [27/008] was again similar to [27/004] and [27/006]; it once again contained Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery.
- 4.14.6 The pits were sealed by mid brown clay silt subsoil [27/002] between 0.27m and 0.33m in thickness; this was in turn overlain by dark brown grey clay silt ploughsoil [27/001] between 0.26m and 0.32m in thickness.

#### 4.15 Trench 65 (Figure 15)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height mOD
65/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.00	0.18-0.27	34.47- 34.61
65/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.00	0.14-0.21	34.20- 34.43
65/003	Layer	Colluvium	30.00	2.00	0.23	34.06
65/004	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.00	-	33.71- 34.22
65/005	Fill	Fill, upper	0.83	0.17	0.08	33.71
65/006	Cut	Pit	0.83	0.17	0.29	33.71
65/007	Fill	Fill	0.83	0.17	0.21	33.63

Table 16: Trench 65 list of recorded contexts

- 4.15.1 Trench 65 was located in the east of the site and measured 30.00m x 2.00m in plan. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural head deposits. The trench again contained a single pit.
- 4.15.2 The natural head deposits [65/004] were recorded between 33.71 and 34.22m aOD. The natural deposits were overlain in the north by a thin colluvial deposit [65/003] comprising pale brown clay silt 0.14m thick. The colluvium was overlain by mid brown clay silt subsoil [65/002] between 0.14m and 0.21m in thickness.
- 4.15.3 The subsoil was cut by a small subcircular pit [65/006]; the pit had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 0.83m in diameter and 0.29m in depth. The primary fill comprised [65/005] comprised dark grey clay silt 0.08m thick and contained fragments of fire cracked flint. The upper pit fill [65/007] consisted of greyish brown clay 0.21m thick and again containing only fire cracked flint. The pit was sealed by dark brown grey clay silt ploughsoil [65/001] between 0.18m and 0.27m in thickness.

### **Archaeologically Negative Trenches**

#### **4.16 Trenches 4, 9, 12, 15, 21, 24, 25, 26 and 42**

4.16.1 These nine trenches all measured 30.00m x 2.00m in plan and displayed the same stratigraphic sequence. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural head deposits; no archaeology was recorded within them.

4.16.2 The natural mid brownish orange gravelly clay silt head deposits [003] were overlain by mid brown clay silt subsoil [002]; the subsoil was sealed by dark brown grey clay silt ploughsoil [001]. Context detail for the archaeologically negative trenches is listed in Appendix 1 at the back of this report.

#### **4.17 Trenches 41, 43, 61, 62, 63 and 64**

4.17.1 These six trenches all measured 30.00m x 2.00m in plan and displayed the same stratigraphic sequence. These trenches were all located in the east of the site within a shallow valley. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural head deposits within sondages at the ends of each trench and at a depth of 1.0m elsewhere; no archaeology was recorded within them.

4.17.2 The natural mid brownish orange gravelly clay silt head deposits [004] were overlain by pale brown clay silt colluvium [003]. The colluvium was overlain by mid brown clay silt subsoil [002]; the subsoil was sealed by dark brown grey clay silt ploughsoil [001]. Context detail for the archaeologically negative trenches is listed in Appendix 1 at the back of this report.

#### **4.18 Trenches 80 and 81**

4.18.1 These two trenches both measured 30.00m x 2.00m in plan and displayed the same stratigraphic sequence. These trenches located near the eastern perimeter of the site on the eastern side of a shallow valley. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural Upper Chalk where the thickness of colluvium did not prevent this, sondages were excavated to ascertain the thickness of the colluvium; no archaeology was recorded within the trenches.

4.18.2 The natural mid brownish grey white natural chalk [004] was overlain by mid grey clay silt colluvium [003]. The colluvium was overlain by mid grey brown clay silt subsoil [002]; the subsoil was sealed by dark brown grey clay silt ploughsoil [001]. Context detail for the archaeologically negative trenches is listed in Appendix 1 at the back of this report.

## 5.0 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at Coldharbour Road, Gravesend. All hand-collected finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 17). In addition, a small number of finds were recovered from the residues of environmental samples, including cremated human bone from context [3/004]. This material is quantified in Appendix 2. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014). No further conservation is required.

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1/008	1	1																
2/005													11	270				
2/007	1	3											2	121				
7/004					1	114	2	6										
7/006													1	46				
7/009			1	3													1	1
10/004	2	17	1	1														
11/004			2	16									3	130	7	133		
11/006	1	256											3	37			3	10
11/014	2	42									1	4						
11/020	8	84	2	3					2	197	3	6	18	1101			5	35
11/022	2	23					3	303					6	589				
13/004	2	671	9	25									3	57	12	25		
14/004	2	30	2	9														
22/004					4	57												
23/004	4	17	2	18							2	8	30	490				
27/004			27	317									2	53				
27/006	2	216	6	179									2	227	2	42		
27/008			2	9														
64/003	4	25			4	85							5	228				
65/005													19	464				
65/007													4	50				
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1385</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>3863</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>46</b>

Table 17: Finds quantification

## **5.2 The Flintwork** by Karine Le Hégarat

- 5.2.1 A total of 24 pieces of struck flint weighing 755g and 109 fragments of burnt unworked flint weighing 3863g were hand collected during the evaluation. The flintwork was thinly spread coming from 12 contexts in nine trenches. The small assemblage of struck flint consists almost entirely of knapping waste. It comprises 19 flakes, a blade-like flake, two pieces of irregular waste and a multiplatform flake core. A single retouched flake was recovered. The later was recovered from context [11/022]. Its distal end is absent, and it exhibits a plain cortical platform and a slightly glossy ventral face. The broken piece displays only a few retouch along the left hand-side. It can't be dated with any certainty, but a Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age date is most likely. The large (551g) core from context [13/004] consists of a thick flake-type. Absolutely no evidence for preparation was evident, and the multiplatform flake core is likely to belong to the Bronze Age period. The majority of the débitage displays traits that are indicative of a Middle Neolithic-Bronze Age date. Nonetheless the broken blade-like flake from context [11/020] could be earlier.
- 5.2.1 The flint assemblage lacks chronologically distinctive pieces, but it provides limited evidence for prehistoric presence in the landscape. The condition of the flint suggests moderate post depositional disturbance, and it is likely that most pieces are actually residual.

## **5.3 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery** by Anna Doherty

- 5.3.1 A total of 50 sherds of prehistoric and Roman pottery, weighing 546g, were recovered during the evaluation. At present the pottery has been examined for spot-dating and characterisation purposes but not fully quantified according to a fabric and form type-series. It is recommended that the pottery should be retained and integrated into any future assessment/analysis programme should further archaeological work take place at the site.
- 5.3.2 A single abraded sherd, weighing 1 gram, collected from context [10/004] has a non-sandy matrix and apparently fairly ill-sorted calcined flint-inclusions of up to 3mm in size. The sherd is too small to date with any confidence. It is most likely to belong to the later prehistoric period although flint-tempered wares were shown to make up a tiny proportion of Late Iron Age/early Roman assemblages from nearby sites at Northfleet and Springhead (Seager-Smith et al 2011, 59; Biddulph 2011 Table 21, 135).
- 5.3.3 The remainder of the assemblage, from contexts [7/009], [11/020], [13/004], [14/004], [27/004], [27/006] and [27/008], is of fairly similar character and dates to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period. Most of the sherds are associated with fabrics containing fine quartz and grog and, in some cases, sparse surface voids from leached calcareous/argillaceous matter; one or two examples contained rare examples of flint. In two of the contexts, [7/009] and [13/004], sandy dark surfaced wares, likely representing early post-Conquest fabrics were noted. However, this does not necessarily suggest that these contexts are substantially later in date than the others; in all likelihood the whole assemblage dates to around the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century AD. Only one

diagnostic feature sherd was noted amongst this material, a bead-rim jar with a flattened rim profile from context [27/006].

- 5.3.4 Finally, it is worth noting that whilst most of the sherds are quite small and abraded, the material from two contexts in Trench 27, [27/004] and [27/006], comprises much larger and somewhat less abraded fragments. Whilst neither of these constitute huge groups of pottery, they do seem to hint at deliberate deposition and could indicate that this area of the site lies close to areas of settlement activity.

#### **5.4 The Post-Roman Pottery** by Luke Barber

- 5.4.1 Just two deposits produced post-Roman pottery at the site. The earliest of these was context [23/004] that produced just three sherds that can best be placed between c. 1100 and 1175. The assemblage consists of two small reduced sherds of low-fired shell tempered ware (2g) and a 16g sherd, tempered with shell and moderate fine quartz, from an oxidised cooking pot with flaring rim on which there is light pie-crust decoration. All of the sherds look a little abraded.
- 5.4.2 Context [11/004] produced a slightly later group, though there is little of particular distinction in the two sherds present. There is a 6g fragment from a reduced cooking pot with simply squared everted rim in a sandy ware with sparse shell/chalk and a 12g sherd from the sooted base of a North/West Kent sandy greyware. A date between c. 1175 and 1300 is provisionally suggested. Again, both sherds show some signs of abrasion.

#### **5.5 The Ceramic Building Material** by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 5.5.1 Nine pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 156g were recovered from three evaluation contexts: [7/004], [22/004], and [64/003]. With the exception of the tile (T1) fragment collected from [07/004] all the CBM was abraded brick spall, and even then only identified as such due to two fragments with flat surfaces, one of which had traces of lime mortar attached. Two brick fabrics were identified, and one tile fabric (see Table 18). Due to the poor condition of the CBM, it cannot be dated with any precision. The underfired nature and fragmentary state of the spall from [22/004] and [64/003] would seem to indicate an earlier post-medieval date. The roof tile cannot be dated at all.

Fabric	Description
T1	Dense orange fabric with sparse-moderate medium quartz.
B1	Underfired fabric with common medium quartz; sparse medium oxides and coarse quartz; sparse calcareous material.
B2	Similar to B1 with common medium quartz but common-abundant calcareous speckle and inclusions up to 3mm.

Table 18. CBM fabric descriptions for Coldharbour Road (CRG16)



## **5.6 The Fired Clay by Isa Benedetti-Whitton**

- 5.6.1 Eighteen fragments of fired clay weighing 195g were recovered from three contexts: [11/004], [13/004] and [27/006]. The clay was the same as ceramic building material (CBM) fabric B1 (see Table 18), although even more underfired which had caused it to fragment even more; the average weight per fragment of the fired clay recovered from [13/004] for instance was only 1.8g. None of the clay was diagnostic, although all the pieces from [11/004] displayed multiple flat surfaces (some of which are likely to be the result of incidental abrasion) and had contrasting areas of paler oxidation and black reduction. Original function and/or form were not apparent.

## **5.7 The Geological Material by Luke Barber**

- 5.7.1 Context [7/004] produced two pieces (6g) of coal, presumably of post-medieval date, while context [11/022] contained three pieces (300g) of German lava. The latter are obviously from a rotary quern stone that measures 34mm thick but there is nothing distinctive about the parts of the grinding face that survive. Such querns were common in the Roman, Saxon and medieval periods.

## **5.8 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber**

- 5.8.1 Slag was recovered from just two contexts. A 28g fragment of quite dense rusty orange iron slag was recovered from context [11/020]. Although strictly speaking the piece is undiagnostic of process, iron smithing is suspected. The 170g fragment of slag from context [11/021] is more diagnostic as it consists of a small forge bottom, measuring 65mm in diameter and 25mm thick, clearly the result of iron smithing.

## **5.9 The Cremated Human Bone by Dr Paola Ponce**

- 5.9.1 A small amount of cremated bone weighing 15.8 grams (Table 19) was recovered from one individual context [3/004] which did not contain any other datable material. The excavated fill of the cremation grave or deposit underwent flotation and was processed as an environmental sample.
- 5.9.2 The cremated bone assemblage produced fragments of >8 mm only. These were separated according to skeletal areas following the standards and guidelines proposed by McKinley (2004).
- 5.9.3 The majority of the elements (51.2%) were unidentifiable. Fragments from the limbs represented 30.3% of the total assemblage and those from the skull, 18.3%. The diagnostic fragments belonged to the skull and limbs of an adult individual of unknown sex.
- 5.9.4 With regards to the degree of oxidation of the organic component of bone, it was noted that 100% of the assemblage was fully oxidised white (>c. 600° C) which suggests a highly efficient cremation process.

Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (gr.)				Total (grams)
		Skull	Axial	Limbs	Unident.	
3/004	>8	2.9	-	4.8	8.1	15.8

Table 19: Quantification of cremated bone

## 5.10 The Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

5.10.1 A small assemblage of animal bone containing just five fragments and weighing 18g was recovered from the archaeological evaluation. The bones were hand collected from three contexts [11/014], [11/020] and [23/004]. The remains are in a poor to moderate state of preservation showing signs of surface erosion and consisting of fragments, no complete bones are present.

5.10.2 Context [11/014] contains part of the proximal aspect of a right pig ulna. Context [11/020] contains three large mammal long bone fragments and context [23/004] contains a medium mammal, sheep/goat sized, left tibia shaft fragment.

5.10.3 No evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing or pathology has been noted.

## 5.11 The Shell by Susan Chandler

5.11.1 A total of 11 shells were recovered from three contexts during the works on site, weighing a total of 46g. The assemblage is mainly comprised by *Ostrea edulis* (Oyster) were present in all three contexts- [7/009], [11/006] and [11/020] and totalled seven shells. Three *Cerastoderma Edule* (common cockle) shells and a single *Mytilus Edulis* (Mussel) shell were also recovered in [11/020].

## 6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Stacey Adams

- 6.1 Five bulk soil samples were taken from fills of pits [27/004],[27/006] and [27/010], a ditch fill [23/004] and a human cremation burial [3/004] for the recovery of environmental material, including charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. The following report summarises the charred plant material recovered from the samples and its potential to inform on diet, the agrarian economy and the local environment.
- 6.2 The flotation samples, varying from 10 to 40L in volume, were processed by flotation tank with a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue and 250µm mesh for the retention of the flot, before being air dried. The heavy residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 2; Table 1). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 2; Table 2). Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains were made with reference to modern comparative material and published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006) where necessary. Nomenclature for wild species follows Stace (1997) and Zohary and Hopf (2004) for cereals.

### Results

*Samples <1> [23/004], <2> [3/004], <3> [27/004], <4> [27/006] and <5> [27/010].*

- 6.3 The flotation samples were dominated by modern roots and cereal chaff and recent seeds of goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae) and bramble (*Rubus* sp.). Wood charcoal fragments were present in all flots, albeit in relatively low numbers, for this reason they were not submitted for assessment. Land molluscs, including burrowing molluscs (*Ceciloides*) were occasional within the flots as were worm capsules and modern insect remains.
- 6.4 Macrobotanical plant remains were present in all the flotation samples, excluding the cremation deposit [3/004], which contained only frequent wood charcoal fragments. Preservation of the charred plant remains ranged from poor to good. The pit fills [27/004], [27/006] and [27/010] all contained frequent charred plant remains (11-51) whilst the ditch fill (23/004) was less rich with <10 individuals noted. Cereals were the most common plant type in the flots with wheat (*Triticum* sp.), oat (*Avena* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) recorded, a small number of the barley grains were noticeably of the hulled variety. Several of the short and rounded wheat grains were indicative of the free-threshing variety (*Triticum aestivum/ durum*). The morphological variation within the wheat species, as well as its tendency to alter appearance during the charring process (Braadbaart, 2008), make it difficult to identify grains to species. Identification of the wheat and oat is further obstructed by the absence of cereal chaff, the more diagnostic part of the plant. Seeds of

knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*-type), cleaver (*Galium aparine*-type), chess (*Bromus* sp.) and small wild grasses (Poaceae) are all common arable weeds.

- 6.5 The heavy residues contained occasional charcoal fragments and cereal grains, other environmental material was absent. Fire-cracked flint, pottery and burnt clay were recovered from the heavy residues, and the cremation burial [3/004] contained a large number of burnt human bone fragments.

### **Discussion**

- 6.7 The charred plant remains are indicative of small-scale domestic background waste. The infrequent weed seeds and the absence of chaff suggest that this is not from crop processing activities. The presence of both wheat and barley may represent a mixed cereal economy. It is possible that many of the wheat grains are of the free-threshing variety, which was seldom cultivated before the Saxon period in southern Britain. It is possible that the grains represent a rogue weed of the main cereal crop or is intrusive from later post-Roman activity (Pelling *et al*, 2015). The large proportion of modern roots and seeds as well as the presence of *Cecidoides* and worm capsules attests to a high level of contamination within the samples. Further identification of the arable weed seeds has the potential to inform on the nature of local cereal cultivation if found to be contemporary with the site occupation.
- 6.8 The charred plant remains from the flotation samples indicate the potential for the survival and recovery of plant macrofossils and wood charcoal. Flotation samples should therefore be targeted at primary deposits during any further excavation at Coldharbour Road.

## **7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence**

- 7.1.1 Natural Upper Chalk was recorded in Trenches 80 and 81 in the far west and in Trench 7 in the north-east of the site between 27.59m and 40.18m aOD. The majority of the site was underlain by natural head deposits observed between 28.08m and 44.58m aOD. Within a valley in the east of the site colluvial deposits were recorded, these measured up to 1.74m thick in the valley base. The colluvium, and elsewhere the head deposits, were uniformly overlain by subsoil and ploughsoil respectively.
- 7.1.2 No archaeological features were recorded below or cut through the colluvium except for a single burnt pit on the western edge of the valley; this feature is likely to be of post-medieval date. A scattering of finds were retrieved from the top of the colluvium including flintwork and post-medieval CBM.
- 7.1.3 Except for one post-medieval feature, the remainder of the archaeological features cut natural deposits and were sealed by the subsoil. The features were predominantly undated ditches, although some did contain Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. Postholes and pits of a similar date were also recorded on the site as well as an undated cremation, two probable medieval ditches and a post-medieval quarry pit.

### **7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts**

- 7.2.1 The site has not been previously developed and no horizontal truncation was recorded except general plough scars. Ploughing did not appear to have been particularly deep and survival of archaeological deposits was good.

### **7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period**

- 7.3.1 The earliest remains recorded on site comprised Mesolithic-Bronze Age struck flint recorded residually across the site.
- 7.3.2 The majority of the dateable finds were of Late Iron Age or Early Roman date and were found within features in the centre and north-western areas of the site.
- 7.3.3 A series of undated ditches were recorded in the west of the site within Trenches 1, 2 and 6; these were all aligned north-west to south-east and are likely to represent fairly recent field boundaries and possibly trackways.
- 7.3.4 An undated human cremation was recorded in the south-west of site in Trench 3 and was left *in situ*. No dating evidence was retrieved; however, the feature does lie fairly close to the line of Watling Street to the south and could therefore be of Roman date.
- 7.3.5 The most intense area of activity was in Trench 11 in the centre of the site where eleven features were recorded most of which were undated. A series of undated postholes and a small pit were located at the eastern end of the

trench. Despite the lack of dating evidence, these features contained relatively similar fills and are likely to be associated. A pit and ditch, both undated, were cut by a large Late Iron Age/Early Roman pit of uncertain function. Two undated gullies were also recorded in Trench 11 and may have formed part of a field system.

- 7.3.6 An east to west aligned ditch of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date was also recorded in Trenches 7 and 13 and a second one to the south in Trench 10. One further feature of Early Roman date; an irregularly-shaped pit was recorded in Trench 7. Its irregular shape indicates that it could comprise more than one feature. One further ditch terminal of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date was recorded in Trench 14; it had a similar profile and fill to the ditch in Trench 13 and may be associated.
- 7.3.7 The vast majority of the Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery was retrieved from three pits in Trench 27 in the north of the site; these pits showed some signs of *in situ* burning which, when considered with the amount of pottery retrieved from the features, may suggest that they were related to pottery manufacture. However, no definite evidence for this was found and the heavy root disturbance present in all three trenches made any function difficult to discern. The environmental samples from these pits, as well as those retrieved from the rest of the site, contained remains from background domestic waste; while wheat and barley were found they did not suggest that crop processing was taking place on site. It is more likely that much of the site was in use for agriculture, backing up an interpretation that at least some of the ditches and gullies on site formed a field system.
- 7.3.8 Two north to south aligned ditches in the centre of the site contained small amounts of medieval pottery. These features are likely to be field boundaries suggesting the site was in use as agricultural land during the medieval period.
- 7.3.9 The post-medieval activity comprised a small burnt pit in the east of the site and a large pit in the north-west; this pit is likely to be a quarry pit, perhaps for chalk extraction to create lime as this was one of only three trenches situated on areas of chalk. Neither of the features were closely dateable.
- 7.3.10 Two modern linear features were recorded running across the centre and east of the site; these appear to run roughly parallel to Coldharbour Road to the south but are of uncertain function, their profile suggesting that they were not ditches but rather wide, shallow trenches.

#### **7.4 Consideration of Research Aims**

- 7.4.1 The evaluation has established that archaeological remains survived predominantly in the centre and west of the site. Survival was good with only shallow ploughing across the site evident, and no other truncation.
- 7.4.2 No foundation plans for the development were made available, but it is thought that strip foundations approximately 1.0m deep will be used. If so, these would impact upon the recorded archaeological deposits except for in the eastern part of the site where thick colluvial deposits overlie the natural.

- 7.4.3 The only evidence of possible Neolithic or Bronze Age activity was the flintwork recorded across the site; this is thought to be residual although some of the features were otherwise undated and could be from this period.
- 7.4.4 No definite evidence of prehistoric burials was recorded on site; however, the undated cremation recorded in Trench 3 could be of prehistoric or Roman date. This feature was left unexcavated making any further conclusions difficult.
- 7.4.5 At least five undated gullies and ditches were in the west of site all running from north-west to south-east; despite the lack of dating evidence it seems likely that these features represent a trackway and possibly land division. The alignment is notably different to the mainly east to west and north to south ditches recorded further east, some of which were dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period.
- 7.4.6 The general lack of prehistoric finds, specifically of any pottery from the Middle Iron Age or earlier, suggests that the site did not contain settlement, but may have been used for low level agricultural activity. Certainly by the end of the Iron Age, the site was being utilised for agricultural purposes; as suggested by the environmental remains and the suggested field system. This could be associated with the farmsteads found to the south on Coldharbour Road and during the A2 road widening. The area does appear to have been far more heavily utilised during the very late prehistoric period; something reflected on other sites in Kent where there is a distinct hiatus between the Middle and Late Iron Age as far as settlement activity is concerned (Champion in SERF 2008).
- 7.4.7 The 'Roman' remains were dated no later than the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and most of the pottery was dated more broadly as Late Iron Age or Early Roman period. Nonetheless, it is likely that the site continued to be used primarily for agriculture in the post-Conquest period. No direct evidence of Roman settlement activity was found and the paucity of animal bone is notable. The most atypical features on site, the three burnt pits in Trench 27 contained the vast majority of the pottery assemblage. These features may be associated with pottery manufacture, but the lack of pottery retrieved from the other features of a similar date does not support this theory. The pottery could in fact represent placed deposits within the three deliberately burnt features. The burning might also be associated with the removal of roots which had certainly disturbed the pit fills.
- 7.4.8 The intense activity recorded in Trench 11 included large pits as well as postholes, the lack of dating evidence and finds in general from these features is surprising given the number of features in a small area and the presence of structural evidence in the form of postholes. These features could be agricultural in origin with the large pit possibly used for chalk extraction. The postholes are difficult to interpret as they do not form any obvious convincing pattern within the limits of the evaluation trench.

- 7.4.9 No evidence of 19<sup>th</sup> century activity was found on site and the south-east of the site contained the least archaeological remains of any area evaluated. The post-medieval remains comprised a single large probable quarry pit in the west of the site; but this feature could not be closely dated. The other feature was a small burnt pit in the east; this feature was assigned to the post-medieval period on stratigraphic grounds.

## **7.5 Conclusions**

- 7.5.1 The evaluation confirmed the presence of archaeological remains. These were predominantly located in the centre and north-west of the site; relatively few of the features were dateable, particularly the ditches and gullies. The east of site was primarily occupied by a large valley containing colluvial deposits; no archaeological features were observed either below or cut into this deposit.
- 7.5.2 Other than a scatter of prehistoric flintwork, no evidence predating the Late Iron Age was recorded; although the undated ditches in the west of site could feasibly be of an earlier date. The emergence of the Late Iron Age/Early Roman activity is typical of this period in Kent where there is little continuation from the Middle Iron Age into the Late Iron Age. The continuation of activity through the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD is also well documented in this part of Kent.



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## HER Summary

Site Code	CRG 16					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Coldharbour Road, Northfleet, Gravesend, Kent					
County, District &/or Borough	Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 64170 72030					
Geology	head deposits, Upper Chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	7937					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.					
Type of Site	Green Field					
Dates of Fieldwork	17-07-2016 to 02-08-2016					
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Ian Hogg					
Period Summary					IA	RB
		MED	PM	Other Modern		

*The natural upper chalk was only recorded on the western and eastern perimeter of site between 27.59m and 40.18m aOD. Elsewhere, the site was underlain by natural head deposits recorded between 28.08m and 44.58m aOD. On the eastern side of site the natural deposits were overlain by thick colluvial deposits which lay within a valley. In other parts of the site the natural deposits were directly overlain by subsoil and ploughsoil deposits.*

*The evaluation yielded evidence of Late Iron Age/Early Roman activity including a possible field system as well as pitting and postholes. A series of pits in the north of site showed signs of in situ burning and contained significant amounts of pottery; it is unclear whether this indicates small scale pottery manufacture, placed deposition or disturbance.*

*Numerous undated ditches were also recorded in the west of the site and are suggestive of further field boundaries and possibly a trackway. An undated cremation was also recorded in the south of the site; it was left in situ.*

*Two probable medieval field boundaries were observed in the centre of the site suggesting the site was utilised for agriculture. Post-medieval activity comprised a large quarry pit, probably for chalk extraction and a burnt pit.*

## OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-266817**

### Project details

Project name Land at Coldharbour Road, Northfleet, Gravesend, Kent

The natural upper chalk was only recorded on the western and eastern perimeter of site between 27.59m and 40.18m aOD. Elsewhere, the site was underlain by natural head deposits recorded between 28.08m and 44.58m aOD. On the eastern side of site the natural deposits were overlain by thick colluvial deposits which lay within a valley. In other parts of the site the natural deposits were directly overlain by subsoil and ploughsoil deposits.

Short description of the project The evaluation yielded evidence of Late Iron Age/Early Roman activity including a possible field system as well as pitting and postholes. A series of pits in the north of site showed signs of in situ burning and contained significant amounts of pottery; it is unclear whether this indicates small scale pottery manufacture, placed deposition or disturbance.

Numerous undated ditches were also recorded in the west of the site and are suggestive of further field boundaries and possibly a trackway. An undated cremation was also recorded in the south of the site; it was left in situ.

Two probable medieval field boundaries were observed in the centre of the site suggesting the site was utilised for agriculture. Post-medieval activity comprised a large quarry pit, probably for chalk extraction and a burnt pit.

Project dates Start: 17-07-2016 End: 02-08-2016

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Any associated project reference codes CRG16 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 7937 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m

Monument type DITCHES Uncertain

Monument type DITCHES Late Iron Age

Monument type DITCHES Roman

Monument type PITS Late Iron Age

Monument type POSTHOLES Uncertain

Monument type PITS Roman

Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	QUARRY PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	CREMATION Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	FLINTWORK Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT GRAVESHAM GRAVESEND Land At Coldharbour Road, Northfleet, Gravesend
Postcode	DA118AB
Study area	4.9 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 64170 72030 51.422940675725 0.361525813749 51 25 22 N 000 21 41 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 27.59m Max: 44.58m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard/Dan Swift
Project supervisor	Ian Hogg
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Project archives	
Physical Archive	Local Museum

recipient

Physical Contents "Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Metal","Worked  
stone/lithics"

Digital Archive  
recipient Local Museum

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"

Digital Media  
available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey"

Paper Archive  
recipient Local Museum

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"

Paper Media  
available "Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Survey  
","Unpublished Text"

Entered by Ian Hogg (ian.hogg@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 27 October 2016

### Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches: List of recorded contexts

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth	Height mOD
T4	4/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28- 0.30	41.73- 43.34
T4	4/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.29- 0.41	41.45- 43.04
T4	4/003	Layer	Natural		41.12- 42.75
T9	9/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28- 0.32	40.11- 41.16
T9	9/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15- 0.24	39.83- 40.86
T9	9/003	Layer	Natural		39.68- 40.67
T12	12/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24- 0.32	40.15- 40.19
T12	12/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.20- 0.24	39.91- 39.87
T12	12/003	Layer	Natural		39.71- 39.63
T15	15/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25- 0.32	39.58- 40.10
T15	15/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.24- 0.29	39.31- 39.78
T15	15/003	Layer	Natural		39.06- 39.49
T21	21/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.31- 0.42	37.94- 39.32
T21	21/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.28- 0.39	37.52- 39.01
T21	21/003	Layer	Natural		37.13- 38.73
T24	24/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25- 0.26	37.75- 39.10
T24	24/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.17- 0.18	37.50- 38.85
T24	24/003	Layer	Natural		37.32- 38.68
T25	25/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25- 0.32	38.87- 39.62
T25	25/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.20- 0.31	38.55- 39.37
T25	25/003	Layer	Natural		38.24- 39.17
T26	26/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.30- 0.33	38.19- 38.59
T26	26/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.19- 0.28	37.88- 38.26
T26	26/003	Layer	Natural		37.61- 37.98
T41	41/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22- 0.32	30.08- 33.39

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Height mOD</b>
T41	41/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.20- 0.24	29.76- 33.17
T41	41/003	Layer	Colluvium	0.10- 1.21	29.51
T41	41/004	Layer	Natural		28.30- 31.93
T42	42/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24- 0.27	33.24- 33.26
T42	42/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.24- 0.30	32.98- 32.99
T42	42/003	Layer	Natural		32.69- 32.74
T43	43/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.30- 0.33	30.80- 33.41
T43	43/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.20- 0.22	30.47- 33.11
T43	43/003	Layer	Colluvium	0.30- 0.92	30.27- 31.60
T43	43/004	Layer	Natural		29.35- 32.89
T61	61/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29- 0.32	30.02- 30.12
T61	61/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.21- 0.23	29.70- 29.83
T61	61/003	Layer	Colluvium	1.10- 1.39	29.47- 29.61
T61	61/004	Layer	Natural		28.08- 28.51
T62	62/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29- 0.33	
T62	62/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.19- 0.25	
T62	62/003	Layer	Colluvium	1.26- 1.72	
T62	62/004	Layer	Natural		
T63	63/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.31- 0.33	29.92- 30.14
T63	63/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.19- 0.22	29.59- 29.83
T63	63/003	Layer	Colluvium	1.39- 1.40	29.40- 29.61
T63	63/004	Layer	Natural		28.01- 28.21
T64	64/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29- 0.42	29.16- 31.19
T64	64/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.17- 0.28	28.74- 30.90
T64	64/003	Layer	Colluvium	0.55	28.56- 30.69
T64	64/004	Layer	Natural		29.17
T80	80/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28- 0.31	29.28- 29.61

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Height mOD</b>
T80	80/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.18- 0.26	29.00- 29.30
T80	80/003	Layer	Colluvium	0.48- 1.45	28.82- 29.04
T80	80/004	Layer	Natural		27.59- 28.85
T81	81/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24- 0.26	
T81	81/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.18- 0.20	
T81	81/003	Layer	Colluvium	0.10- 1.74	
T81	81/004	Layer	Natural		



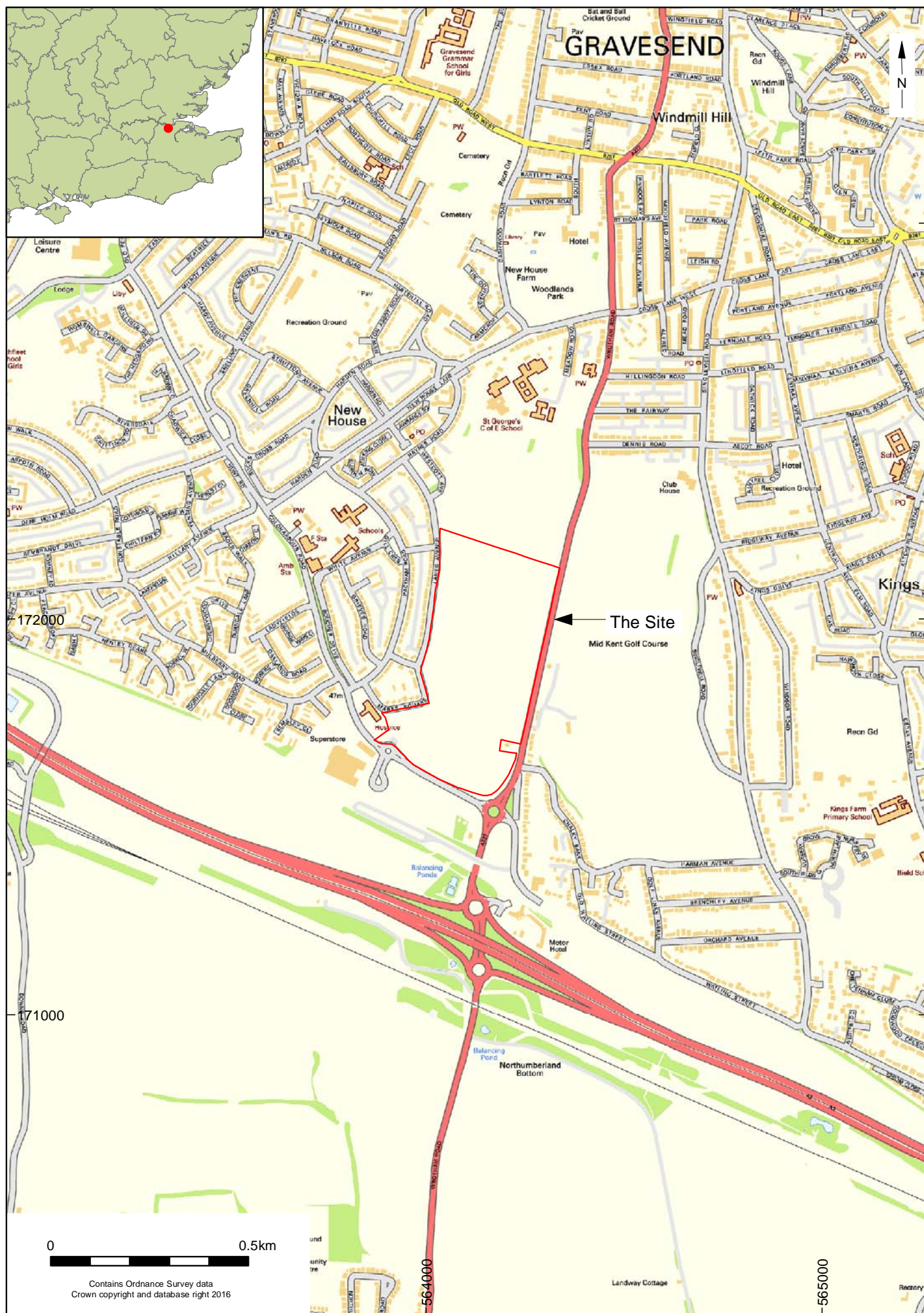
## Appendix 2: Environmental Quantification

Residue quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume (litres)	Sub-Sample Volume (litres)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg, pot, cbm) (presence/ weight)
1	23/004	Ditch fill	20	20	*	<2	**	<2					FCF (**/ 35g)
2	3/004	Cremation	10	10		*	<2			**	15		FCF (**/ 28g)
3	27/004	Pit fill	40	40	*	<2	**	<2	**	<2			FCF (* / 8g) Pot (* / 21g)
4	27/006	Pit fill	40	40	*	<2	**	<2	*	<2			Pot (* / 18g)
5	27/010	Pit fill	10	10					**	<2			FCF (* / <2g) Burnt Clay (***/ 50g)

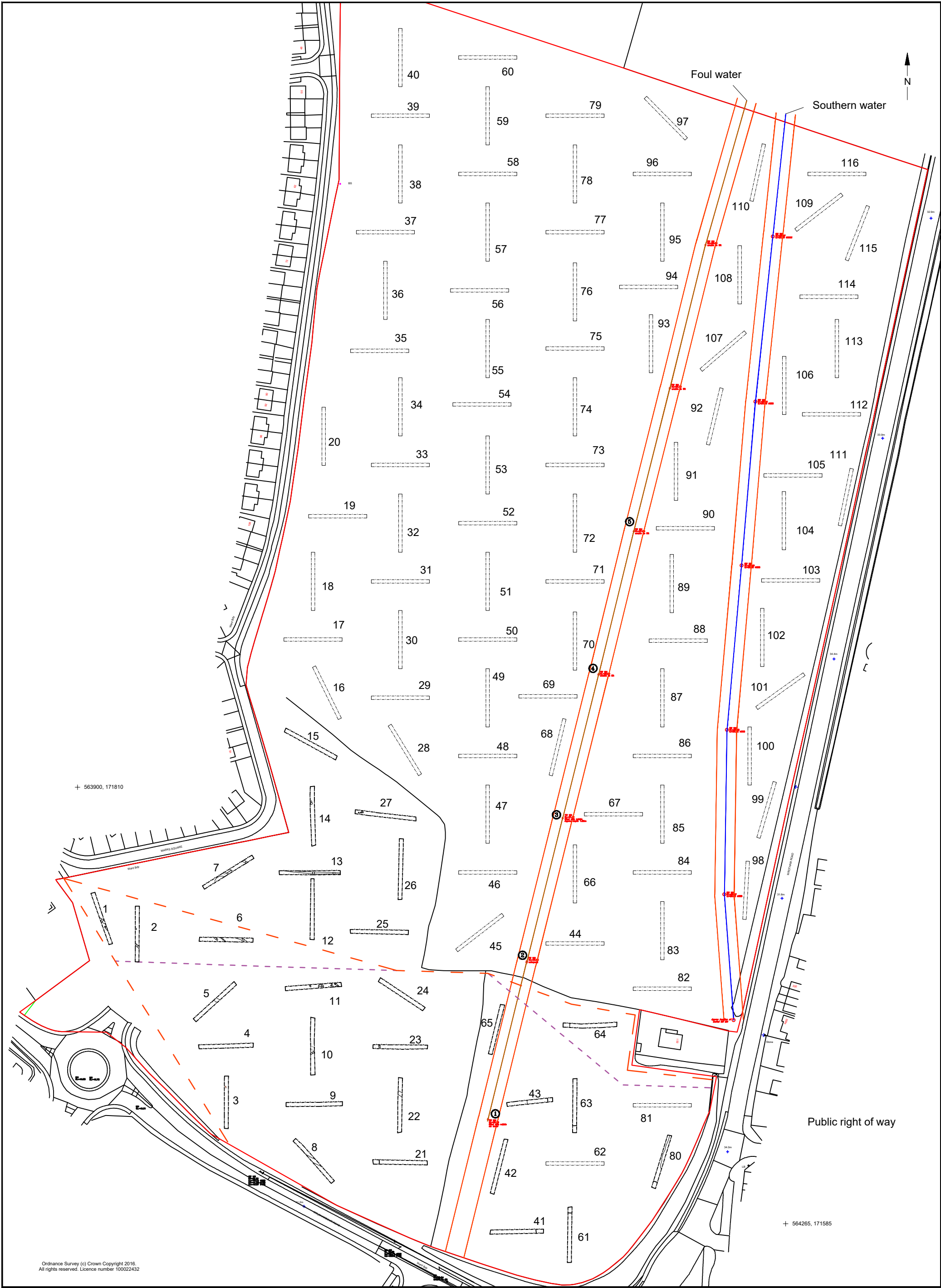
Flot quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250) (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume scanned	Uncharred (%)		Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	Land Snail Shells	Notes
1	23/004	4	30	100	80	** Chenopodiaceae.	*	**	***	*		<i>Triticum</i> sp. (rounded)	(+++)	*	<i>Galium aparine</i> – type (1)	(+++)		*	90% roots, Ceciloides, Modern cereal chaff, straw and FTW rachis.
2	3/004	2	25	100	95	* Chenopodiaceae.	*	**	**									**	90% roots, Modern cereal chaff.
3	27/004	5.5	35	100	60	** Chenopodiaceae.	**	**	***	**		<i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> sp. (some rounded), Cereal indet. <i>Avena</i> sp.	(++)	**	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> -type, Poaceae (small).	(+++)	*	***	80% roots. Ceciloides. Worm capsules. Modern cereal chaff.
4	27/006	4	40	100	60	** Chenopodiaceae.	**	***	***	**		<i>Triticum</i> sp. (some rounded), <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (hulled), Cereal indet.	(++)	**	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> -type, <i>Bromus</i> sp., Poaceae (small).	(+++)	*	***	75% roots. Ceciloides. Worm capsules. Modern twigs, cereal chaff, FTW rachis.
5	27/010	1	<5	100	70	<i>Rubus</i> sp. (1) * Chenopodiaceae.	*	*	**	**		<i>Triticum</i> sp. (rounded), Cereal indet.	(+)				*	**	60% roots. Ceciloides. Modern insect. Charred cereals all from residue not flot.

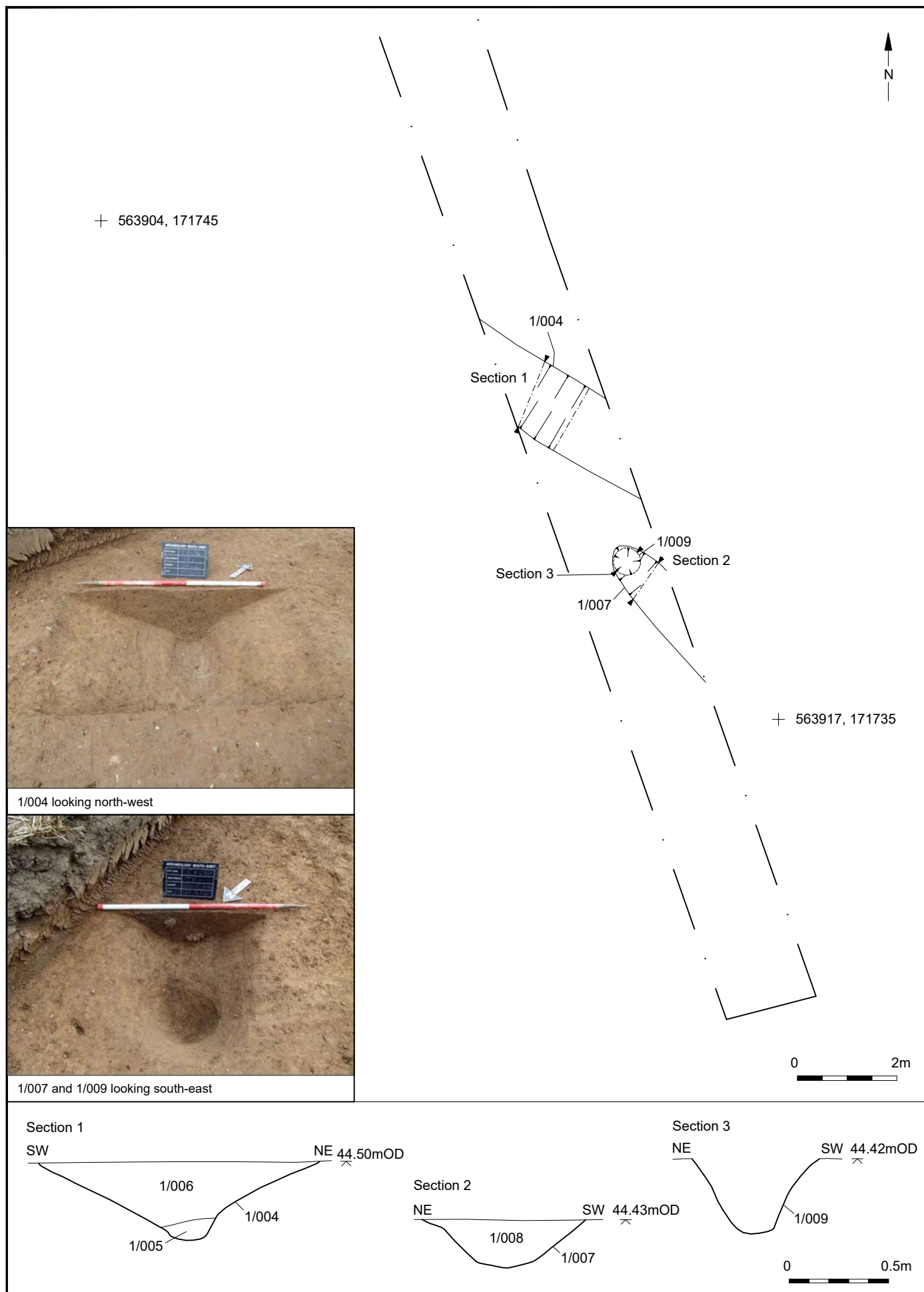


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Report Ref: 2016330	Drawn by:LG		

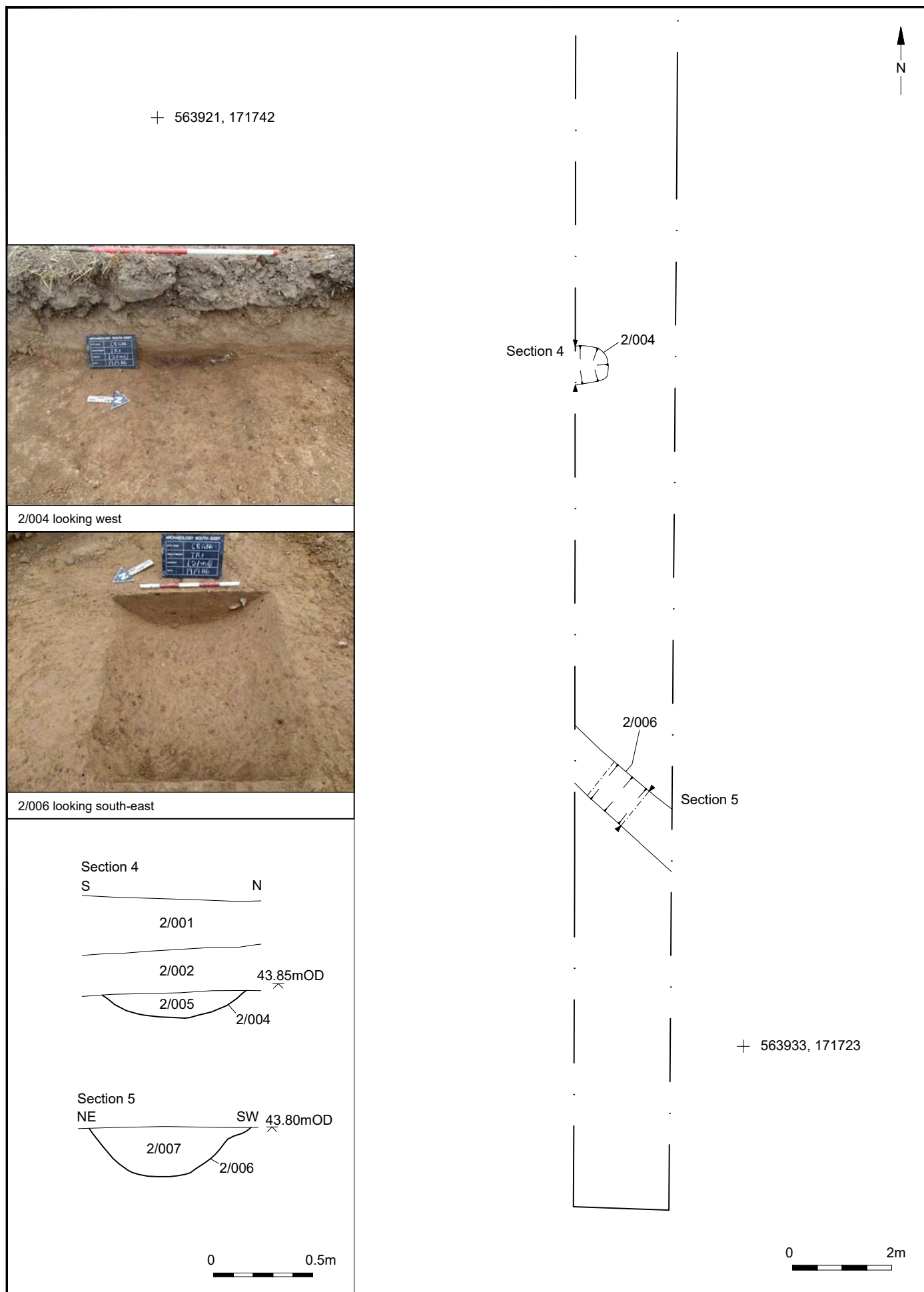




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Project Ref: 7937	October 2016	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2016330	Drawn by: LG		



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Project Ref: 7937	October 2016	Trench 1 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016330	Drawn by: LG		





+ 563967, 171659

3/006  
3/004

+ 563979, 171645

0 2m



Deposit 3/006



Deposit 3/004

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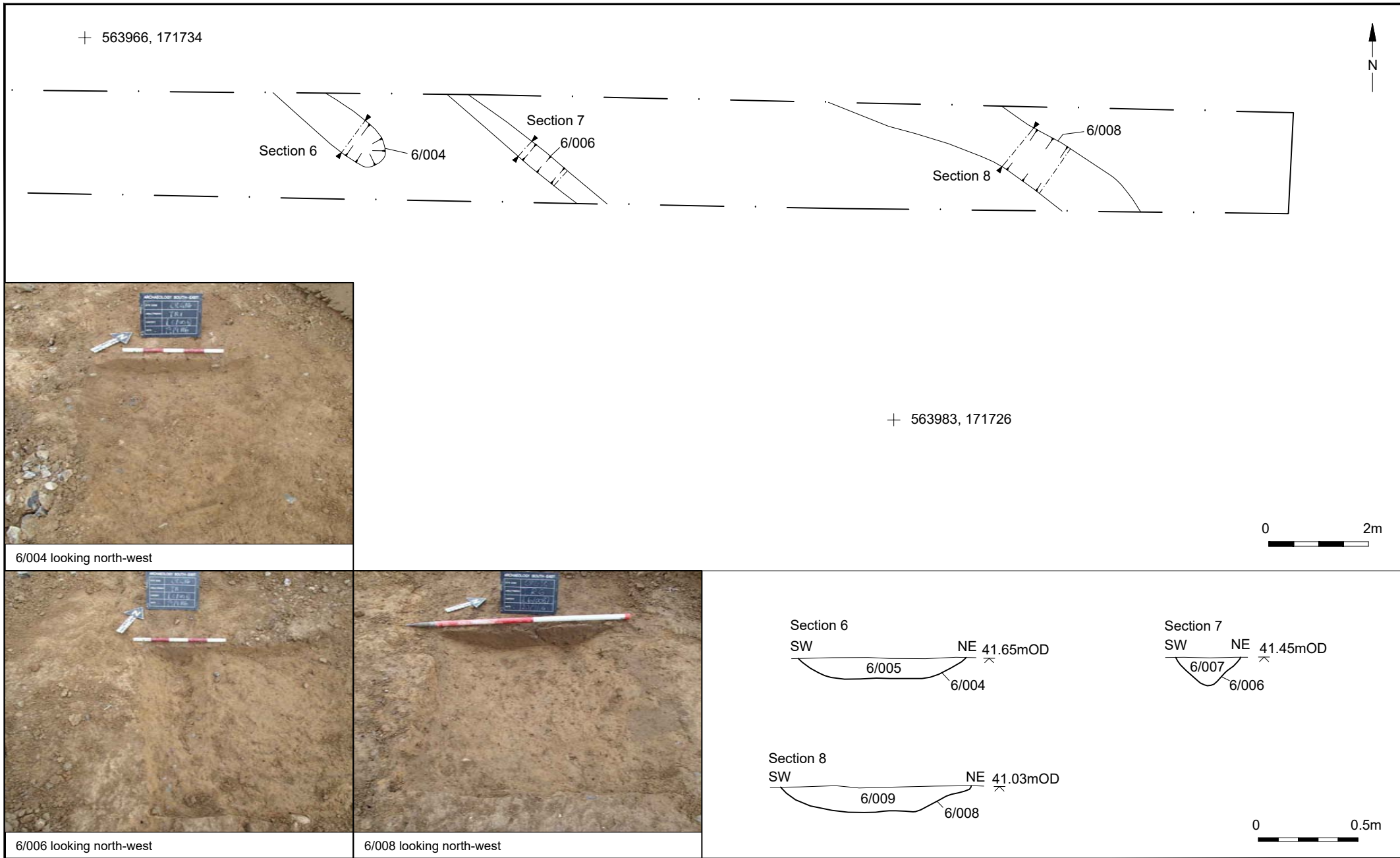
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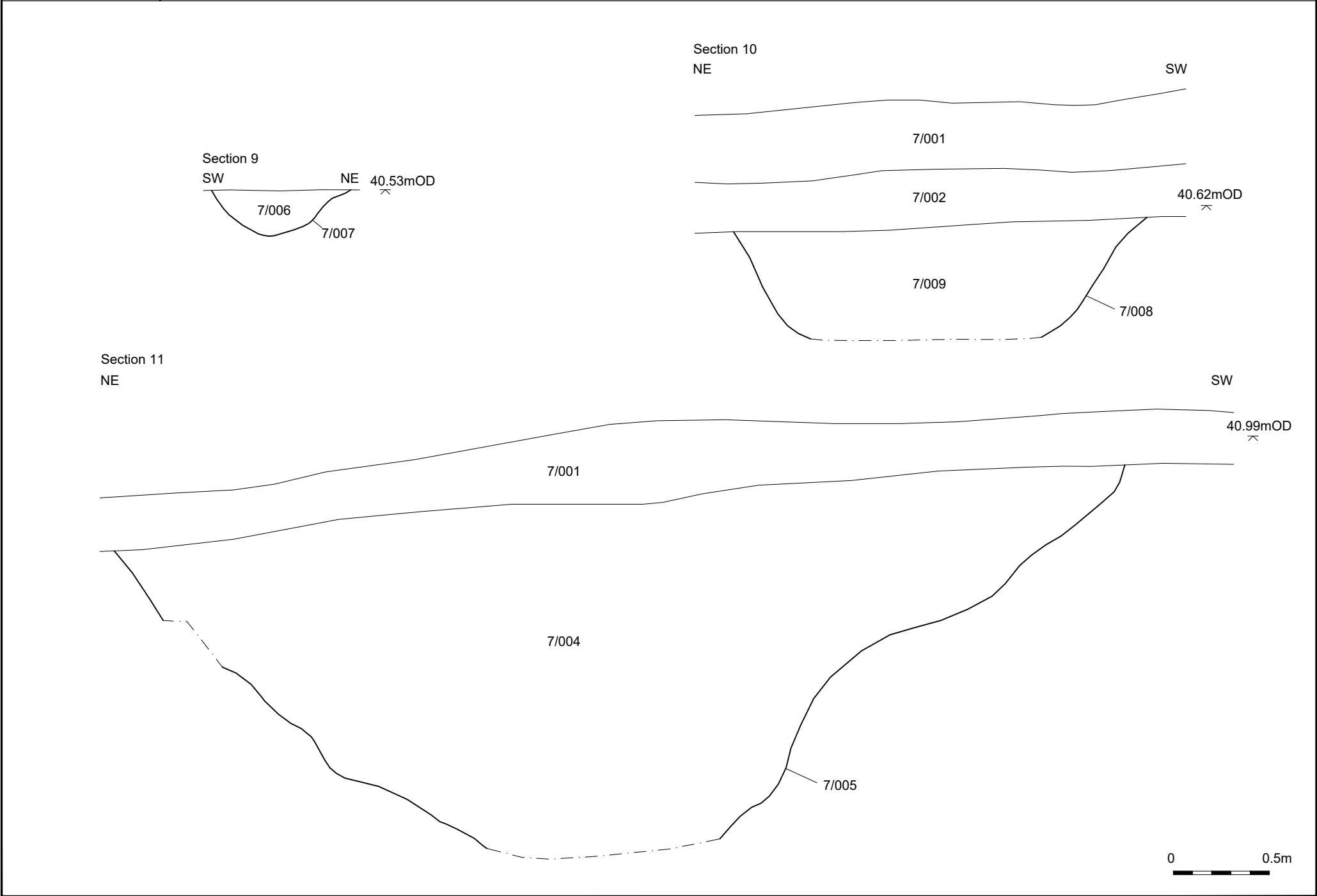
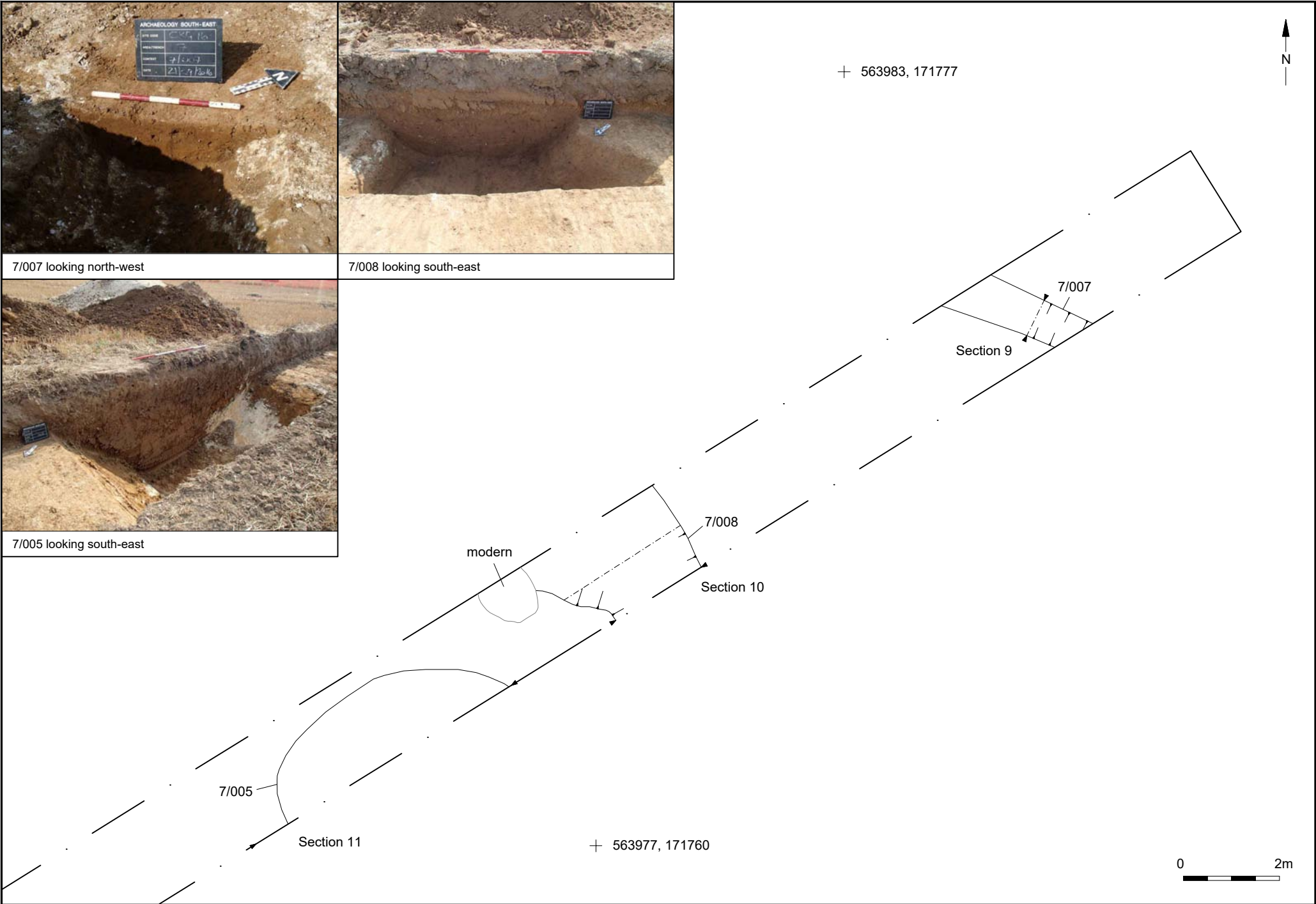
Trench 3 plan and photographs

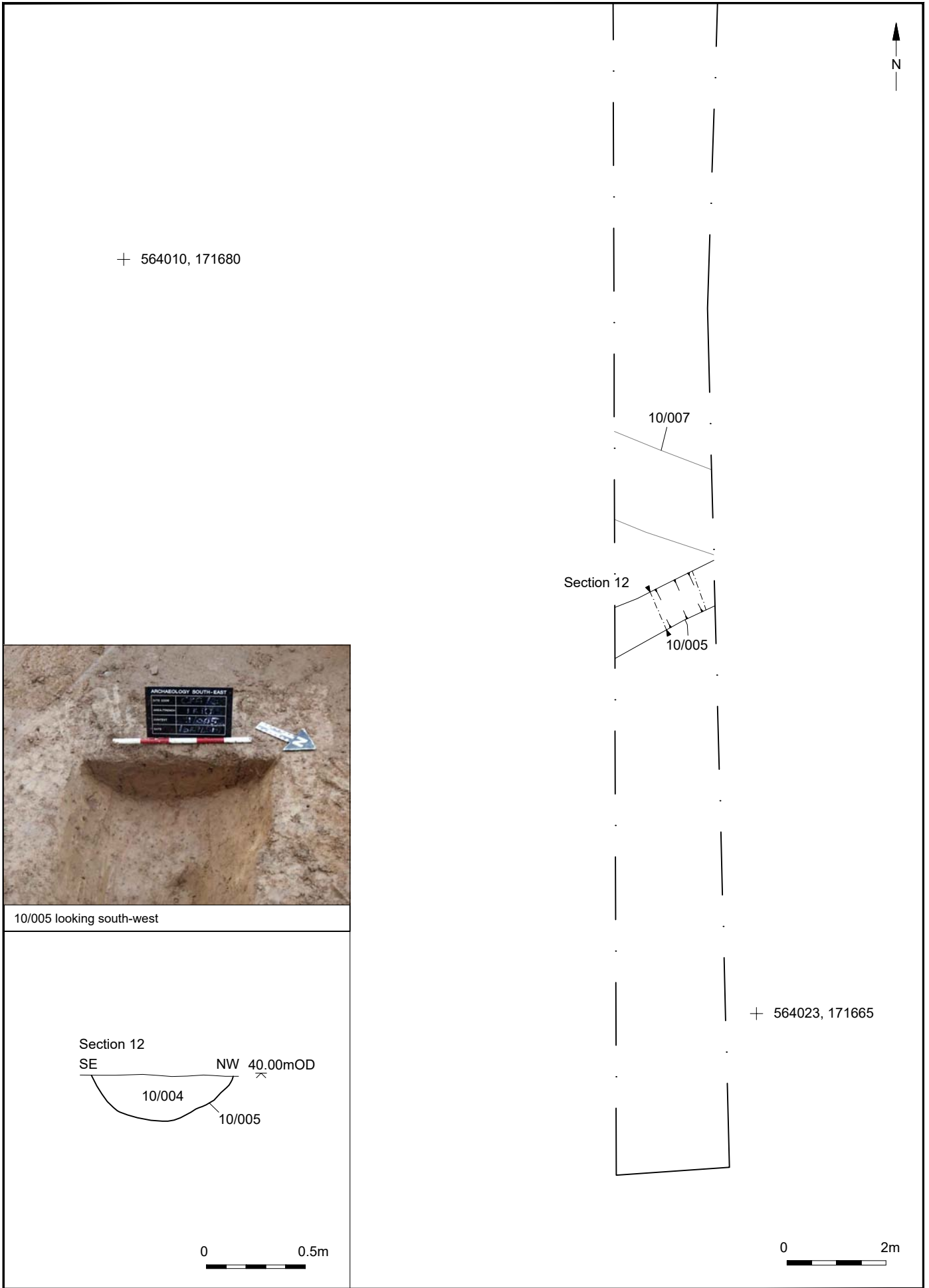
Fig.5



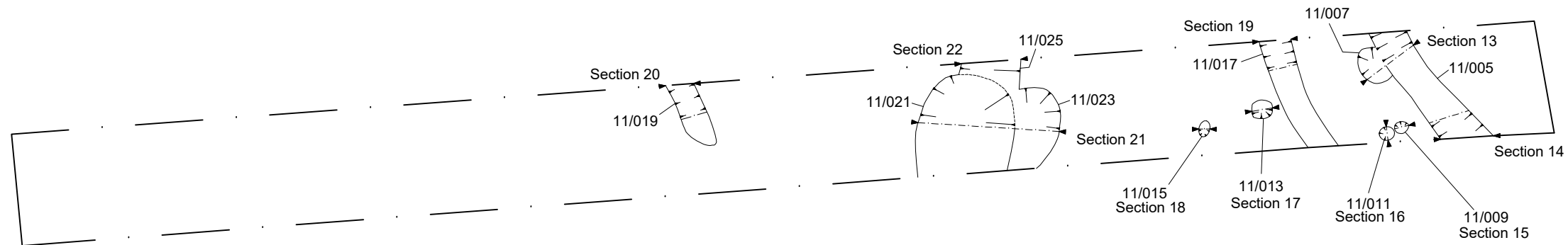




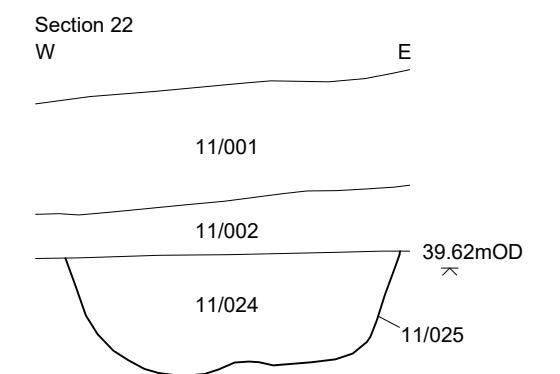
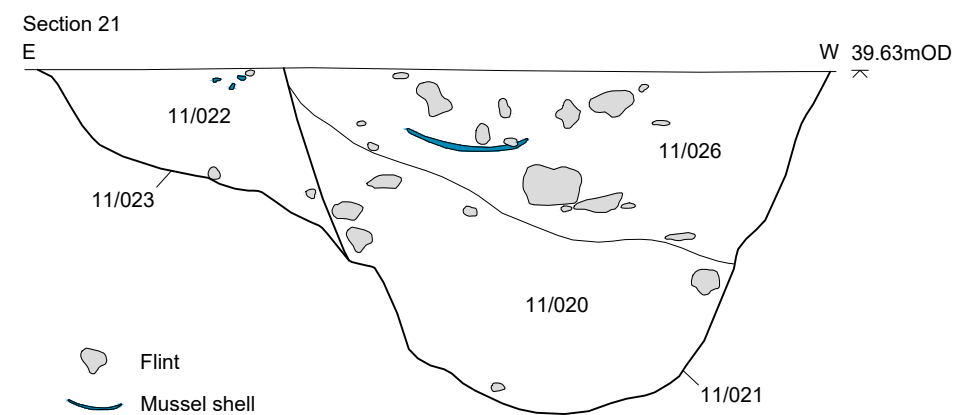
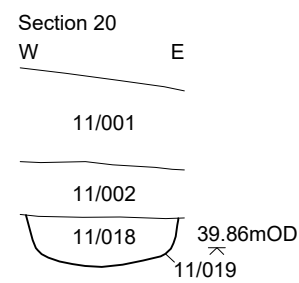
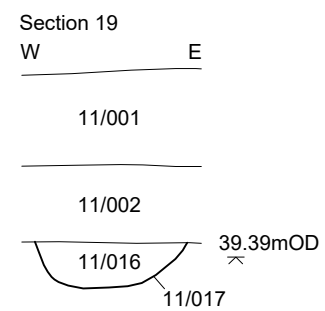
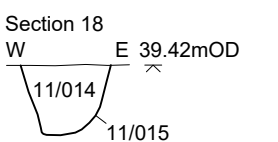
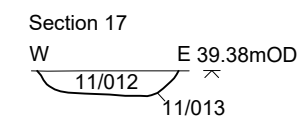
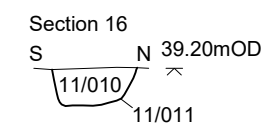
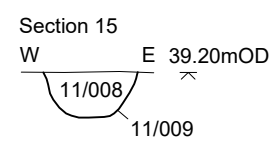
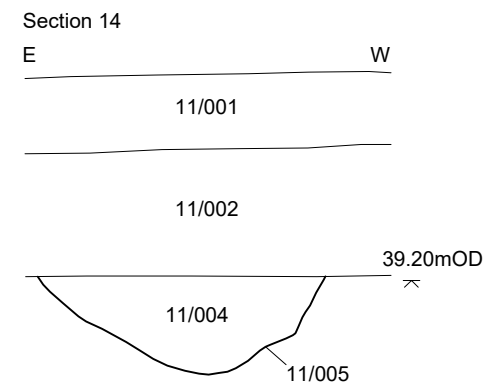
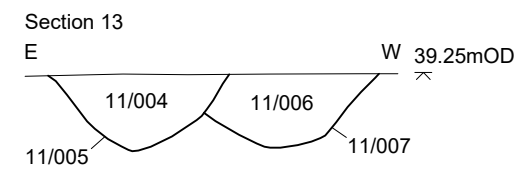




+ 564004, 171713



+ 564031, 171702



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11/005 and 11/007 looking south-east



11/009 looking north-east



11/011 looking north-west



11/013 looking north



11/015 looking north



11/017 looking north-west



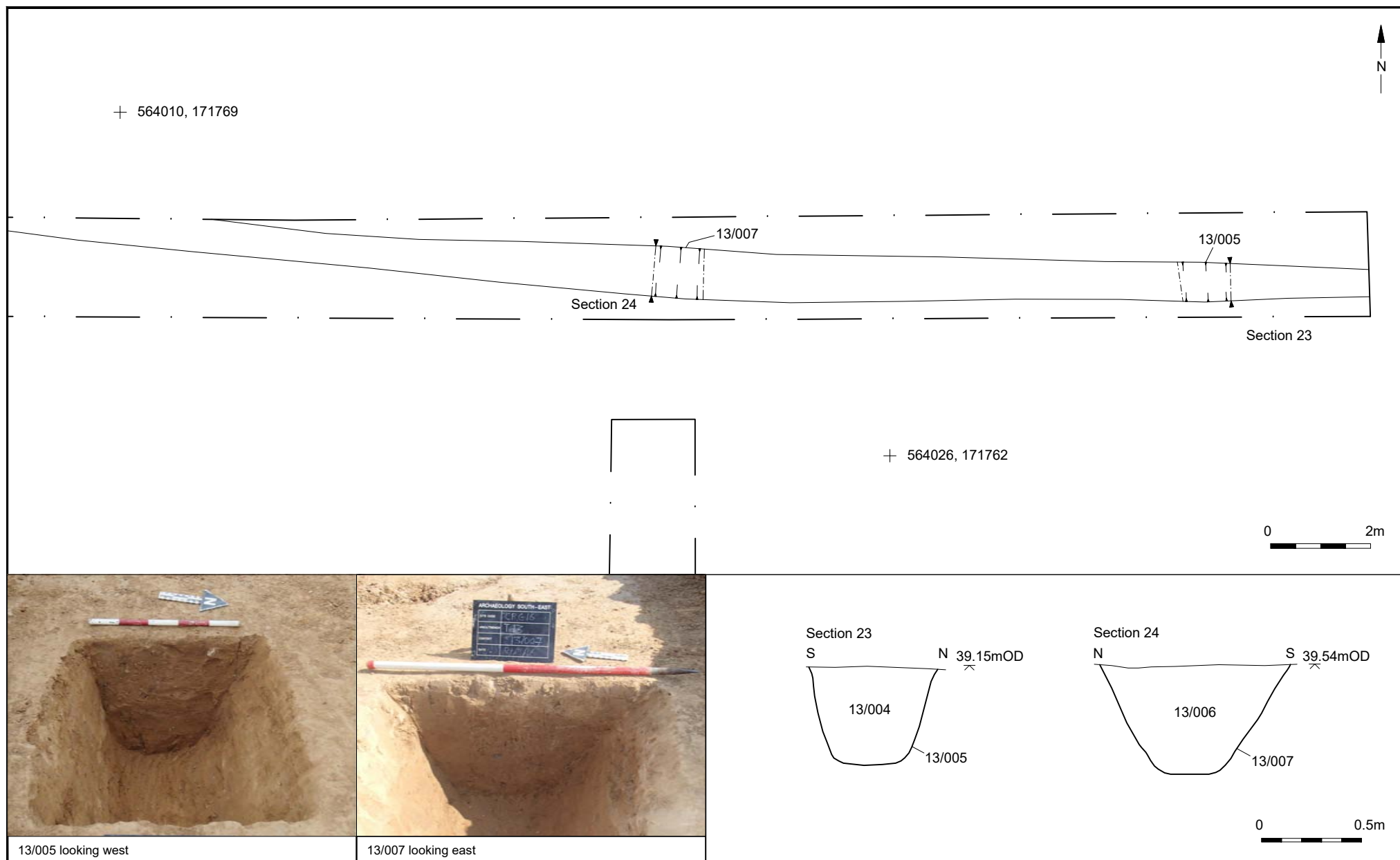
11/019 looking north-west

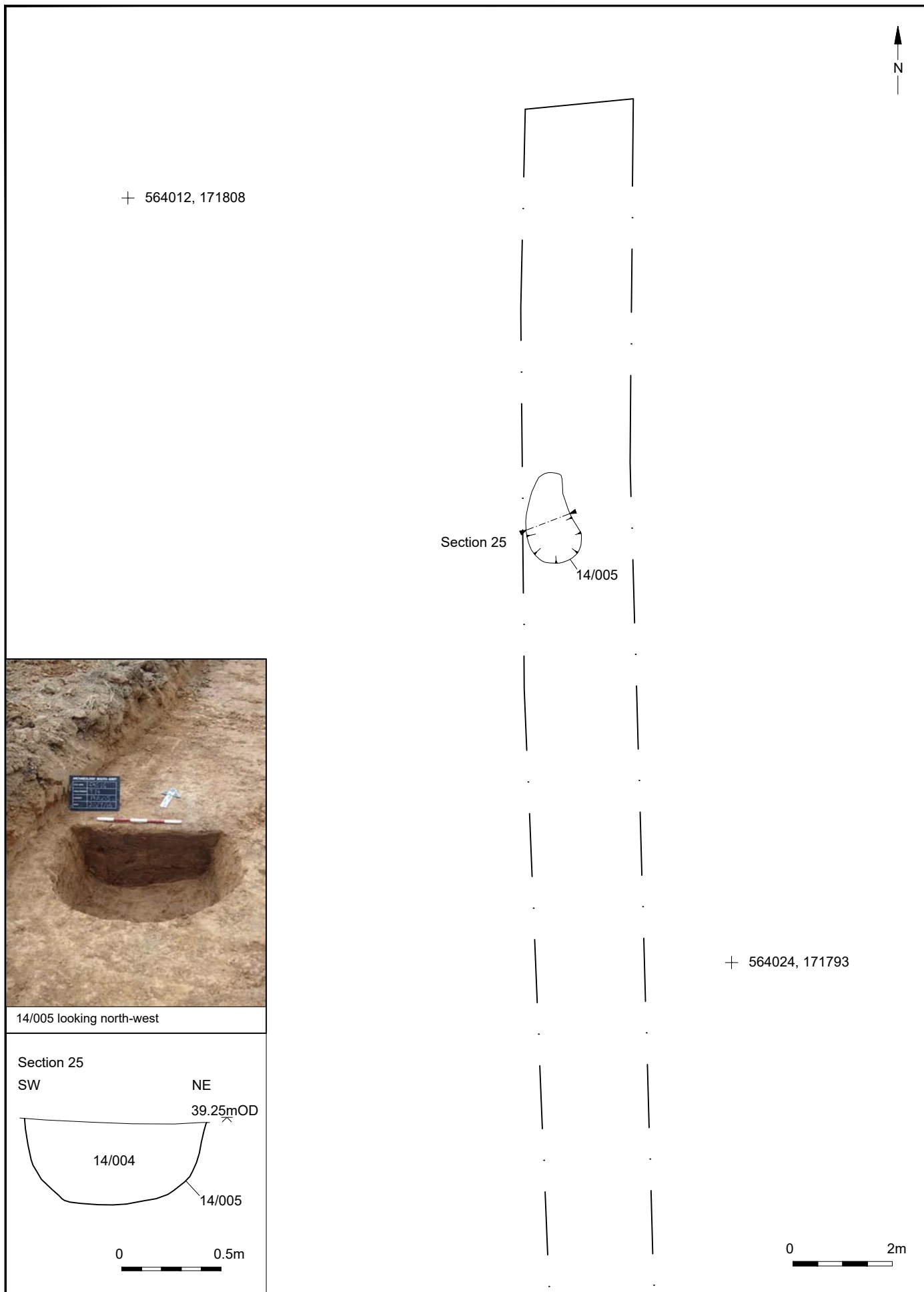


11/021 and 11/023 looking south



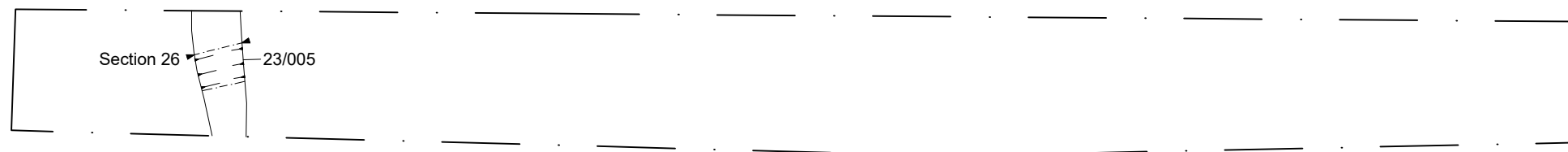
11/025 looking north



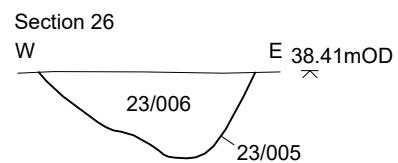


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+ 564052, 171680



23/005 looking west



0 0.5m

+ 564070, 171669

0 2m

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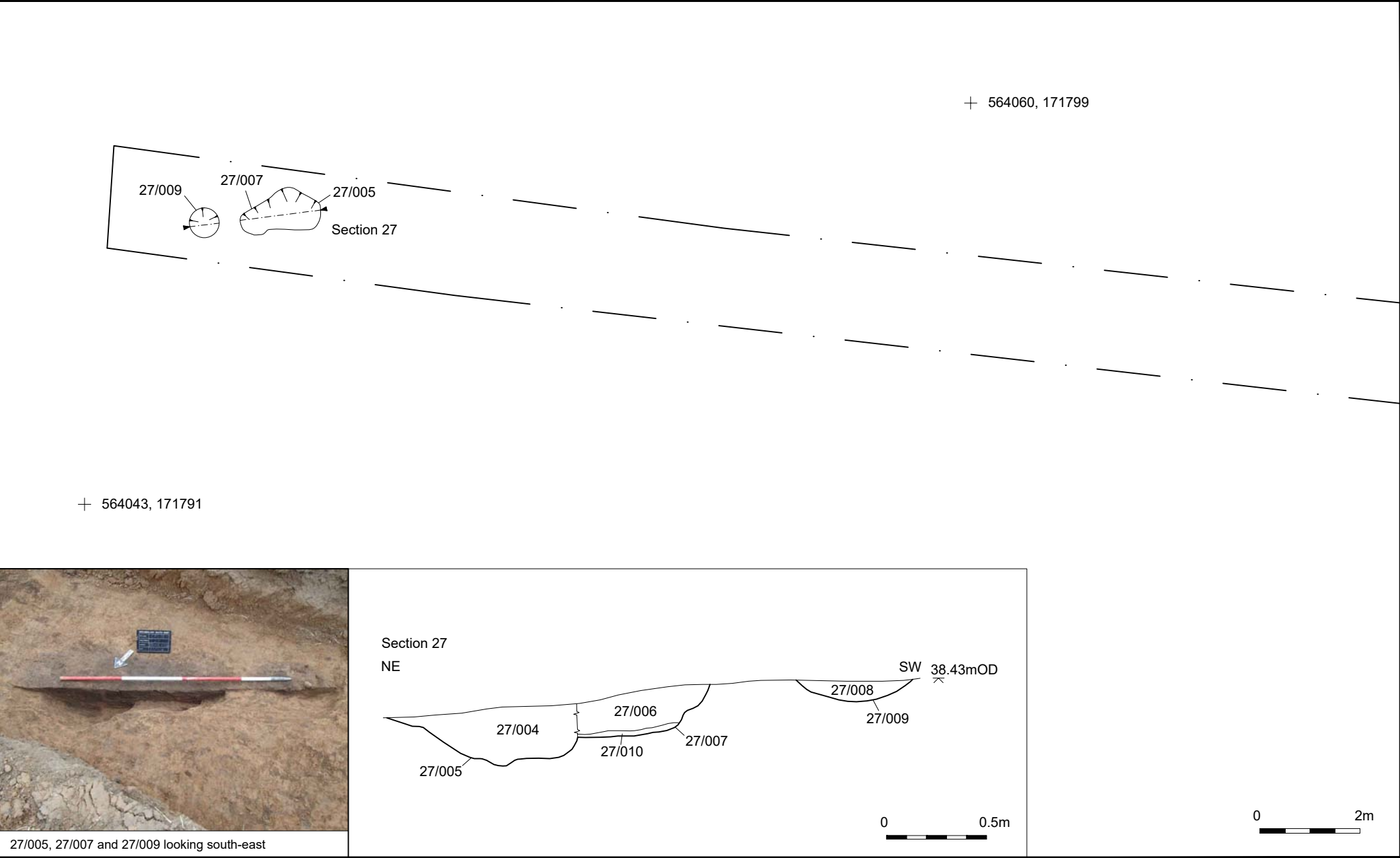
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Drawn by: LG

Coldharbour Road, Gravesend  
Trench 23 plan, section and photograph

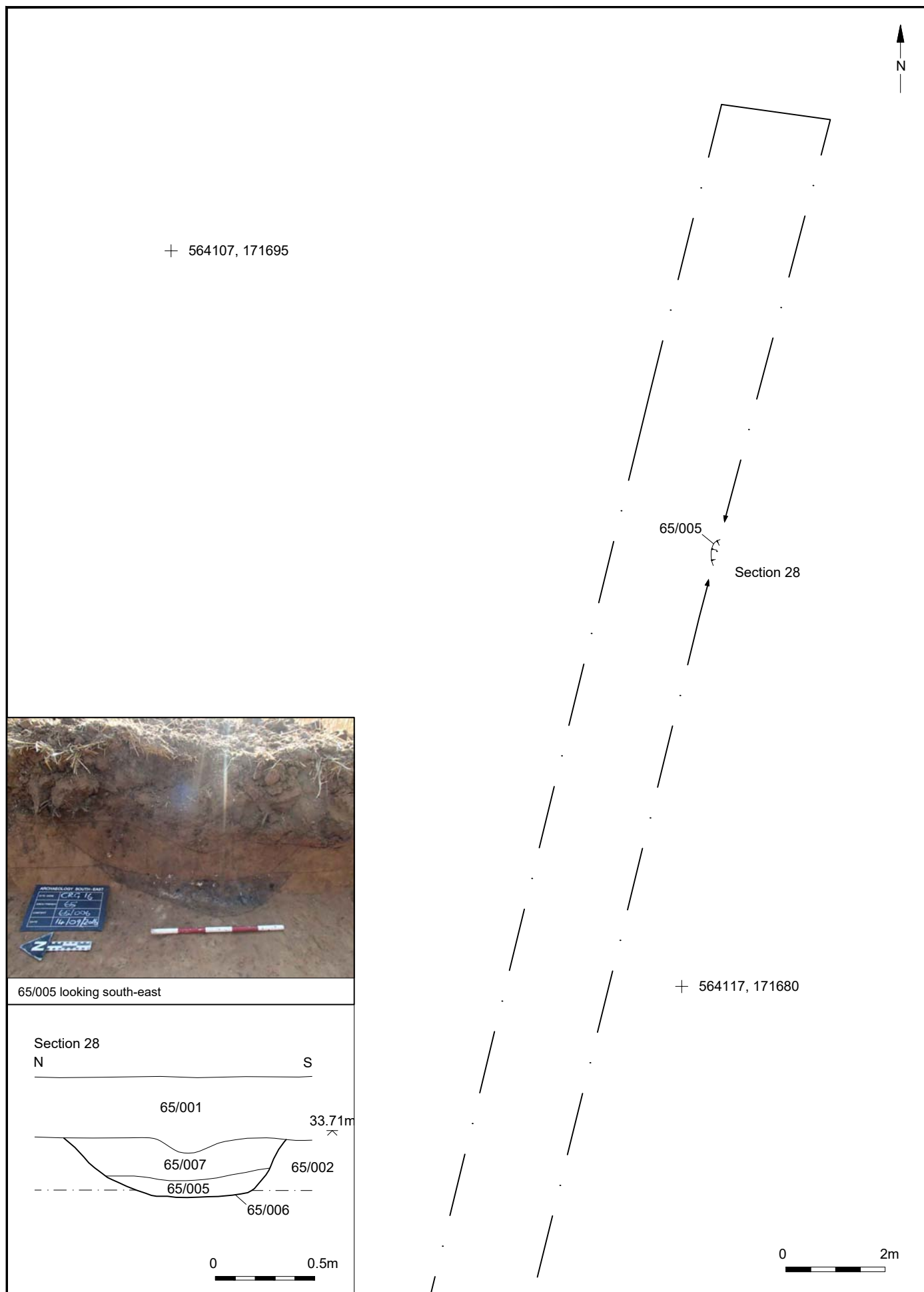
Fig.13





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