

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land at Hedge Place Road
Stone, Dartford, Kent**

NGR: TQ 58070 74143

Planning Ref: DA/12/001150/FUL

**ASE Project No: 6712
Site Code: HPR 16
ASE Report No: 2016415
OASIS id: archaeol6-267016**



By Steve Price

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at land at Hedge Place Road, Stone, Dartford, Kent between 10th – 13th October 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd; 13 trenches were excavated.

A shallow undated gully was recorded in Trench 5, this is considered likely to be of late 19th or early 20th century origin. A more substantial ditch was recorded in Trench 13. This contained fragments of pottery and a worked flint that are dated as broadly prehistoric, and was sealed beneath colluvium. The ditch could be associated with prehistoric activity previously recorded to the east of the site.

All other trenches were archaeologically negative. The presence of modern made ground in every trench and the lack of subsoil in all trenches except Trench 13, wherein colluvium was recorded, suggests that a significant amount of truncation has occurred across most of the site with the possible exception of the south-east corner.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Hedge Place Road, Stone, Dartford, Kent. The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 58070 74143.
- 1.1.2 The site occupies an area of approximately 0.93ha and is bounded to the south by Hedge Place Road, to the east by a minor road, to the west by a footpath and to the north by the site of a former quarry - now backfilled and comprising of rough ground.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The British Geological Survey (Dartford: Sheet 271) shows that the site is underlain by Boyn Hill Gravel River Terrace deposits of gravel, sandy and clayey in part, overlying Upper Chalk.
- 1.2.2 Geotechnical investigations undertaken by Card Geotechnics Ltd in September 2011 confirmed the geological sequence at the site as topsoil/made ground underlain by the river terrace gravels and capping the solid geology of Upper Chalk.
- 1.2.3 Topsoil was recorded in each exploratory hole up to 0.2m bgl. Made ground was recorded in the west of the site in TP1 and BH2 up to 1.1m below ground level. The Boyne Hill Gravels were recorded up to depths of 6.3m bgl to 11.6m bgl overlying the solid Upper Chalk.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 A planning application has been submitted for the construction of a residential development with associated works (DA/12/01150/FUL).
- 1.3.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared (CgMs 2014) and was submitted to support the application. A written scheme of investigation (ASE 2016) for archaeological evaluation was submitted for approval prior to the commencement of fieldwork. This phase of evaluation was conducted to inform as to the archaeological potential of the site.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report presents the results of the archaeological evaluation undertaken by ASE from the 10th - 13th October 2016. The field work was directed by Steve Price with the assistance of Sophie Austin. The field work was managed by Andy Leonard, and the post excavation work was managed by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological background is set out in an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) which was prepared for the site by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2014); please refer to that document for a full background.

2.2 Palaeolithic

- 2.2.1 Palaeolithic flint implements have been recovered as chance finds in the vicinity of the site. Palaeolithic implements were found 'possibly in gravel above Upper Chalk' immediately to the north of the site in 1931 during gravel extraction (TQ57SE71 TQ580741). Elsewhere within 1km of the site the tip of an Acheulian handaxe was found in the topsoil of an evaluation trench approximately 250m east of the study site (TQ57SE173 TQ58267421), 19 flint flakes were found in Pleistocene fluvial gravels during an evaluation approximately 250m north east of the site (TQ57SE160 TQ5825674305), a Palaeolithic hand axe was discovered somewhere in Stone (TQ57SE76 TQ5774) and TQ57SE75 TQ5774), whilst Globe Pit in Greenhithe approximately 900m north east of the site produced a significant number of worked flints (TQ57SE16 TQ58857462).

2.3 Neolithic

- 2.3.1 Three pits containing burnt flint were recorded in Area B of the archaeological investigations at Waterstone Park approximately 50m east of the north eastern boundary of the site. These pits were identified as possible fire pits or hearths of possible Neolithic or Bronze Age date. In addition, a deposit of colluvium was recorded and was found to contain a large amount of burnt flint along with flint tempered pottery of possible Bronze Age date. No other evidence of archaeological activity was recorded within Area B.

2.4 Bronze Age

- 2.4.1 Approximately 200m from the eastern boundary of the site within Area A of the Waterstone Park excavations a Bronze Age ring ditch was recorded, possible evidence of a ploughed out barrow.
- 2.4.2 Elsewhere three hard-hammer struck flakes of probable Neolithic or Bronze Age date were found during a watching brief approximately 800m north west of the site (TQ57SE172 TQ5764874811), a Neolithic polished axe found at Horns Cross gravel pit approximately 900m north west of the site (TQ57SE60 TQ57157443) and a bronze spearhead found at Stone Court approximately 600m north west of the site (TQ57SE15 TQ57597476).

2.5 Iron Age and Roman

- 2.5.1 A possible Iron Age inhumation was recorded approximately 150m east of the site during the Area A excavations at Waterstone Park (PCA 2009 TQ57SE208 TQ58257425).

- 2.5.2 Evidence of a late Iron Age-Romano British farming settlement was recorded during the investigations at Waterstone Park approximately 150m south east of the site. Evidence of field systems along with a number of grain storage pits some containing ritual deposits including a foal and dog burial were recorded (TQ57SE209 TQ58287418 and TQ57SE178 TQ5835874182).
- 2.5.3 Elsewhere a substantial Iron Age storage pit was found in the face of the Stone Castle Chalk pit in 1941 approximately 200m south of the site (TQ57SE48 TQ57967400). Chalk pit excavations in the 1960s identified an Iron Age hut circle and cattle enclosure approximately 700m south of the site.
- 2.5.4 Evidence of a potential Iron Age settlement comprising of three pits and a large quantity of pottery fragments of Belgic type, were found during construction of a new housing estate approximately 800m south west of the site (TQ57SE13 TQ57197376).
- 2.5.5 The proposed alignment of Watling Street (the Roman road leading from London to Canterbury) lies approximately 1km south of the site following the line of the A296.
- 2.5.6 The excavations in the 1960s at the chalk pit approximately 700m south of the site revealed the remains of a Romano British settlement, probably a farmstead represented by pits, ditches and flint footings of a small building close to the line of Watling Street.
- 2.5.7 Evidence of a late Iron Age-Romano British farming settlement was recorded during the investigations at Waterstone Park approximately 150m south east of the site. Evidence of field systems along with a number of grain storage pits some containing ritual deposits including a foal and dog burial were recorded (TQ57SE209 TQ58287418 and TQ57SE178 TQ5835874182).
- 2.5.8 A Romano British cemetery comprising of both inhumations and cremations were recorded during investigations at Stone Castle chalk pit approximately 300m north east of the site (TQ57SE6 TQ58487436) most likely associated with the settlement activity recorded to the south.
- 2.5.9 A further Roman cremation burial and associated pottery was recorded at Horns Cross approximately 900m north west of the site (TQ57SE62 TQ5774).

2.6 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

- 2.6.1 Settlement at Stone has been recorded since the Saxon period and Stone was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 comprising of an estate of 23 acres and a mill.
- 2.6.2 Stone Castle was originally constructed in the 12th century during the reign of King John and was the home of John de Norwood, the Lord of the Manor of Stone by the 14th century. The castle is situated approximately 300m east of the study site (TQ57SE1031 TQ58397406).
- 2.6.3 St Mary's church was originally constructed in the 13th century approximately 800m north west of the study site. The church and the adjacent former Bishop's

manor (TQ57SE5 TQ57587478) formed the core of the medieval settlement at Stone.

- 2.6.4 A number of Anglo Saxon and medieval finds have been recorded within a 1km radius of the site. These include two Anglo Saxon/early medieval copper alloy pins and a lead weight (MKE58032, MKE58036, MKE58033 TQ5800074000), a medieval iron key (MKE58127 TQ5770074800) and a medieval lead weight (MKE58035 TQ5800074000).

2.7 Late Medieval and Post-Medieval

- 2.7.1 The 1769 Andrews, Drury and Herbert Map shows the site occupied by agricultural land on the edge of the small hamlet of Hedge Place to the west of Stone Castle.
- 2.7.2 Between 1907 and 1931 sand and gravel quarrying had extended into the land to the north of the site. The site itself remained agricultural land.

2.8 Project Aims and Objectives

- 2.8.1 To determine the presence of prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman remains on the site, specifically those relating to Watling Street and any associated settlements.
- 2.8.2 To assess the extent and severity of any modern truncation on the site due to previous development.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Trench locations are depicted on Figures 2. Thirteen trenches measuring 20m x 1.8m were excavated in a random (5%) sample of the area of the site impacted by the development.
- 3.1.2 The trenches were accurately located by means of a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS).
- 3.1.3 The trench locations were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) operated by accredited ASE personnel.
- 3.1.4 Trenches were mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. Machine excavation continued to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of geological drift deposits, whichever was uppermost, in spits of no more than 200mm depth.
- 3.1.5 All exposed archaeological features and deposits were recorded using the standard context record sheets used by Archaeology South-East. Post-excavation plans were made by digital means. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. All features were photographed and levelled with reference to Ordnance Datum.
- 3.1.6 Backfilling was undertaken by the machine in reverse order in layers of no more than 0.25m, each compacted by machine bucket.

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at ASE's Portslade office until such time as there is a repository for site archives in Kent. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	49
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	79
Context register	2
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	13

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	1 bag
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
[5/001]	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.16-0.21	41.40-41.95
[5/002]	Layer	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.20-0.31	-
[5/003]	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	>0.13	40.94-41.54
[5/004]	Cut	Gully	>3.76	0.46	0.18	41.27
[5/005]	Fill	Fill, single	>3.76	0.46	0.18	-

Table 3: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.1 The natural geology [5/003] comprised mid orange firmly compacted sandy clay, with patches of gravel throughout and occasional angular flint inclusions measuring 60-120mm. This was overlain by a modern made ground deposit [5/002] that consisted of firmly compacted mottled mid orange-grey/ mid greyish-brown coarse silty clay. This deposit contained inclusions of occasional pieces of plastic and metal, moderate modern brick fragments, frequent rounded and angular stones measuring 10-50mm, and frequent chalk flecks. This deposit was overlain by topsoil [5/001], consisting of dark greyish-brown clayey silt which was friable to the touch. It contained inclusions of occasional rounded stones measuring 10-40mm and moderate chalk flecks.
- 4.1.2 Towards the south end of trench 5, a shallow gully [5/004] was recorded cut into the natural geology [5/003]. It was visible for a length of 3.76m running NW-SE across the trench and measured 0.46m wide x 0.18m deep. It was overlain by the made ground deposit [5/002], and therefore may have been truncated as a result of modern disturbance. The gully contained a single fill [5/005], consisting of firmly compacted mottled mid grey/ mid orange-red sandy clay, with inclusions of moderate angular flints 20-50mm, frequent rounded and angular stones 10-40mm. No finds were recovered.

4.2 Trench 13

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.18-0.26	39.90-40.44
13/002	Layer	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.25-0.43	-
13/003	Layer	Colluvium	Trench	Trench	0.10-0.26	-
13/004	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.07-0.10	39.19-39.89
13/005	Cut	Ditch	>2.22	1.80	0.67	39.34
13/006	Fill	Fill, primary	>2.22	0.36	0.25	-
13/007	Fill	Fill, secondary	>2.22	0.91	0.16	-
13/008	Fill	Fill, secondary	>2.22	1.11	0.21	-
13/009	Fill	Fill, tertiary	>2.22	1.22	0.33	-
13/010	Cut	Posthole/ pit		0.54	0.18	-
13/011	Fill	Fill, single		0.54	0.18	-

Table 4: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 The natural geology [13/004] comprised moderately compacted mid brownish-yellow silty sand, with inclusions of occasional angular flints measuring 40-120mm. This was overlain by a colluvial deposit [13/003] that consisted of moderately compacted light orange-yellow fine clayey silt, with inclusions of moderate round and angular stones measuring 20-40mm. This was overlain by [13/002], a similar made ground deposit as described in Trench 5. It is probable that the colluvium [13/003] has seen some modern truncation. Topsoil [13/001] was also similar to that in Trench 5.
- 4.2.2 Towards the west end of the trench, a ditch [13/005] was encountered cut into the natural geology [13/004]. This was visible for a length of 2.22m running NNW-SSE across the trench. It measured 1.80m wide x 0.67m deep, and contained 4 fills.
- 4.2.3 Basal fill [13/007] comprised moderately compacted dark yellowish-brown clayey silt, with inclusions of occasional chalk flecks and angular stones measuring around 10mm or less. It contained some extremely fragmented crumbs of, possibly prehistoric, pottery.
- 4.2.4 Fill [13/006] consisted of moderately compacted mid orange-brown sandy silt, with inclusions of occasional chalk flecks and sub-angular stones measuring c.10mm. This fill was presumably the result of initial slumping/ erosion from the ESE edge of [13/005]. It contained no finds.
- 4.2.5 This was overlain by fill [13/008], consisting of mid brown sandy silty clay with inclusions of moderate angular flints measuring 20-40mm in size. A single, loosely prehistoric, flint flake was recovered from this fill.
- 4.2.6 Fill [13/008] was overlain by [13/009], consisting of moderately compacted mid-greyish-brown sandy clay with inclusions of moderate chalk flecks and occasional angular flints. This fill may have been a deliberate backfilling event. The ditch was capped by colluvium [13/003], so the feature is not considered to have been affected by modern truncation.
- 4.2.7 A possible small cut, [13/010] was visible [only] in the south facing section of

ditch [13/005]. It measured 0.54m wide x 0.18m deep, and contained a single fill [13/011]. The fill comprised softly compacted mid yellowish-brown sandy clay, with occasional chalk flecking. No finds were recovered.

4.3 Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 (Appendix)

- 4.3.1 Topsoil was apparently the same across all excavated trenches, as described for Trench 5 above. It varied in thickness between 0.14-0.34m. The topsoil would presumably have been reinstated/ imported as it overlay modern made ground deposit (also as described for Trench 5), which was quite variable in thickness ranging from 0.08 to 0.49m.
- 4.3.2 The natural was a similar mid-orange, firmly compacted sandy clay, with gravel patches in Trenches 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12. In Trenches 3, 10, 11 and 13 the natural consisted of moderately compacted mid brownish-yellow silty sand. In Trench 3, a substantial patch of gravel was visible at the south end.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 Prehistoric finds were recovered from two contexts in Trench 13 during the evaluation on land at Hedge Place Road, Stone. The flint was washed and air dried, quantified by count and weight and bagged by context. It has been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

A single piece of flint weighing 6g was recovered from context [13/008]. It is made from Bullhead flint and consists of a primary flake. The artefact produces evidence for prehistoric presence in the landscape but is not closely datable.

5.3 The Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 5.3.1 Context [13/007] produced some extremely fragmented crumbs of pottery, totalling c.1g in weight. These appear to be hand-made/low-fired. A few inclusions of calcined flint can also be identified, suggesting that they are of prehistoric origin; however they cannot be closely dated.

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 Natural geology was recorded at heights varying between 39.19m and 41.81m AOD. In all trenches this was overlain by modern made ground and topsoil deposits, except in Trench 13, where it was overlain by a (probably truncated) colluvial deposit.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 6.2.1 The presence of modern made ground in every trench and the lack of subsoil in all trenches except Trench 13, wherein colluvium was recorded, suggests that a significant amount of truncation has occurred across most of the site with the possible exception of the south-east corner.

6.3 Archaeological features

- 6.3.1 A shallow undated gully was recorded in Trench 5. The feature is on a similar alignment to a field boundary shown on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map (CgMs 2014; Figure 7).
- 6.3.2 A larger ditch was recorded in Trench 13. This contained fragments of pottery and a worked flint that are dated as broadly prehistoric and was sealed beneath colluvium. The feature could be associated with prehistoric activity previously identified to the east by PCA (CgMs 2014; Figure 2).
- 6.3.3 Both the ditch and the gully follow a similar orientation along NNW alignment. As only these two archaeological features were recorded, it is very difficult to form conclusions about past activity beyond the suggestion that remnants of an older field system were encountered.

6.3 Consideration of research aims

- 6.3.1 The evaluation was able to determine the presence of possible prehistoric remains in the south-east of the site, in Trench 13. No Roman remains were encountered. A probable late 19th or early 20th century gully was recorded in the western part of the site, in Trench 5. Significant modern truncation was encountered in every trench except Trench 13 and this has probably had a significant impact upon the archaeological resource across much of the site.

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ASE would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Wendy Rodgers, County Archaeologist Kent County Council for her guidance and monitoring. The excavation was directed by Steve Price. The author would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations. Antonio Reis produced the figures for this report; Andy Leonard managed the excavations and Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift the post-excavation process.

HER Summary

Site code	HPR16					
Project code	6712					
Planning reference	DA/12/001150/FUL					
Site address	Hedge Place Road, Stone, Dartford, Kent					
District/Borough	Kent					
NGR (12 figures)	TQ 58070 74143					
Geology	Boyn Hill Gravel River Terrace deposits of gravel, sandy and clayey in part, overlying Upper Chalk.					
Fieldwork type	Eval					
Date of fieldwork	10 th – 13 th October 2016					
Sponsor/client	CgMs Consulting Ltd					
Project manager	Andy Leonard					
Project supervisor	Steve Price					
Period summary						
Project summary	<p>This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at land at Hedge Place Road, Stone, Dartford, Kent between 10th – 13th October 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd; 13 trenches were excavated.</p> <p>A shallow undated gully was recorded in Trench 5, this is considered likely to be of late 19th or early 20th century origin. A more substantial ditch was recorded in Trench 13. This contained fragments of pottery and a worked flint that are dated as broadly prehistoric, and was sealed beneath colluvium. The ditch could be associated with prehistoric activity previously recorded to the east of the site.</p> <p>All other trenches were archaeologically negative. The presence of modern made ground in every trench and the lack of subsoil in all trenches except Trench 13, wherein colluvium was recorded, suggests that a significant amount of truncation has occurred across most of the site with the possible exception of the south-east corner.</p>					

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-267016

Project details

Project name Land at Hedge Place Road, Stone, Dartford, Kent

Short description of the project This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at land at Hedge Place Road, Stone, Dartford, Kent between 10th - 13th October 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd; 13 trenches were excavated. A shallow undated gully was recorded in Trench 5, this is considered likely to be of late 19th or early 20th century origin. A more substantial ditch was recorded in Trench 13. This contained fragments of pottery and a worked flint that are dated as broadly prehistoric, and was sealed beneath colluvium. The ditch could be associated with prehistoric activity previously recorded to the east of the site. All other trenches were archaeologically negative. The presence of modern made ground in every trench and the lack of subsoil in all trenches except Trench 13, wherein colluvium was recorded, suggests that a significant amount of truncation has occurred across most of the site with the possible exception of the south-east corner.

Project dates Start: 10-10-2016 End: 13-10-2016

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes HPR 16 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Current Land use Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed

Monument type GULLY Post Medieval

Monument type DITCH Late Prehistoric

Significant Finds FLINTWORK Late Prehistoric

Significant Finds POTTERY Late Prehistoric

Methods & techniques "Test Pits"

Development type Rural residential

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

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

Project location

Country England

Site location KENT DARTFORD DARTFORD Land at Hedge Place Road, Stone, Dartford, Kent

Postcode DA9 9TX

Study area 0.93 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 558070 174143 50.934523388442 0.217643488545 50 56 04 N 000 13 03 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 39.19m Max: 41.81m

Project creators

Name of Archaeology South East

Organisation

Project brief originator Archaeology South East

Project design originator CgMs Consulting

Project director/manager Andy Leonard

Project supervisor Steve Price

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient local museum

Physical Contents "Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient Local Museum

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

Paper Archive recipient local museum

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography
1

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Entered by Dan Swift (d.swift@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 8 November 2016

Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth m	Height m AOD
1	1/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.28	41.50-41.67
1	1/002	Layer	Made ground	0.14-0.24	-
1	1/003	Layer	Natural	>0.07-0.10	41.18
2	2/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.27	40.61
2	2/002	Layer	Made ground	0.23-0.29	-
2	2/003	Layer	Natural	>0.12-0.15	40.59
3	3/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15-0.26	40.24
3	3/002	Layer	Made ground	0.39-0.49	-
3	3/003	Layer	Natural	>0.09-0.14	39.81
4	4/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15-0.33	40.79-41.28
4	4/002	Layer	Made ground	0.38-0.42	-
4	4/003	Layer	Natural	>0.10-0.12	40.14-40.70
6	6/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.14-0.18	41.41-41.67
6	6/002	Layer	Made ground	0.17-0.24	-
6	6/003	Layer	Natural	>0.10-0.13	40.78-41.13
7	7/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.25	41.68-42.02
7	7/002	Layer	Made ground	0.09-0.42	-
7	7/003	Layer	Natural	>0.03-0.12	41.17-41.81
8	8/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16-0.29	40.96
8	8/002	Layer	Made ground	0.08-0.23	-
8	8/003	Layer	Natural	>0.05-0.07	40.65
9	9/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16-0.20	41.11-41.76
9	9/002	Layer	Made ground	0.19-0.23	-
9	9/003	Layer	Natural	>0.04-0.13	40.88-41.22
10	10/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24-0.30	40.57-40.62
10	10/002	Layer	Made ground	0.44-0.46	-
10	10/003	Layer	Natural	>0.04-0.12	39.89-39.90
11	11/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.34	39.74-40.74
11	11/002	Layer	Made ground	0.11-0.13	-
11	11/003	Layer	Natural	>0.03-0.04	39.50-40.38
12	12/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.27	40.73-40.46
12	12/002	Layer	Made ground	0.10-0.11	-
12	12/003	Layer	Natural	>0.05-0.08	40.03-40.41

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Land at Hedge Place Road
Stone, Dartford, Kent**

NGR: TQ 58070 74143

Planning Ref: DA/12/001150/FUL

**ASE Project No: 6712
Site Code: HPR 16**

**ASE Report No: 2016415
OASIS id: archaeol6-267016**

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Revision:			

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at land at Hedge Place Road, Stone, Dartford, Kent between 10th – 13th October 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd; 13 trenches were excavated.

A shallow undated gully was recorded in Trench 5 and a more substantial ditch was recorded in Trench 13. This contained fragments of pottery and a worked flint that are dated as broadly prehistoric, and was sealed beneath colluvium. All of the other trenches were archaeologically negative. The presence of modern made ground in every trench suggests a certain amount of truncation on the site.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Hedge Place Road, Stone, Dartford, Kent. The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 58070 74143.
- 1.1.2 The site occupies an area of approximately 0.93ha and is bounded to the south by Hedge Place Road, to the east by a minor road, to the west by a footpath and to the north by the site of a former quarry - now backfilled and comprising of rough ground.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The British Geological Survey (Dartford: Sheet 271) shows that the site is underlain by Boyn Hill Gravel River Terrace deposits of gravel, sandy and clayey in part, overlying Upper Chalk.
- 1.2.2 Geotechnical investigations undertaken by Card Geotechnics Ltd in September 2011 confirmed the geological sequence at the site as topsoil/made ground underlain by the river terrace gravels and capping the solid geology of Upper Chalk.
- 1.2.3 Topsoil was recorded in each exploratory hole up to 0.2m bgl. Made ground was recorded in the west of the site in TP1 and BH2 up to 1.1m below ground level. The Boyne Hill Gravels were recorded up to depths of 6.3m bgl to 11.6m bgl overlying the solid Upper Chalk.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 A planning application has been submitted for the construction of a residential development with associated works (DA/12/01150/FUL).
- 1.3.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared (CgMs 2014) and was submitted to support the application. A written scheme of investigation (ASE 2016) for archaeological evaluation was submitted for approval prior to the commencement of fieldwork. This phase of evaluation was conducted to inform as to the archaeological potential of the site.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report presents the results of the archaeological evaluation undertaken by ASE from the 10th - 13th October 2016. The field work was directed by Steve Price with the assistance of Sophie Austin. The field work was managed by Andy Leonard, and the post excavation work was managed by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological background is set out in an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) which was prepared for the site by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2014); please refer to that document for a full background.

2.2 Palaeolithic

- 2.2.1 Palaeolithic flint implements have been recovered as chance finds in the vicinity of the site. Palaeolithic implements were found 'possibly in gravel above Upper Chalk' immediately to the north of the site in 1931 during gravel extraction (TQ57SE71 TQ580741). Elsewhere within 1km of the site the tip of an Acheulian handaxe was found in the topsoil of an evaluation trench approximately 250m east of the study site (TQ57SE173 TQ58267421), 19 flint flakes were found in Pleistocene fluvial gravels during an evaluation approximately 250m north east of the site (TQ57SE160 TQ5825674305), a Palaeolithic hand axe was discovered somewhere in Stone (TQ57SE76 TQ5774) and TQ57SE75 TQ5774), whilst Globe Pit in Greenhithe approximately 900m north east of the site produced a significant number of worked flints (TQ57SE16 TQ58857462).

2.3 Neolithic

- 2.3.1 Three pits containing burnt flint were recorded in Area B of the archaeological investigations at Waterstone Park approximately 50m east of the north eastern boundary of the site. These pits were identified as possible fire pits or hearths of possible Neolithic or Bronze Age date. In addition, a deposit of colluvium was recorded and was found to contain a large amount of burnt flint along with flint tempered pottery of possible Bronze Age date. No other evidence of archaeological activity was recorded within Area B.

2.4 Bronze Age

- 2.4.1 Approximately 200m from the eastern boundary of the site within Area A of the Waterstone Park excavations a Bronze Age ring ditch was recorded, possible evidence of a ploughed out barrow.
- 2.4.2 Elsewhere three hard-hammer struck flakes of probable Neolithic or Bronze Age date were found during a watching brief approximately 800m north west of the site (TQ57SE172 TQ5764874811), a Neolithic polished axe found at Horns Cross gravel pit approximately 900m north west of the site (TQ57SE60 TQ57157443) and a bronze spearhead found at Stone Court approximately 600m north west of the site (TQ57SE15 TQ57597476).

2.5 Iron Age and Roman

- 2.5.1 A possible Iron Age inhumation was recorded approximately 150m east of the site during the Area A excavations at Waterstone Park (PCA 2009 TQ57SE208 TQ58257425).

- 2.5.2 Evidence of a late Iron Age-Romano British farming settlement was recorded during the investigations at Waterstone Park approximately 150m south east of the site. Evidence of field systems along with a number of grain storage pits some containing ritual deposits including a foal and dog burial were recorded (TQ57SE209 TQ58287418 and TQ57SE178 TQ5835874182).
- 2.5.3 Elsewhere a substantial Iron Age storage pit was found in the face of the Stone Castle Chalk pit in 1941 approximately 200m south of the site (TQ57SE48 TQ57967400). Chalk pit excavations in the 1960s identified an Iron Age hut circle and cattle enclosure approximately 700m south of the site.
- 2.5.4 Evidence of a potential Iron Age settlement comprising of three pits and a large quantity of pottery fragments of Belgic type, were found during construction of a new housing estate approximately 800m south west of the site (TQ57SE13 TQ57197376).
- 2.5.5 The proposed alignment of Watling Street (the Roman road leading from London to Canterbury) lies approximately 1km south of the site following the line of the A296.
- 2.5.6 The excavations in the 1960s at the chalk pit approximately 700m south of the site revealed the remains of a Romano British settlement, probably a farmstead represented by pits, ditches and flint footings of a small building close to the line of Watling Street.
- 2.5.7 Evidence of a late Iron Age-Romano British farming settlement was recorded during the investigations at Waterstone Park approximately 150m south east of the site. Evidence of field systems along with a number of grain storage pits some containing ritual deposits including a foal and dog burial were recorded (TQ57SE209 TQ58287418 and TQ57SE178 TQ5835874182).
- 2.5.8 A Romano British cemetery comprising of both inhumations and cremations were recorded during investigations at Stone Castle chalk pit approximately 300m north east of the site (TQ57SE6 TQ58487436) most likely associated with the settlement activity recorded to the south.
- 2.5.9 A further Roman cremation burial and associated pottery was recorded at Horns Cross approximately 900m north west of the site (TQ57SE62 TQ5774).

2.6 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

- 2.6.1 Settlement at Stone has been recorded since the Saxon period and Stone was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 comprising of an estate of 23 acres and a mill.
- 2.6.2 Stone Castle was originally constructed in the 12th century during the reign of King John and was the home of John de Norwood, the Lord of the Manor of Stone by the 14th century. The castle is situated approximately 300m east of the study site (TQ57SE1031 TQ58397406).
- 2.6.3 St Mary's church was originally constructed in the 13th century approximately 800m north west of the study site. The church and the adjacent former Bishop's

manor (TQ57SE5 TQ57587478) formed the core of the medieval settlement at Stone.

- 2.6.4 A number of Anglo Saxon and medieval finds have been recorded within a 1km radius of the site. These include two Anglo Saxon/early medieval copper alloy pins and a lead weight (MKE58032, MKE58036, MKE58033 TQ5800074000), a medieval iron key (MKE58127 TQ5770074800) and a medieval lead weight (MKE58035 TQ5800074000).

2.7 Late Medieval and Post-Medieval

- 2.7.1 The 1769 Andrews, Drury and Herbert Map shows the site occupied by agricultural land on the edge of the small hamlet of Hedge Place to the west of Stone Castle.
- 2.7.2 Between 1907 and 1931 sand and gravel quarrying had extended into the land to the north of the site. The site itself remained agricultural land.

2.8 Project Aims and Objectives

- 2.8.1 To determine the presence of prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman remains on the site, specifically those relating to Watling Street and any associated settlements.
- 2.8.2 To assess the extent and severity of any modern truncation on the site due to previous development.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Trench locations are depicted on Figures 2. Thirteen trenches measuring 20m x 1.8m were excavated in a random (5%) sample of the area of the site impacted by the development.
- 3.1.2 The trenches were accurately located by means of a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS).
- 3.1.3 The trench locations were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) operated by accredited ASE personnel.
- 3.1.4 Trenches were mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. Machine excavation continued to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of geological drift deposits, whichever was uppermost, in spits of no more than 200mm depth.
- 3.1.5 All exposed archaeological features and deposits were recorded using the standard context record sheets used by Archaeology South-East. Post-excavation plans were made by digital means. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. All features were photographed and levelled with reference to Ordnance Datum.
- 3.1.6 Backfilling was undertaken by the machine in reverse order in layers of no more than 0.25m, each compacted by machine bucket.

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at ASE's Portslade office until such time as there is a repository for site archives in Kent. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	49
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	79
Context register	2
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	13

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	1 bag
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
[5/001]	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.16-0.21	41.40-41.95
[5/002]	Layer	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.20-0.31	-
[5/003]	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	>0.13	40.94-41.54
[5/004]	Cut	Gully	>3.76	0.46	0.18	41.27
[5/005]	Fill	Fill, single	>3.76	0.46	0.18	-

Table 3: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.1 The natural geology [5/003] comprised mid orange firmly compacted sandy clay, with patches of gravel throughout and occasional angular flint inclusions measuring 60-120mm. This was overlain by a modern made ground deposit [5/002] that consisted of firmly compacted mottled mid orange-grey/ mid greyish-brown coarse silty clay. This deposit contained inclusions of occasional pieces of plastic and metal, moderate modern brick fragments, frequent rounded and angular stones measuring 10-50mm, and frequent chalk flecks. This deposit was overlain by topsoil [5/001], consisting of dark greyish-brown clayey silt which was friable to the touch. It contained inclusions of occasional rounded stones measuring 10-40mm and moderate chalk flecks.
- 4.1.2 Towards the south end of trench 5, a shallow gully [5/004] was recorded cut into the natural geology [5/003]. It was visible for a length of 3.76m running NW-SE across the trench and measured 0.46m wide x 0.18m deep. It was overlain by the made ground deposit [5/002], and therefore may have been truncated as a result of modern disturbance. The gully contained a single fill [5/005], consisting of firmly compacted mottled mid grey/ mid orange-red sandy clay, with inclusions of moderate angular flints 20-50mm, frequent rounded and angular stones 10-40mm. No finds were recovered.

4.2 Trench 13

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.18-0.26	39.90-40.44
13/002	Layer	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.25-0.43	-
13/003	Layer	Colluvium	Trench	Trench	0.10-0.26	-
13/004	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.07-0.10	39.19-39.89
13/005	Cut	Ditch	>2.22	1.80	0.67	39.34
13/006	Fill	Fill, primary	>2.22	0.36	0.25	-
13/007	Fill	Fill, secondary	>2.22	0.91	0.16	-
13/008	Fill	Fill, secondary	>2.22	1.11	0.21	-
13/009	Fill	Fill, tertiary	>2.22	1.22	0.33	-
13/010	Cut	Posthole/ pit		0.54	0.18	-
13/011	Fill	Fill, single		0.54	0.18	-

Table 4: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 The natural geology [13/004] comprised moderately compacted mid brownish-yellow silty sand, with inclusions of occasional angular flints measuring 40-120mm. This was overlain by a colluvial deposit [13/003] that consisted of moderately compacted light orange-yellow fine clayey silt, with inclusions of moderate round and angular stones measuring 20-40mm. This was overlain by [13/002], a similar made ground deposit as described in Trench 5. It is probable that the colluvium [13/003] has seen some modern truncation. Topsoil [13/001] was also similar to that in Trench 5.
- 4.2.2 Towards the west end of the trench, a ditch [13/005] was encountered cut into the natural geology [13/004]. This was visible for a length of 2.22m running NNW-SSE across the trench. It measured 1.80m wide x 0.67m deep, and contained 4 fills.
- 4.2.3 Basal fill [13/007] comprised moderately compacted dark yellowish-brown clayey silt, with inclusions of occasional chalk flecks and angular stones measuring around 10mm or less. It contained some extremely fragmented crumbs of, possibly prehistoric, pottery.
- 4.2.4 Fill [13/006] consisted of moderately compacted mid orange-brown sandy silt, with inclusions of occasional chalk flecks and sub-angular stones measuring c.10mm. This fill was presumably the result of initial slumping/ erosion from the ESE edge of [13/005]. It contained no finds.
- 4.2.5 This was overlain by fill [13/008], consisting of mid brown sandy silty clay with inclusions of moderate angular flints measuring 20-40mm in size. A single, loosely prehistoric, flint flake was recovered from this fill.
- 4.2.6 Fill [13/008] was overlain by [13/009], consisting of moderately compacted mid-greyish-brown sandy clay with inclusions of moderate chalk flecks and occasional angular flints. This fill may have been a deliberate backfilling event. The ditch was capped by colluvium [13/003], so the feature is not considered to have been affected by modern truncation.
- 4.2.7 A possible small cut, [13/010] was visible [only] in the south facing section of

ditch [13/005]. It measured 0.54m wide x 0.18m deep, and contained a single fill [13/011]. The fill comprised softly compacted mid yellowish-brown sandy clay, with occasional chalk flecking. No finds were recovered.

4.3 Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 (Appendix)

- 4.3.1 Topsoil was apparently the same across all excavated trenches, as described for Trench 5 above. It varied in thickness between 0.14-0.34m. The topsoil would presumably have been reinstated/ imported as it overlay modern made ground deposit (also as described for Trench 5), which was quite variable in thickness ranging from 0.08 to 0.49m.
- 4.3.2 The natural was a similar mid-orange, firmly compacted sandy clay, with gravel patches in Trenches 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12. In Trenches 3, 10, 11 and 13 the natural consisted of moderately compacted mid brownish-yellow silty sand. In Trench 3, a substantial patch of gravel was visible at the south end.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 Prehistoric finds were recovered from two contexts in Trench 13 during the evaluation on land at Hedge Place Road, Stone. The flint was washed and air dried, quantified by count and weight and bagged by context. It has been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

A single piece of flint weighing 6g was recovered from context [13/008]. It is made from Bullhead flint and consists of a primary flake. The artefact produces evidence for prehistoric presence in the landscape but is not closely datable.

5.3 The Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 5.3.1 Context [13/007] produced some extremely fragmented crumbs of pottery, totalling c.1g in weight. These appear to be hand-made/low-fired. A few inclusions of calcined flint can also be identified, suggesting that they are of prehistoric origin; however they cannot be closely dated.

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 Natural geology was recorded at heights varying between 39.19m and 41.81m AOD. In all trenches this was overlain by modern made ground and topsoil deposits, except in Trench 13, where it was overlain by a (probably truncated) colluvial deposit.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 6.2.1 The presence of modern made ground in every trench suggests a certain amount of truncation on the site.

6.3 Archaeological features

- 6.3.1 A shallow undated gully was recorded in Trench 5.
- 6.3.2 A larger ditch was recorded in Trench 13. This contained fragments of pottery and a worked flint that are dated as broadly prehistoric and was sealed beneath colluvium.
- 6.3.3 Both the ditch and the gully follow a similar orientation along NNW alignment. As only these two archaeological features were recorded, it is very difficult to form conclusions about past activity beyond the suggestion that remnants of an older field system were encountered.

6.3 Consideration of research aims

- 6.3.1 The evaluation was able to determine the presence of possible prehistoric remains. No Roman remains were encountered. Modern truncation was encountered in every trench which may have impacted on the archaeological resource.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Wendy Rodgers, County Archaeologist Kent County Council for her guidance and monitoring. The excavation was directed by Steve Price. The author would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations. Antonio Reis produced the figures for this report; Andy Leonard managed the excavations and Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift the post-excavation process.

HER Summary

Site code	HPR16				
Project code	6712				
Planning reference	DA/12/001150/FUL				
Site address	Hedge Place Road, Stone, Dartford, Kent				
District/Borough	Kent				
NGR (12 figures)	TQ 58070 74143				
Geology	Boyn Hill Gravel River Terrace deposits of gravel, sandy and clayey in part, overlying Upper Chalk.				
Fieldwork type	Eval				
Date of fieldwork	10 th – 13 th October 2016				
Sponsor/client	CgMs Consulting Ltd				
Project manager	Andy Leonard				
Project supervisor	Steve Price				
Period summary					
Project summary	<p>This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at land at Hedge Place Road, Stone, Dartford, Kent between 10th – 13th October 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd; 13 trenches were excavated.</p> <p>A shallow undated gully was recorded in Trench 5 and a more substantial ditch was recorded in Trench 13. This contained fragments of pottery and a worked flint that are dated as broadly prehistoric, and was sealed beneath colluvium. All of the other trenches were archaeologically negative. The presence of modern made ground in every trench suggests a certain amount of truncation on the site.</p>				

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-267016

Project details

Project name Land at Hedge Place Road, Stone, Dartford, Kent

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at land at Hedge Place Road, Stone, Dartford, Kent between 10th – 13th October 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd; 13 trenches were excavated.

Short description of the project

A shallow undated gully was recorded in Trench 5 and a more substantial ditch was recorded in Trench 13. This contained fragments of pottery and a worked flint that are dated as broadly prehistoric, and was sealed beneath colluvium. All of the other trenches were archaeologically negative. The presence of modern made ground in every trench suggests a certain amount of truncation on the site.

Project dates Start: 10-10-2016 End: 13-10-2016

Previous/future work No / Not known

Type of project Field evaluation

Current Land use Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed

Significant Finds FLINTWORK Uncertain

Project location

Country England

Site location KENT DARTFORD DARTFORD Land at Hedge Place Road, Stone, Dartford, Kent

Postcode DA9 9TX

Study area 0.93 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 558070 174143 50.934523388442 0.217643488545 50 56
04 N 000 13 03 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 39.19m Max: 41.81m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South East

Project brief originator Archaeology South East

Project design originator CgMs Consulting

Project director/manager Andy Leonard

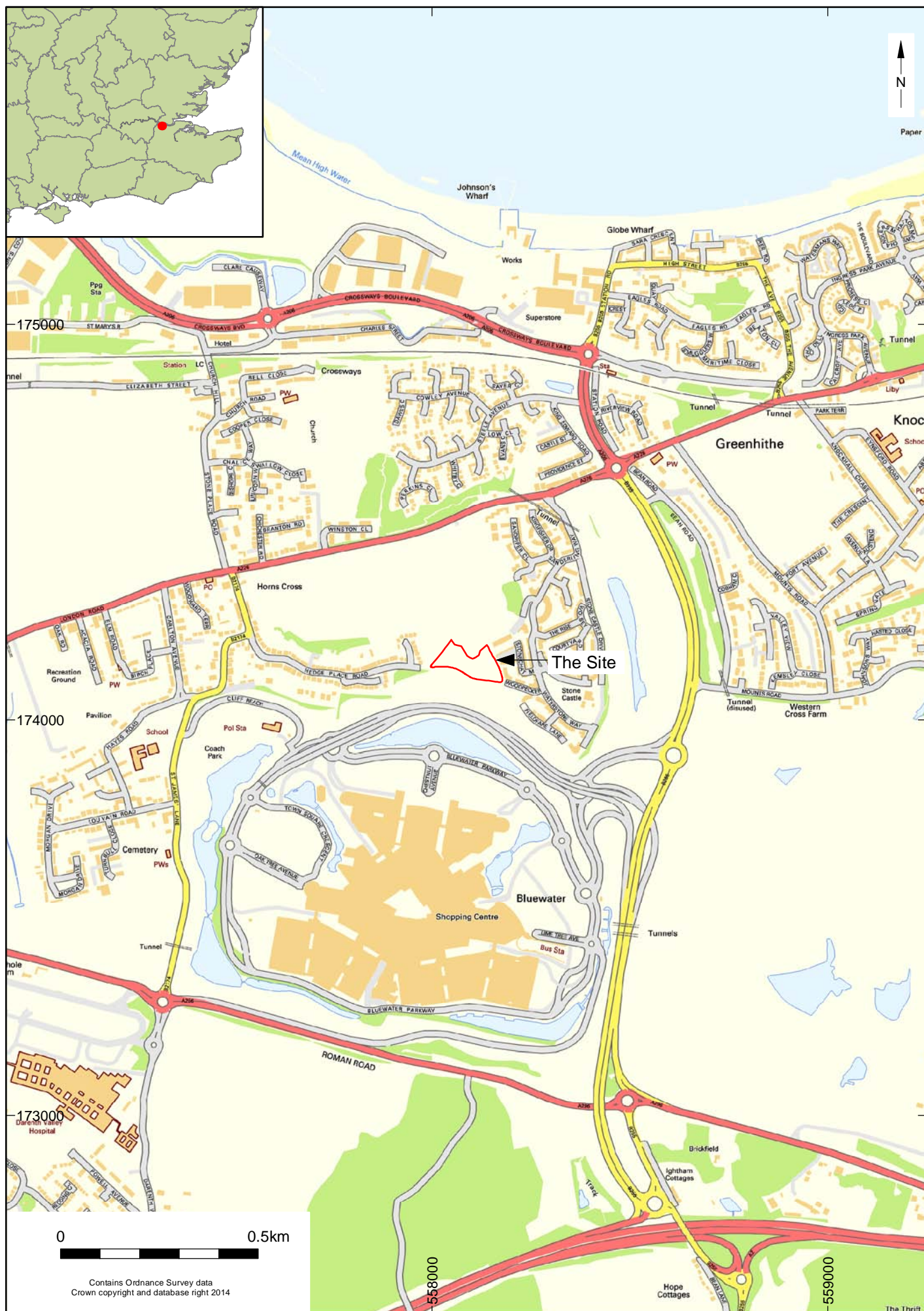
Project supervisor Steve Price

Project archives

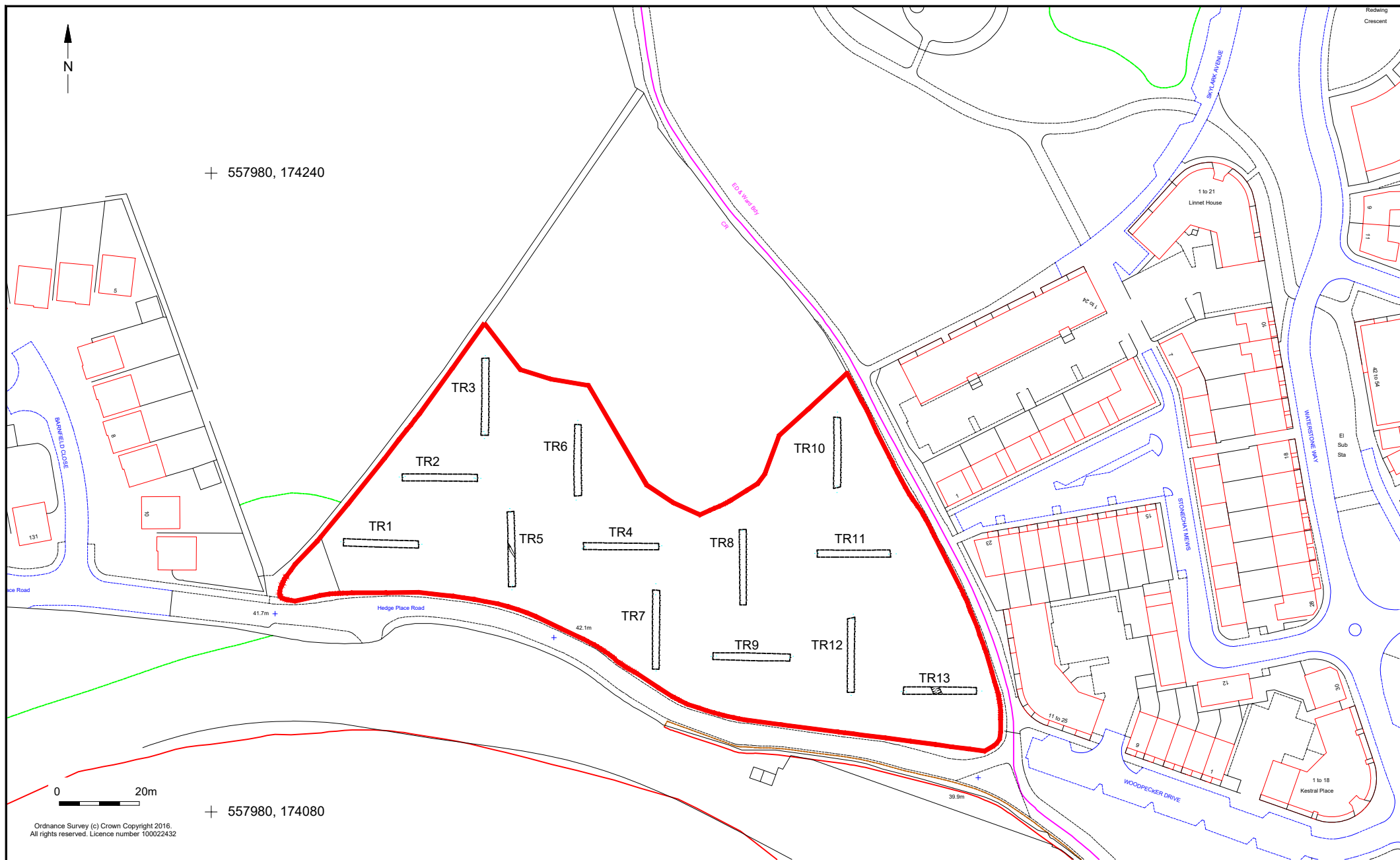
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Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	local museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section"
Entered by	Steve Price (steven.price@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	28 October 2016

Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth m	Height m AOD
1	1/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.28	41.50-41.67
1	1/002	Layer	Made ground	0.14-0.24	-
1	1/003	Layer	Natural	>0.07-0.10	41.18
2	2/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.27	40.61
2	2/002	Layer	Made ground	0.23-0.29	-
2	2/003	Layer	Natural	>0.12-0.15	40.59
3	3/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15-0.26	40.24
3	3/002	Layer	Made ground	0.39-0.49	-
3	3/003	Layer	Natural	>0.09-0.14	39.81
4	4/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15-0.33	40.79-41.28
4	4/002	Layer	Made ground	0.38-0.42	-
4	4/003	Layer	Natural	>0.10-0.12	40.14-40.70
6	6/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.14-0.18	41.41-41.67
6	6/002	Layer	Made ground	0.17-0.24	-
6	6/003	Layer	Natural	>0.10-0.13	40.78-41.13
7	7/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.25	41.68-42.02
7	7/002	Layer	Made ground	0.09-0.42	-
7	7/003	Layer	Natural	>0.03-0.12	41.17-41.81
8	8/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16-0.29	40.96
8	8/002	Layer	Made ground	0.08-0.23	-
8	8/003	Layer	Natural	>0.05-0.07	40.65
9	9/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16-0.20	41.11-41.76
9	9/002	Layer	Made ground	0.19-0.23	-
9	9/003	Layer	Natural	>0.04-0.13	40.88-41.22
10	10/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24-0.30	40.57-40.62
10	10/002	Layer	Made ground	0.44-0.46	-
10	10/003	Layer	Natural	>0.04-0.12	39.89-39.90
11	11/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.34	39.74-40.74
11	11/002	Layer	Made ground	0.11-0.13	-
11	11/003	Layer	Natural	>0.03-0.04	39.50-40.38
12	12/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.27	40.73-40.46
12	12/002	Layer	Made ground	0.10-0.11	-
12	12/003	Layer	Natural	>0.05-0.08	40.03-40.41



© Archaeology South-East		Hedge Place, Dartford	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6712	Oct 2016	Site location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: AR		



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Project Ref: 6712

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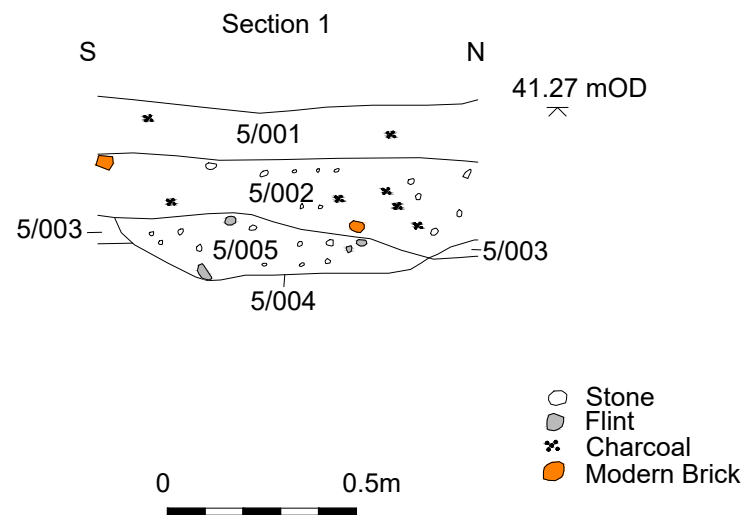
Oct 2016

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Hedge Place, Dartford

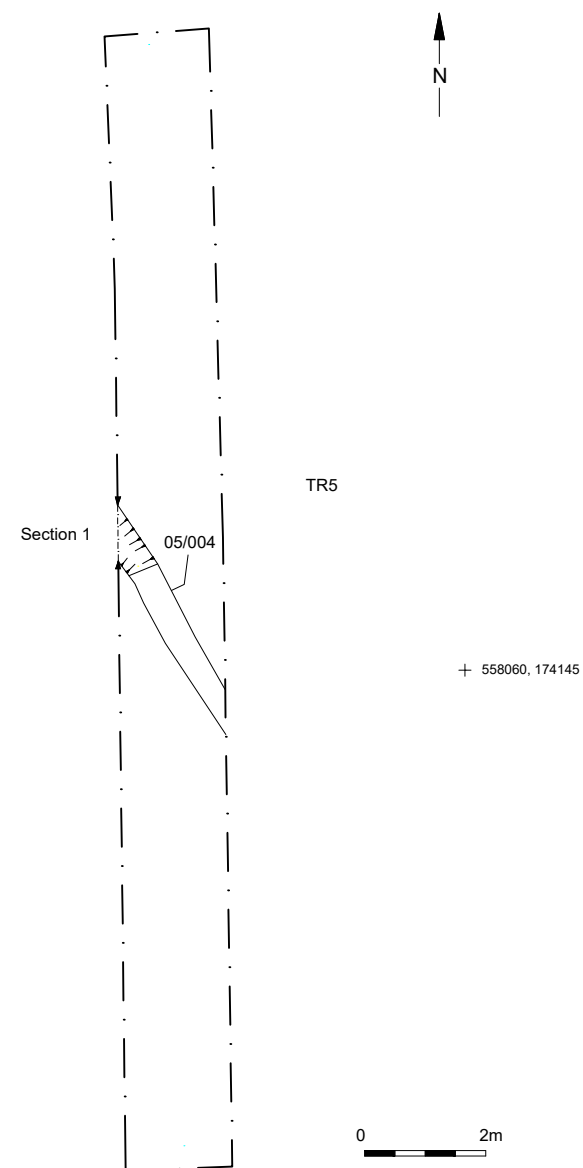
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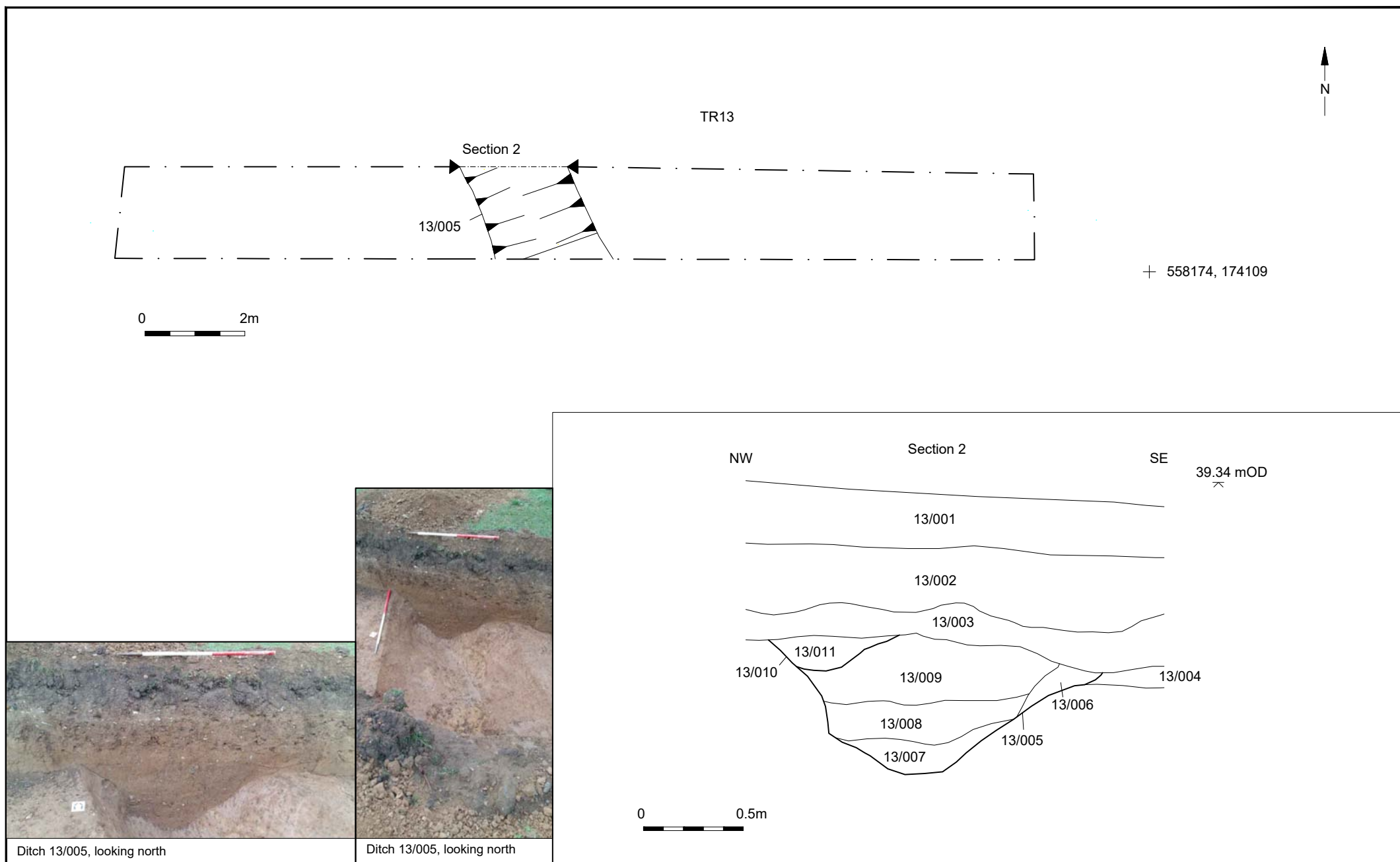
Fig. 2



Ditch 5/004, looking north west

Ditch 5/004, looking west





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Project Ref: 6712

Oct 2016

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Drawn by: AR

Hedge Place, Dartford

Trench 13, plan and photographs

Fig. 4

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