

# Archaeological Watching Brief

At:

114-130 Lower Hythe Street  
Dartford  
DA1 1BN

For:

Keith Mullner

**Private and Confidential**

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## Project contributors

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CAT Fieldwork:	Mark Denyer
CAT Post-excavation:	Mark Denyer

## Acknowledgements

The archaeological watching brief was commissioned by Sevenoaks Environmental Consultancy Ltd. SEC provided all plant and operators on site.

## Summary

Canterbury Archaeological Trust undertook an archaeological watching brief on 18 August 2023 of geotechnical site investigation works on land at 114-130 Lower Hythe Street, Dartford, Kent DA1 1BN (NGR 554209 174571 centred). The watching brief was commissioned by Sevenoaks Environmental Consultancy Ltd.

This report presents the results from the archaeological watching brief, which comprised the monitoring of five boreholes (windowless samples) located across the development area to investigate possible land contamination.

Boreholes were excavated to a depth of 3-4m below ground level, with recovered cores from each windowless sample split and logged on site using pro forma recording sheets.

Observations of the cores for each windowless sample have indicated the presence of a deposit of modern concrete or tarmac hard surfacing overlying made ground levelling deposits above probable fluvial sand and gravels. These fluvial deposits may be part of the Taplow Gravels which are mapped by the on-line British Geological Survey as approximately 310m west of the site. There was no indication of any superficial alluvial deposits, as suggested by the British Geological Survey on-line.

The bedrock geology of chalk was not reached in any of the monitored locations, and no archaeological or geoarchaeological artefacts or deposits were identified during the site investigation works.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) undertook an archaeological watching brief on 18 August 2023 during geotechnical site investigation works on land at 114-130 Lower Hythe Street, Dartford, Kent DA1 1BN (NGR 554298 174571 centred). The watching brief was commissioned by Sevenoaks Environmental Consultancy Ltd (SEC) on behalf of their clients. An outline planning permission (23/00372/OUT) has been approved for the demolition of existing buildings (Use Class B2) on site, and the erection of residential development (Use Class C3a).

1.1.2 The archaeological watching brief was carried out as part of development groundworks associated with assessing levels of contamination within the site. The purpose of the watching brief was to inform on the potential below ground archaeological and geoarchaeological resource surviving within the Proposed Development Area (PDA). The watching brief comprised monitoring the cutting of five windowless borehole samples (Figure 1), in accordance with an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (CAT 2023a).

1.1.3 The site has been the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment (Wilkinson 2020). This report summarised the potential for the surviving presence of archaeological remains either on the site or its near vicinity as being high for the Post-medieval and modern periods, moderate for the Palaeolithic period and the Romano-British to medieval periods, and low for all other prehistoric periods.

1.1.4 This report presents the results of the archaeological watching brief.

## 1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The PDA is located within an urban area of commercial and residential development and is situated on the west side of Lower Hythe Street. The site comprises tarmac car parking and light industrial buildings adjacent to a gasworks.

1.2.2 The existing ground surface is level and lies at an approximate height of 4m above Ordnance Datum (OD). The River Darent (a tributary of the River Thames) runs around 120m north-east of the site.

1.2.3 The British Geological Survey (BGS on-line 2023a) maps the underlying solid bedrock geology of the PDA as chalk of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation. The chalk on site is overlain by a superficial deposit of alluvium, comprising clay, silt, sand and peat.

1.2.4 The BGS maps (BGS on-line 2023a) the chalk bedrock as being overlain by superficial sand and gravel deposits of the Taplow Gravel Member approximately 300m west of the site and superficial clay, silt, sand and gravel Head deposits approximately 310 east of the site.

# 2 Methodology

## 2.1 Objectives

2.1.1 The principal objective of the archaeological watching brief was to contribute to the heritage knowledge of the area through the recording of any buried archaeological or geoarchaeological remains exposed by the site investigative works.

2.1.2 Other objectives included to determine:

- where possible, the nature and level of the natural geology;
- the earliest and latest deposits identified;
- the character of any archaeological deposits encountered; and
- the extent of modern disturbance within the site.



## 2.2 Archaeological monitoring and recording

2.2.1 The archaeological site investigation works were conducted in accordance with the approved WSI (CAT 2023a), and to professional standards as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2020a). CAT is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (RAO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

2.2.2 SEC were the main contractor for the geotechnical investigations. The investigations comprised operation of a Continuous Dynamic Sampler (CDS) rig to conduct mini boreholes (Plate 1), up to 100mm nominal diameter, to a depth of 3 or 4m below ground level (bgl) with corresponding starter hand-excavated pits. The locations of the boreholes were determined by SEC's on-site engineer.

2.2.3 Archaeological monitoring and logging were conducted at each position, from ground level to the base of the borehole, by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. Logging was undertaken in accordance with the procedures detailed in the WSI (CAT 2023a). Unique position references and uniserial context numbers were assigned in accordance with standard CAT practice. During the fieldwork, contiguous deposits that straddled multiple liners within the same borehole, were logged as the same deposit. Separate context numbers were assigned to deposits that were textually and lithographically the same but separated by voids in the liners.

2.2.4 A full colour digital photographic record of all phases of the watching brief works was produced. A positional photograph was taken of each borehole position.

2.2.5 All plans are tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.

2.2.6 Backfilling (and re-instatement, where required) was the responsibility of the main contractor.

## 2.3 Health, Safety and Welfare

2.3.1 All site investigation works were conducted in accordance with a project specific risk assessment and method statement (CAT 2023b) and the CAT Health and Safety General Policy (CAT 2023c).

2.3.2 All CAT operatives hold valid Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) cards. CAT is a member of Constructionline and is AcclaimSSIP (Safety Schemes In Procurement) accredited.

2.3.3 All necessary precautions to the satisfaction of the statutory or other service authorities and the landowner concerned were taken to avoid interference with, or damage to, their services and to comply with any applicable codes of practice. Prior to excavation, all borehole locations were scanned using a CAT scanner. No functioning services were uncovered during the investigation.

## 2.4 Project archive and data processing

2.4.1 Site reporting was undertaken in accordance with the methodology outlined in the WSI (CAT 2023a).

2.4.2 The project archive has been prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation (Historic England 2008) and Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA 2020b).

2.4.3 All fieldwork records have been collated and checked for consistency and a full digital copy created. The photographic record comprises part of the site archive. No artefacts were recovered and no environmental samples were taken.

2.4.4 The results from this work are held within the site archive under project code WB HSD 23, archive number 5043. The archive is presently stored at Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 2LU. On completion of the project, the archive will be deposited in a suitable museum or similar repository as agreed with the County Council's Historic Environment Advisory Service.

## 3 Results

### 3.1 Overview

3.1.1 The watching brief results are presented within Tables 1-5 and Plates 1-6. Context data is expressed as thickness of deposit and depth below ground level (bgl) in metres.

3.1.2 The positions of the five boreholes, as shown in Figure 1, were set out by the on-site SEC geotechnical engineer.

### 3.2 Geology

3.2.1 Superficial geological deposits interpreted as fluvial sand and gravels were identified within all five borehole positions, exposed at depths of between 1.3m and 2.0m bgl (approximately 2m to 2.7m OD). A superficial deposit of alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel) was not encountered, as mapped by the BGS (BGS on-line 2023a).

3.2.2 The underlying chalk bedrock was not reached in any borehole position.

### 3.3 General results

3.3.1 The results of the fieldwork suggest that the site has previously been subjected to a degree of horizontal truncation and subsequent levelling with made ground.

3.3.2 The fluvial sand and gravel deposits were sampled and checked on site, as part of the logging process, for the presence of any archaeological, geoarchaeological or paleoenvironmental evidence. None of the deposits in the cores produced any such evidence.

### 3.4 Borehole WS01

3.4.1 Borehole deposits were traced to a maximum depth of 3m bgl. Superficial geological deposits of fluvial gravels were identified at a depth of 1.44m bgl (c. 2.56m OD).

3.4.2 Thick deposits of modern made ground sealed the fluvial deposits and were topped by a concrete slab forming the modern floor of a light industrial building.

Table 1. Borehole WS01 log

Project	WB HSD 23	Test pit	WS01
Easting		Northing	
Elevation	4M	Date excavated	18/8/23
Date to laboratory	-	Date recorded	21/8/23
Depth below ground surface (m)	Context number	Lithological description	Environment of deposition
0-0.22	100	CONCRETE SLAB	MODERN SURFACE
0.22-0.40	101	DARK BROWN SANDY SILT. SLIGHT GREY HUE. RARE MEDIUM AND ABUNDANT LARGE SUBANGULAR FLINTS.	MADE GROUND/LEVELLING
0.40-1.00		DARK GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT. RARE SMALL AND MEDIUM SUBANGULAR FLINTS. CHALK FLECKS.	MADE GROUND
		---VOID---	
1.25-1.44	102	DARK GREYISH BROWN SANDY SANDY SILT. RARE SMALL AND MEDIUM SUBANGULAR FLINTS. CHALK FLECKS.	MADE GROUND
1.44-2.00	103	MID GREY WITH ORANGE MOTTLES SANDY SILT. RARE SMALL, ABUDNANT MEDIUM,	FLUVIAL GRAVELS

		RARE LARGE SUBANGULAR AND WELL-ROUNDED FLINTS.	
		---VOID---	
2.19-2.66	104	MID GREY SANDY SILT. RARE SMALL, ABUNDANT MEDIUM AND RARE LARGE SUBANGULAR AND WELL-ROUNDED FLINTS.	FLUVIAL GRAVELS
		---VOID---	
		NO FURTHER DRILLING PAST 3M.	

### 3.5 Borehole WS02

3.5.1 Borehole deposits were traced to a maximum depth of 3m bgl as the sides of the borehole were unstable and collapsing. Superficial geological deposits of fluvial sand and gravels were identified at a depth of 1.33m bgl (c. 2.67m OD).

3.5.2 The fluvial deposits were sealed by made ground/levelling deposits, chiefly comprising brick fragments.

3.5.3 A tarmac hardstanding formed the final deposit in the stratigraphic sequence, as the borehole was located in the parking area in front of the light industrial units on site.

Table 2. Borehole WS02 log

<b>Project</b>	WB HSD 23	<b>Test pit</b>	WS02
<b>Easting</b>		<b>Northing</b>	
<b>Elevation</b>	4M	<b>Date excavated</b>	18/8/23
<b>Date to laboratory</b>	-	<b>Date recorded</b>	21/8/23
<b>Depth below ground surface (m)</b>	<b>Context number</b>	<b>Lithological description</b>	<b>Environment of deposition</b>
0-0.15	200	TARMAC	MODERN SURFACE
0.15-0.85	201	MID BROWN SLIGHTLY SANDY SILT CLAY. COMMON SMALL AND MEDIUM CHALK. ABUNDANT SMALL AND MEDIUM BRICK.	MADE GROUND/LEVELLING
		---VOID---	
1.27-1.33	202	MID BROWN SLIGHTLY SANDY SILT CLAY. COMMON SMALL AND MEDIUM CHALK. ABUNDANT SMALL AND MEDIUM BRICK.	MADE GROUND/LEVELLING
1.33-1.72	203	MID YELLOW BROWN COARSE SAND AND GRAVELS. ABUNDANT SMALL, RARE MEDIUM SUBANGULAR FLINTS.	FLUVIAL SAND AND GRAVELS
1.72-1.91	204	MID GREYISH BROWN COARSE SAND AND GRAVELS. ABUNDANT SMALL, RARE MEDIUM SUBANGULAR FLINTS.	FLUVIAL SAND AND GRAVELS
1.91-1.98	205	MID YELLOWISH BROWN COARSE SAND AND GRAVELS. ABUNDANT SMALL AND	FLUVIAL SAND AND GRAVELS



		VERY RARE MEDIUM SUBANGULAR FLINTS.	
		---VOID---	
2.24-2.56	206	PALE GREYISH BORWN COARSE SAND AND GRAVELS. SLIGHTLY SILTY. ABUNDANT SMALL RARE MEDIUM SUBANGULAR FLINTS.	FLUVIAL SAND AND GRAVELS
2.56-2.77	207	GRAVELS. ABUNDANT SMALL AND MEDIUM SUBANGULAR FLINTS.	FLUIVAL GRAVELS
2.77-2.99	208	MID YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY COARSE SAND AND GRAVELS. ABUNDNAT SMALL AND MEDIUM, RARE LARGE SUBANGULAR FLINTS.	FLUVIAL SAND AND GRAVELS
		---VOID---	
		NOT DRILLED PAST 3M DUE TO COLLAPSE OF BOREHOLE.	

### 3.6 Borehole WS03

3.6.1 Borehole deposits were traced to a maximum depth of 4m bgl. Superficial geological deposits of fluvial gravels and sand were identified at a depth of 2.05m bgl (c. 1.95m OD).

3.6.2 The fluvial deposits were sealed by modern made ground deposits, chiefly comprising of brick fragments and half bricks.

3.6.3 Tarmac hardstanding formed the final deposit in the stratigraphic sequence, as the borehole was located in the parking area in front of the light industrial units onsite.

Table 3. Borehole WS03 log

<b>Project</b>	WB HSD 23	<b>Test pit</b>	WS03
<b>Easting</b>		<b>Northing</b>	
<b>Elevation</b>	4M	<b>Date excavated</b>	18/8/23
<b>Date to laboratory</b>	-	<b>Date recorded</b>	21/8/23
<b>Depth below ground surface (m)</b>	<b>Context number</b>	<b>Lithological description</b>	<b>Environment of deposition</b>
0-0.15	300	TARMAC	MODERN SURFACE
0.15-0.70	301	YELLOW AND RED BRICKS. SMALL AND MEDIUM HALF BRICKS.	MADE GROUND/LEVELLING
		---VOID---	
1.40-2.00	302	YELLOW AND RED BRICKS. SMALL AND MEDIUM HALF BRICKS.	MADE GROUND/LEVELLING

		---VOID---	
2.05-2.47	303	DARK GREY SILTY SANDY GRAVELS. ABUNDANT SMALL AND MEDIUM SUBANGULAR FLINTS.	FLUVIAL GRAVELS
2.47-2.75	304	PALE GREYISH BROWN SILT SANDY GRAVELS. ABUNDANT SMALL AND COMMON MEDIUM SUBANGULAR FLINTS.	FLUVIAL GRAVELS
		---VOID---	
3.00-3.38	305	MID GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT. COMMON SMALL SUBANGULAR AND WELL-ROUNDED FLINTS. COMMON SMALL BRICK, POSSIBLY INTRUSIVE FROM BOREHOLE COLLAPSE.	FLUVIAL GRAVELS
3.38-3.73	306	MID BROWN SANDY SILT AND GRAVELS. COARSE SAND. ABUNDANT SMALL SUBANGULAR AND WELL-ROUNDED FLINTS	FLUVIAL GRAVELS
3.73-3.79	307	YELLOWISH BROWN SAND. COMMON SMALL SUBANGULAR AND WELL-ROUNDED FLINTS.	FLUVIAL SAND
3.79-3.89	308	YELLOWISH BROWN SAND AND GRAVELS. FINE TO MODERATE SAND. ABUNDANT SMALL AND RARE MEDIUM SUBANGULAR AND WELL-ROUNDED FLINTS.	FLUVIAL SAND AND GRAVELS
		---VOID---	
		NOT DRILLED PAST 4M.	

### 3.7 Borehole WS04

3.7.1 Borehole deposits were traced to a maximum depth of 3m bgl. Superficial geological deposits of fluvial sand and gravels were identified at a depth of 1.64m bgl (c.2.36m OD).

3.7.2 The fluvial deposits were sealed by deposits of modern made ground/levelling deposits, chiefly comprising brick fragments.

3.7.3 A concrete slab, comprising the modern floor surface of the light industrial unit, formed the final deposit in the stratigraphic sequence.

Table 4. Borehole WS04 log

<b>Project</b>	WB HSD 23	<b>Test pit</b>	WS04
<b>Easting</b>		<b>Northing</b>	
<b>Elevation</b>	4M	<b>Date excavated</b>	18/8/23
<b>Date to laboratory</b>	-	<b>Date recorded</b>	21/8/23
<b>Depth below ground surface (m)</b>	<b>Context number</b>	<b>Lithological description</b>	<b>Environment of deposition</b>
0-0.20	400	CONCRETE SLAB.	MODERN SURFACE
0.20-0.40	401	YELLOW BRICKS IN DARK BROWN SANDY SILT. COMMON SMALL BRICK.	MADE GROUND/LEVELLING

0.40-1.00	402	DARK BROWN SANDY SILT. RARE SMALL SUBANGULAR FLINT. COMMON SMALL BRICK FRAGEMENTS.	MADE GROUND/LEVELLING
		---VOID---	
1.19-1.64	403	DARK BROWN SANDY SILT. RARE SMALL SUBANGULAR FLINT. COMMON SMALL BRICK FRAGEMENTS.	MADE GROUND/LEVELLING
1.64-1.92	404	PALE YELLOWISH GREY SAND AND GRAVELS. COARSE SAND. ABUNDANT SMALL AND COMMON MEDIUM SUBANGULAR FLINT.	FLUVIAL SAND AND GRAVELS
1.92-2.00	405	YELLOWISH BROWN SAND AND GRAVELS. COARSE SAND. ABUNDANT SMALL AND COMMON MEDIUM SUBANGULAR FLINT.	FLUVIAL SAND AND GRAVELS
		---VOID---	
2.23-2.63	406	YELLOWISH BROWN SAND AND GRAVELS. COARSE SAND. ABUNDANT SMALL AND COMMON MEDIUM SUBANGULAR FLINT.	FLUVIAL SAND AND GRAVELS
2.63-2.83	407	GREYISH BROWN SAND AND GRAVELS. COARSE SAND. ABUNDANT SMALL AND COMMON MEDIUM SUBANGULAR FLINT.	FLUVIAL SAND AND GRAVELS
2.83-3.00	408	FLINT GRAVELS. VERY SLIGHTLY SANDY. COMMON MEDIUM AND RARE SMALL SUBANGULAR FLINTS.	FLUVIAL GRAVELS
		NOT DRILLED PAST 3M.	

### 3.8 Borehole WS05

3.8.1 Borehole deposits were traced to a maximum depth of 3m bgl. The borehole was not drilled past 3m bgl due to collapse of the borehole sides at depth. Superficial geological deposits of fluvial sand and gravels were identified at a depth of 1.53m bgl (c. 2.47m OD).

3.8.2 The fluvial deposits were sealed by modern made ground deposits, chiefly comprising brick and concrete fragments.

3.8.3 The modern made ground was sealed by a concrete slab as the final deposit in the stratigraphic sequence. The concrete slab forms the modern floor surface of a light industrial unit.

Table 5. Borehole WS05 log

<b>Project</b>	WB HSD 23	<b>Test pit</b>	WS05
<b>Easting</b>		<b>Northing</b>	
<b>Elevation</b>	4M	<b>Date excavated</b>	18/8/23
<b>Date to laboratory</b>	-	<b>Date recorded</b>	21/8/23
<b>Depth below ground surface (m)</b>	<b>Context number</b>	<b>Lithological description</b>	<b>Environment of deposition</b>
0-0.20	500	CONCRETE SLAB	MODERN SURFACE
0.20-1.00	501	DARK BROWN SANDY SILT. COMMON SMALL AND MEDIUM BRICK. COMMON SMALL CONCRETE.	MADE GROUND/LEVELLING
		---VOID---	
1.31-1.53	502	DARK BROWN SLIGHTLY SANDY SILT. RARE SMALL AND MEDIUM SUBANGULAR FLINT. RARE SMALL BRICK	MADE GROUND/LEVELLING

1.53-1.79	503	DARK BROWN SLIGHTLY SANDY SILT. CLAST SUPPORTED ABUNDANT SMALL AND MEDIUM SUBANGULAR FLINTS.	FLUVIAL GRAVELS
1.79-2.00	504	MID YELLOWISH BROWN SAND AND GRAVELS. COMMON SMALL AND RARE MEDIUM SUBANGULAR FLINT.	FLUVIAL SAND AND GRAVELS
		--VOID--	
2.22-2.41	505	MID YELLOWISH BROWN SAND AND GRAVELS. COMMON SMALL AND RARE MEDIUM SUBANGULAR FLINT.	FLUVIAL SAND AND GRAVELS
2.41-2.65	506	MID GREY SILTY SAND AND GRAVELS. COMMON SMALL AND RARE MEDIUM SUBANGULAR FLINTS.	FLUVIAL SAND AND GRAVELS
2.65-2.78	507	GRAVELS. ABUNDANT SMALL SUBANGULAR FLINT GRAVELS.	FLUVIAL GRAVELS
2.78-2.96	508	MID GREYISH BROWN SILTY SAND AND GRAVELS. ABUNDANT SMALL SUBANGULAR FLINT GRAVELS.	FLUVIAL SAND AND GRAVELS
		--VOID--	
		NOT DRILLED PAST 3M DUE TO COLLAPSE.	

## 4 Conclusion

### 4.1 Geoarchaeological interpretation

4.1.1 From the BGS on-line records (2023a), it was anticipated that there would be superficial alluvial deposits present in the form of clay, silt, sand and/or peat. However, the watching brief instead exposed undisturbed deposits interpreted as probable fluvial sands and gravels. It is possible that any overlying alluvial deposits may have been fully truncated and removed with the levelling and subsequent build-up of the site, with the made ground having been recorded as 2m thick in places.

4.1.2 The BGS maps Taplow Gravels approximately 300m west of the site. The sand and gravel deposits recorded on site may relate to this geological deposit, rather than the Boyn Hill Gravels that are mapped on the east side of the River Darent, at a further distance of approximately 500m.

4.1.3 Borehole records for the locality, dating from the early 20th century onwards (BGS on-line 2023b), indicate that there are made ground deposits from 0 to 2m bgl, gravels from c. 2m to c. 30m bgl and the chalk bedrock from 30m bgl.

4.1.4 The gravels were thoroughly checked for the presence of archaeological or geoarchaeological artefacts or deposits, but each borehole was sterile of any such material. This may be due to the small window into the underlying deposits that a borehole presents.

### 4.2 Development impact

4.2.1 The proposed development includes the demolition of existing buildings (Use Class B2) on site, and the erection of residential development (Use Class C3a).

4.2.2 Below ground impacts associated with the proposed development will likely involve the excavation of wall foundations and piling excavations, the insertion of associated services, and any groundworks associated with landscaping.

4.2.3 The archaeological watching brief on geotechnical site investigation works identified the presence of probable fluvial deposits at a depth range of between 1.33m and 2.05m below existing ground level. The monitoring works demonstrated that the fluvial deposits sampled had low archaeological and geoarchaeological potential, which suggests that the proposed groundworks would have a negligible archaeological and geoarchaeological impact on these deposits.

### 4.3 Confidence rating

4.3.1 The watching brief was sufficiently resourced and conducted under fair weather conditions.

4.3.2 Due to its very nature, windowless sampling of this site has provided a very narrow outlook of the archaeological and geoarchaeological potential of the underlying natural superficial deposits. Only a wider programme of evaluation trial trenching could ascertain with greater certainty the potential that the superficial deposits hold.

## References

- BGS on-line 2023a *Geology of Britain Viewer*, British Geological Survey (<https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk>).
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- Wilkinson, P. 2020, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land at 114-128 Hythe Street, Dartford, Kent, Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology), unpublished client report



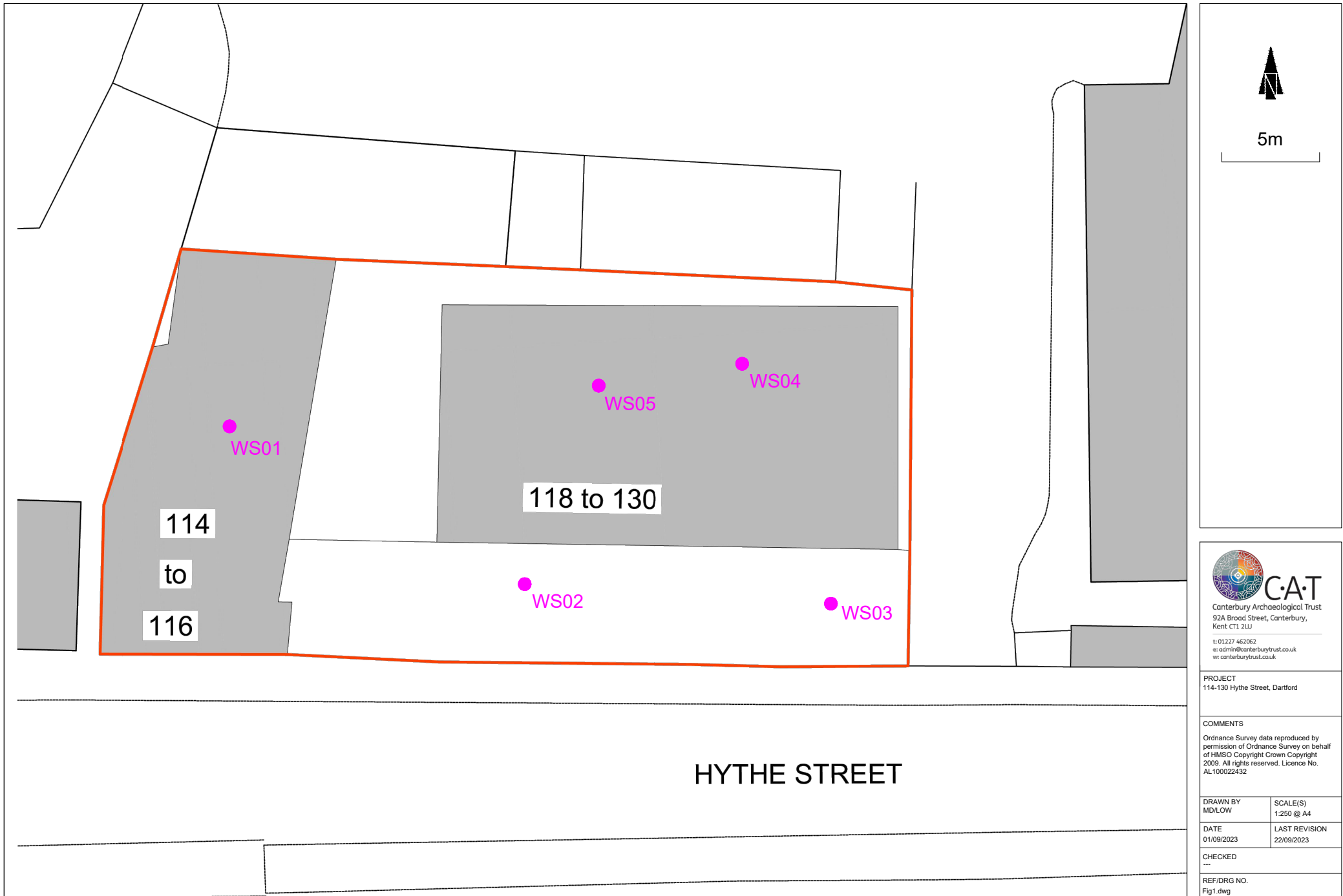


Figure 1. Location of geotechnical investigations (WS01-WS05)



Plate 1. Working shot of Continuous Dynamic Sampler (CDS) rig cutting borehole WS01 (top) and WS03 and WS05 (bottom left and right respectively)





Plate 2. Split cores from borehole WS01: 1-2m (left) and 2-3m (right)



Plate 3. Split cores from borehole WS02: 1-2m (left) and 2-3m (right)

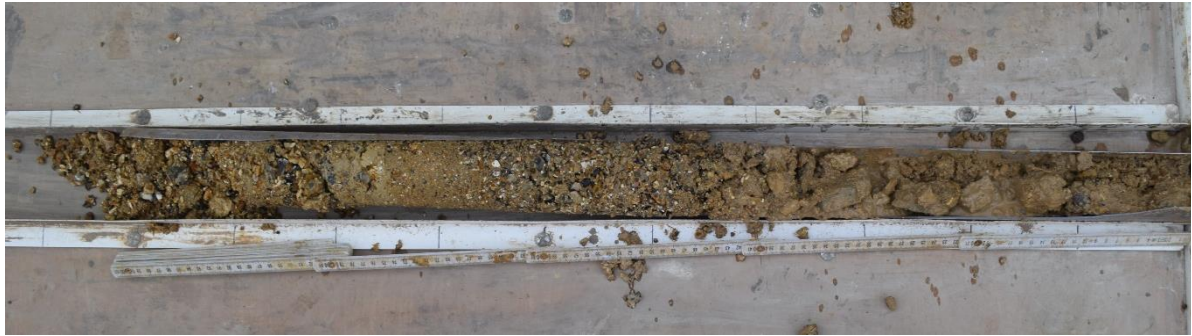


Plate 4. Split cores from borehole WS03: 2-3m (top) and 3-4m (bottom)



Plate 5. Split cores from borehole WS04: 1-2m (left) and 2-3m (right)





Plate 6. Split cores from borehole WS05: 1-2m (left) and 2-3m (right)

## Appendix 1. Kent County Council Historic Environment Record Form

Site Name: 114–130 Lower Hythe Street	
Site Address: Dartford, Kent DA1 1BN	
<p>Summary:</p> <p>Canterbury Archaeological Trust undertook an archaeological watching brief of geotechnical site investigation works as part of preparatory works for the demolition of existing buildings on site, and the erection of a residential development (Outline planning permission Ref. 23/00372/OUT). Five boreholes (windowless samples) were monitored. The watching brief was commissioned by Sevenoaks Environmental Consultancy Ltd.</p>	
District/Unitary: Dartford Borough Council	Parish:
Periods: Modern	
National Grid Reference: 554209 174571	
Type of archaeological work: Watching brief	
Date of recording: 18 August 2023	
<p>Unit undertaking recording:</p> <p>Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd, 92A Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 2LU Tel: 01227 462062 Email: admin@canterburytrust.co.uk</p>	
<p>Geology:</p> <p>Mapped by BGS on-line 2023a) as chalk bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation, overlain by a superficial deposit of alluvium (clay, silt, sand and peat).</p>	
<p>Title and author of accompanying report:</p> <p>114–130 Lower Hythe Street, Dartford, Kent DA1 1BN Archaeological watching brief report on geoenvironmental windowless sampling Report no. 2023/118 Archive no. 5043 M. Denyer</p>	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>The archaeological watching brief on geotechnical site investigation works identified the presence of probable fluvial deposits at a depth range of between 1.33m and 2.05m below existing ground level. The monitoring works demonstrated that the fluvial deposits sampled had low archaeological and geoarchaeological potential, which suggests that the proposed groundworks would have a negligible archaeological and geoarchaeological impact on these deposits.</p>	
Location of Archive: Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd	
Contact at Unit: Caroline Russell	Date: August 2023