



Goldsmith Mews Houses, Gravesham, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation

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Address	Address Avery House Avery Hill Road New Eltham London SE9 2BD

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County	Kent
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Planning reference	20211415
Museum name	No Collecting Museum
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Figure 1 Site location and trench layout



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Stem Homes Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a small 538 m² parcel of land.

The evaluation comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of a single trial trench measuring 7 m by 2 m.

No archaeological feature, deposits or artefacts were uncovered.

The top of the chalk natural was in a condition that suggested that there had been no truncation by modern development, and therefore the potential for archaeology to have survived elsewhere on the site is good.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Stem Homes Ltd, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Senior Archaeological Officer, who monitored the project for Gravesham Borough Council, and to the staff on site for their cooperation.

Goldsmith Mews Houses, Gravesham, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Stem Homes Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a small 538 m² parcel of land located off Lower Higham Road, Chalk, Gravesham, Kent. The evaluation area is centred on NGR 566934,173006 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The development comprised the demolition of 14 existing lock-up garages and the construction of four three- storey terraced dwellings, with associated parking, gardens, access, refuse and bike storage, and boundary treatments.

1.1.3 A planning application (20211415) submitted to Gravesham Borough Council, was granted February 2022. Condition 7 relates to the archaeology:

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

i) Archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and timetable, which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority; and

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

Reason: To ensure appropriate evaluation of the archaeological implications of any development proposals and the subsequent mitigation of adverse impacts through preservation in situ or by record in accordance with adopted Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy Policies CS19 and Policy CS20 and saved Gravesham Local Plan First Review Policy TC7 and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

1.1.4 This evaluation is part of staged approach in determining the archaeological potential of the site, and follows other non-intrusive archaeological work, including a desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2020).

1.1.5 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2022). The Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.6 The evaluation comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of a single trial trench (measuring 7 m by 2 m), and took place on 14 July 2022.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The evaluation area was located within an 'L'-shaped parcel of land to the east of Gravesend, in the suburb of Chalk. The development site contained a series of garages with hardstanding and access to and from Lower Higham Road via a concrete ramp.
- 1.3.2 Chalk Parish Hall bounds the site to the east, with a public car parking facility providing the north and western boundaries. Lower Higham Road also bounds the site to the north. To the south gardens of residential properties border the site.
- 1.3.3 Located approximately 1.3 km to the south of the River Thames the site occupies a natural slope, rising from 15 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north to 17 m aOD in the south.
- 1.3.4 The underlying geology is mapped as Cretaceous chalk of the Lewes Nodular, Seaford and Newhaven Chalk Formations (undifferentiated) overlain by Palaeocene sands, silts and clays of the Thanet Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded (British Geological Survey 2022; Wessex Archaeology 2020).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (DBA: Wessex Archaeology 2020), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area of the proposed development. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Kent Historic Environment Record (KHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Pleistocene and Holocene geoarchaeological background

- 2.2.1 Although no Quaternary deposits are recorded within the site bounds, such deposits are present 0.3 km to the east. Comprising Pleistocene Head silts, sands and gravels, these deposits infill a dry valley system incised into the Chalk and Thanet bedrock. Deposits such as these may contain eroded and redeposited artefacts and seal underlying stratigraphy in the form of buried former land surfaces. Such land surfaces have the potential to be associated with minimally disturbed archaeology and paleoenvironmental remains.
- 2.2.2 Whilst the possibility of significant Head sequences associated with such remains occurring within the site bounds is considered low (Wessex Archaeology 2020), the site is located on a chalk spur forming an interfluvium between dry valley systems. Such locations can include areas where dissolution of the chalk bedrock has formed solution features. These geological low points can locally preserve Pleistocene and Holocene deposits and Palaeolithic and later archaeology (Cook and Killick 1924; Parfitt and Halliwell 1996; Bailiff et al. 2013).

Palaeolithic (970,000 – 9,500 BC)

- 2.2.3 Evidence pertaining to Palaeolithic activity within the study area is limited, though a handaxe and possible flake tool was recovered from a dry valley approximately 1 km to the west of the proposed development. These artefacts are likely associated with those Head sequences mapped within the dry valley by the British Geological Survey.
- 2.2.4 Within the wider area, artefacts indicative of Palaeolithic land use have been recovered outside of dry valleys, within chalk upland areas and those lacking mapped Pleistocene deposits. It is possible that these artefacts originate from such Pleistocene deposits present within solution features.

Mesolithic and Neolithic (8,500 – 2,400 BC)

- 2.2.5 No records pertaining to the Mesolithic period were identified within the study area. Neolithic evidence was also limited, comprising pottery sherds recovered alongside later prehistoric artefacts and ecofacts during investigations undertaken 750 m north of the development area (TQ67SE286).

Bronze Age (2,400 – 700 BC)

- 2.2.6 A curvilinear enclosed settlement with an entrance was identified through the study of aerial photography, approximately 960 m to the south-east of the development site (TQ67SE78) and is believed to originate from the Bronze Age. The same feature was evident within the Hoo Peninsula NMP Survey.
- 2.2.7 Cropmarks at Westcourt Marshes (approximately 620 m to the north of the site) comprising four circular enclosures are also believed to be of Bronze Age date (TQ67SE277).
- 2.2.8 Artefactual evidence in proximity to the site has also been recorded, consisting of pottery sherds recovered alongside Neolithic pottery fragments and later prehistoric artefacts and ecofacts 750 m to the north of the site (TQ67SE286).

Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)

- 2.2.9 Approximately 400 m to the east of the site archaeological investigation revealed a fragment of human skull, a brooch, fragments of loom weight and an assemblage of Iron Age pottery suggesting the presence of burial activity. Two or three possible hearths were also discovered indicating possible settlement activity (TQ67SE40).
- 2.2.10 A circular enclosure with the potential to comprise enclosed settlement with an entrance in the west, identified from aerial photographs, was noted as part of the Hoo Peninsula NMP Survey, located approximately 580 m to the south-east of the site (TQ67SE74).
- 2.2.11 A late Iron Age pit was discovered during an evaluation carried out to the north of the site. Measuring 3.5 m in diameter the pit contained fragments of Iron Age pottery, daub and animal bone (TQ67SE238). Late Iron Age – Roman evidence was also revealed in the form of a sequence of ditches forming a 1st century field system containing 2nd-3rd century Roman pottery, thus indicating the continuation of agricultural land use from the 1st to 3rd centuries (TQ67SE239). Indeed, continuation of land use from the Iron Age into the Romano-British period was also evident east of the site where an Iron Age ditch was found containing pottery dating no later than the 1st century, with a later Romano-British building likely pertaining to a 2nd century bathhouse (TQ67SE15; further details in section 2.2.13).
- 2.2.12 Investigations undertaken 750 m north of the proposed works revealed a series of later prehistoric finds including worked flint, burnt flint, animal bones and waterlogged plant

remains and charcoal (TQ67SE286). Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery fragments were also recovered.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 2.2.13 The remains of a building likely dating to the 2nd century was located approximately 690 m to the east of the development site. The presence of a hypocaust system has led to the postulation that the remains belong to a bathhouse, later developed into a series of small rooms prior to being destroyed by fire in the late 3rd century. Three infant graves were revealed cut into the chalk floor. During the 4th century activity continued, with the site being used for rubbish disposal by a nearby dwelling (TQ67SE15).
- 2.2.14 Both the bathhouse (TQ67SE15) and field system(s) to the north (TQ67SE239, discussed in section 2.2.11) indicate continuous use of the landscape throughout the later Iron Age and Romano-British periods, with both sites comprising earlier ditches alongside later evidence of activity.
- 2.2.15 Additional evidence for activity during the Romano-British period within the vicinity of the development area include a dump of pottery at Denton Marshes (970 m to the north), and pottery and a human skull recovered during works approximately 750 m to the east (TQ67SE36; TQ67SE18; Allen 1959). Five miniature pots, a poppy head breaker and pottery sherds bearing Roman graffiti have also been recorded within the general area, though the precise location from which they were recovered remains uncertain (TQ67SE43-44).
- 2.2.16 Features within the area comprise a ditch located during an evaluation and subsequent watching brief at Dalefield Way, during which alluvial layers with residual finds dating from the Bronze Age were also identified (TQ67SE382), and a possible feature of indeterminate character revealed during excavations associated with the Denton Relied Road (TQ67SE1003).

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval (AD 410 – 1500)

- 2.2.17 From the Old English 'Caelc', referring to the natural chalk geology, Chalk became 'Chalke' from c.1215, having previously been known as Celca (1086) and Chalca (1164). The settlement is mentioned within the Domesday Book, comprising a large village of 24 households within the hundred of Shamwell (Domesday online).
- 2.2.18 Although limited within the study area, the recovery of two silver pennies of Anglo-Saxon origin 50 m to the east of the site suggests the presence of at least a background of activity within the immediate vicinity.
- 2.2.19 Medieval remains are more extensive, indicating ongoing development of the area during the period. Foundations believed to relate to a medieval manor were recorded 400 m to the north of the evaluation area. The building underwent alterations in the 16th and 17th centuries, prior to its demolition, which is known to have occurred before being replaced by West Court in 1739 (TQ67SE242).
- 2.2.20 Grade II listed buildings within the area, including Readers (TQ67SE1114) and the former parish church of St Mary, Denton (TQ67SE1100) also pertain to development during this period. The latter is known to have fallen into ruin, with a replacement built in the 14th century. The original parish church was then restored in the 20th century.

Post-medieval and 19th century (AD 1500 – 1900)

- 2.2.21 Post-medieval Chalk is characterised by rural settlement, attested to by the presence of numerous farmsteads (MKE84360-63).
- 2.2.22 The Thames and Medway Canal was first put forward in 1778 as a canal to connect Deptford and Woolwich Dockyards with Chatham Dockyard via a shortcut across Hoo Peninsula rather than travelling around it. This was intended to be used in case of enemy attack on the dockyards via the Thames Estuary but had the dual purpose of also being used for commercial transport to recoup some of the construction costs via a canal toll. Work started on the canal in 1799 and was expected to take 2 years to build. After some delays for financial reasons and a revision to the route the canal finally opened in 1824. The Canal in its original form suffered operating problems and the Higham and Strood tunnel was constructed to rectify delays in passing other barges on the canal (TQ67SE20).
- 2.2.23 By 1840 investors decided that it would be more profitable to build a railway. From 1845 the newly built railway between Gravesend and Strood shared the tunnel with the canal, a single track resting partially on the towpath and partially on wooden stakes within the water. In 1846 the canal company sold the tunnel to the South East Railway company which filled the canal and laid a double track railway over it becoming part of the North Kent Line (TQ57SE227). The North Kent Line was constructed between the North East Kent Junction near London Bridge, via Lewisham, Woolwich, Erith and Dartford to Gravesend. The Canal was finally abandoned in 1934.

Modern (1900 – present day)

- 2.2.24 During the World Wars the River Thames was a key transportation route both for the entry of supplies and communication, but also for the potential target and route of advance of enemy invaders. As such the banks of the river Thames had been used defensively since the medieval period, with a large number of World War II defences recorded in particular on the HER. These were used to impede any enemy advances from the riverbank and to obstruct progress along adjacent roads, railways and other suitable routes. One such roadblock is recorded within the study area at TQ67SE1254). The area also became a focus for air defence systems to protect the capital and surrounding industrial areas, power stations and other potential military targets, many of which had grown in importance during the war.
- 2.2.25 Civil defences were strengthened due to the outbreak of war and Gravesend became a 'Blitzmerge' area for rapid civil defence reinforcement in the event of catastrophic air raids. Fire services were expanded (TQ67SE1165), as well as emergency water supplies, First Aid posts in a variety of existing and new buildings, rest and feeding centres (TQ67SE1229) for those displaced by bombing. Three defended localities were known to have existed at TQ67SE1158, TQ67SE1176 and TQ67SE1229. The aid raid warden network was expanded with posts within existing buildings such as public houses or private residence or purpose-built structures (TQ67SE346 & TQ67SE1146). Two Battle headquarters were situated at Chalk (TQ67SE1196) and two police telephone boxes were also installed (TQ67SE1153 and TQ67SE1148).
- 2.2.26 The anti-aircraft gun defence was enlarged and strengthened and the airfield at Gravesend became the fighter jet satellite of RAF Biggin Hill, which was utilised during the Battle of Britain between July and October 1940, becoming an independent station from November of that year (TQ67SE221). Anti-aircraft defences within the vicinity of the site include the Denton Heavy anti-aircraft battery (TQ67SE1209), and two searchlight batteries (TQ67SE89 and TQ67SE1156). Anti-aircraft headquarters were located on the southern side of Rochester Road, Chalk (TQ67SE1214).

- 2.2.27 The protected military remains of a crash site of a Hawker Hurricane I, which crashed in October 1940, is also recorded within the study area (TQ67SE357), as are George V and George VI Pillar Boxes, one of which lies adjacent to the Site (TQ67SE307), and the Mission Hall at Denton (TQ67SE1).
- 2.2.28 The site itself is shown on historic mapping to have comprised its current form, occupied by a series of garages to serve the increased numbers of residents in the area, by 1970, previously comprising the garden of the Lord Nelson Public House, the main building of which is shown adjacent to the site on mapping dating from the 1842 Tithe map of the Parish of Chalk. The public house appears to have been demolished by mapping produced in 1950.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and in compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were to:
- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
 - inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:
- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
 - establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
 - place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
 - make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

- 3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework, the site-specific objectives defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) were to:
- determine the presence or absence of solution hollows and any associated Pleistocene deposits and, if present, assess their potential to contain early prehistoric remains;
 - determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains which may be associated with later Iron Age/Romano-British activity identified to the north and south of the site;

- assess the impact of any earlier terracing/construction of the site on below ground deposits and the effect on any archaeological horizon;
- examine the artefactual and ecofactual potential of archaeological deposits; and
- assess the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI, although trenches XX had to be slightly moved because of obstacles such as trees and located services (**Figure 1**).
- 4.2.2 A trial measuring 7m in length and 2 m wide, was excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist (**Figure 2**). Machine excavation to proceed until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of deposits were cleaned by hand. Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval.
- 4.2.4 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Senior Archaeological Officer were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

- 4.2.5 All exposed deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.6 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.7 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The Senior Archaeological Officer monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the Senior Archaeological Officer.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 No archaeological feature, deposits or artefacts were present.
- 5.1.2 The evaluation took place at the same time as geotechnical test pitting and no archaeology was observed in those excavations. The area designated for trench 1 had a concrete slab covering it which was broken out under the supervision of the monitoring archaeologist
- 5.1.3 Descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary table (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 1** shows the trench layout.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 A layer of rubble made ground was observed under the concrete slab. This was 0.25 m thick and consisted of brick, tile, concrete and mortar with a mid greyish brown silty clay (**Figure 3**).
- 5.2.2 Beneath this was dark greyish brown silty clay up to 0.4 m thick, but something only a few millimetres, with a diffuse interface with the natural geology beneath. The origin of the layer is unclear. It could have settled out from the layer above or have been a levelling layer connected to it. Alternatively it may have been the remnants of a topsoil in place before the site was developed.
- 5.2.3 The natural geology was chalk. It was encountered at 0.84 m belowground level as a dirty, degraded yellowish material or overlaid with a reddish yellow sandy clay. Under the clay and the degraded chalk the natural becomes firmer and white (**Figures 3 and 4**).

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No artefacts were recovered during the watching brief.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the watching brief.
- 7.1.2

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 No archaeological feature, deposits or artefacts were uncovered.
- 8.1.2 The top of the chalk natural was in a condition that suggested that there had been no truncation by modern development, and therefore the potential for archaeology to have survived elsewhere on the site is good.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Meopham.
- 9.1.2 The site falls within an area where there is currently no collecting museum. Every effort will be made to identify a suitable repository for the archive resulting from the fieldwork, and if this is not possible, Wessex Archaeology will initiate discussions with the local planning authority in an attempt to resolve the issue. If no suitable repository is identified, Wessex Archaeology will continue to store the archive, but may institute a charge to the client for ongoing storage beyond a set period.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records and graphics will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 01 files/document cases of paper records

Digital archive

- 9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

9.3 Selection strategy

- 9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.
- 9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows

ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

9.4 Security copy

9.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (**Appendix 2**). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Senior Archaeological Officer on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by



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Gravesham Borough Council

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APPENDICES

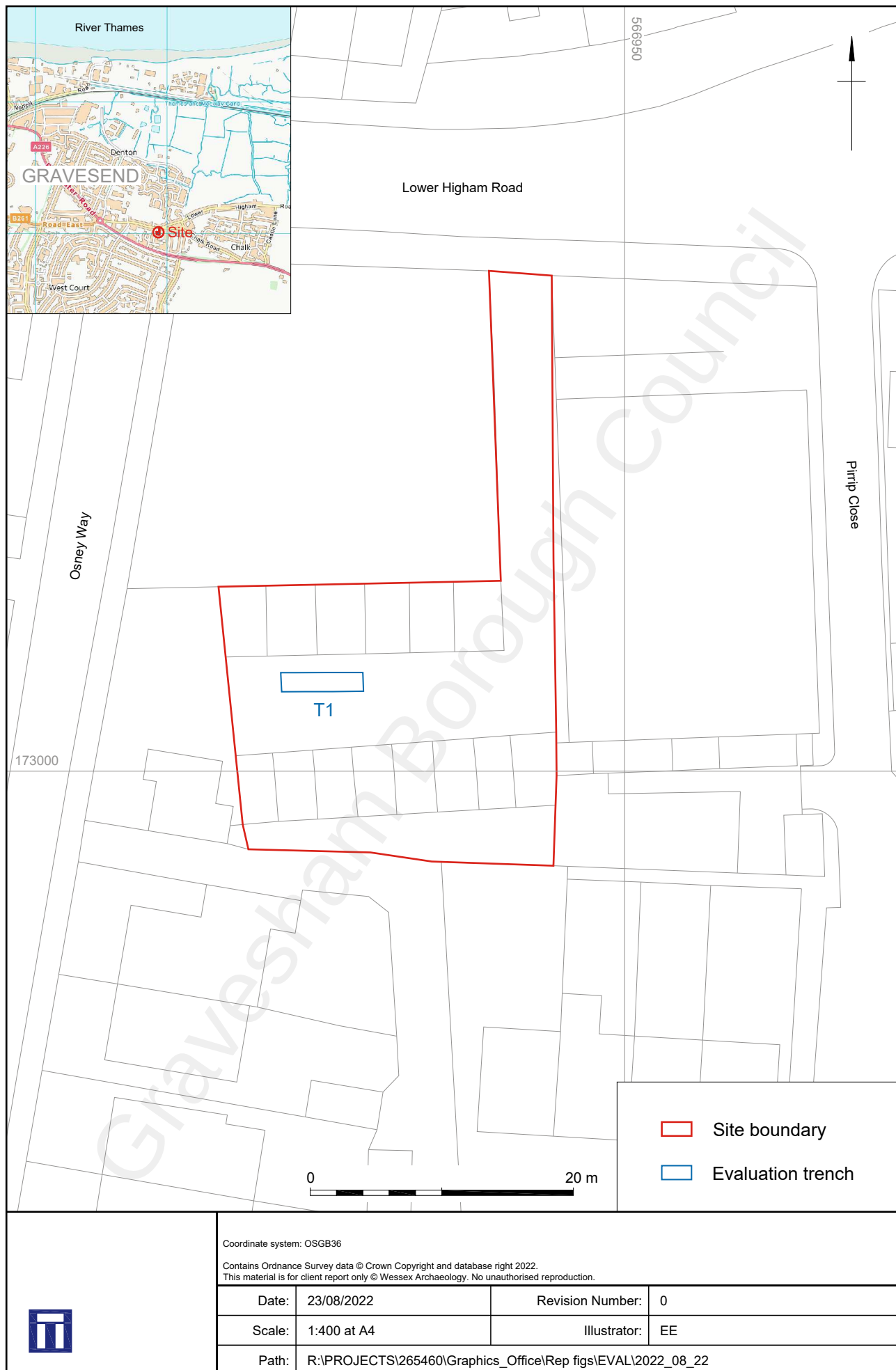
Appendix 1 Trench summaries

Trench No 1		Length 7 m		Width 2 m		Depth 0.95 m	
Easting 566923.93			Northing 173005.58			m OD 17.18	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
101		Foundation	Concrete slab			0.00–0.20	
102		Rubble	Rubble layer. mid grey brown made ground			0.20–0.45	
103		Layer	Dark grey/black brown silt clay			0.45–0.84	
104		Natural	Chalk natural			0.84–0.95+	
105		Natural feature	Geology. Reddish yellow clay sand			0.84–1.5	



Appendix 2 OASIS summary

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-508811
Project Name	Trial Trench at Goldsmith Mews Houses, Gravesham, Kent
Sitename	Goldsmith Mews Houses, Gravesham, Kent
Activity type	Trial Trench
Project Identifier(s)	Goldsmith Mews Houses, Gravesham, Kent
Planning Id	20211415
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	14-Jul-2022 - 14-Jul-2022
Location	Goldsmith Mews Houses, Gravesham, Kent NGR : TQ 66932 73006 LL : 51.4314677709266, 0.400014543472709 12 Fig : 566932,173006
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Kent District : Gravesham Parish : Gravesham, unparished area
Project Methodology	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Stem Homes Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a small 538 m ² parcel of land. The evaluation comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of
Project Results	No archaeological feature, deposits or artefacts were uncovered.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Canterbury UAD - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	J, Kaines
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archives: no repository;



Site location and trench layout

Figure 1



Figure 2: View of trench 1 from the east (scale 2 m and 1 m)



Figure 3: South facing view through Trench 1 (scale 1 m)

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Figure 4: Geology in Trench 1

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Gravesham Borough Council



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