



Archaeological Excavation on Land at Hever Court Road, Gravesend, Kent *June 2010*

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Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment Report

Hever Court Road, Singlewell, Gravesend, Kent

NGR: TQ 6520 7081

Site Code: HCR-EX-10

(Planning Application GR/2006/1087)

Submitted to;

Chartwell Group Limited

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**Archaeological Excavation and Assessment of Land at Hever Court Road, Singlewell, Gravesend,
Kent
NGR: TQ 6520 7081
Site Code: HCR-EX-10**

i SUMMARY

Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company (SWAT) carried out a Programme of Assessment and Archaeological Excavation of land at Hever Court Road, Singlewell, Gravesend, Kent, in May 2010. A planning application (GR/2006/1087) for the construction of 16 houses with associated parking and access road was submitted to Gravesham Borough Council whereby Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation (KCCHC), on behalf of Gravesham Borough Council, requested that an Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment and a further Strip, Map and Sample Excavation be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains. Initial mitigation proposals required the excavation of trial trenches in order to determine the presence and condition of archaeological deposits.

The evaluation, carried out by SWAT revealed the presence of pits, ditches and post holes dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods, confirming the presence of archaeological activity that would be threatened by development proposals. As a result, further investigation, comprising an area excavation of three specific areas of the site, was considered necessary in order to mitigate against archaeological impact caused during any proposed development. Subsequent archaeological excavations carried out within the proposed development area confirmed the presence of Roman ditches, along with the potential remains of a Roman road, along with the faint trace of a prehistoric field system, medieval ditches and localised post-medieval quarrying activity. The presence of such activity warranted further additional mitigation involving the archaeological monitoring and recording during the groundworks associated with the proposed development. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (KCC 2010) and in discussion with the Archaeological Heritage Officer for Kent County Council.

This document forms the initial phase of post excavation assessment, which will be followed by the production of a Final Report and publication, as considered necessary.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Background*

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Archaeological Survey Company (SWAT) was contracted by Chartway Group Limited to conduct an archaeological excavation of land at Hever Court Road, Singlewell, Gravesend in Kent (NGR. TQ 6520 7081), following the results of an archaeological evaluation previously carried out by SWAT (Britchfield & Martin 2010). The excavation was conducted under the direction of Dr Paul Wilkinson (SWAT) in April 2010 in accordance with requirements set out within a generic Archaeological Specification (Kent County Council 2010) and in discussion with the Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council.

1.1.2 This archaeological excavation forms the third phase of investigation associated with the site at Hever Court Road, the first comprising an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Russell 2008) and the second an Archaeological Evaluation (Britchfield & Martin 2010). The final phase of archaeological mitigation consisted of the monitoring of groundworks associated with development, which will be detailed in a forthcoming report (Britchfield 2010).

1.2 *Planning Background*

1.2.1 A planning application (PAN: GR/2006/1087) for the construction of 16 houses with associated parking and access road at the above site was submitted to Gravesham Borough Council (GBC) whereby Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation (KCCHC), on behalf of Gravesham Borough Council, requested that an *Archaeological Evaluation* be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains. Initial mitigation proposals required the excavation of trial trenches in order to determine the presence and condition of archaeological deposits. The following condition was attached to the planning consent:

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

[Reason: To ensure a proper record of matters of archaeological interest]

1.2.2 The archaeological evaluation, carried out by Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company (SWAT), revealed the presence of medieval and post-medieval settlement within the extent of the site (see below). As a result of the discovery of significant archaeological remains, further mitigation comprising an **Archaeological Excavation** of the entire site was required in advance of any future development. The programme of work aimed to preserve, by record, archaeological features present within the extent of the proposed development site. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within the Archaeological Specification (KCC 2010) and in discussion with the Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council.

1.3 Project Timescales

1.3.1 Archaeological investigations commenced 11th May 2010 being completed by the 23rd May 2010.

2 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

2.1 In undertaking this archaeological work the principles set out in PPG 16 regarding the need to safeguard archaeological remains have been adhered to;

'Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite, and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed.' (Para A6)

2.2 Following on from the initial stage of evaluation work, suitable mitigation measures were proposed and agreed. The preferable option for important archaeological remains was "preservation by record" (i.e. archaeological excavation).

2.3 The Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) defines an excavation as being

'...a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and that results of that study be published in detail appropriate to that design' (IFA 1999b:2)

- 2.4 The primary objectives of the excavation were to identify, excavate and record any significant archaeological remains present, which were under threat by the development as a contribution to knowledge of the archaeological and historical development of Singlewell.

The aims of this archaeological investigation were therefore (not exclusively):

- to understand the character, form, function and date of any other archaeological remains on the site. The investigation should include analysis of the spatial organisation of activities on the site during this period through examination of the distribution of artefactual and environmental assemblages;
- to assist in the understanding of the prehistoric occupation of Singlewell through examination of the date, form and character of the site in the context of its topographical position and that of other similarly dated findings within the area and beyond.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 *Archaeological Excavation*

- 3.1.1 Excavation was carried out using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, removing the overburden to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Exposed surfaces were subsequently hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross-sections through the features were excavated to enable sufficient information about form, development date and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded without prejudice to more extensive investigations, should these prove to be necessary. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the specification.

3.1.2 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. A full list is presented in Appendix 1. Layers and fills are recorded (**10**). The cut of the feature is shown [**10**]. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes and detailed on pro-forma SWAT context sheets; these are used in the report (in **bold**). Plans of all features were made using a scale of 1:20, with sections recorded at 1:10. A full photographic record of all stages of the excavation was kept, which included working shots showing constraints and conditions.

3.1.3 Upon completion of mechanical excavation, a 10m grid was established and a pre-excavation plan generated using global positioning satellite (GPS) technology recording three dimensional points every 0.10m. For ease of reference the site was subsequently divided into 3 distinct areas: Area 1 encompassing the western extent of the site, Area 2 a small central investigation area and Area 3 the eastern extent (see Figure. 2)

3.2 Project Constraints

3.2.1 No significant constraints were associated with this project.

3.3 Project Monitoring

3.3.1 Curatorial monitoring was carried out during the course of the excavation by the Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council, at which time methodologies and preliminary results were discussed.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Russell 2008)

4.1.1 The site has been the subject of an extensive Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Russell 2008), which concluded that the potential for Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Anglo-Saxon and Post-Medieval remains were low, with the potential for Neolithic and Medieval remains as being moderate. Bronze Age and Romano-British remains were considered medium-high (2008:8.10). The report summary is provided herewith;

'A Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared for a plot of land at Singlewell, in the southeast fringes of Gravesend, Kent. A review of existing archaeological and historical sources suggests that the site has a generally moderate potential overall for containing archaeological deposits, but with a moderate-high potential for the Bronze Age and Romano-British period. This level of potential for the Bronze Age is based on the possibility that the site maybe into a Bronze Age field system, as one has been excavated only 200m to the south of the site. For the Romano-British period, it is because the study area comprises a considerable number of sites of this date, including a Roman road that runs directly past the site and an enclosed settlement 100m to the southwest of the site, both of which may increase the likelihood of Romano-British material being discovered on the site. The site has a low potential for containing archaeological remains for every other period but the Neolithic and Iron Age, when the potential is moderate, and the medieval period, when it is low-moderate. There is the possibility of encountering boundary features and a temporary shed within the site, which dates to the 19th and 20th centuries. Any archaeological deposits to the west side of the site will have been disturbed to some extent by ploughing, whilst those to the east may be similarly impacted upon by the uprooting of an orchard' (2008:i).

4.2 Archaeological Evaluation

4.2.1 The proposed development site has been the subject of an archaeological evaluation (Site Code HCR-EV-10), undertaken by SWAT Archaeology in April 2010. The Archaeological Evaluation consisted of nine trenches which encountered a number of significant archaeological features, including ditches, pits and post holes provisionally assigned medieval and post-medieval dates. An impact assessment has concluded that the relatively shallow surviving depth of archaeological features would therefore be under threat from any development within this area, and further archaeological mitigation has been recommended.

4.3 Historical Background

4.3.1 The Domesday Book, completed in 1086, offers first reference to the area of Gravesend and Northfleet. The book states that Herbert Fitzlvo held Gravesend, which consisted of three

manors and had land for four ploughs, for the Bishop of Bayeux. Approximately two kilometres south of the study area was Northfleet Manor in the Tollingtrough Hundred, which was held in *demesne* by the Archbishop of Canterbury. A *demesne* was land kept exclusively for the use of the Lord of the Manor, in this case, the Archbishop Lanfranc. The Manor was occupied by thirty-six villains and seven slaves, and consisted of twenty acres of meadow, land for fourteen ploughs, woodland for twenty pigs, a mill and a fishery.

4.3.2 Singlewell was one of two parishes, the other being Ifield, on either side of the A2/Watling Street. The name 'Singlewell' appears as 'dela Chinglede Welle' in 1240 and Schingelwell in 1278. On the 20th of January 1331 a Royal Charter was granted to Thomas de Heure for a market every week on Monday at his manor of Shyngeldewell and a fair to be held every year for two days on the vigil and day of St. Lawrence (10 August). According to the author Rev. Ffinch, an annual fair was held in a field opposite the George Inn until about 1870. Edward Hasted references Ifield in 'the 21st year of King Edward I (i.e., 1298) when some of the tenants of the village tried to escape attendance at the Sheriff's Court by claiming they were in the lowy of Tonbridge, but were unsuccessful as Richard Earl of Gloucester disclaimed them. In the same reign there was reference to a 'Fine' which was a form of fictitious proceedings relating to land at 'Shyngledwell de domino Bertrando de Crycle', this being the earliest reference to Singlewell.

4.3.3 In Wallenberg's *The Place Names of Kent*, the author offers two suggestions for the origin of Shinglewell, either a spring, on which the bed was covered in small pebbles, i.e., shingles, or that the well was protected by a covering of shingles or wooden tiles. The idea that the village only contained one well is untrue, and relates to the misspelling of the original 'Shinglewell'. When the author Kenneth Ffinch first visited Singlewell in 1912, he counted at least eleven wells. 'Shancuntewelle' and 'Shanconteswell' are two further spellings found in conjunction with the references given above. There was one well in particular from which the idea of a 'single well' is derived, and it was south of Watling Street/Hever Court Road. It became derelict when mains water was laid through the village, and its wooden framework was removed and the well domed over in April 1914. It was eventually backfilled during WWI when Watling Street was used for transporting munitions between Chatham and

Woolwich. In February 1935, an eighteen inch square slab of grey granite inscribed, 'Site of Ancient Well' was inserted into the roadway, but was later removed by Kent County Council in 1952.

4.3.4 Watling Street was later renamed Hever Court Road after the original home of the Medieval family who lived there until their removal to Hever, near Tonbridge in 1331. The earliest reference to Hever Court was during the reign of King John in the early 13th century when it was held by Hugo de Tokington. The chief house of the village, Hever Court was also the manor house for Ifield or Hever (sometimes spelt 'Heure'). After the Hevers moved to Tonbridge, the house passed to a number of influential families including those headed by Reginald de Cobham, Nicholas Child, who was buried in Ifield Church in 1638, and in the 19th century, to Thomas Colyer of Wombwell Hall, Northfleet. During WWII the house was requisitioned for military use, but a fire, possibly due to ordinance being stored there, badly damaged the roof and the property was abandoned, eventually being demolished in 1952 to make way for a housing estate.

4.4 Historical Environmental Record

4.4.1 In addition to the assessment of previous archaeological investigations in the area, it is recognized that the Historical Environment Record (HER) held at Kent County Council contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape. As a result, a search was carried out within a 1km diameter of the proposed development site. The following records were obtained;

4.4.2 Prehistoric

TQ 67 SW 369 / NGR TQ 64700 70900 There is one Palaeolithic site, a findspot, within the 1km study area listed in the HER. A Lower Palaeolithic bifacial hand axe was found during evaluation trenching in advance of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL) approximately 400m west of the Development Site. The artefact had been moved slightly from its original

location through soil movement. The National Monument Record (NMR) also records a Late Iron Age pit and a linear feature of uncertain date.

TQ 67 SE 283 / NGR TQ 65052 71378 One Mesolithic or possibly Neolithic findspot was recorded 600m north of the Study Area during an evaluation at Ifield School and was comprised of a re-deposited 'pyramid' of flint core from the subsoil.

TQ 67 SW 418 / NGR TQ 6439 7097 An evaluation at Tollgate found cropmarks comprising a Neolithic ditch, enclosures and track way.

TQ 67 SW 3 / NGR TQ 6439 7097 Excavations in 1995 revealed a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure which may be the remains of a Neolithic long barrow. The substantial flint debitage dated to between the Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age.

TQ 67 SW 135 / NGR TQ 6428 7068 A possible Bronze Age circular/sub-circular enclosed settlement with internal features and entrance.

TQ 67 SE 244 / NGR TQ 6511 7066 An evaluation in 1997 in advance of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link on land west of Church Road, Singlewell found the remains of a possible Bronze Age field system comprising two pits, a possible post hole and several gullies. Two post-Medieval quarries and Anglo-Saxon finds were also discovered.

TQ 67 SE 64 / NGR TQ 6552 7086 A polygonal enclosed settlement with entrance, interpreted as Iron Age from good quality aerial photographs, approximately 300m to the northeast of the Site.

TQ 67 SE 117 / NGR TQ 6561 7093 Cropmarks identified through good quality aerial photographs. Undated and unexcavated, but within enclosure of Iron Age settlement TQ67 SE 64.

EHNMR 1320547 / 66 71 A watching brief at Hillside, near Singlewell found a Late Iron Age and Romano-British farmstead roughly 800m to the northeast of the Site.

TQ67 SW 1050 / NGR TQ 64730 70800 An evaluation in 1997 near Tollgate in advance of CTRL found a Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British pit and an undated linear feature 400m to the west of the Site.

4.4.3 Romano-British

There are nine or ten Romano-British sites recorded with the 1km study area. Those within a 500m radius are listed below.

TQ 67 SE 100 / NGR TQ 6562 7063 Roman Road – Watling Street.

TQ 67 SE 104 / NGR TQ 6532 7050 Probable Roman rectangular enclosed settlement, 100m southeast from the Development Site, with no entrance or internal features.

TQ 67 SW 1050 / NGR TQ 64730 70800 A large pit measuring 6m across contained burnt and struck flints and pottery dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British period. A linear feature of unknown date contained carbon and struck flints. No other archaeological features were encountered during the 1997 evaluation prior to the CTRL works.

4.3.4 Anglo-Saxon

Only one 'site' with Anglo-Saxon finds was recorded in the study area, and these were residual artefacts found during an evaluation in 1997. (See **TQ 67 SE 244**)

4.3.5 Medieval

Two Medieval sites are located within the 500m survey area.

CTRL03-17 / NGR TQ 6505 7060 An excavation in 1996 west of Church Rd uncovered several ditches and post holes or small pits. Only one ditch was positively given a Medieval date.

TQ 67 SE 1072 / NGR TQ 6538 7074 Grade II Listed Chapel Farmhouse is located 100m to the east of the site and is at least 18th century.

TQ 67 NW 13 / NGR TQ 6537 7074 Grade II Listed Chapel Farm has the remains of a 12th-13th century chapel incorporated into the building. The surviving elevations are 0.8m thick and are comprised of flint rubble with ragstone dressing. Originally the building would have been of an 'open hall' type with steeply pitched roof. In Tudor times, floors, partition walls and a central chimney were inserted.

4.3.6 Post Medieval

There are seven post-Medieval sites within the 500m survey area.

TQ 67 SE 1087/ NGR TQ 6532 7076 Corner Cottage on Hever Court Road is a Grade II listed 17th – 18th century building.

TQ 67 SE 1070 / NGR TQ 6530 7078 Orchard House on Hever Court Road is a Grade II Listed 18th century dwelling.

TQ 67 SE 1110 / NGR TQ 6542 7071 The George Inn on Hever Court Road is a Grade II Listed 18th century inn. It was a WWII battle headquarters for HG VII in the Singlewell area forming part of the anti-invasion defences.

NGR TQ 65212 70814 This northeast-southwest field boundary bisects the site and dates to at least 1821. It was removed between 1908 and 1936, though it is possible linear [025] found in trench 9 during the evaluation may be this field boundary.

NGR TQ 65212 70814 A small rectangular temporary structure is visible on the OS map of 1864, but it was demolished by 1896.

TQ 67 SE 245 / NGR TQ 65252 70503 Three possible quarries were found during evaluation trenching. Two were circular in shape, one measuring 12m in diameter, the other measuring 8.5m. The third was a large multi-chambered quarry.

TQ 67 SW 1297 / NGR TQ 6494 7091 This was a WWII air raid wardens post with air raid siren built in 1939 and located on the south side of Watling Street. It consisted of a rectangular concrete building with flat roof on which the siren was mounted. It was decommissioned in 1945 and demolished c. 1965.

4.5 *Geology and Topography*

- 4.5.1 Hever Court Road is located approximately 2km south of Gravesend and 11km northwest of Rochester, directly adjacent north to the former route of the A2 carriageway (NGR: TQ 6520 7081). The development site is a long, narrow triangular plot of land measuring roughly 0.5 hectares and is sited between Hever Court Road, the site of a Roman Road, to the north and the now defunct A2 to the south. The site is located between 60m and 65m AOD, sloping downhill to the north, and sits noticeably higher than Hever Court Road.
- 4.5.2 According the British Geological Survey (BGS), the underlying geology of the development site is Upper Chalk covered by various drift deposits, though deposits of Thanet Beds (sands) were also encountered under the drift material. A number of geological soils were encountered during the excavation including a Calcareous Brown Earth (CBE), a brownish weathered subsurface horizon (resulting from weathering and leaching of the original material) and often supported by Head Brickearth.

5 REVIEW OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

5.1 *Stratigraphical Deposit Model (SDM)*

5.1.1 A common stratigraphic sequence was recognised across the site comprising topsoil (**01**) and subsoil (**02**) directly overlying natural drift geology (**100/101/102**). The topsoil consisted of friable dark brown silty clay overlying coarse moderately compact mid grey brown silty clay subsoil with contained occasional rounded stone and charcoal flecks. Natural geology was reached at a depth of approximately 0.43m below the existing ground level (c. 65m AOD) where mechanical excavation ceased and careful examination and investigation for truncating features was carried out. The natural geology comprised a combination of Head Brickearth (**100**), Thanet Sands (**101**) and alluvial clays (**103**), as suggested and confirmed during the evaluation stage of the project.

5.2 *Area 1*

5.2.1 Area 1 measured approximately 10m x 16m (171.49 sq.m) and was located within the western extent of the proposed development area. Three linear features, one pit and a single post hole were present within this area, along with a curious shallow, almost linear gravel spread, all of which are detailed below. A description of each feature is provided, with a phased site narrative included within Section 6 of this report.



Plate 1: Area 1 (facing East)

Linear Features

5.2.2 Distinctive patterns, characteristics and relationships between the three linear features were evident from the offset. **Linear A** measured approximately 8m in length, continuing beyond the northern extents of the proposed development area and terminating at **Linear C**. Relatively straight in plan and orientated N-S, a total of two sections excavated through this ditch [10] revealed an average width of 1.20m and depth of 0.42m, with a single fill comprising firm mid brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint inclusions (25). Fragments of Early Saxon pottery were present within this fill.



Plate 2: Linear A and Linear C

5.2.3 **Linear B [08] & [40]** ran perpendicular, and directly cut by **Linear A**. Orientated on a NNE-SSW alignment, this feature was slightly curved and measured approximately 0.45m in width with an average depth of 0.10m. The single fill (**07/26/50**) comprised mid orange brown silty sandy clay with occasional flint inclusions. Finds from (**07**) included seven sherds of Early Roman pink-buff sandy ware from a flagon (c75-100/125AD), and are of the same date and type as the flagon sherds from **Linear C** (below). Context (**026**) contained no ceramic material, but four iron objects including two horseshoes, one fragment strip and one bent nail were recovered. This feature was excavated and recorded as one episode due to the dry soil conditions that made it difficult to ascertain a relationship between the gully and the post-like features on the northern extent of the feature; although the character of the feature implies a type of livestock fence or pen with associated post holes that has been bedded into the surviving ground surface for added stability.



Plate 3: Linear B (facing NW)

5.2.4 Orientated NW-SE **Linear C** was present within both Area 1 and Area 2. Two sections [06] were excavated through the ditch within Area 1 (Sections 9 & 21), one of which was placed to confirm the truncating relationship with **Linear A** mentioned above. Possessing a much more distinct profile than the previous two linear features on site, this ditch had an average width of 0.74m and depth of 0.80m with a secondary fill (46) comprising a firm mid bluish brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of chalk, flint and sandstone, with finds provisionally dating to the Early Saxon period and Early Roman periods. The presence of Roman remains would suggest that the ditch may have been open within that period and thus contemporary with Linear B and the gravel spread (45). The lower primary fill (47)

measured up to 0.32m thick but contained no cultural material and can best be described as a silting deposit.

Discrete Features

- 5.2.5 A single 'pit' was recorded within Area 1, along with a stake hole. Within the eastern extent of the site, directly adjacent to **Linear B**, a shallow pit [42] measured 1.50m in length with a width of 0.80m and maximum depth of 0.08m. The single fill comprised firm mid brown sandy silty clay (43), containing no dateable material. To the immediate east, an isolated stake hole [41] measured approximately 0.14m in diameter, with a depth of 0.19m.

Redeposited Material

- 5.2.6 In addition to the discrete features and the linears, a deliberate spread of gravel (45) ran across the entire north end of Area 1, measuring up to 2m in width and 0.08m in depth. Two slots were excavated through it to test its depth and the stratigraphy below. The gravel was bedded into a stiff mid green brown natural clay (102) and had a small sub-oval spread (44) of carbon measuring c0.7m in diameter with a depth of 0.10m thick deposited on top (Section 20). Initial interpretations for this deposit suggested that it formed a gravelled pathway that may have been constructed in an area prone to water logging. Further analysis of this 'feature' is given below (Section 4).

Natural Features

- 5.2.7 A single natural feature was recorded comprising a natural tree root adjacent to the eastern extent of Area 1. No further recording was carried out on this feature.



Plate 4: Gravel Spread (45)

Stratigraphic Relationships within Area 1

5.2.8 Three clear stratigraphic relationships were present within Area 1. **Linear B** and **Linear C** were both truncated by **Linear A**, as had the gravel spread (45).

5.3 Area 2

5.3.1 Area 2 measured approximately 5m x 1.5m (8sq.m) and was located within the central area of the proposed development site, in order to determine the extent of **Linear C**.

Linear Features

5.3.2 Two linear features were present within Area 2, one of which had been recorded within Area 1 (see above). **Linear C** [51] measured up to 1.80m in length with a width of 0.84m and

depth of 0.50m. The single fill (50) comprised pale to mid buff brown silty clay with rare small to large sub angular and rounded flint, rare pebbles, carbon flecks and daub and five worked flints considered residual.

5.3.3 **Linear D [49]** measured 2.08m in length with a width of 0.72m and depth of 0.30m. The fill (48) comprised pale to mid buff brown silty clay with rare small to medium angular flints and rounded pebbles. Finds within the fill included two sherds of Late Prehistoric flint tempered ware (c 1550-600BC) and two worked flints. Both linear features continued beyond the extent of Area 2.



Plate 5: Area 2 showing **Linear C** and **Linear D**

5.4 Area 3

5.4.1 Area 3 measured approximately 23m x 12m (306.46sq.m) and was located within the eastern area of the proposed development site. Four linear features, four pits and a large

quarry were present within this area, all of which are detailed below. A description of each feature is provided, with a phased site narrative included within Section 6 of this report.



Plate 6: Area 3 (facing NE)

Linear Features

5.4.2 **Linear E [19]** was aligned northwest-southeast and measured approximately 6m in length with a width of 0.94m and depth of 0.18m. The single fill (**18**) consisted of fairly compact pale to mid yellow grey sandy silty clay with rare pebbles and gravel. The linear ran beyond the eastern extent of Area 3 being cut by quarry pit [**54**] in the west (see below). No dating evidence was retrieved from this feature.

5.4.3 Two parallel narrow linear features running northwest-southeast were recorded within the western extent of Area 3. **Linear F [28]** measured 8m in length, with a width of 0.40m and depth of 0.18m and visible western terminus. The single fill (**27**) consisted of mid orange

brown silty clay, which contained large flints and chalk blocks and seven Wealden type roof tile fragments dating to the mid 16th-17th century. Directly south and running roughly parallel to **Linear F** [28] **Linear G** [30] measured approximately 8m in length, 0.48m in width and 0.22m deep. The fill (29) was identical to (27) suggesting a contemporary relationship between these two features. No dating evidence was retrieved from **Linear G**.

5.3.4 On a similar orientation and directly cut by **Linear G**, a third ditch [32] measured 7m in length, with a width of 0.95m and depth of 0.20m. The gently sloping sides and flat base gave way to a single fill (31) comprising fairly compact light yellow grey-brown sandy silt with rare gravel and pebbles and one small flint-tempered sherd dating to c1550-600BC.



Plate 7: **Linear F**, **Linear G** and **Linear H** (facing east)

Pits and Discrete Features

- 5.3.5 Four individual pits and a large quarry were recorded within Area 3. Over one third of Area 3 was comprised of a Post-Medieval fill (**33**) associated with the large, deep feature located within Trench 8 of the previously carried out Archaeological Evaluation. Three roof tile fragments, including one Wealden type, date this fill to 1550-1600AD, later defined as a very large quarry pit [**54**], which had been characterised during the evaluation.
- 5.3.6 A number of features cut quarry [**54**] including pit [**12**], a shallow oval feature measuring 1.17m x 0.83m x 0.11m filled by pale yellow grey fine sandy silty clay with rare clinker and peg tile fragments (**11**). On the southern extent of Area 3, a second large pit measuring 4.70m x 4.30m x 0.70m [**04**] had been backfilled with 16th-17th century roof tile (**03**). Initial investigations suggested that this feature was associated with localised quarrying activity being partially backfilled with 'waster' (i.e. reject/faulty) tiles.
- 5.3.7 Two 'hearth-like' features were also located within Area 3. Feature [**16**] measured 1.20m by 0.66m with a depth of approximately 0.10m. The fill (**15**) comprised compact fine light brown silty clay. Directly adjacent, 'fill' (**17**) represented heated natural clay, rather than a deliberately deposited fill.
- 5.3.8 Tile fragments dated to c1550-1700AD were found directly on top of the surface of this feature and three very discrete possible stake holes (not excavated) in the south eastern corner of this feature could indicate a suspended object used for cooking.
- 5.3.9 Within the eastern extent of Area 3 and directly cutting **Linear E**, pit [**23**] was a narrow oblong shallow feature measured 3.10m x 0.80m x 0.11m and was filled with fairly loose mid brown grey silty clay (**22**). Frequent pottery sherds were recorded within this fill, including thirty fragments of North Kent shell-filled sandy ware (1150-1250 AD), one sherd of North Kent shell-filled sandy ware (c1150-1200AD), one sherd of possibly North Kent shell-dusted sandy ware (c1175-1250AD), and one sherd of residual grog-tempered 'Belgic' ware (c75BC-25AD), in addition to mussel shells, small chalk fragments and occasional small to medium flints. One small copper alloy object, possibly a tack, and two worked flint flakes of indeterminate date were also found in this context.



Plate 8: Pit [16]

Natural Features

5.3.10 Four excavated natural features were recorded within Area 3 comprising root boles [39], [37] and [35]. Feature [37] contained one sherd of residual Roman grey sandy ware (c150-200AD), one sherd from a red earthenware vessel (c1575-1650AD) and two fragments of roof tile (including one pink-buff Wealden type) dating to c1550-1600AD. No further recording was carried out on these features.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL NARRATIVE

The purpose of this archaeological narrative is to draw the various strands of evidence together into a coherent picture. A general overview is offered below (in addition to specialist comments within the Appendices), including a phase by phase breakdown of archaeological features on site.

6.1 Overview

6.1.1 Archaeological excavations carried out over the summer of 2010 have confirmed the presence of an Early Roman (c.75 – 150AD) gully and ditch, along with a gravel spread possibly representing the heavily disturbed remains of a former Roman road. A later Roman, or possibly Early Saxon ditch truncates these earlier features within the western extent of the site. The Roman ditch continues within the central area of the site (Area 2), at which point it overlies an unexpected earlier prehistoric ditch which did not show up during the evaluation. The excavation of Area 3 confirmed the presence of the post-medieval quarry and contemporary rut marks, as well as identifying fragmented remains of a potential prehistoric field system.

6.1.2 The presence of the later quarrying activity is not at all unexpected, largely due to the results of the evaluation, subsequently confirmed during a rapid cartographic assessment that illustrates the presence of small localised quarrying activity. Of particular interest however, would be the identification of the gravel spread (45) within Area 1 and the potential prehistoric field system within Areas 2 & 3. From the outset it was clear that Roman remains should be expected. In fact the evaluation was largely designed to trace the presence and location of the Roman road in particular. Although this was not recognised instantly it is possible that sparse remains of the road exist in the form of the gravel spread. Aligned roughly on an east-west orientation, this spread was less than 0.1m in depth but was linear in nature. The shallow overburden coupled with centuries of use would easily account for the eroded nature of this supposed road, which also runs parallel with Linear C, dating to either the Early Roman period or Early Saxon suggesting that the two may be contemporary. On a similar alignment and date, Linear B is somewhat different in character, particularly with the 'post-hole' like profile and may represent road/track-side holding pens or corals. The continued presence of Linear C through to the central area of the site (Area 2) confirms the hypothesis that the ditch was relatively substantial and that evidence for settlement

predating the Roman period was present. The presence of **Linear D** within Area 2, coupled with **Linear H** (and possibly **Linear E?**) within Area 3, provides a glimpse of prehistoric settlement, possibly associated with the early management of the landscape where the primary focus may have been associated with land divisions and demarcation.

- 6.1.3 By the post medieval period localised quarrying activities appear to have had an impact of the eastern extent of the site.

6.2 Archaeological Phasing at Hever Court Road

- 6.2.1 The main elements of the excavation will now be approached period-by-period. Analysis of the ceramic assemblage (Appendix 3) has identified eight periods of archaeological activity on site, within positive dateable features shown in Appendix 4.

6.3 Period I – Later Prehistoric (c.1550-600BC)

- 6.3.1 The Later Prehistoric is represented by two ditches (**Linear D** and **Linear H** respectively), the first within Area 2 [49] with the second being located within Area 3 [32], both containing dateable pottery. The isolated nature of these features may be attributed to poor survival of earlier deposits, due to later occupation. It is also possible that dateable finds within these contexts may be residual, although the unabraded condition would appear to suggest otherwise. Interestingly, these features are on a completely different alignment to earlier ditches recorded within the proposed development suggesting that this may in fact be all that remains of a Middle Bronze Age/Early Iron Age landscape within this area of Singlewell.

6.4 Period II – Late Iron Age (c.75BC–25AD)

- 6.3.1 Occupation associated with this Period is visible through residual finds only, suggesting localised settlement within the surrounding area rather than on this specific site. No archaeological features were positively dated to this period.

6.5 Period III – Early Roman (c. 75AD-150AD)

- 6.5.1 Phase III was by far the most interesting phase of occupation recorded on site. Settlement patterns focus upon the presence of two parallel ditches: the small curving **Linear B** with possible post holes and the much larger, distinct demarcating boundary ditch, **Linear C**, which extended through the majority of the site. The later Saxon date is shown on the

Phasing plans (See Figures) although care should be exercised here as the Late Roman/Early Saxon pottery could be intrusive.

6.5.2 The alignment of **Linear C** is paramount here as it would seem to follow the supposed alignment of the Roman road known as Watling Street. Analysis of the pottery assemblage from these two features would suggest that they were both open at the same time, although performing completely different functions. As mentioned above, the shallow nature of **Linear B**, coupled with the presence of suggested post holes would seem to indicate that this feature represents a small enclosure or pen, while the larger **Linear C** seems indicative of a large drainage ditch. It has been suggested that the gravel spread (45) represents all that remains of the Roman road and such a ditch would be expected, although it should be stated that very little remains and caution should be exercised when defining the nature of the redeposited gravel. That said, this theory is further supported by the fact that **Linear C** continues through the site to Area 2, where it truncates an earlier prehistoric ditch. The profile and dimensions of the ditch remain constant, as does the alignment until one reaches the eastern extent of the site where localised quarrying has removed any early archaeological materials. No traces of the gravel road or flanking ditch were present within Area 3.

6.6 *Period IV – Mid Roman (c.150AD-200AD)*

6.6.1 Occupation associated with this period is visible through residual finds only (Evaluation Trench 8), suggesting localised settlement within the surrounding area rather than on this specific site. It is of course noted that residual finds can be from soil movement from any subsequent period and that no archaeological features were positively dated to this period.

6.7 *Period V –? Late Saxon*

6.7.1 A single ditch [10] possibly assigned to the Late Saxon period was located within the western extent of the site (Area 1). Given the isolated nature of this feature, **Linear A**, it is not possible to assign it any specific significance, aside for the fact that it truncated two Roman ditches and the possible remains of the Roman road. It is possible that contemporary features exist beyond the extent of the site, although the pottery assessment would suggest that caution be maintained when suggesting Saxon occupation (Appendix 3).

6.8 *Period VI – Early Medieval-Medieval (c.c.1150AD-1250AD)*

6.8.1 This period is represented by a single isolated pit [23] located within Area 3. The unabraded condition of the pottery assemblage associated with this feature coupled with the diagnostically useful fabric would suggest that domestic settlement dated to this period is within proximity to this feature.

6.9 *Period VII – Late Medieval-Early Post Medieval (c.1350AD-1550AD)*

6.9.1 Occupation associated with this period is 'suggested' by residual finds suggesting localised settlement within the surrounding area rather than on this specific site, although as with Period IV above it is noted that residual finds do not contemporary occupation or settlement. No archaeological features were positively dated to this period.

6.10 *Period VIII – Post-Medieval (c.1550AD-1700AD)*

6.10.1 Area 3 contained a number of features relating to Post-Medieval brickearth quarrying [54] including one large pit found in Trench 8 of the evaluation and a smaller pit [04] backfilled with 'waster' roof tiles along with associated barrow ruts [28] and [30] running to and from the pit (**Linear F** and **Linear G** respectively). Two hearth-like features (17) and [16] near [04] were in fact the fired/heated natural brickearth surface (100) where, possibly, cooking implements had been used such as a tripod for suspending cooking pots. Post Medieval activity marks Area 3 as generally a working site involving quarrying and possibly tile-making.

6.11 *Period IX – Modern (1700AD-present)*

6.11.1 The latest activity in Area 3 was the planting of fruit trees, with tree bowls [35], [37], and [39] associated with an orchard, found cutting some of the post Medieval quarry-related features. Early Ordnance Survey maps show the orchards in use up to and including Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition (1907-1923).

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

7.1 *Lithic Assemblage*

7.1.1 A small quantity of worked flint was recovered during the excavation phase of the project – mostly un-rolled land-sourced grey or fawn-cortexed nodules but also one water-rolled and one glauconitic. Although a few – from Contexts **(02)**, **(48)** and **(50)** – are lightly patinated or are battered and re-worked nodules (including part of a hammerstone), the majority are fresh. Most flakes are made from a pale grey flint, one or two dark grey or black. Generally, the flaking technique is rather poor, mostly fairly thin squat flakes – the few blade-like elements from Contexts **(22)** and **(50)** a bi-product of the better quality of grey flint used, rather than careful core-preparation. The majority are waste flakes with only a few tools – principally rather crude spokeshaves and side or side-end scrapers.

7.1.2 The predominance of grey flint, and its mostly unpatinated condition suggests that most of this material is broadly contemporary. Some of this material is residual in later contexts (e.g. the flakes from the c.1200-1225 dated context **(22)**) but a few – those from SMS Contexts **(02)** and **(48)** - are associated with prehistoric flint-tempered sherds. The latter are worn, may be residual and are difficult to date closely. Equally there is no guarantee that they are contemporary with the flakes.

7.1.4 A full assessment of the lithic assemblage is provided in Appendix 4.

7.2 *Ceramic Assemblage*

7.2.1 A full assessment of the ceramic assemblage is provided in Appendix 2.

7.3 *Environmental Evidence*

7.3.1 Analysis and assessment of environmental evidence is provided in Appendix 3.

7.4 *Faunal Assemblage*

By Frances Booth

7.4.1 A total of 18 animal bone fragments were recovered from four separate contexts (contexts 22, 5 Area 1, 7(10), 25). Despite the fragmentary and small size of the assemblage all were

identified to bone type and species. The species present and the percentage they represent within the sample are shown on Table 1.

Species Present	Percentage
<i>Bos taurus</i>	55%
<i>Ovis/Capra</i>	35%
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	8%
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	2%

Table 1 Percentage of Species Present

Butchery Evidence

7.4.2 Butchery marks are present on some of the *Bos* and *Ovis* bones, but a larger sample with most of the skeletal elements represented will be required before the butchery processing stage can be commented on.

Results

7.4.3 The information above demonstrates that *Bos* and *Ovis* are best represented in the sample. It seems that *Sus* only played a limited role in the Romano-British diet although a larger sample from the site may rectify this. Despite its limited size, the assemblage material appears to be relatively fresh, suggesting that most of the contexts from which the bone was recovered is primary.

8 SUMMARY OF SITE ARCHIVE

8.1 *Quantity of Archaeological Material and Records*

8.1.1 In addition to artefact assemblages mentioned above, the site archive comprises the following elements:

- Correspondence
- Photographs: 89 Digital photographs SWAT Film nos. 10/008.
- Photocopies of Ordnance Survey and other maps: NA
- Drawings: 11 A3 permatrace site drawing, comprising trench plans and associated sections.
- Context Register including: Context Register Sheets (3), Drawings Register Sheets (3), Photographic Register Sheets (3), Levels Sheets (x), Environmental Samples Register Sheets (x) and Context Sheets (58)

8.1.2 A full archival catalogue will be prepared following receipt of final specialist assessments, which will be incorporated within a final report.

8.2 *Storage of Archaeological Material*

8.2.1 The complete archaeological archive will be temporarily held by SWAT Archaeology until provision is made by Kent County Council for an adequate storage facility. The archive will be prepared in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990)*.

9 RECOMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

9.1 *Statement of Potential*

9.1.1 The archaeological excavations at Hever Court Road have suggested the presence of nearby prehistoric and Roman settlement within the area surrounding Singlewell, although not within the site itself. In light of this, it is recommended that further archaeological assessment focus on the amalgamation of three phases of archaeological mitigation in order

to produce a Final Archaeological Report prepared by SWAT Archaeology in accordance with guidelines set by KCCHC. No additional analysis of artefact assemblages is recommended.

9.2 Preparation of Full Report & Publication

9.2.1 A Full Report will be produced and submitted within 18 months of the submission of this post-excavation assessment. Within this time, SWAT Archaeology and Chartwell Group Limited will discuss and agree with the County Archaeologist the scope of the Full Report and the format and destination of subsequent publication(s) arising from excavation and post-excavation work on the site.

9.2.2 It is recommended that a short summary be compiled and provided to the Kent Archaeological Society for publication within *Archaeologia Cantiana*.

9.3 Format

9.3.1 The Final Report will be submitted to the County Archaeologist in a bound hard-copy and in digital format. The digital copy will be supplied for preference in .pdf format or alternatively in .rtf format accompanied by digital copies of images, plans and maps in .bmp, .tif or .jpg format. The medium will be a PC CD-ROM (CD-R format only), unless otherwise requested. Digital files will be supplied in a PC readable format.

9.4 Dissemination

9.4.1 Subject to confidentiality arrangements, copies of the Final Report will be provided to the client, Kent County Council and the Kent Archaeological Society. Copies to additional organisations, such as local or regional archaeological organisations or groups will also be produced on request.

10 CONCLUSIONS

10.1 This archaeological excavation has been carried out in accordance with a written generic Specification produced by Kent County Council. Archaeological remains present within the development area have been assessed and reported, enabling preservation of archaeological deposits by record. Following completion of the fieldwork, it was agreed between KCCHC and SWAT Archaeology that archaeological monitoring and recording

during subsequent groundworks would be required in order to further define the presence of established archaeological features on site. A report for the 'Watching Brief' is currently in production. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Senior Archaeological Officer (HCKCC) of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in order to satisfy Archaeological Planning Condition associated with Planning Application GR/2006/1087.

11 ACKNOWLEDEMENTS

11.1 SWAT would like to thank Chartway Group Ltd. for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council, Heritage & Conservation for her advice and assistance. Julie Martin supervised the archaeological fieldwork, assisted in the field by Marcus Headifen and James Madden; illustrations were produced by James and Jonny Madden at Digitise This. This report was edited and collated by Dr. Paul Wilkinson.

Dr. Paul Wilkinson & David Britchfield

October 2010

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Ordnance Survey 4th Edition (1929-1952)

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Here's History Kent <http://www.hereshistorykent.org.uk/>

Archaeological Data Service <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>

Kent Landscape Information System <http://extranet7.kent.gov.uk/klis/home.htm>

Heritage Gateway <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>

Archaeological Investigations Project <http://csweb.bournemouth.ac.uk/aip/aipintro.htm>

Appendix 1 – Context Register (HCR-SMS-10)

Cont No	Type	Interpretation	Description	Fill of	Filled by	Area	Section No	Feature No	Artefact dating	PHASE
01	L	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay			Site				
02	L	Subsoil	Course moderately compact mid grey brown silty clay			Site				
03	F	Fill of pit	Feature recorded at [10] during evaluation	04		3				
04	C	Pit	Feature recorded at [10] during evaluation		03	3				
05	F	Same as 046	-	6					c. 75-150 AD	V
06	C	Cut of Ditch	Linear feature measuring 1.70m in width up to 0.80m in depth with a length of at least 17.0m		46, 47	1	9 & 21	Linear C		
07	F	Same as 026	-						c. 75-150 AD	III
08	C	Cut of Gully	Linear feature measuring 0.45m in width by approximately 0.10m in depth, with a length greater than 7.5m		26	1	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 & 22	Linear B		
09		VOID								
10	C	Cut of Ditch	Linear feature measuring 1.2m in width, 0.42m in depth and at least 8.0m in length		25	1	21, 22 & 23	Linear A		
11	F	Fill of pit	Pale yellow grey fine sandy silty clay with rare clinker and peg tile fragments	12		3	2		Modern	
12	C	Cut of Pit			11	3	2		Modern	
13		VOID								
14		VOID								
15	F	Fill of Pit		16					c.1550-1700 AD	VIII
16	C	Cut of Pit	Pit measuring 1.20m by 0.66m in width by 0.1m in depth		15	3	1			

Cont No	Type	Interpretation	Description	Fill of	Filled by	Area	Section No	Feature No	Artefact dating	PHASE
17	NA	Heated Natural				3	1			
18	F	Fill of Ditch	Fairly compact pale to mid yellow grey sandy silt clay with rare pebble and gravel inclusions	19		3		Linear E		
19	C	Cut of Ditch	Linear feature measuring 0.94m in width, 0.18m in depth with a length of at least 6.0m		18	3	3 & 5	Linear E		
20		VOID								
21		VOID								
22	F	Fill of Pit	Fairly loose mid brown grey silty clay with frequent pottery sherds and mussel shells along with occasional flint and chalk fragments	23		3	3		c.75BC – AD25 c.1150-1250 AD	VI
23	C	Cut of Pit	Irregular shaped pit measuring 3.1m by 0.80m by 0.01m in depth		22	3	3			
24	D	Gravel	Concentration of gravel			1				
25	F	Fill of Ditch	Firm mid brown silty clay with occasional to moderate small chalk pieces and sub rectangular flints	10		1	21,22 & 23	Linear A	c.450-550 AD	V
26	F	Fill of Gully		08		1	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 & 22	Linear B		III
27	F	Fill of gully	Mid orange brown silty clay with large flint and chalk blocks and roof tile fragments	28		3		Linear F	c.1550-1700 AD	VIII
28	C	Gully	Linear feature measuring 0.40m in width and 0.8m in depth with a length of at least 8.0m		27	3	6,7 & 8	Linear F		
29	F	Fill of Gully	Mid orange brown silty clay with large flint and chalk blocks and roof tile fragments	30		3		Linear H		VIII
30	C	Gully	Linear feature measuring 0.48m in width and 0.22m in depth with a length of at least 8.0m		29	3	4 & 6	Linear H		
31	F	Fill of Ditch	Compact light yellow grey-brown sandy silt with rare gravel and pebble inclusions	32		3		Linear G	c.1550-600 BC	I

Cont No	Type	Interpretation	Description	Fill of	Filled by	Area	Section No	Feature No	Artefact dating	PHASE
32	C	Cut of Ditch	Linear feature measuring 0.95m in width, 0.2m in depth with a minimum length of at least 7.0m		31	3	4 & 6	Linear G		
33	F	Fill of Quarry Pit	Not excavated	54		3			c.1550-1700 AD	VIII
34	F	Fill of Root bole	Not excavated	35						
35	C	Root bole	Not excavated		34	3				
36	F	Fill of Root bole	Not excavated	37		2				
37	C	Root bole	Not excavated			3				
38	F	Fill of Root bole	Not excavated	39		3				
39	C	Root bole	Not excavated		38	3			mid 16 th	VIII
40		Same as 008								
41	C	Stake hole	100% excavated			1	10			
42	C	Cut of Pit	Pit measuring 1.50m in length with a width up to 0.8m and a depth of 0.08m		43	1	11			
43	F	Fill of Pit	Firm mid brown sandy silty clay with occasional small to medium sub rounded flint and chalk fragments	42		1	11			
44	D	Concentration of charcoal	Carbon spread measuring 0.70m in length by 0.6m in width with a depth of 0.10m deposited directly on top of gravel 045							
45	D	Gravel spread	Relatively compact gravel measuring up to 2.0m in width with a depth of approx. 0.08m			1				
46	F	Secondary Fill of Ditch		06		1	9 & 21	Linear C	c.450-550 AD	V
47	F	Primary Fill of Ditch		06		1	21	Linear C		
48	F	Fill of Gully		49				Linear D	c.1550-600 BC	I
49	C	Cut of Gully	Linear feature , slightly curving, measuring at least 2.08m in length up to 0.72m in width with a depth of 0.30m		48	2	24 & 25	Linear D		

Cont No	Type	Interpretation	Description	Fill of	Filled by	Area	Section No	Feature No	Artefact dating	PHASE
50	F	Fill of Ditch	Pale to mid buff brown silty clay with rare small to large sub angular and rounded flint, rare pebbles, carbon flecks and occasional daub	51		2	24 & 25	Linear C		
51	C	Same as 006	Linear measuring at least 1.80m in length up to 0.84m in width with a depth of approx. 0.50m		50	2	24 & 25	Linear C		
52	D	Alluvium	Alluvial layer covering 50			2				
53	F	Fill of stake hole		51						
54	C	Quarry pit	Not excavated		33	3				Modern
55		Same as 026								
100	L	Natural	Brickearth			Site				
101	L	Natural	Thanet Beds			Site				
102	L	Natural	Clay			Site				

Appendix 2 – Ceramic Assessment (Nigel Macpherson-Grant)

A. Overall quantification :

Overall sherd count : 132 sherds

Overall sherd weight : 861gms

and other finds - indicated

B. Period Codes employed :

LP	= Later Prehistoric
MBA-EIA	= Middle Bronze Age-Earliest Iron Age
LIA/B	= Late Iron Age/'Belgic' transition
ER	= Early Roman
MR	= Mid Roman
EMS	= Early-Mid Saxon
EM	= Early Medieval
EM/M	= Early Medieval-Medieval transition
M	= Medieval
M/LM	= Medieval-Late Medieval transition
LM	= Late Medieval
PM	= Post-Medieval

C. Context dating :

NB : an '*' = Context dating already provided

C2. SMS contexts :

CONTEXT : 002

4 worked flints (weight : 80gms)

Comment : 1 black flint, former hammerstone ? re-worked as crude end-scraper, 2 grey-black flint semi-cortical (1 water-rolled pebble), 1 grey flint, 2 waste 1 probable core

rejuvenation flake used as a side-scraper.

Likely context date :

CONTEXT : 2

Sherd : 1 (weight : 1gm)

1 sherd LP shell-and-flint-tempered ware – no preference (c.1550—50 BC/50 AD)

and :

2 flint flakes (weight : 46gms)

Comment : Flints – one water-rolled pebble, black, naturally chipped and scarred, one semi-cortical grey land flint, slightly patinated - used as an end-of-flake spokeshave. Pottery – small fairly heavily worn sherd.

Likely context date : Uncertain – possibly residual

***CONTEXT : 5 Area 1**

Sherd : 4 (weight : 20gms)

2 sherds ? LIA/B-B/ER or EMS fine silty ware (either c.50 BC-50 AD or c.450-550 AD; **same vessel – See Comment**)

2 sherds ER pink-buff sandy ware (flagon, c.75-100/125 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

Comment :

The ER sherds are small-fairly large, bifacially worn. The ? Late Prehistoric or Saxon sherds are more difficult. The fabric is principally fine and silty and, although it does have a flint grit the latter is conjuncted with a coarse stone grit suggesting a rather poorly mixed handmade fabric. Although a late pre-Roman date is not entirely impossible, in this instance the coarse inclusions suggest a later, **possibly**, Early Saxon date. In addition the latter sherds, although fairly worn, are noticeably less so than the associated ER sherds – suggesting a later arrival into an Early Roman feature or hollow that had been open for some time.

Likely context date : Uncertain – but original discard date for ER element probably early-mid C2 AD

***CONTEXT : 7 (10)**

Sherds : 7 (weight : 6gms)

7 sherds ER pink-buff sandy ware (flagon, c.75-100/125 AD; **same vessel**)

Comment : Sherds are small-fairly small, bifacially worn and basically in the same condition as the ER elements from *Context 5* – and are either residual in-context or were left exposed to weather for a moderate period of time.

Likely context date : Uncertain – but original discard date early-mid C2 AD probably

CONTEXT : 15 – Area 3

1 fragment PM roof-tile (weight : 11gms) – MC16-C17 AD

2 fragments daub (weight : 8gms) – sandy, fairly small, sub-rounded, fairly worn

Comment : Tile fragment is fairly small, partly burnt, but condition near-fresh – should be from a contemporary context

Likely context date : c.1550-1700 AD probably

CONTEXT : 22 Area 3

Sherds : 32 (weight : 292gms)

1 sherd LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.75/50 BC-25 AD emphasis probably)

1 sherd EM North Kent shell-filled sandy ware (c.1150-1175/1200 AD emphasis)

30 sherds EM/M North Kent shell-filled sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD; **most same vessel = Ev.Context 05**)

1 sherd EM/M North Kent ? shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1175-1225/1250 AD emphasis probably = **Ev Context 05**)

and :

1 copper alloy object (weight : >1gm) – small tack, shaft and head - ? decorative

2 flakes worked flint (weight : 6gms)

2 fragments LM/PM roof-tile (weight : 77gms) – small-medium sized, slightly worn, pink-buff Wealden-type, MC15-MC16 AD

Comment : Flint flakes are semi-cortical land flint, 1 re-worked from a naturally broken nodule, both grey, one fresh waste, one fairly worn with ne edge blunted fr use as a borer/graver (tip broken). The LM/PM tile fragments are intrusive into an early C13 AD feature, which is contemporary with – or the same as – *Evaluation Context 5 Trench 7*

Likely context date : c.1200-1225 AD - or slightly later

CONTEXT : 24 – Area 1 SF 2

1 copper alloy object (weight : 17gms) – irregular flat disc, heavy ? lead content, ? Roman coin, ? *dupondius*

Comment : The disc/coin is heavily worn and/or illegible and should be residual

Likely context date : Uncertain - ? post-Roman

CONTEXT : 25 – Area 1

Sherds : 3 (weight : 2gms)

3 sherds ? MIA-LIA or EMS greensand ware (c.200/150-50 BC or c.450-550 AD; **same vessel**)

and :

2 fragments iron (weight : 2gms) - small, rounded/sub-rounded lumps of iron-impregnated soil or corroded iron

Comment : The sherds are small, fragmentary and worn. They are from a handmade vessel with one scrap possibly a rim sherd. Although sandy wares do occur sporadically as minority fabric types during the Later Prehistoric period – the preferential selection of sandy clays as a regionally regular component of handmade cultural potting traditions only occurs during the Mid-Late Iron Age and during the Early Saxon period. The rather poor ill-sorted fabric does suggest the relatively *ad hoc* choice of clay rather than deliberate selection as part of a well-established local tradition – suggesting an Early Saxon rather than a Mid-Late Iron Age date.

Likely context date : Uncertain

CONTEXT : 26 – Area 1 SFs 3-4

4 iron objects (weight : 299gms) – 2 horseshoes, 1 fragment strip, 1 bent nail

Comment : One horseshoe is complete, one incomplete, all elements fairly heavily corroded

Likely context date : **Uncertain but probably Medieval or later**

CONTEXT : 27 – Cut 28

7 fragments PM roof-tile (weight : 457gms) – 1 x E-M C16 AD, 6 x MC16-C17 AD (5 pink-buff – 4 same, 1 hard-fired and marly - ? all Wealden-type)

1 fragment daub (weight : 3gms) – sandy, fairly small, sub-angular

1 fragment bone (weight : 4gms) – animal, limb – condition similar to those from *Context 46*

Comment : Earliest tile fragment is small and moderately worn, latest mostly medium-sized to large, slightly worn or fresh

Likely context date : **c.1550-1700 AD probably**

CONTEXT : 31 – Cut 32 Area 3

Sherd : 1 (weight : 2gms)

1 sherd LP flint-tempered ware – MBA-EIA preference (c.1550-600 BC probably)

Comment : Sherd is small and unifacially heavily abraded

Likely context date : **Uncertain - probably residual**

CONTEXT : 33 – Area 3

3 fragments LM-PM roof-tile (weight : 102gms) – 2 x MC15-MC16 AD (1 Wealden-type), 1 MC16-C17 AD

Comment : Tile fragments are medium-sized, the earliest 2 slightly worn, the latest fairly fresh. Dating is based on condition

Likely context date : **c.1550-1600 AD possibly**

CONTEXT : 36 – Area 3

Sherd : 2 (weight : 15gms)

1 sherd MR Roman grey sandy ware (c.150-200 AD emphasis probably)

1 sherd PM red earthenware (c.1575/1600-1650 AD emphasis)

and :

2 fragments LM/PM roof-tile (weight : 31gms) – 1 small, 1 medium-sized, 1 pink-buff ? Wealden-type, both worn, MC15-MC16 AD

Comment : The Roman sherd is fairly worn and should be residual in-context – as are the tile fragments. The PM sherd is chipped but fairly fresh.

Likely context date : c.1600-1650 AD or slightly later

CONTEXT : 46 - Cut 6 Area 1

Sherd : 1 (weight : 1gm)

1 sherd ? MIA-LIA or EMS fine sandy fossiliferous shelly ware (c.200/150-50 BC or c.450-550 AD)

and :

6 fragments animal bone (weight : 110gms) – limb, cattle/horse, medium-large sized, heavily worn.

Comment : Sherd is small and highly worn. The attribution is uncertain but basic comments as for *Context 25*

Likely context date : Uncertain

CONTEXT : 48 – Area 2

Sherds : 2 (weight : 1gm)

2 sherds LP flint-tempered ware – MBA-EIA preference (c.1550-600 BC)

and :

2 worked flints (weight : 10gms)

Comment : One natural and flawed, one struck, slightly patinated grey flint, waste

Likely context date : Uncertain – probably residual

CONTEXT : 50 – Area 2

5 worked flints (weight : 27gms)

5 fragments daub (weight : 13gms) – organic-tempered, small-medium sized, sub-rounded, fairly worn

Comment : Flints – 4 semi-cortical, all land flint, 1 glauconitic, 3-4 lightly patinated, 1 utilised blade-like, 1 crude side-end scraper

Likely context date : **Uncertain - CHECK**

CONTEXT : 52 – Area 2

1 fragment coke (weight : 4gms) – fairly small

Likely context date : **Uncertain - ? Post-Medieval or later**

D. Assessment :

Overall, the recovered sherds and tiles provide the following period frequencies and implications :

PERIODS	SHERDS	ASSESSMENT
MODERN	-	-
LPM	-	-
PM	1 + 19 tile	Occupation between c.1550-1700 AD
LM	1 + 12 tile	Occupation implied from c.1350 AD
M	1	As below - > c.1250 AD
EM	108	Occupation – between c.1150-1225 AD
LS	-	-
MLS	-	-

EMS	?	Suspect
LR	-	-
MR	1	Continuing activity up to c.200 AD
ER	9	Activity between c.75-150 AD
B/ER	-	-
LIA 'Belgic'	1	Activity between c.50 BC-25 AD
LIA	-	-
MIA	-	-
EIA	-	-
LBA	-	-
MBA-LBA	?	Suspect
MBA	-	-
EBA	-	-
LN	-	-
MN	-	-
EN	-	-

Indeterminate : LP : 1; ? MBA-EIA : 3; ? MIA-LIA or EMS : 6

Overall 4 main, possibly 5, periods appear to be represented :

Later Prehistoric – c.1550-600 BC

Three contexts, 2, 31 and 48, produced a few small worn scraps of flint-tempered pottery – one with additional shell tempering. Generally, within the region, the use of shell as a tempering agent occurs rather sporadically as a minority fabric type from, on current evidence, the Mid Bronze Age period onwards. However, one or two northern near-coastal Kentish sites have produced fairly large Earliest Iron Age principally shell-tempered assemblages (eg. the unpublished assemblage from East Hill, Dartford). The same topographic zone has, apparently, a similarly greater preference for the use of shell, compared with east of the Medway settlements, during the Mid and Late Iron Age periods. Here, none of the sherds are obviously diagnostic although, for the purely flint-tempered

examples, there is a slight preference for an MBA-EIA date range, rather than later. Assuming all elements are broadly contemporary, such a range for the shell-tempered sherd would be regionally applicable – as may any associated flintwork (Section 3.3 below)

Late Iron Age – c.75 BC-25 AD

A single worn and split ‘Belgic’-style grog-tempered sherd was residual in *Context 22* – its rather soft fabric and reduced firing colours suggesting a pre-Conquest period AD date.

Early Roman - c.75-150 AD

Represented solely by a small quantity of worn flagon bodysherds from *Contexts 5* and *7*. Even if these sherds are not from the same vessel, their condition is identical - suggesting that they are either derived from the same feature or were broken and discarded at, or more-or-less, the same time. Both sherd groups also appear to have gone through the same post-discard history.

Mid Roman – c.150-200 AD

Context 36 (EV) produced a single fairly worn sherd in grey sandy ware. It is fairly hard-fired and is unlikely to date earlier, or much later, than the second half of the second century AD.

? Early Saxon - c.450-550 AD

Contexts 5(EV) and *25* and *46* all produced small bodysherds that **may** belong to this period. With the exception of those from *Context 5*, all are worn and fragmentary. None appear to be deliberately flint-tempered and fabric matrices vary – silty or sandy with sparser fairly coarse grits of sand or naturally occurring flint. Although, as indicated above, they could be Late Prehistoric, their lack of flint-temper and poorly prepared fabrics are much more reminiscent of more *ad hoc* earlier Saxon fabrics. The sherd from *Context 46* contained, under x 10 magnification, fine fragments of shell - most elements too small to be the by-product of deliberately crushed and added marine shell. The clay used almost certainly contained re-deposited fossil shell, possibly derived from the Woolwich Beds. Such clays could have been used at any time during prehistory and some Later Prehistoric assemblages do contain, fairly frequently, a small percentage of fine sandy fabrics unleavened by the addition of flint fillers. Although this could be applicable here, such an allocation is considered a little less likely in view of the fact that the sherds from *Context 5* are less worn than the potentially earlier Roman sherds from the same context – so that, in this case, a post-Roman date *might* be realistic. However – unless they are stratigraphically superior to the latter and unless further material of the same date is already known from the area – any claim for a Saxon presence should be treated with caution.

Early Medieval-Medieval – c.1150-1250 AD

Contexts 5 (EV) and *22* both produced small but diagnostically useful, and contemporary, discard deposits of this date. Both were dominated by evenly reduced pale-ish grey sherds from North or West Kent shell-filled sandy wares. Two, a cooking-pot rim and a base sherd, are more worn than the majority. The rim, although everted, has a downward-sloping and slightly pointed form that is specifically later Early Medieval in character and should date to between c.1150-1175 AD, or shortly after. The bulk of the sherds from both contexts, however, are all from another cooking-pot with a more markedly everted and flat-topped form - still not truly Medieval in style – but regionally, generally typical of the Early Medieval-Medieval transition. Its upper body zone was wheel-scored or ‘rilled’ with a series of close-set horizontal lines prior to final application of widely spaced vertical and bold fairly neatly-made thumb-pressed strips. On the basis of regional form trends for the period, and general parallels amongst shelly ware rims from Dover, this vessel can be dated to between c.1175-1225 AD (Cotter 2006, Fig.117, pp.153-156). A date as late as c.1250 for manufacture is considered unlikely.

The same contexts produced four other bodysherds. Two are principally sandy, in an evenly reduced pale grey fabric similar to the above shelly ware vessels. The surfaces of both exhibit several shallow voids which *may* derive from leached-out shell inclusions – and they may possibly be from a shell-dusted vessel. Although the attribution is uncertain – if correct it would be entirely within keeping with a trend known elsewhere (Canterbury, possibly Essex and North France/Flanders) for the production of shell-dusted sandy wares apeing the appearance of shell-filled sandy wares which began during the mid or later twelfth century and continued into the earlier or mid thirteenth century. Another sherd is also sandy but made using a slightly white-firing clay. Its rounded clear brown iron-stained quartz grains are reminiscent of Surrey wares – although Kingston sandy white wares are not known to have been produced any earlier than c.1240 AD. Irrespective it is broadly dated by the associated shelly-sandy ware cooking-pot and also the final sherd. The latter is from a West or North Kent fairly fine buff sandy ware jug with a white slip and green glaze over – and superficially similar to contemporary London Region jugs made in the essentially early-mid thirteenth century North French style. This sherd is unworn and may be a late arrival in-context – but its presence provides an upper limit for this phase of activity, as recovered, of around c.1250 AD.

Late Medieval-early Post-Medieval - c.1350-1550 AD

For this period, only one vessel sherd was recovered, from *Context 3 (EV)*. It produced a single large and fresh sherd – a handle fragment from a North or West Kent fine sandy ware jug. The sherd’s fabric is bright red and hard-fired, superficially suggesting a Late Medieval product of the later fourteenth-fifteenth century – although not the very hard-fired ‘ringing’ fabrics typical of the late fifteenth-early sixteenth centuries. Conversely, the handle’s

surface appearance suggests an earlier date. It is covered in a white-cream slip beneath a patchy green-brown glaze visually typical of earlier, Medieval, London Region products – the North French style jugs of the earlier thirteenth century or the Highly Decorated style of the mid-later thirteenth. According to the Canterbury Archaeological Trust’s Fabric Type Series this fabric has been dated no later than c.1400 AD. A date between c.1350-1400 AD for this vessel’s hard-firedness would correspond with the recognised regional trend for an increasing frequency of Late Medieval-type harder-fired fabrics towards the end of the fourteenth century. However, later fourteenth century products tend to be rather more conservatively decorated – indirectly perhaps a psychological bi-product of the reductive effects of the mid-century Black Death years. In addition, there is a recognised problem in the dating of some fourteenth century products – fabric firing trends and appearances appear to remain much the same from the later thirteenth right through until around 1350 or shortly after. Here, although a late fourteenth century date is adhered to for the time being – an earlier, more specifically Medieval date, between c.1300-1350 AD, might be applicable.

The remaining Late Medieval elements solely consist of fragments from hard-fired Late Medieval-type sandy ware roof-tiles – from *Contexts 20, 35 (EV)* and *Contexts 22, 33* and *36*. These are broadly datable to between c.1450-1550 AD and, by implication, those from *Context 35* clearly residual in a later-dated context. Another fragment from *Context 20 (EV)* is virtually unworn and in a moderately sandy pale buff-pink fabric – of possibly Wealden type – and, on the basis of general regional fabric trends datable somewhat later – to between c.1475-1550 AD.

Post-Medieval - c.1550-1700 AD

Although the final phase is represented by a single relatively unworn red earthenware jar base sherd from *Context 36* the majority of the ceramic datable to this period consists of sand-free or only slightly sandy tile fragments from *Contexts 9, 28, 39 (EV)* and *15, 27* and *33* – together with a large fragment of un-weathered faced wall daub from *Context 28*. One tile sherd from *Context 39* is fairly worn and should be of early-mid sixteenth century date. The others, large and fresh, and including some of the light-coloured Wealden variety cannot, without associated ceramic, be more closely dated than to between c.1550-1700 AD.

Recommendations for further work

The overall ceramic assemblage is small with, seen regionally, no new material or an unusually good combination of key diagnostic elements that warrant publication – and no further post-excavation work is recommended on the assemblage - as recovered.

However, in view of the possibility that the handmade sandy ware sherds from *Contexts 5 (EV), 25* and *46* have been correctly allocated to the earlier Saxon period – any further

development work at this site or in its immediate neighbourhood should bear in mind the need to better define this potentiality.

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Appendix 3 – Environmental Assessment

An Assessment of the Botanical Remains in Environmental Samples from Hever Court, Gravesend, Kent (HCR/EV/10)

May 2010

Royal Holloway Enterprise Ltd

N.B. The information contained within this report is preliminary assessment data, and may be modified in the light of detailed analytical work

Introduction/methodology

During excavations at the site, 15 environmental bulk soil samples were taken for the recovery of biological remains including plant material. The aim of this assessment is to establish the level of preservation, the item frequency and species diversity of any plant material and the potential of the remains for providing information on human/economic activities at the site and the character of the local environment.

The 15 samples were all collected from the fills of post-holes, ditches or pits, which have been provisionally dated to the Medieval period. The location of the majority of the samples by trench is shown in Table 1. The size of the samples ranged from 30 to 40 litres in volume with individual sample size being listed in Table 1.

The samples were processed on a modified Siraf flotation tank with sieve sizes of 0.25mm and 1mm for the recovery of the flot and residue respectively. All the samples produced flots, which were oven-dried. The sample residues were also dried and sorted for biological and artefactual remains. The flots were scanned using a binocular microscope and the item frequency and species diversity of all biological remains was recorded using the following rating system of 1 to 3.

Frequency: 1 = 1-10 items; 2 = 11-50 items; 3 = 50+ items

Diversity: 1 = 1-4 species; 2 = 5-7 species; 3 = 7+ species

Results

Charred plant remains (Table 2)

Charred plant remains were present in all 15 samples. Very fragmented charcoal was also recorded in all the samples although generally in very small amounts with the fragments being too small for identification.

Charred cereal grains were present in all the flots although the preservation of the grain was generally very poor and fragmentary with occasional grains (less than ten items) in nine samples and moderate amounts (between ten and 30 items) in the other six flots. There were identifiable grains of wheat (*Triticum* spp.), including the glume wheat emmer/spelt wheat (*T. dicoccum/spelta*), plus barley (*Hordeum sativum*), with the best assemblages being in context [21/011] and to a lesser extent in [19/03] and [21/003] and [25/003]

Occasional charred cereal chaff fragments were also noted in three samples, which consisted entirely of wheat glume bases, including spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*). Charred weed seeds were also present in four samples although again only in small amounts with brome (*Bromus* spp.), dock (*Rumex* spp.), corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*) and leguminous seeds being present.

Waterlogged plant remains (Table 2)

A low to moderate frequency of uncharred seeds of wild plants was noted in six samples representing plants of disturbed (including cultivated) ground and waste places, eg. oraches/goosefoots etc (*Atriplex/Chenopodium* spp.), thistles (*Carduus/Cirsium* spp.), sedges (*Carex* spp.) and spurge (*Euphorbia* spp.). This material is probably intrusive. Rootlets were also present in eight flots with large amounts in six samples.

Faunal remains (Table 3)

Low amounts of animal bone were sorted from the sample residues with the fragmentary nature and poor preservation of these remains limiting the potential for the material to be identified. Occasional small and large mammal bones were recovered from eight and four samples respectively while a few fish bones were sorted from one residue. Very poorly

preserved, small unidentifiable bone fragments were also found in three of the flots, particularly in context [3. T.5].

Molluscs were also present in all the samples from both the residues and in particular the flots; there were frequent terrestrial molluscs although a large proportion of these consisted of the burrowing species, *Cecelioides acicula*. There were also occasional freshwater molluscs in four samples and a few marine molluscs in seven samples.

Artefactual remains (Table 4)

There was a range of other material sorted from the residues albeit only represented by small amounts of material. Occasional fragments of worked and burnt flint were sorted from nine residues with pot and daub in four samples, clinker fragments in three samples and occasional ceramic building material fragments in one sample.

Discussion

The small amount of charred plant remains from the site will not allow detailed comments on crop husbandry and processing at the site although they do provide an insight into the range of cereals used and possibly grown in the vicinity of the site; moreover, the presence of the few chaff fragments and weed seeds does tentatively suggest that crop-processing activities were taking place on the site or close-by. The cereal grains may have been accidentally burnt while being dried or cooked as whole grains while the little processing debris may represent material used as tinder. The charcoal fragments are too small for identification and therefore cannot shed light on the range of woods growing and exploited in the surrounding area.

Recommendations

The small amount of charred plant remains means that the material can only be considered to be of local significance.

It is recommended that all the charred plant remains from the samples are sorted, identified and quantified. The small amount of charred plant remains from the site may be partly attributed to the small sample size and given that the density of charred remains is generally low, it is recommended that no further work be done on site.

Time requirements

Sorting, identification and quantification of the charred plant remains:

Preparation of report:

Analysis of faunal remains from the samples: Total cost

Context	Trench	Site Grid	Flot	Vol Processed	Description of residue
003	5	-	Y	40L	silt
005	7		Y	30L	silt
009	6	-	Y	40L	silt
028	9		Y	40L	silt

Table 2 HCR-EV-10: Processing details

Con	Trench	Grid Loc.	Charred plant remains					Waterlogged plant remains		bone	Molluscs	Comments
			Flot	Grain	Chaff	Seeds	Wood	Seed	Misc			
			Vol.	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD			
003	5	-	10	1/1		1/1	2/1		3/1		3/1	>>roots;few grains
005	7		10	2/1			3/1		3/1		3/1	Roots, molluscs, sm chd plant assemblage
009	6	-	10	1/1			2/1		3/1		3/1	Mainly roots

Table 3 HCR-EV-10: Biological remains in the flots

Context	Trench	Grid location	Bone LM	Bone SM	Bone Fish	Mollusc Marine	Mollusc Fresh water	Mollusc Terrestrial
			FD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD
003	5	-	1/1			1/1	1/1	
005	7	B1	1/1					
009	6	-		1/1		1/1	1/1	
028	9	Z1	1/1	1/1		1/1		

Table 4 HCR-EV-10: Biological remains in the sample residues

Context	Trench	Grid location	Clinker	CBM	Daub	Worked Flint	Burnt Flint	Pot
003	5	-	O		O	O	O	
005	7	B1			O	O	O	
009	6	-	O	O		O	O	
028	9	Z1				O	O	O

Table 5 Other remains in the samples

Key: O = occasional (less than 10 items)

F = item frequency : 1 = 1-10 items; 2 = 11-50 items; 3 = 50+ items

D = species diversity: 1 = 1-4 species; 2 = 5-7 species; 3 = 7+ species

Appendix 4 – The Lithic Assemblage

Overall quantification

Overall flint count : 20

Overall flint weight : 284gms

Context-based record

Evaluation and excavation contexts integrated – evaluation contexts indicated

CONTEXT : 002

4 worked flints (weight : 80gms) =

1 black flint, former hammerstone ? re-worked as crude end-scraper

2 grey-black flint semi-cortical (1 water-rolled pebble), waste flakes

1 grey flint - probable core rejuvenation flake used as a side-scraper.

Comment : ? associated with Context 2 below

CONTEXT : 2

2 worked flints (weight : 46gms) =

1 from water-rolled pebble, black, subsequently naturally chipped and scarred

1 semi-cortical grey land flint, slightly patinated - used as an end-of-flake spokeshave.

Comment : Associated with prehistoric pottery

CONTEXT : 3 Trench 5 - Evaluation

1 worked flint (weight : 38gms) =

Battered semi-cortical nodule, land source, unpatinated grey flint, re-worked and used as a crude broad side-scraper

Comment : Residual in a Medieval context

CONTEXT : 3 Trench 6 - Evaluation

1 worked flint (weight : 39gms) =

Re-worked naturally broken semi-cortical nodule, grey land flint – utilised as crude side scraper

Comment : ? as 3 Trench 5

CONTEXT : 22 Area E

2 worked flints (weight : 6gms), semi-cortical grey land flint =

1 re-worked from a naturally broken nodule with one edge blunted for use as a borer/graver (tip broken)

1 fresh waste

Comment : Residual in a Medieval context

CONTEXT : 24 Trench 9 - Evaluation

1 worked flint (weight : 10gms) =

Semi-cortical flake, unpatinated grey flint, trimmed on one side, notched on other, ? used as a spokeshave

Comment : ? residual

CONTEXT : 30 Trench 6 - Evaluation

1 worked flake (weight : 12gms) =

Unpatinated grey flint – utilised flake

Comment : Unassociated – in situ or residual

CONTEXT : 33 Trench 1 - Evaluation

1 worked flint (weight : 2gms) =

Semi-cortical flake, glauconitic grey flint, waste

Comment : Unassociated – in situ or residual

CONTEXT : 48 – Area C

1 worked flint (weight : 5gms) =

Slightly patinated grey flint, waste

Comment : Associated with prehistoric pottery

CONTEXT : 50 – Area C

5 worked flints (weight : 27gms), all land flint, 4 semi-cortical (1 glauconitic), 3-4 lightly patinated, includes =

1 utilised blade-like flake

1 crude side-end scraper

Comment : Unassociated - ? possibly undisturbed and in situ - or residual

Assessment

A small quantity of worked flint was recovered during both phases of work – mostly un-rolled land-sourced grey or fawn-cortexed nodules but also one water-rolled and one glauconitic. Although a few – from *Contexts 2 (EV)* and *2, 48, 50* – are lightly patinated or are battered and re-worked nodules (including part of a hammerstone), the majority are fresh. Most flakes are made from a pale grey flint, one or two dark grey or black. Generally, the flaking technique is rather poor, mostly fairly thin squat flakes – the few blade-like elements from *Contexts 22* and *50* a bi-product of the better quality of grey flint used, rather than careful core-preparation. The majority are waste flakes with a only few tools – principally rather crude spokeshaves and side or side-end scrapers. The predominance of grey flint, together with its mostly unpatinated condition, suggests that most of this material is broadly contemporary. Although some of this material is residual in later contexts (eg. the flakes from the early thirteenth century context *22*) a few flakes from *Contexts 2* and *48* are associated with prehistoric flint-tempered sherds. The latter are small and worn, may be residual and are genuinely difficult to date closely. Equally there is no guarantee that they

are contemporary with the flakes. However, their available manufacturing characteristics suggests a mid second-earlier first millennium BC date and, technically, this would be compatible with the generally rather poor standard of flaking.

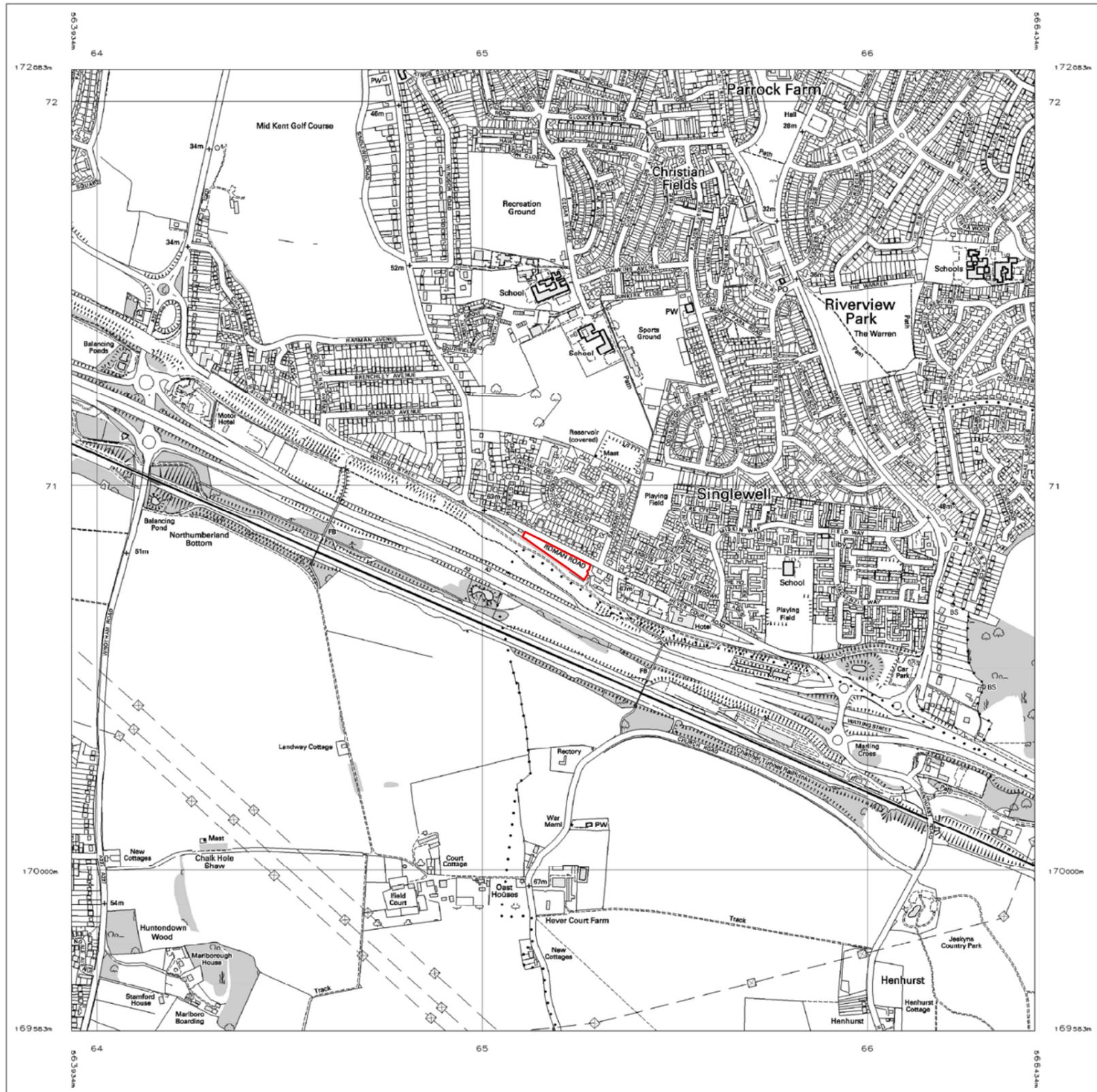
Recommendations for further work

The flint assemblage is small and the associated technological level technically low-grade – and almost certainly of Later Prehistoric date. None of the recovered elements are sufficiently interesting to warrant either illustration or, at this stage, more detailed analysis by a specialist.

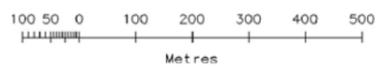
However, as with the potential Saxon element above, any further development work on this site or in the immediate area should bear in mind the need to better define the prehistoric element recorded.

Analyst : N.Macpherson-Grant 29.5. and 14.7.2010

Appendix 5 - Figures



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Figure 1: Site Location Plan

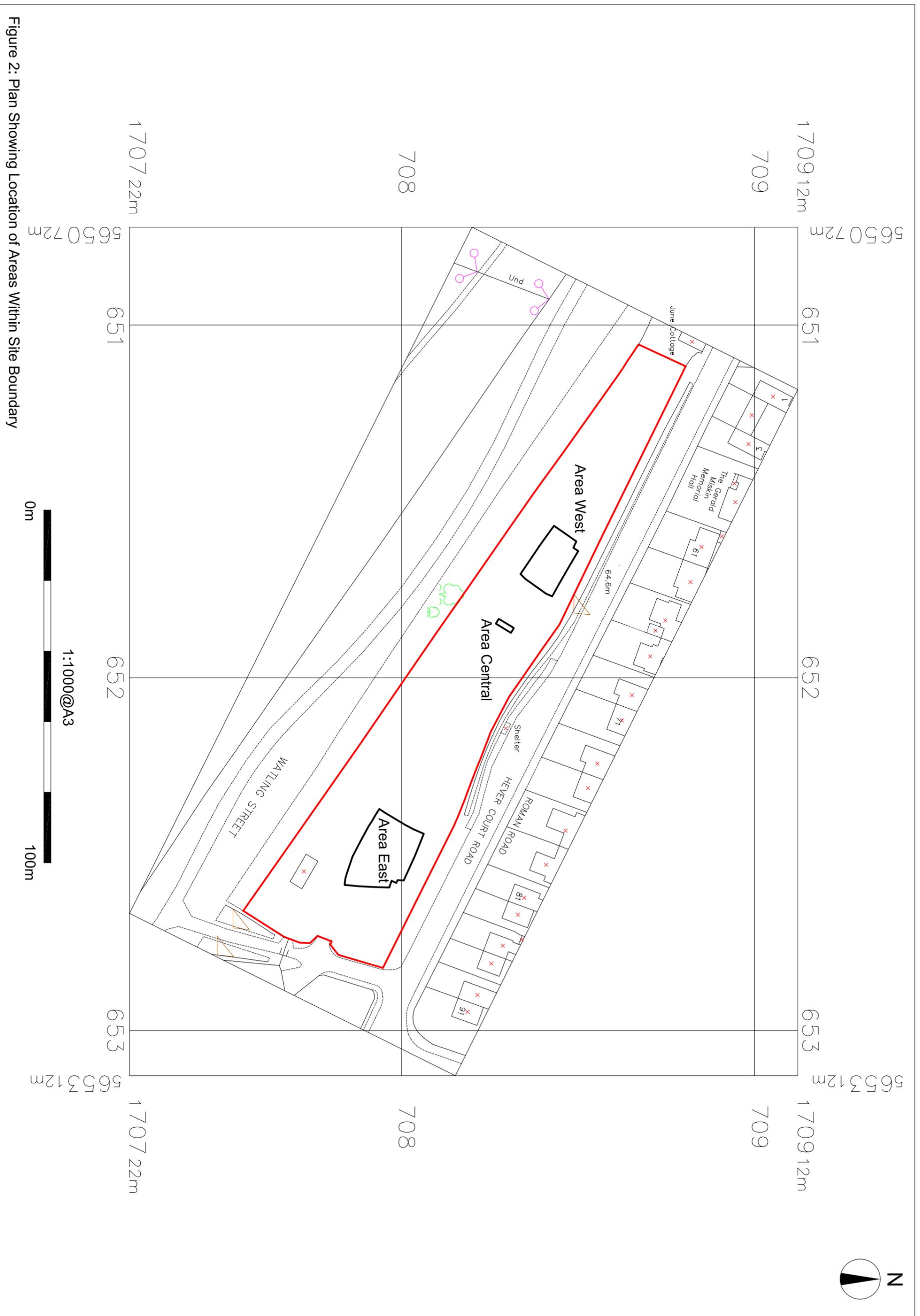


Figure 2: Plan Showing Location of Areas Within Site Boundary

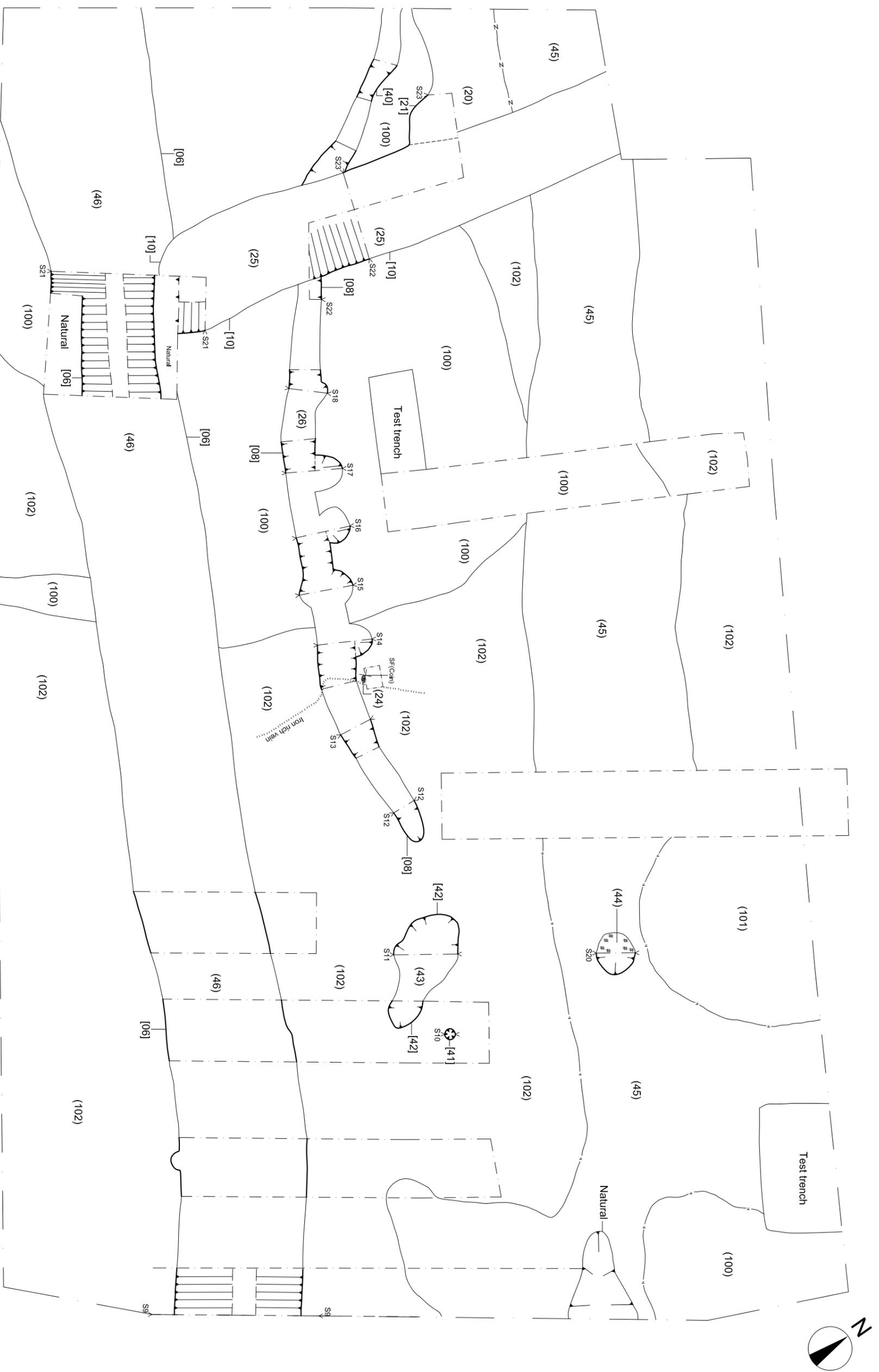
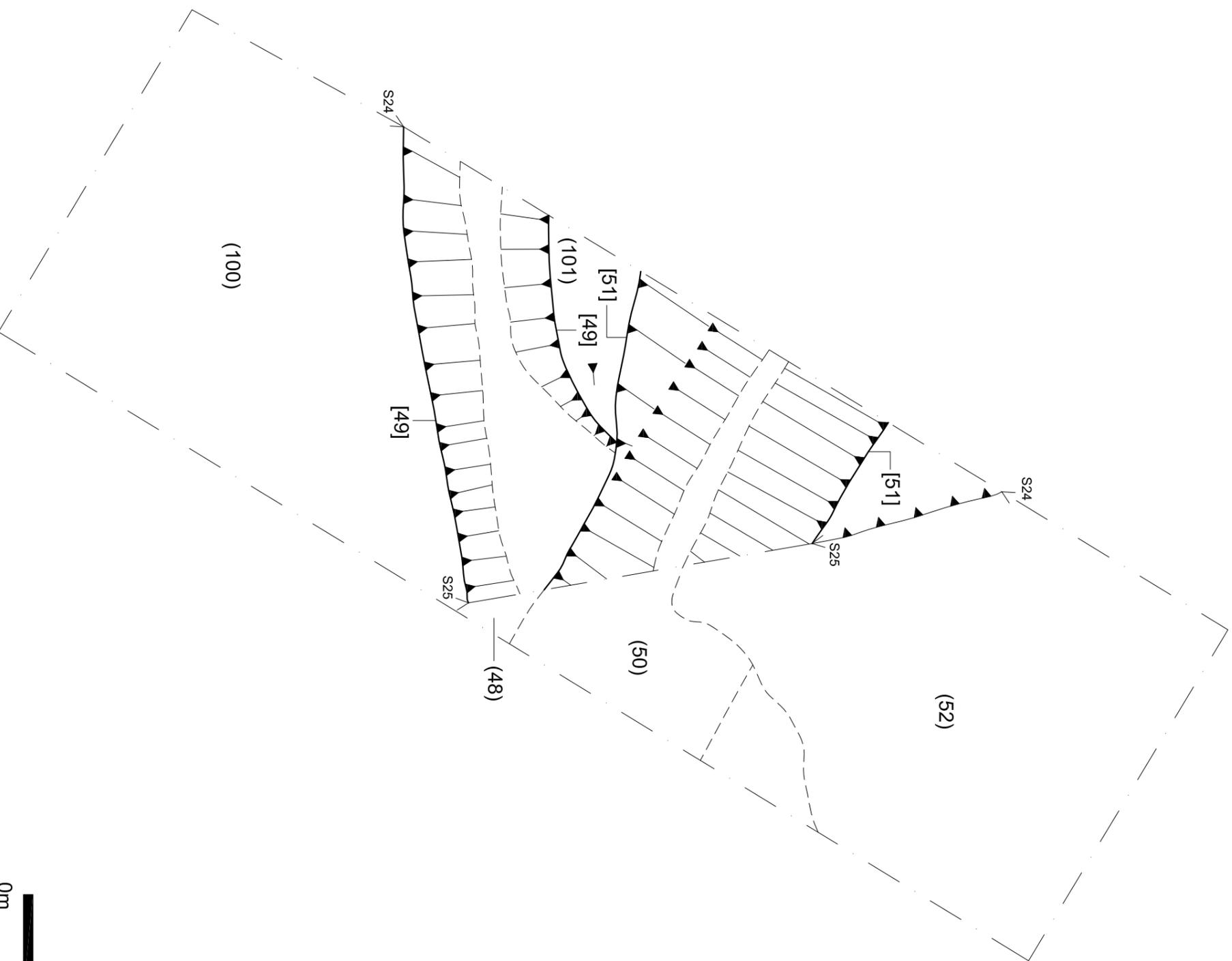


Figure 3: Area West Site Plan





1:20@A3

Figure 5: Area Central Site Plan

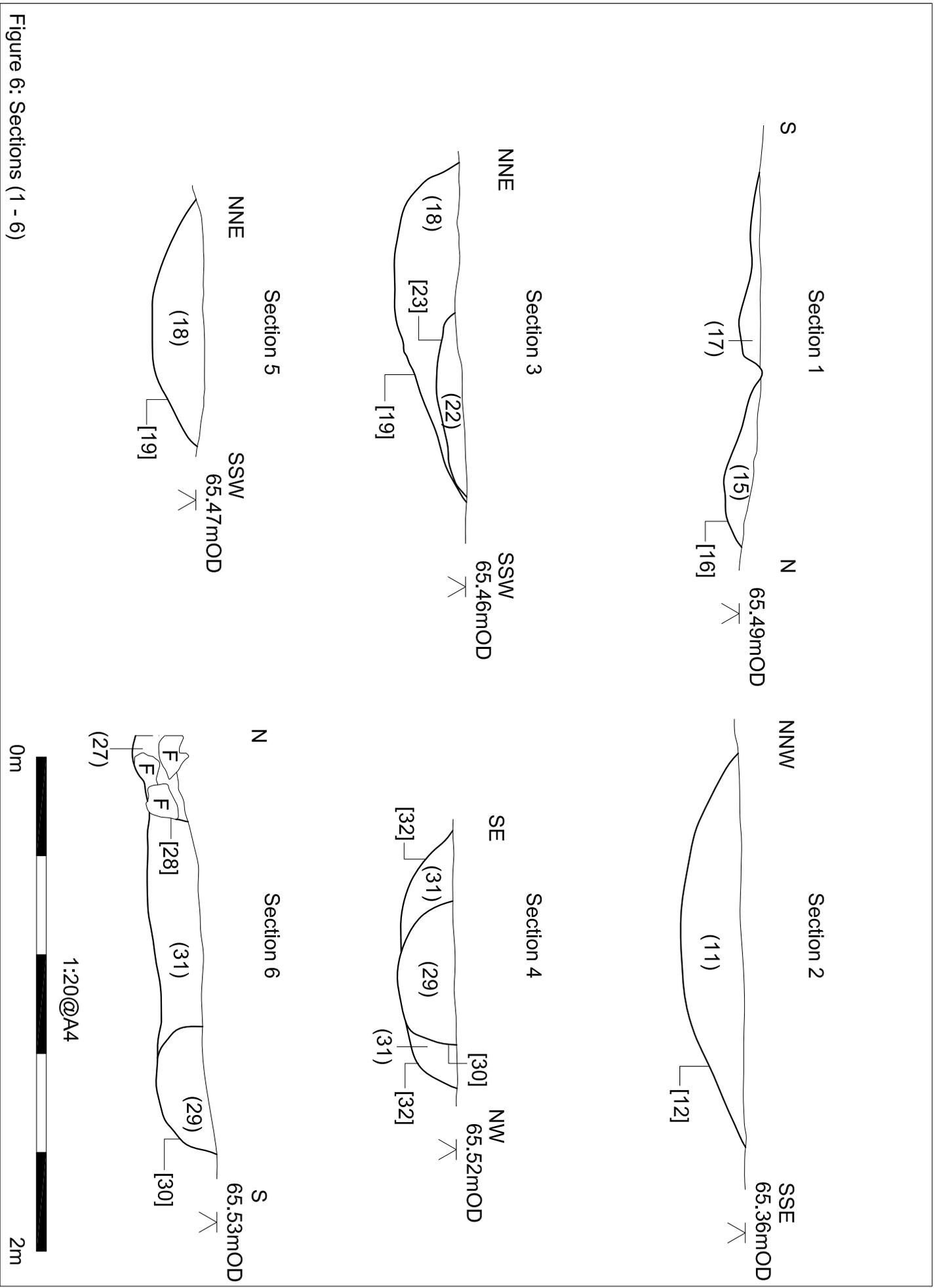
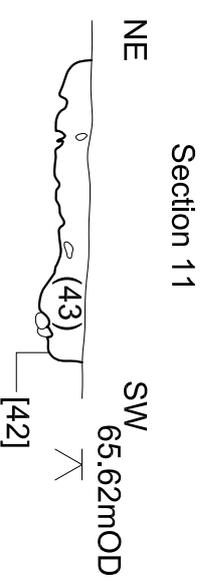
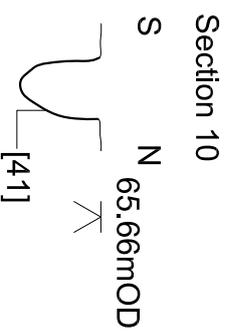
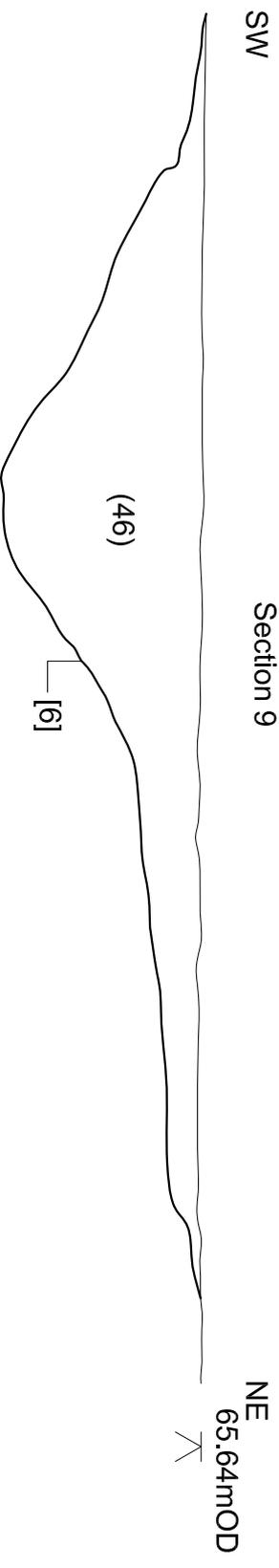
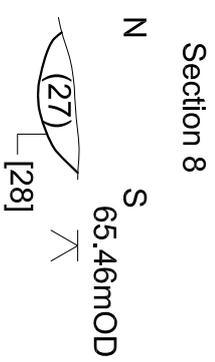
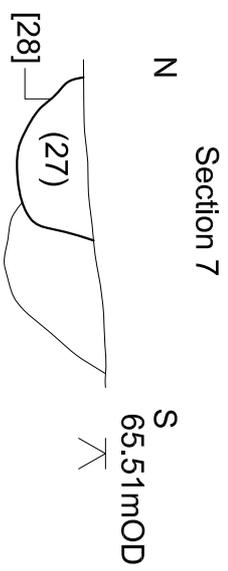


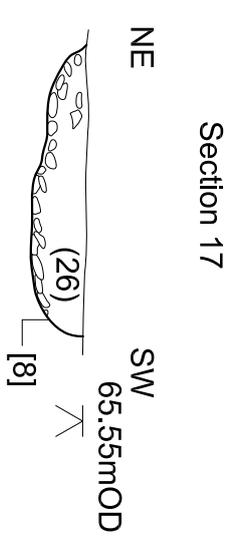
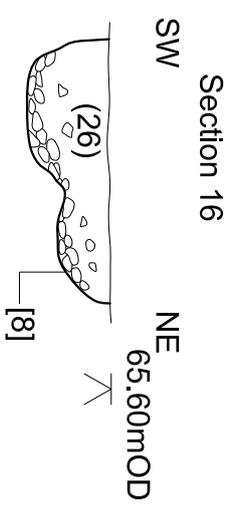
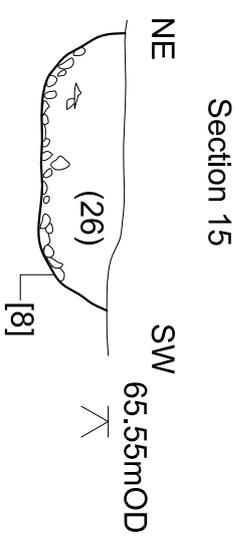
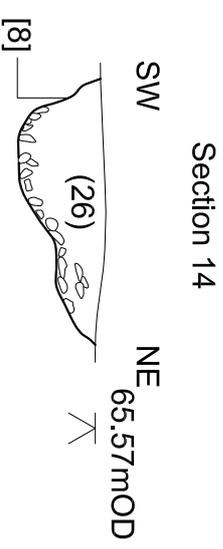
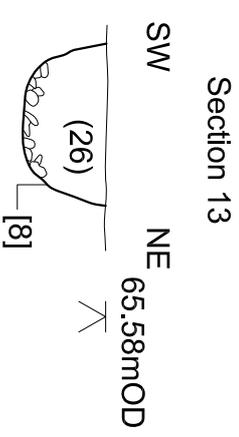
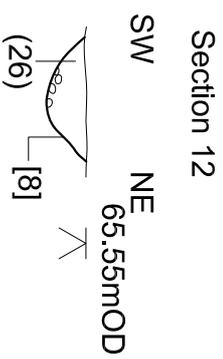
Figure 6: Sections (1 - 6)



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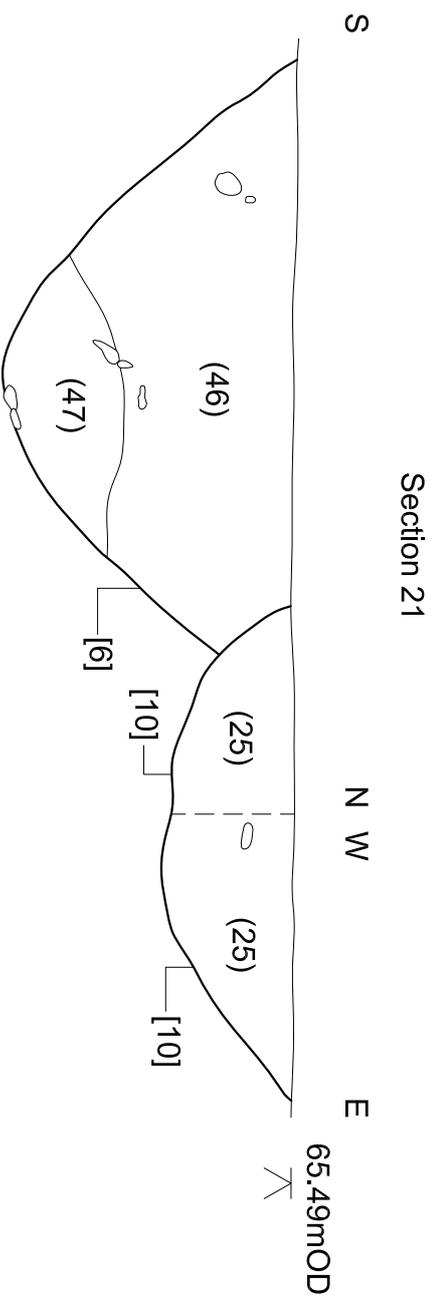
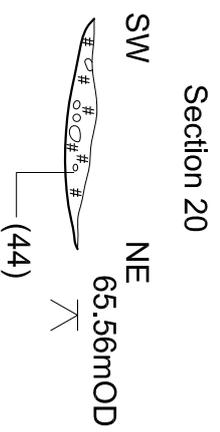
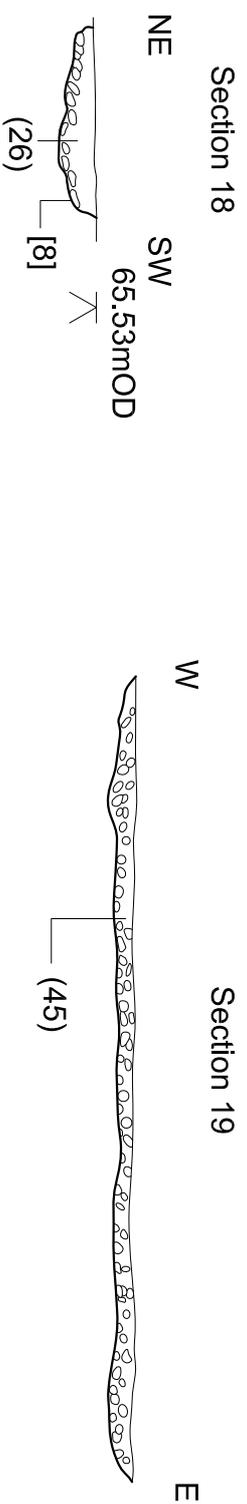
Figure 7: Sections (7 - 11)



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Figure 8: Sections (12 - 17)



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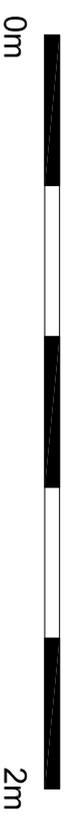
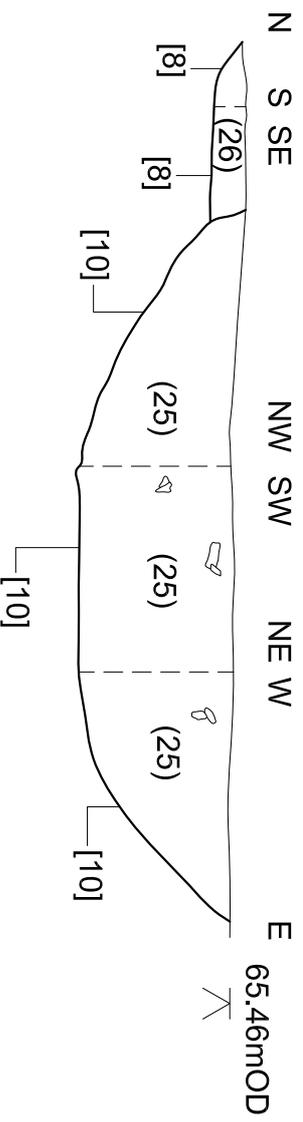
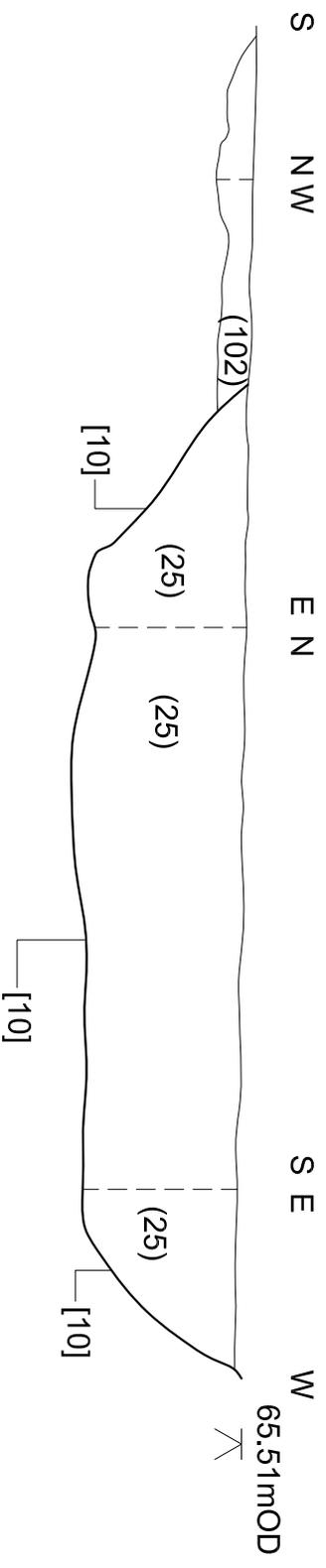


Figure 9: Sections (18 - 21)

Section 22



Section 23



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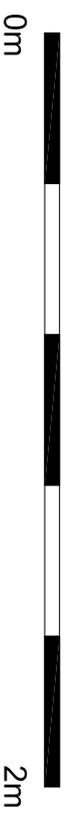


Figure 10: Sections (22 - 23)

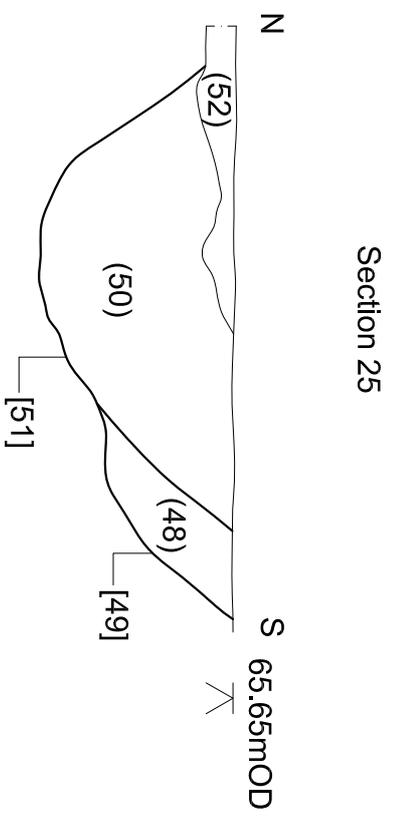
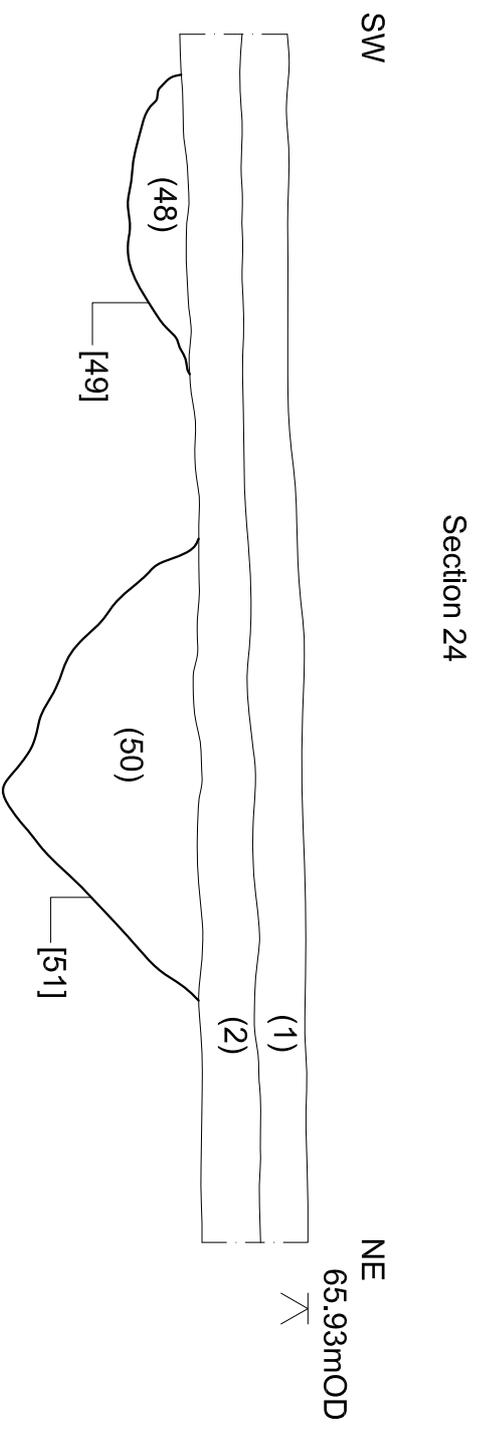


Figure 11: Sections (24 - 25)

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0m

2m