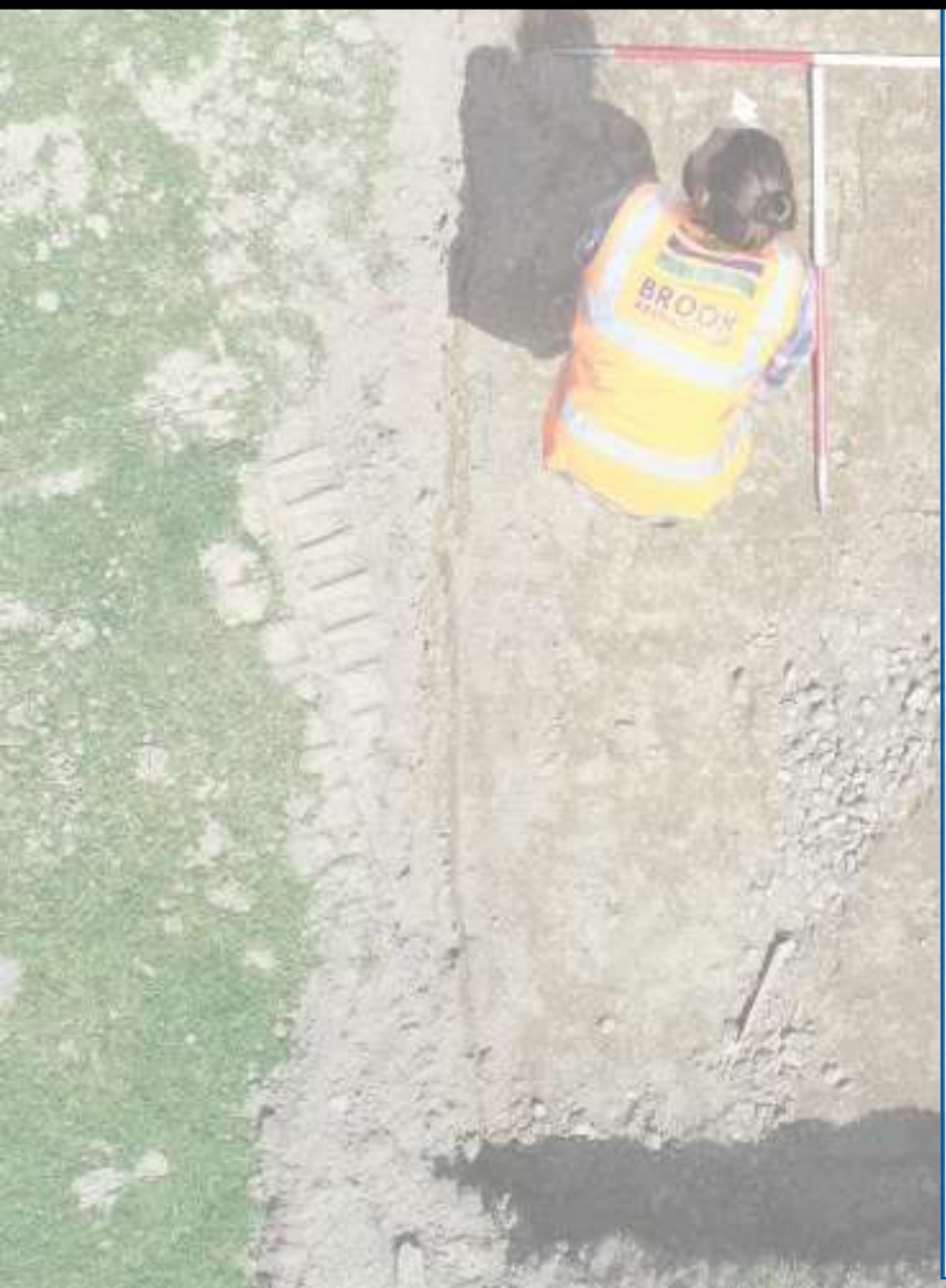
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION EXTENSION:

2-28 Campbell Road, Gravesend, Kent



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BAL site code: CRG25-EV2

2 – 28 Campbell Road

Gravesend, DA11 0JY

Planning Reference: 20240611

NGR: 563847, 173539.

BAL Site Code: CRG25-EV2

Report reference: BAL25-136

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief

Report prepared for Kent Plan Properties Ltd

By Brook Archaeology Limited

December 2025

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Appendix 2 - 2-28 Campbell Road, Gravesend, Kent CA11 0JY Archaeological Evaluation Report (Carstairs, 2025)

Document Control

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Report reviewed by:	Steve Price	08/12/2025
Version no:	1.0	

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1. Introduction

1.1. Brook Archaeology has been commissioned by Kent Plan Properties (the Client) to write a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the extension of an archaeological evaluation at 2-28 Campbell Road, Gravesend, DA11 0JY centred on NGR: 563847, 173539. Planning permission has been granted for application 20240611 with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) Gravesham Borough Council/ An archaeological evaluation is required (condition 11) in the decision notice issued on 11th October 2024.

1.2. An archaeological evaluation was carried out on 30th and 31st of October 2025 by Canterbury Archaeological Trust according to and complying with a Written Scheme of Investigation compiled by Iceni Projects Limited (Oloffson, 2025) (Appendix 1).

1.3. The Kent County Council Heritage Conservation officer who is acting as consultant to the LPA in this case requested that Trench 3 of the evaluation extended to cover a larger area so that the features revealed could be thoroughly reassessed and characterised to his satisfaction. The report of the previous evaluation is included in Appendix 2 (Carstairs, 2025).

1.4. This WSI will be forwarded to the Client. The WSI and all subsequent reports will be submitted by the applicant to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) for discharging of the relevant planning condition. The reports will be submitted to Kent County Council Heritage Conservation (KCCHC) and archived to the local archaeological society or another suitable custodian for access and dissemination. The Client and KCCHC will be immediately consulted if any significant finds are made during the excavations. The KCCHC Archaeological Officer has agreed to treat this extension of the evaluation under the same condition.

2. Location, Topography and Geology

2.1. The geographical and topographical information has already been detailed in WSI for the previous stage of the evaluation (Oloffson, 2025, p. 4).

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1. The archaeological and historical background of the site has already been sufficiently summarised in the WSI for the previous stage of the evaluation (Oloffson, 2025, p. 4).

4. Planning Background

4.1. As stated in the WSI (Oloffson, 2025, p. 2) “This evaluation is part of a staged approach in determining the archaeological potential of the Site. If, depending on the results of the evaluation, further archaeological site work is required (mitigation), this work will need to be set

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out in an additional WSI".

4.2. An initial evaluation was undertaken by Canterbury Archaeological Trust and a full report was produced (Carstairs, 2025).

4.3. A further stage of work was requested of the client by Jacob Warrender, Senior Archaeological Officer with KCCHC to extend the evaluation trench (figure 2). The client approached Brook Archaeology and commissioned them to clarify the requirements, compile out the WSI and undertake the next stage of the evaluation.

4.4. A further evaluation strategy was discussed with KCCHC and agreed via email with Jacob Warrender (personal communication, 3rd-4th December 2025).

5. Guidance

5.1. During the preparation of this document and the fieldwork and post-excavation work, the following guidance documents will be referred to, where relevant:

- Conservation principles, policies and guidance (Drury, 2008)
- Management of research projects in the historic environment (Lee, 2015)
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Technical Guide 1 Digital Archiving and Digital Dissemination (English Heritage, 2006)
- Environment archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (English Heritage, 2011)
- Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014)
- Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023)
- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014)
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014)

5.2. The evaluation will be carried out according to the method and practices outlined in the KCC Manual of specifications Part B: evaluation – trial trenching requirements included in the Iceni WSI in Appendix 1 (Kent County Council, 2020).

6. Objectives

General Objectives

6.1. The general aims of this evaluation are:

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- To establish whether there are any significant archaeological deposits at the site that may be affected by the proposed development.
- *To ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on the site.
- To establish the extent to which previous developments and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site.
- To establish the key likely impact on archaeological deposits of the proposed development.
- To record soil levels, deposit levels and soil horizons to help establish the impact of past events.

*Of the general objectives outlined in the Iceni WSI, the KCCHC Archaeological Officer the has requested that the evaluation be further extended in order to fully establish the nature and character of the archaeological deposits encountered in evaluation 1. Therefore, this remains a key general objective.

General Aims

6.2. The general aims are:

- To establish the date, character, and condition of any archaeological remains.
- To assess the survival level of archaeological remains within the development area and understand how the future development may impact them.
- To place the results into context within the wider archaeological and historical landscape.
- To contribute to the Regional Southeast Research Framework where possible.
- To ensure there is a permanent record of the work undertaken deposited with the local Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available online.
- To ensure all work is undertaken in compliance with the Code of conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2022) and relevant Historic England and CIfA standards and guidance.
- To ensure the results of the work are appropriately reported and disseminated.
- To ensure compliance with the WSI (this document).

Site Specific Objectives

6.3. A specific objective of this stage of the evaluation is:

- To fully characterise the archaeological deposits, particularly ditches and post holes, revealed during the previous stage by extending the evaluation area to allow further

sampling of the previously revealed features.

- To establish whether any further archaeological remains associated with St Mary's Church or any associated buildings, especially relating to human remains, are identified and to report to KCCHC to decide whether any further mitigation is required.

7. Fieldwork Methods

7.1. To establish the date, character, and condition of any archaeological remains, all work will be undertaken following the methods set out within this WSI, according to best practice as set out by CIfA. Any significant variation on these methods will be agreed upon with the Client, Canterbury City Council and KCCHC before excavation. A RAMS (Risk Assessment and Method Statement) will be produced prior to the commencement of the archaeological fieldwork.

7.2. The evaluation has been requested by the client; a trench plan has been specified by the KCCHC Archaeological Officer. The evaluation will comprise of one trench measuring 1.5m x 1.5m which will provide sufficient coverage of the PDS. The trench location is shown in Figure 2.

7.3. The archaeologist will inspect exposed walls, foundations and surfaces revealed. Any archaeological structures or features revealed will be recorded in plan and section as appropriate. The main contractor will allow the archaeological contractor reasonable time and resources to undertake any inspection or recording required..

7.4. Where necessary features or areas will be hand cleaned.

7.5. Before commencement of fieldwork, the Archaeological Officer at KCCHC will be notified of the start date and duration of the project by the archaeology unit carrying out the work which will submit a HER Fieldwork Notification Form. This will allow for a meeting to be arranged for the Archaeological Officer's attendance on site if required.

Excavation

7.6. All groundworks will be excavated by hand along with any subsequent contexts or features of archaeological interest by the archaeologist in attendance. The suitably qualified professional archaeologist will supervise all excavation areas.

7.7. Any archaeological features will be hand excavated in a manner that permits detailed recording and sampling according to the following strategy:

- Archaeological features will generally only be sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them.

- If complex deposits, structures, burials etc. are encountered the archaeological contractor will discuss with KCCHC the viability of preserving these until later archaeological mitigation phases. Full excavation will not be undertaken at this stage unless otherwise agreed with KCCHC.

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7.8. It should be noted that poor weather conditions may temporarily halt or slow work on site. Provisions will be made to protect/cover exposed archaeological features is determined necessary.

8. Recording

8.1. Recording standards will be the same as for all formal excavations.

8.2. Archaeological features will be recorded in plan at an appropriate scale and accurately located to the National Grid.

8.3. Each context will be recorded on proforma records, which should include the following minimum details: character; contextual relationships; detailed description (dimensions and shape; soil components, colour, texture and consistency); associated finds; interpretation and phasing as well as cross-references to the drawn, photographic and finds registers. Each context will be recorded on an individual record.

8.4. Sections will be drawn through all significant cut features and levelled to ordnance datum.

8.5. All excavation areas will be assigned a trench number before excavation.

8.6. A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits will be made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections). All drawings will be tied into the OS National Grid by GNSS. All OD heights of features will be recorded.

8.7. A digital photographic record will be maintained throughout the investigation, to include:

- site prior to fieldwork
- site during work, including working shots and specific stages of fieldwork
- the layout of any archaeological features, including plans and section drawings
- site following backfilling.

9. Survey

9.1. All excavated areas and features will be surveyed using a GNSS connected to an NTrip corrections service.

10. Finds

10.1. All stratified finds will be collected by context or, where appropriate, individually recorded in 3 dimensions.

10.2. Unstratified finds will only be collected were they to contribute significantly to the project objectives or be of intrinsic value.

10.3. All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the site are the property of the Landowner. They are to be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines no.2 (The Institute for Conservation, n.d.) and, on completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme, the landowner will arrange for them to be deposited in a museum or similar repository agreed with the County Archaeologist and the Local Planning Authority.

- **Small Finds**
  All small finds will be initially retained and bagged by context or site for assessment at the post-fieldwork stage. Small finds will be handled, packed and stored following the guidelines in First aid for finds (Watkinson & Neal, 2001). If finds of "treasure" are uncovered, the local Coroner will be informed and the correct procedures will be followed as outlined under the Treasure Act 1996.

- **Treasure**
  Finds of "treasure" will be reported under the Treasure Act 1996 procedures. Upon discovering any treasure as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) and the Landowner will be notified immediately. All information required by the Treasure Act (finder, location, material, date, associated items, etc.) will be reported to the PAS, who will discuss the treasure with the Landowner.

- **Human Remains**
  If human remains are uncovered, including evidence of cremations, these will be initially left in situ, protected and covered from view. Should removal of the remains be deemed necessary, a licence will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) before excavation proceeds. Exhumation of human remains will proceed following the MoJ licence and all health and safety regulations and guidance.

- **Conservation and Sampling**
  Provision should be made within the contingency for conservation (lifting and treatment) of fragile objects and collecting and analysing environmental and scientific (including dating) samples. Sampling is to be carried out under a strategy that is related to the project objectives. Conservation work will be carried out by Dana Goodburn-Brown.

- **Contingency Fund**
  The Client should consider the nature of possible "unexpected discoveries" and the likely impact of the development upon them. Arrangements should include the demarcation of the area for excavation, the period of temporary cessation of construction works within this area and the resources (expressed in person-days, specialist input etc.) available to undertake the excavation. Brook Archaeology's terms and conditions contain details of the charging structure.

- **Post-excavation Methods and Reporting**
  The archive will be maintained and consolidated on-site. All written and drawn records

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from the excavation collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships. Preliminary phasing of the site will be based on recorded stratigraphic relationships on context sheets, site drawings, pottery spot-dates and other relevant information.

- **Finds Evidence**
  All retained finds will be washed, weighed, counted, and identified on-site. They will be recorded to a level appropriate to the aims and objectives of the excavation. Artefacts and other finds will be suitably bagged and boxed following the standards of CIfA.

- **Pottery**
  Pottery from the Prehistoric – Early Medieval periods will be analysed by Paul Hart of the Trust for Thanet Archaeology. Pottery and finds from later periods will be analysed by Dr Elizabeth Blanning.

11. Reporting

11.1. Following fieldwork, the assessment of stratigraphic, artefactual and ecofactual evidence report will be submitted to the HER, with a full OASIS entry. The report will include:

- Non-technical summary
- Project background
- Archaeological and historical context
- Aims and objectives
- Methods
- Results – stratigraphic, finds and environmental
- Statement of potential – of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental data – the extent to which the archive might be able to meet the original aims and research objectives of the project
- Updated Project Design, including a summary of recommendations for any further analyses and updated project aims, with proposals for any publication (including a task list scheduling the personnel and resources required for analyses)
- Archive preparation and deposition arrangements
- Appendices
- Illustrations and
- References

12. Archive Storage and Curation

12.1. It is recommended that any significant project archive resulting from the excavation is prepared in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (Walker, 1990). On completion, the Archaeological contractor will arrange for the archive to be deposited with the local archaeological society, an appropriate museum or the Kent Archaeological Society. The complete archive will include paper records, graphics, artefacts and digital data, which will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by a suitable museum and following nationally

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recommended guidelines (Historic England, 2015). If a suitable museum or repository cannot receive the archive, suitable arrangements will be agreed with the County Archaeologist

12.2. The archaeological material and paper archive produced during the project will be stored by Brook Archaeology until transfer to a museum or similar repository is arranged or an appropriate archive opened in the county.

13. Health and Safety

13.1. All projects must be carried out following safe working practices and under a defined Health and Safety Policy.

13.2. Risk assessments will be carried out for the investigation. If the risk assessment indicates it is necessary, the requirements of the Watching Brief can be varied in the interests of health and safety.

14. Personnel

14.1. The fieldwork will be directed and supervised by experienced archaeologists with long track records in professional archaeology and CIfA certified organisations. The archaeological contractor holds the overall responsibility for the investigation and post-excavation activities:

- **Fred Birkbeck** is a qualified archaeologist. He is the Managing Director at Brook Archaeology Limited. Fred is a qualified archaeologist with many years of running mitigation and evaluation projects. Fred was formerly the Brand and Communication Manager at the Kent Archaeological Society and subsequently Fund Raiser. Fred has worked extensively on project management, fieldwork and report writing for developments in Kent and the South East

- **Steve Price –** Steve is a Senior Supervisor and has over 20 years experience working with MOLA, Archaeology South-East and as an independent contractor. Steve runs many of the evaluation fieldwork for Brook Archaeology as well as conducting watching briefs and writing reports as a sub-contractor.

15. Insurance

15.1. Brook Archaeology Limited has been commissioned to carry out the work at 2-28 Campbell Road, as described in this Written Scheme of Investigation. Al work will be covered by Brook Archaeology Limited Archaeologists and Heritage Combined Policy (Policy No. UN/001786) and Professional Indemnity Insurance (Policy No. Policy Ref: TG0315) with Towergate Insurance Brokers.

16. Bibliography

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Figures

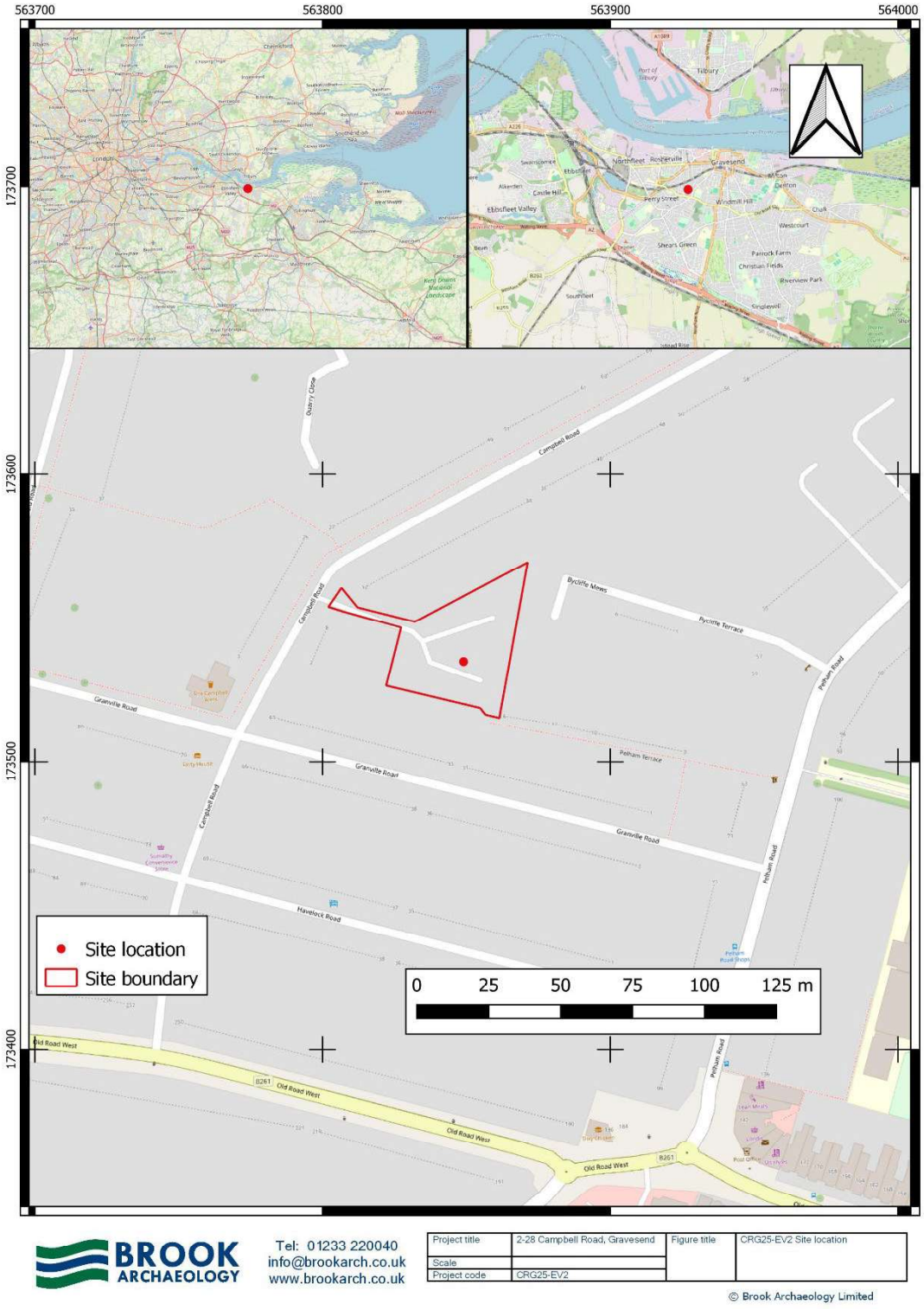


Figure 1: CRG25-EV2 Site location

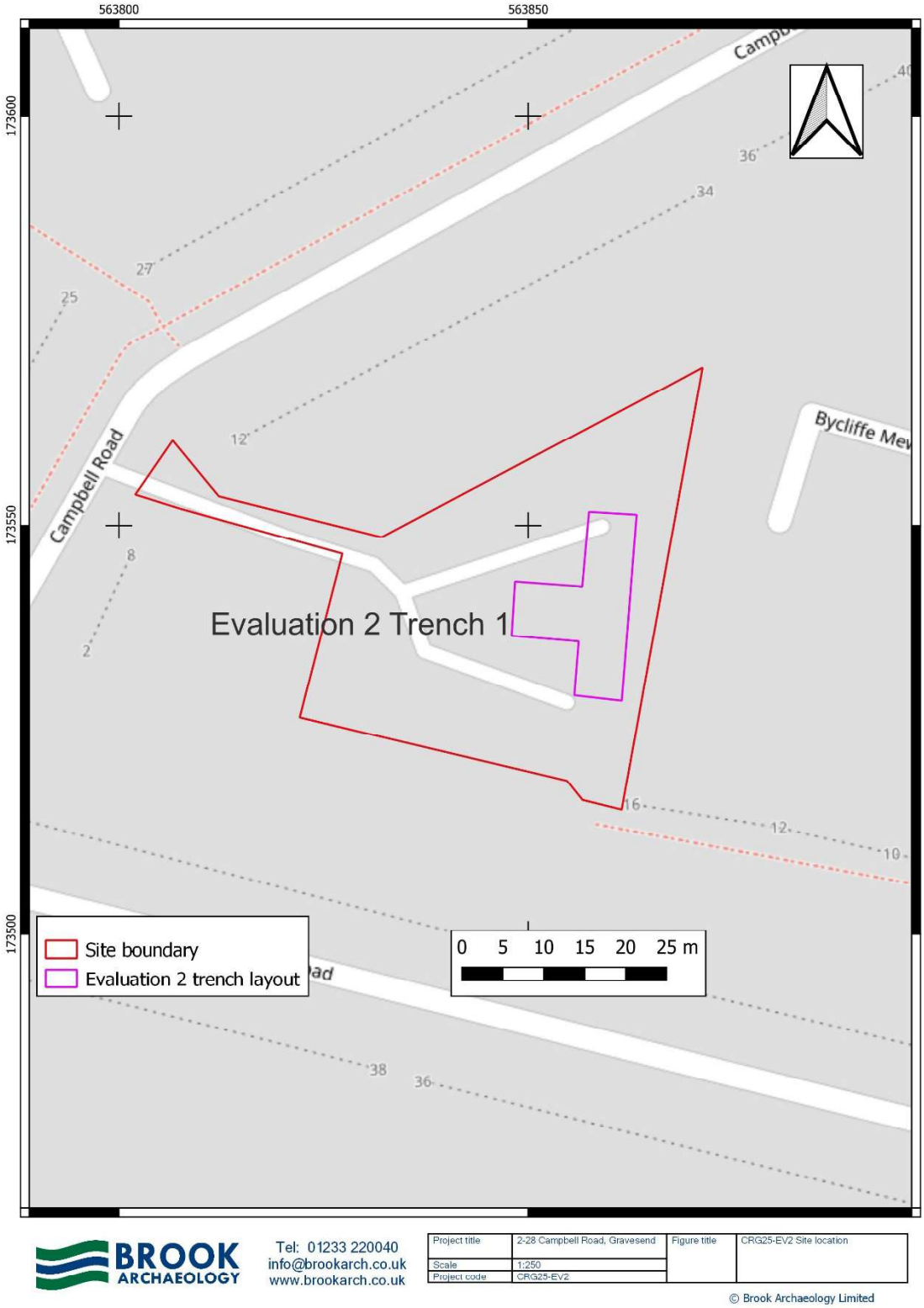


Figure 2: CRG25-EV2 Evaluation trench layout

Appendix 1 - Written Scheme of Investigation for the proposed development at 2-28 Campbell Road, Gravesend, Kent CA11 0JY (Oloffson, 2025) including Kent County Council – Manual of Specifications Part B: Evaluation – Trial Trenching Requirements

OCTOBER 2025

Written Scheme of Investigation

2-28 Campbell Road, Gravesend, Kent

ICENI PROJECTS LIMITED ON BEHALF OF KENT PLAN PROPERTIES LTD

Iceni Projects Limited on behalf of
Kent Plan Properties Ltd

October 2025

Written Scheme of Investigation

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Written Scheme of Investigation

of the Proposed Development at

2 – 28 Campbell Road

Gravesend, DA11 0JY

Report Issue #	**Rev00**
Date issued	24 October 2025
Report by	Nina Olofsson Senior Project Manager, Archaeology
Reviewed by	Stefano Ricchi, MCIfA Senior Project Manager, Archaeology
Approved by	Claire Cogar, MCIfA Director, Archaeology
Notes	Rev00 Draft for Client Review

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Non-technical Summary

This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation at the site of 2-28 Campbell Road, Gravesend, DA11 0JY. It is pursuant to ***Condition 11*** *of Planning Application Number* ***20240611,*** *which requires an archaeological investigation of the Site prior to redevelopment.*

The evaluation will consist of three trenches, one measuring 20m by 2m and two measuring 10m by 2m, excavated across the Site by an Archaeological Contractor.

The archaeological potential of the site is:

- *It is concluded that the potential for* ***Prehistoric remains****, related to isolated lithics, is considered to have* ***Low Potential*** *of* ***Local Significance***
- *The potential for* ***Roman remains****, such as material related to scattered occupational evidence, is considered to have* ***Low Potential*** *of* ***Local Significance***
- *The potential for* ***Anglo-Saxon*** *or* ***medieval*** *remains, such as scattered pottery and coins as well as burials and structures related to St Mary's Church, is considered to have* ***Moderate Potential*** *of* ***Local Significance***
- *The potential of* ***post-medieval*** *remains, likely in the form of farmsteads and World War II remains, is considered to have* ***Moderate Potential*** *of* ***Local Significance***

The results of the evaluation will determine the presence or absence of archaeology and will be used to inform the need for further archaeological fieldwork. The decision regarding the requirement for further work rests with the Archaeological Advisor to the Local Planning Authority.

1. Introduction

Report Scope

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is for an archaeological evaluation on the Site of 2-28 Campbell Road, Gravesend, DA11 0JY (Figure 1). It has been commissioned from Iceni Projects by Plan Kent Properties Ltd.

1.1.2 The Site is located on hardstanding. The centre of the Site lies at National Grid Reference 563847, 173539.

1.1.3 Planning application **20240611** was granted planning permission on the 11th of October 2024, **Condition 11** relates to archaeology:

No development other than demolition to ground level only 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 and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

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 assessment 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: Development and Design Principles and CS20 (Heritage and the Historic Environment), saved Gravesham Local Plan First Review Policy TC7 and section 16 (Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment) of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2021.

1.1.4 The Archaeological Advisor to Kent County Council (KCC), which provides archaeological advisory services to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), was contacted by Iceni Projects (email dated 17.10.2025) with regards to the scope. It was subsequently agreed on the 20th of October 2025 that the proposed 3no trial trenches would suffice enough coverage for the Site.

1.1.5 This evaluation is part of a staged approach in determining the archaeological potential of the Site. If, depending on the results of the evaluation, further archaeological site work is required (mitigation), this work will need to be set out in an additional WSI.

1.1.6 The evaluation will be carried out in accordance with the following standards, guidance, and regional research frameworks –

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2020, Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials

- CIfA, 2022, Code of Conduct
- CIfA, 2023, Standard for Archaeological Field evaluation
- CIfA, 2023, Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation
- Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*
- Kent County Council, Manual of Specification Part B: Evaluation – Trial Trenching Requirements

2. Archaeological Background

Geology, Topography and Site Description

2.1.1 The Site is located in central/west Gravesend and is bounded by residential properties to the north, east and south, and by Campbell Road and residential properties to the west.

2.1.2 The British Geology Survey (BGS) shows the Site as being located on Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation with no superficial deposits (BGS 2025).

2.1.3 The Site is generally flat with current ground level at approximately 19m OD.

Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1.4 The archaeological and historical background considers the recorded historic environment resource within a 500m Study Area of the Proposed Development. A Desk-Based Assessment has not been produced in relation to the proposed development, however an assessment for archaeological works to the southwest of Site considered the recorded environment within a 500m radius (Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd 2019). A summary of the results based on the Desk-Based Assessment and publicly available online resources is presented below and relevant entry number from the Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National List for England (NHLE) are included where applicable. Additional sources are referenced, as appropriate.

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic period to Iron Age (Before AD 43)

2.1.5 During excavations at London Road, Rosherville, ca 460m north of Site, flint scatters or lithic assemblages of flint flakes, blades, cores and burnt flint were recovered. The main activity date suggests mid to late Bronze Age, however with a possibility to an earlier date deriving from the Mesolithic / Neolithic period (Pre-Construct Archaeology 2024).

2.1.6 Two postholes were recorded during a watching brief at London Road, Rosherville, ca 450m north of Site. Although no datable evidence was recovered, the aforementioned recovery of Mesolithic/ Neolithic lithic assemblages suggests a similar date (Pre-Construct Archaeology 2004).

2.1.7 Ca 500m southwest of the Site, a findspot of a Bronze Age Rapier fragment (TQ 67 SW 102) was recovered.

Roman (AD 43 – 410)

2.1.8 The Proposed Developed is located approximately 1.5km northeast of the Roman road between Rochester and London, also known as Watling Street.

2.1.9 At Perry Street ca 500m southwest of the Site, Roman coins were in the collection of the late G.M Arnold (TQ 67 SW 33).

2.1.10 Coins, pottery and other material was recovered from Cold Harbour c. 500m southwest of the Site (TQ 67 SW 115)

Saxon and Medieval (AD 410 – 1485)

2.1.11 Domesday Book records Gravesend as a relatively small settlement with a population of 12 households and one church. Northfleet, located to the northwest of the Site, was larger, with a population of 43 households, a mill, a fishery and a church.

2.1.12 In the 9th century a coin hoard and silver pendant cross was recovered during excavations in a field in 1835 or 1838 c. 300m south of the Site (TQ 67 SW 5). The hoard consists of 552 Saxon coins and dates from 814 to the end of the 9th century mainly of Burgred, King of Mercia stamped.

2.1.13 Findspots including Anglo Saxon pottery from Northfleet (TQ 63 73) was recovered c. 500m southwest of the Site.

2.1.14 Although the original site of the church of St Mary's (TQ 67 SW 182) is uncertain, as well its original construction, an approximated location was mapped on a parcel of glebe land in 1803, c. 75m east of the Site.

2.1.15 In 2017 a Heritage Assessment (Russell 2013) suggested that the church was re-built and re-consecrated in 1510 having been destroyed by a fire in c. 1509/10 and demolished by order of Heny VIII in 1544. A rector was still officiating in 1551 and several people buried in the churchyard 1598. The foundations were later excavated in 1797 and gravestones were excavated nearby in 1822.

2.1.16 In 2017 a Trial Trench Evaluation was undertaken at the former White Post public house, an area believed to be close the former St Mary's Church, ca 75m east of Site. Inhumation burials and masonry was recovered dating from the 11th to the 15th century, however the Site was void of any structures (Kent Archaeological Projects 2017).

Post-medieval–modern (AD 1485 – present)

2.1.17 Gravesend continued to expand from a minor medieval settlement throughout the centuries and by mid to late 18th century it had grown in importance (military and defensive) due to its position by the Thames estuary opposite Tilbury Fort in Essex. Northfleet remained a substantial settlement.

2.1.18 Towards the end of the 19th century a railway had been built in Gravesend with its continuation to expand towards the end of the century, evidenced by developed terraced housing with long back garden, farmsteads with courtyards and outfarms.

2.1.19 Throughout the 20th century saw Gravesend continuing to expand significantly as a town developing into a residential and commercial area.

2.1.20 An airport was located to the east of town between 1932 and 1956 which during World War II became a fighter station, RAF Gravesend, for which Gravesend was heavily bombed.

3. Objectives

General Objectives

3.1.1 An archaeological evaluation is a programme of fieldwork designed to evaluate the archaeological potential of a site.

3.1.2 CIFA define an archaeological field evaluation as:

a programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which seeks to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts. It may form a single or final phase of work within a defined area or site on land, in an inter-tidal zone or under water.

3.1.3 The requirement for an archaeological evaluation on the Site is in line with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Gravesham Local Plan, and advice from the Archaeological Advisor to KCC.

3.1.4 The general objectives of any evaluation are to establish -

- Identification of the earliest archaeological deposits
- Identification of the latest archaeological deposits
- The nature and character of archaeological deposits encountered
- The extent of modern disturbance

3.1.5 The results of the evaluation will be used to establish if further fieldwork is necessary such as further evaluation, or mitigation fieldwork in advance of the development. This will be determined by consultation with the local archaeological advisor; in this case the Archaeological Advisor to KCC.

Site Specific Objectives

3.1.6 Taking into account the archaeological and historical background of the site, and the overarching aims of the South East Archaeological Research Framework, the following site-specific objectives of the evaluation are –

General

- Establish the nature, extent, and significance of any sub-surface archaeological remains present across the Site.
- What is the level of truncation associated with the present building on Site?
- To what extent will the proposed development impact any subsurface archaeological remains present on the Site?

Prehistoric

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity present on the Site?
- Are any isolated prehistoric finds present?

- If prehistoric remains are present, what is their nature and how do they compare to the known prehistoric archaeology in the area?

Roman

- Is there any evidence for Roman activity on the present Site?
- Are there any isolated Roman finds present?
- If Roman remains are present, what is their nature and how do they compare to the known Roman archaeology in the area?

Medieval

- Are there any medieval remains present, especially relating to any burial remains related to the former St Mary's Church?

Post-medieval

- What is the nature and extent of post-medieval development of the Site, and, what type of occupational evidence and potential industries are represented?
- Do post-medieval remains truncate earlier remains?

4. Methodology

Site Specific Evaluation Methodology

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation will consist of the excavation of three trenches, one measuring 20m by 2m and two measuring 10m by 2m, the proposed locations of which are shown on Figure 2.

4.1.2 These trenches have been positioned to evaluate the archaeological potential, and define the nature, extent, and significance, of any archaeological remains present on the Site that may be affected by the Proposed Development

4.1.3 The trial trench locations on the Site may vary slightly due to unforeseen obstructions, services, logistical/practical reasons, or health and safety issues. Reasonable judgement will be used by the supervising archaeologist if the trial trenches need to be relocated. If any trenching area is lost, additional meterage will be added in order to achieve the same total trial trench coverage where possible.

4.1.4 The Archaeological Contractor undertaking the works in collaboration with Iceni Projects will be a Registered Organisation of the CIfA and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME).

4.1.5 The Archaeological Contractor will follow the archaeological methodology and scope of works set out within this document.

4.1.6 The Archaeological Contractor will set out the trench locations based on OS grid co-ordinates and will CAT scan the trenches and machine excavate the topsoil, any modern material and sub-soil under archaeological supervision down to the top of the first archaeological horizon.

4.1.7 The trenches will be opened by a mechanical excavator (JCB or slew tracked type) using a toothless ditching bucket.

4.1.8 Archaeological excavation will proceed only until significant archaeological levels have been reached after the removal of topsoil and sub-soil. The trenches will be excavated to sufficient depth under the guidance of the supervising archaeologist to allow the nature and extent of these to be identified, and will be sufficient to allow the nature, extent, and significance of such remains to be identified.

4.1.9 Investigation will then proceed by hand in order to adequately characterise features and deposits, including cleaning, appropriate excavation, and recording in plan and/or section. Features cut into the natural deposits will be investigated, and this may be by ‘half section’ as appropriate. Machine excavation under careful archaeological supervision may be necessary to remove homogenous deposits of limited archaeological value to enable the investigation of underlying, potentially more significant, remains.

4.1.10 If an exceptional number and/or complexity of archaeological deposits are identified, sample excavation will aim to be minimally intrusive, but sufficient to resolve the principal aims of the evaluation, to a level agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to KCC.

4.1.11 Excavation may be limited by health and safety constraints such as depth. It may be necessary, where practical, to 'step' the trenches if the trench edges are deemed unsafe or alternatively, to shore them.

4.1.12 If human remains are discovered, they will be left in situ and covered. Excavation will only occur if their removal is deemed essential, in consultation with the Archaeological Advisor to KCC, and subject to obtaining a licence from the Ministry of Justice.

4.1.13 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Archaeological Advisor to KCC will be backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. Where burial remains are uncovered, these will be covered by tarpaulin or similar material. No other reinstatement or surface treatment will be undertaken.

Recording Systems

4.1.14 The recording system used during the evaluation, including written and drawn records, will include, where appropriate:

- Written records on pro forma context sheets
- Hand drawn plans on drafting film at a scale of 1:20
- Hand drawn sections on drafting film at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20
- Digital photographs
- Context, photographic and sample registers
- A stratigraphic 'Harris' matrix compiled and fully checked during the course of the excavation

4.1.15 All trench sections will be drawn and photographed.

4.1.16 Archaeological deposits will be levelled to Ordnance Datum (m OD) from a known height benchmark.

4.1.17 Archaeological trench locations will be recorded either with electronic survey equipment or by the manual offset measurement technique where appropriate. Trench locations will be tied into the National Grid system.

Treatment of Finds and Samples

4.1.18 The recovery, retention, and treatment of all finds and samples will be carried out with the overall archaeological purpose in mind, and in accordance with Conservation Guidelines No. 2 (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation). All samples and finds (including ecofacts) will be reviewed on site for their potential to contribute further understanding to the evaluation report. It may not be necessary for the purpose of the evaluation to retain all finds.

4.1.19 Bulk environmental samples (40-60 litre) of deposits may be retrieved from suitable stratigraphic units if necessary. These may require offsite processing via tank flotation.

4.1.20 Likewise, organic samples of sealed contexts, where suitable remains for radiocarbon dating may be recovered, will be sampled and wrapped in foil to limited cross-contamination.

4.1.21 The sampling strategy may be reviewed during evaluation with the supervising archaeologist, the client, and the Archaeological Advisor, should the need arise. Environmental and scientific dating sampling may need to be discussed with the Science Advisor.

4.1.22 Processed finds and samples will be assessed off site by appropriate specialists.

4.1.23 Labelling, bagging, and boxing of finds will follow the receiving body, KCC guidelines.

4.1.24 Should gold, silver, or other finds definable as 'treasure' be made, they will be reported to the Coroner as stipulated in the *Treasure Act* (1996), and the Treasure Act: Code of Practice (3rd Revision) (DCMS, 2023*)*.

4.1.25 Permission will be sought from the landowner, by the Archaeological Contractor carrying out the work, to deposit all finds with the archive receiving body, in this case the . This will be secured via a signed Deed of Transfer.

Report and Archive

4.1.26 An Evaluation Report will be produced within 6 weeks of the completion of the field work and will be made available to the Client and the Archaeological Advisor to KCC. Submission of the report to the LPA will be carried out by the client or their planning consultant.

4.1.27 The Evaluation Report shall include:

- Non-Technical Summary
- Introduction
- Archaeological, historical, and topographic background
- Methodology
- Results
- Finds summary
- Answering of original research aims
- Discussion of potential and significance
- Proposed development impact and conclusions
- Location figures and figures detailing archaeological findings
- Bibliography
- Detail relating to the archive location and deposition
- A completed OASIS form

4.1.28 The Planning Adviser will certify that the project is complete, and advise the discharge of

any relevant planning conditions, on satisfactory completion of the following:

- A report on the results of the archaeological work
- A completed online OASIS form
- A short summary report for regional and period journals

4.1.29 Along with the finds archive, the physical and digital project archive will be deposited at the Dartford Museum. The archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines and standards contained within –

- Archaeological Archive Forum, Archaeological Archives: *A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Browne 2011)
- Society of Museum Archaeologists*: Towards an Accessible Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales (1995)*.

4.1.30 A GIS Shape file (.shp) showing the test pit locations and site outline shall be supplied to the Kent HER.

4.1.31 As a minimum, the results of the evaluation will be made publicly available by means of a database in digital form.

5. Programme and Site Requirements

Programme

5.1.1 The evaluation will only commence once this method statement has been agreed by the Client, the Archaeological Advisor at KCC and Iceni Projects.

5.1.2 The Archaeological Advisor at KCC will be given 5 days notice of the work starting on the Site, and will be kept updated as the work progresses, as well as being given access to Site to visit the archaeological works.

5.1.3 The start date and duration of the archaeological evaluation will depend on the Principal Contractor's or Client's programme of works and the nature and extent of any archaeological remains encountered.

Site Requirements

5.1.4 The Archaeological Contractor will need safe access to the Site and trench locations.

5.1.5 If a Principal Contractor is present on Site, the Archaeological Contractor will require access to welfare and some provision for on site storage may also be required.

5.1.6 If no Principal Contractor is present, the Archaeological Contractor will require space on the Site to set up a temporary compound for welfare and storage facilities, and parking for vehicles and plant.

6. Health and Safety

6.1.1 The Archaeological Contractor will produce a site-specific Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS). These should be read in conjunction with this document.

7. Figures



Figure 1
Site
Location

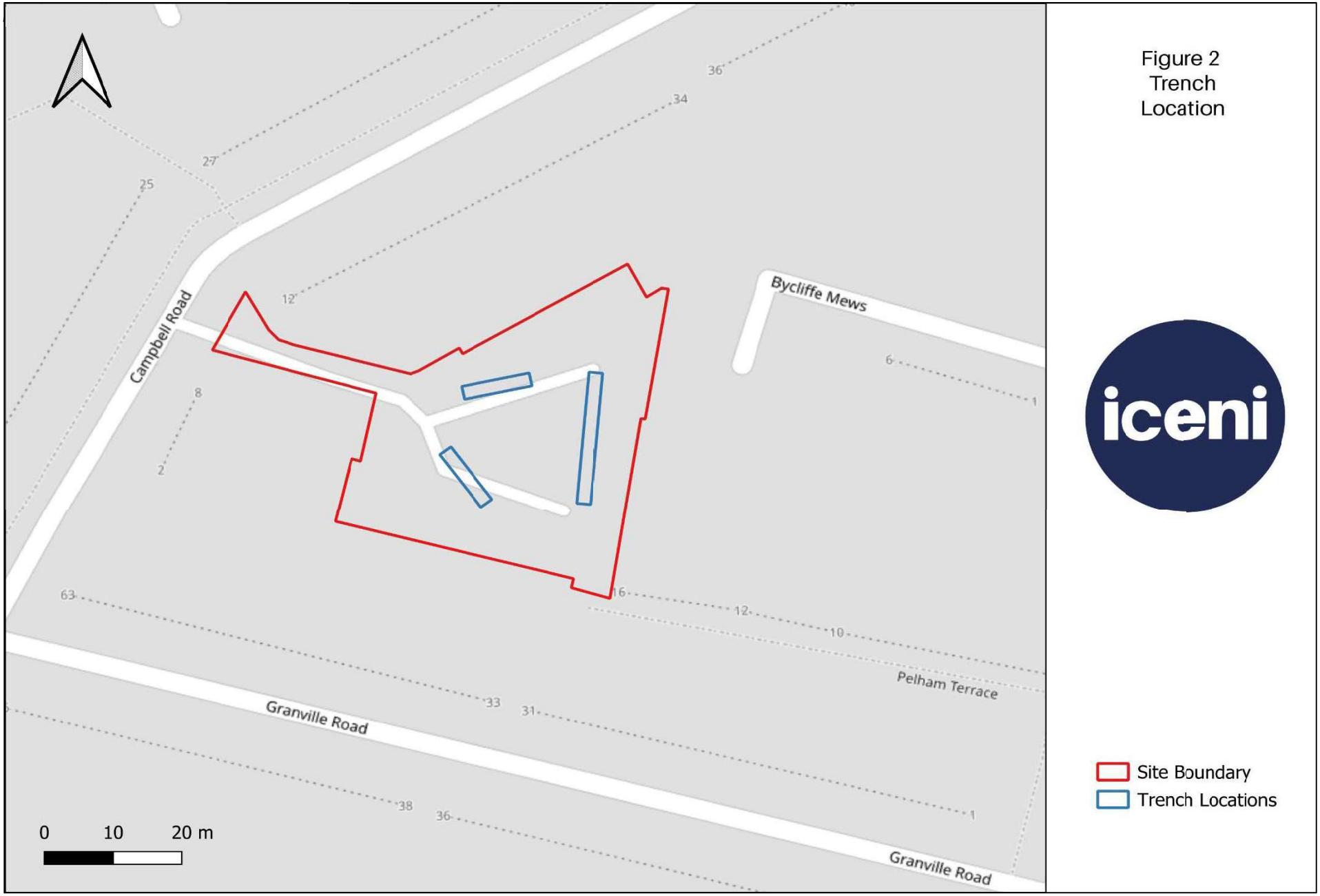


Figure 2
Trench
Location

iceni

Site Boundary
Trench Locations

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CIfA, 2022, Code of Conduct

CIfA, 2023, Standard for Archaeological Field evaluation

CIfA, 2023, Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation

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Appendix A: Planning Policies

National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework was revised on 12th December 2024 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

This revised Framework replaces the previous National Planning Policy Framework published in March 2012, revised in July 2018, updated in February 2019, revised in July 2021, September 2023 and updated in December 2024.

The guidance contained within Section 16 recognises the positive contribution of heritage assets of all kinds and make the conservation of archaeological interest a material planning consideration. Relative paragraphs have been reproduced in full below:

Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

Para 202. Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.

Para 203. Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:

a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;

b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;

c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and

d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

Para 204. When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.

Para 205. Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:

a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and

b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.

Para 206. Local planning authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policy-making or development management, publicly accessible.

Proposals affecting heritage assets

Para 207. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local

planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

Para 208. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

Para 209. Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.

Para 210. In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;

b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and

c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

Para 211. In considering any applications to remove or alter a historic statue, plaque, memorial or monument (whether listed or not), local planning authorities should have regard to the importance of their retention in situ and, where appropriate, of explaining their historic and social context rather than removal

Considering potential impacts

Para 212. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

Para 213. Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;

b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

Para 214. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the Site; and

b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and

c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and

d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the Site back into use.

Para 215. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

Para 216. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Para 217. Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

Para 218. Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

Para 219. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.

Para 220. Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 200 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 201, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

Para 221. Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies, but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

Local Planning Policy

The principal existing local plan policies relating to archaeology within the historic environment are as follows:

Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy Policy CS20: Heritage and the Historic Environment

5.16.10 The Council will accord a high priority towards the preservation, protection and enhancement of its heritage and historic environment as a non-renewable resource, central to the regeneration of the area and the reinforcement of sense of place.

Particular attention in this regard will be focused on those heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. Securing viable, sustainable and appropriate futures for such assets at risk will need to be reconciled with the sensitivity to change that many present.

5.16.11 Proposals and initiatives will be supported which preserve and, where appropriate, enhance the significance of the Borough's heritage assets, their setting where it contributes to the significance of the asset and their interpretation and enjoyment, especially where these contribute to the distinct identity of the Borough.

These include:

• Gravesend Town Centre, its development as a heritage riverside town, and its setting;

• The Borough's urban and rural conservation areas; and

• Surviving built features and archaeology relating to the Borough's maritime, military, industrial and transport history.

5.16.12 When considering the impact of a proposed development on a designated heritage asset, the weight that will be given to the asset's conservation value will be commensurate with the importance and significance of the asset. For non-designated assets, decisions will have regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Appendix B: Data Management Plan

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
TBC
Project Name
2-28 Campbell Road, Gravesend, DA11 0JY
Project Description
Trial Trench Evaluation
Project Funder / Grant reference
Kent Plan Properties
Project Manager
TBC (Archaeological Contractor)
Principal Investigator / Researcher
TBC (Archaeological Contractor)
Data Contact Person
TBC (Archaeological Contractor)
Date DMP created
24/10/2025
Date DMP last updated
N/A
Version
01
Related data management policies
Archaeological Archive Forum, Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Browne 2011) Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014, Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives Historic England and Dig Ventures 2019. Work Digital/Think Archive. A guide to managing digital data generated from archaeological investigations. http://digventures-thepixelparlour.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/WDTA-Guide-FINAL.pdf Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity. Guides to good practice. http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/MainADS Archaeology Data Service. Guidelines for Depositors http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositors Historic England 2015. Digital Image Capture and File Storage. Guidelines for Best Practice. http;//historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/digital-image-capture-and-file-storage/heag059-digital-images/ Museum of London, General Standards for the preparation of archaeological archives deposited with the Museum of London, (2009) Society of Museum Archaeologists: Towards an Accessible Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales (1995).

Section 2: Data Collection

What data will you collect or create?
The digital archive is expected to comprise, but will not be limited to, the following data types (formats in brackets): OASIS form (.pdf) Final report (.pdf) Final analytical specialist reports (.doc, .docx) Final analytical supporting data (.xls, xlsx) Selected digital photographic images (high quality non-proprietary raw files (DNG) of TIFF images) Site survey GIS data (.shp, geotiff)

Stratigraphic matrices (.xlsx)

How will the data be collected or created?
The data to be collected and created comprises data specific to the excavation project defined above. Site survey data is captured using survey equipment (TBC) and imported into ArcGIS or equivalent. Final versions of site plans will be produced in ArcGIS, AutoCAD and/or Adobe Illustrator

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?
Metadata will be created to the standard set out by the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). Specific codes and specialist keys will be supplied through named supporting documents.

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?
Third Party data, such as Ordnance Survey mapping, is reproduced under licence. Other third-party data may be reproduced under appropriate licences/agreements as arising during analysis. Personal data (including digital images) collected, will be with the consent of any individuals involved and will be stored on the Archaeological Contractor's secure servers in line with their GDPR procedures.

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?
Data will be stored on the Archaeological Contractor file servers. Access and backup procedures will be discussed with the Archaeological Contractor.

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?
All project data other than duplicated files will be stored by the Archaeological Contractor while the project is ongoing. Upon project completion selected data will be transferred to the relevant repositories detailed below.
What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?
The paper and material archive will be deposited at LAA in line with their guidance and standards and following the implementation of the project's agreed finds retention policy. The digital archive will be deposited with the ADS.
Have you contacted the data repository?
The Archaeological Contractor will make contact with the Data Repository upon commencement.
Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?
Yes

Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?
As per section 4 of the Written Scheme of Investigation
Are any restrictions on data sharing required?
There are no known restrictions on the use of the data after project completion. Any references to Iceni Projects and/or the Archaeological Contractor (TBC) intellectual property must be credited.

Section 8: Responsibilities

Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?
The Archaeological Contractor will be responsible for the implementation of the data management plan (including IT archive and finds management)

Appendix C: Kent County Council, Manual of Specification Part B: Evaluation – Trial Trenching Requirements

EVALUATION – TRIAL TRENCHING REQUIREMENTS

1. Introduction

1.1 Archaeological trial trenching involves the sampling of a site to determine whether archaeological remains are present and if so, to assess their character, extent, date, condition and potential importance. Trial trenching will aim to determine, as far as is practicable and without comprising the integrity of important archaeological deposits, the full stratigraphic sequence at the site, including information on the 'natural' substrate and soil conditions.

2. General Requirements

2.1 Trial trenching will be carried out by archaeological organisations (from here on referred to as 'the Archaeological Contractor') acceptable to the relevant Local Planning Authority, with recognised experience and expertise in the specified type of work to be undertaken. Registration with the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) as a Registered Archaeological Organisation (RAO) will normally be considered as an indicator, but not a prerequisite, of such expertise and experience. A good working knowledge of the archaeology of Kent will also be considered highly desirable.

2.2 Prior to any work being undertaken the Archaeological Contractor will inform the County Archaeologist and communicate details of the proposed team, including (if required) CVs for senior staff and specialists. Senior staff and specialists will need to demonstrate an appropriate level of experience and expertise and should preferably be, where appropriate, Members of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA).

2.3 Prior to undertaking the trial trenching the Archaeological Contractor will need to demonstrate that the necessary resources are in place to undertake the work, through to reporting. The Archaeological Contractor will have available appropriate specialists necessary to support the successful completion of the archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation work.

2.4 The work will be supervised on site at all times by a member of staff with the required level of experience and who will be responsible for the conduct of on-site work.

3. Pre-site Requirements

3.1 Prior to undertaking trial trenching the Archaeological Contractor will have gathered and considered the following information:

- Relevant information on the County Historic Environment Record (HER) held by Kent County Council and maintained by the Heritage Conservation Team;
- Any earlier reports of fieldwork relevant to the site;

- Solid and drift geology;
- Geotechnical site investigation data (if available);
- Any desk-based studies of the site.

3.2 In certain circumstances the following will also be considered:

- Relevant published secondary sources
- Relevant historic maps held at the Centre for Kentish Studies
- Aerial photographs where cropmarks are considered to indicate archaeology on or close to the site.

3.3 The Archaeological Contractor will ensure that all reasonable measures have been taken to identify any constraints to undertaking the evaluation trenching. The Archaeological Contractor will seek information on the presence of services, any ecological constraints, the presence of Public Rights of Way, the presence of contaminated land or any other risks to health and safety.

3.4 The Archaeological Contractor will make provisional arrangements for the deposition of the site archive with an appropriate museum or suitable repository agreed with the County Archaeologist. The Archaeological Contractor will obtain a provisional accession number for the site archive from the recipient museum (except where the museum prefers to issue an accession number following completion of fieldwork) and any guidelines from the recipient museum regarding deposition of the site archive.

3.5 Full copies of the Specification must be issued to the field officer responsible for on-site work and a copy of the agreed Specification and any additional method statements must be available on site at all times. The team carrying out the trial trenching must be familiar with the Specification and have access on site to any previous evaluation or survey reports.

3.6 The Archaeological Contractor will inform the County Archaeologist of the start date of the work (at least five working days before) and arrange for monitoring visits to be undertaken, using the Site Fieldwork Notification Form (see Appendix II). The Archaeological Contractor will continue to keep the County Archaeologist informed of the progress of work and will notify the County Archaeologist immediately if particularly important archaeological remains are encountered.

4. Objectives

4.1 The purpose of the evaluation is to establish whether there are any significant archaeological deposits at the site that may be affected by the proposed development.

4.2 The evaluation is thus to

a) ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site;

b) establish the extent to which previous development and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site; and
c) establish the likely impact on archaeological deposits of the proposed development.

5. Scope of trial trenching

5.1 The layout and number of trenches excavated will be in accordance with the Specification, details of which are given in Part A. Any amendment to trench design due to on-site constraints will be agreed with the County Archaeologist in advance of the work being undertaken.

5.2 Particular issues that will be addressed by the evaluation are set out in part A of this specification.

6. Machine and Hand Excavations

6.1 All machine excavation of trial trenches will be carried out under constant archaeological direction by a suitably experienced archaeologist familiar with the ground conditions anticipated on the investigation site.

6.2 Machine excavation of trial trenches will be undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a flat-bladed bucket. No mechanical excavators, earthmoving or other vehicles will travel within any excavated trench until it has been signed off by the County Archaeologist or specific agreement has been reached to enable re-stripping.

6.3 The Archaeological Contractor will maintain a constant watch and closely inspect on an ongoing basis surfaces exposed during the course of machining. Surfaces will be maintained clear of loose spoil.

6.4 Subject to additional requirements of the landowner or client, turf, topsoil and other distinct deposits will be stored separately and at least 1 metre from the edge of the evaluation trench.

6.5 Machine-excavated deposits and the exposed surface will be regularly scanned for the presence and collection of artefacts. Exposed surfaces and excavated spoil will be scanned by metal detector.

6.6 The excavation by machine is to be taken down to the top of any significant archaeological level or to the top of ‘natural’ subsoil where no archaeological deposits have been found at a higher level. In the event of significant archaeological deposits being encountered the County Archaeologist is to be informed immediately. Some further limited excavation may be required to clarify the nature, character and date of the archaeological deposits but the primary objective is to establish the presence/absence of archaeological deposits, their depth and extent.

6.7 Where complex archaeological stratification is encountered, deposits will be left in situ and measures to assess the depth of this stratification agreed with the County Archaeologist. Where modern features are seen to truncate the archaeological stratification, then these will be carefully removed without damage to surrounding deposits to enable the depth of stratification to be assessed.

6.8 If archaeological remains of limited significance are found to be present cutting through or overlying soils (e.g. colluvium) which conceal lower archaeological horizons then these will need to be recorded and investigated prior to removal of the underlying soil with the agreement of the County Archaeologist.

6.9 Machine excavation from the surface must be taken down in spits of no more than 100mm thickness to ensure that deposits and features are not over-excavated and that any artefacts/biological evidence in the soil are recorded.

6.10 Test sondages may need to be excavated through 'natural' subsoil in trial trenches to confirm that the solid geology has been reached. Such sondages will be positioned to avoid damage to archaeological remains.

7. Investigation and Sampling Strategy

7.1 Archaeological features will generally only be sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them. Full excavation of features will not be undertaken at this stage unless otherwise agreed with the County Archaeologist. Care will be taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation.

7.2 Where necessary the surface and sections of trenches will be hand cleaned to define archaeological deposits and features clearly.

7.3 Measures will be taken to protect particularly significant, valuable or sensitive archaeological remains from exposure, accidental damage and / or theft.

7.4 Exposed surfaces will be left for a minimum of 48 hours to allow weathering-out of features to occur. No trenches will be backfilled until agreed with the County Archaeologist.

Burial Remains

7.5 Inhumation and cremation burials will normally be left in-situ for the purposes of evaluation. Subject to agreement with the County Archaeologist, graves may be partially excavated to confirm the presence of human remains and their state of preservation but skeletal remains will be left in situ. Graves will be scanned by metal detector to assess whether any grave objects are likely to be present.

7.6 Inhumation and cremation burials which are in a fragile state and are likely to

be damaged by the reinstatement of evaluation trenches will be excavated and lifted subject to agreement with the County Archaeologist.

7.7 The Archaeological Contractor will put in place arrangements to ensure the security, protection from deterioration and damage, and the respectful treatment of human remains and burial goods.

7.8 On sites where burial remains are expected the Archaeological Contractor will submit to and agree with the County Archaeologist detailed procedures for the assessment, recording and, where necessary, the excavation of inhumation and cremation burials.

7.9 The Archaeological Contractor will have available within the team or on call an appropriately qualified and experienced osteoarchaeologist to supervise the excavation and removal of any human remains (where this is necessary) from the site. The Archaeological Contractor will use an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeological conservator to assist, where appropriate, the lifting of human remains and grave goods / cremation vessels.

7.10 In the event that human burials are discovered, a Ministry of Justice Licence will be required (in accordance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857) before the remains can be lifted. The need for a Ministry of Justice Licence applies to both inhumation and cremated remains. Application for a Licence will be made by the Archaeological Contractor. The Archaeological Contractor is to comply with the conditions of the Licence and discuss any requirements of that Licence which conflict with the agreed method of investigation with the County Archaeologist.

8. Finds recovery processing and treatment

8.1 All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the site are the property of the Landowner. They are to be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, *Conservation Guidelines no.2* and on completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme the landowner will arrange for them to be deposited in a museum or similar repository agreed with the County Archaeologist and the Local Planning Authority.

8.2 Artefacts will be excavated carefully by hand. The Archaeological Contractor will use an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeological conservator to assist in the lifting of fragile finds of significance and / or value.

8.3 Artefacts will be collected and bagged by archaeological context. The location of special finds will be recorded in three dimensions. Three-dimensional recording of in-situ flint working deposits will be carried out.

8.4 Where appropriate to address the research objectives of the archaeological evaluation, sieving of deposits will be undertaken to maximise recovery of

small artefacts. A strategy for such sieving will be agreed in advance with the County Archaeologist.

8.5 Records of artefact assemblages will clearly state how they have been recovered, sub-sampled and processed.

8.6 Excavated artefacts will be bagged upon recovery or placed in finds trays. They must not be left loose on site.

8.7 **Treatment of treasure -** Finds, discovered by the Archaeological Contractor, falling under the statutory definition of Treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and its revision of 2002) will be reported immediately to the relevant Coroner's Office, the Kent Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) who is the designated treasure co-ordinator for Kent, the landowner and the County Archaeologist. A Treasure Receipt (obtainable from either the FLO or the DCMS website) must be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding the find is Treasure. Failure to report within 14 days is a criminal offence. The Treasure Receipt and Report must include the date and circumstances of the discovery, the identity of the finder (put as unit/contractor) and (as exactly as possible) the location of the find.

8.8 All metal objects, other than late post medieval objects, will be X-rayed unless otherwise agreed with the County Archaeologist.

9. Archaeological Science and Environmental Sampling

9.1 A structured programme of environmental sampling appropriate to the aims of the evaluation will be implemented. The strategy and methodology for the sampling, recording, processing, assessment, analysis and reporting of deposits with environmental archaeology potential will be in accordance with English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines "Environmental Archaeology – A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation" (March 2002). Any variation to this guidance will be agreed in advance with both the County Archaeologist and the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor. Particular note will be taken of the following requirements.

9.2 The Archaeological Contractor will use an appropriately qualified and experienced geo-archaeologist to record any deposits of particular significance such as buried soils or advise on depositional processes.

9.3 An appropriately qualified and experienced environmental archaeologist will devise and supervise the implementation of the environmental sampling strategy.

9.4 The advice of the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor is to be sought regarding specialist sampling requirements and any scientific applications relevant to the archaeological evaluation of this site.

9.5 Where deposits are dry, bulk samples for the recovery of charred plant remains, small bones and finds, will be taken from sealed and datable features such as pits, ditches, hearths and floors. Each context will normally be sampled. The size of the sample is expected to be in the range of 40-60 litres per context or 100% of smaller contexts. Samples will not be taken from the intersection of features.

9.6 For large features / spreads appropriate consideration will be given to sampling on a grid system if this fits in with the aims of the evaluation.

9.7 Where good conditions for the preservation of bone have been identified, all large bones will be collected by hand and sieving of bulk samples up to 100 litres will be undertaken as appropriate.

9.8 Mollusc samples of 2 litres each will be taken vertically from appropriate sections to investigate the changes of vegetation through time.

9.9 Where deposits are wet, waterlogged or peaty, monoliths will be taken along cleaned vertical surfaces for the retrieval of pollen, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera. The numbers to be taken will be agreed with the County Archaeologist.

9.10 For wet, waterlogged or peaty deposits, bulk samples of 20 litres will be taken from visible layers or spits for the retrieval of plant macro-remains and insects.

9.11 Environmental samples from dry deposits will normally be processed by flotation following the evaluation fieldwork and the residues will be sorted to retrieve small bones, small finds and charcoal that has not floated. Environmental samples from wet deposits will normally be sent to specialists for processing in laboratory conditions. The Archaeological Contractor will agree with the County Archaeologist any necessary delay in completion of the reporting of the evaluation to enable provisional results to be included.

9.12 The Archaeological Contractor will make appropriate provision for the application of scientific dating techniques such as radiocarbon, dendrochronology, archaeomagnetic dating, OSL and thermoluminescence dating. The advice of the English heritage regional Scientific Advisor will be sought in advance of the application of these techniques. The Archaeological Contractor will agree with the County Archaeologist any necessary delay in completion of the reporting of the evaluation to enable provisional results to be included.

9.13 Where appropriate the guidance in the following English Heritage papers will be followed:

- “Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation, and curation of waterlogged wood” 1996

- "Dendrochronology – guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates" 1997
- "Archaeometallurgy" 2001
- "Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation" 2002
- "Human bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports" 2004
- "Geoarchaeology" 2004
- "Wet Wood and Leather"
- "Archaeomagnetic Dating: Guidelines on producing and interpreting archaeomagnetic dates" 2006
- "Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork" 2006

10. Recording

10.1 All trenches, structures, deposits and finds will be recorded according to accepted professional standards. Sufficient data must be recorded to allow the required level of assessment and reporting (see section 11).

10.2 Recording must be carried out to a sufficiently high standard to provide a full record of the deposits evaluated, including in trenches where no archaeology is identified.

10.3 All features, deposits and finds are to be recorded according to accepted professional standards.

10.4 All archaeological contexts are to be recorded individually on context record sheets. A further more general record of the work, comprising a description and discussion of the archaeology, is to be maintained as appropriate. Context sheets are to be primarily filled in by the archaeologist excavating the feature or deposit.

10.5 A plan to indicate the location of the boundaries of the evaluated area and the site grid is to be drawn at a scale of 1:1250 (or a similar appropriate scale). Plans indicating the location of the excavated trenches and the location of all archaeological features encountered are to be drawn at an appropriate scale. An overall site plan is to be maintained at a scale of 1:100 or larger scale where appropriate. Sections will be drawn at a scale of 1:10. Significant archaeological features will normally be drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 if appropriate. All detailed plans and sections are to be related to the 1:100 or 1:1250 plans. The 1:1250 and 1:100 plans are to be accurately related to the National Grid.

10.6 Long Sections indicating the full stratigraphic sequence will be drawn for all trenches. Where a very simple sequence is revealed representative sections (minimum 1m wide) at each end of the trench will be sufficient, but where more complex stratigraphy is encountered, complete trench sections will be drawn. In the case of complex stratigraphy, all four sections will be drawn.

10.7 All plans and sections are to be levelled with respect to OD.

10.8 All plans and sections are to be drawn on polyester based drafting film and clearly labelled.

10.9 A full black and white and colour (35mm transparency) photographic record of the work is to be kept. The photographic record is to be regarded as part of the site archive.

10.10 The Archaeological Contractor will keep a day to day digital photographic record of the investigation.

10.11 The Archaeological Contractor will ensure that the complete site archive including finds and environmental samples are kept in a secure place throughout the period of evaluation and post excavation works.

10.12 The site archive is to be consolidated after completion of the evaluation, with all site drawings inked-in, and records and finds collated and ordered as a permanent record.

11. Reinstatement and completion of fieldwork

11.1 On completion, trenches will be backfilled, reinstated and left in a safe state to the requirements of the landowner / client.

11.2 Where vulnerable archaeological deposits remain within trial trenches these will be appropriately protected from damage as part of the reinstatement. Consideration will be given to providing a marker in backfilled trenches to highlight vulnerable archaeological deposits should re-excavation be necessary.

11.3 On completion of fieldwork the Archaeological Contractor will complete the relevant section of the Fieldwork Notification Form and submit it to the County Archaeologist.

12. Reporting

12.1 Within three weeks of completion of the evaluation fieldwork (or longer in case of complex sites as agreed with the County Archaeologist) the Archaeological Contractor will produce a report, copies of which (as a minimum) are to be provided to:

- the Developer
- the County Archaeologist
- the Local Planning Authority
- the Local Archaeological Society

12.2 When submitting the report to the County Archaeologist the Archaeological Contractor will provide written confirmation that the report has been submitted to the above parties.

12.3 If the Archaeological Contractor is required, contractually, only to submit reports directly to the developer or their agent, the Archaeological Contractor must inform the County Archaeologist in writing that they have completed the report and whom it has been forwarded to. The Archaeological Contractor must ensure that the developer is made aware of the need to circulate the report as in 12.1 above.

12.4 The Archaeological Contractor may determine the general style and format of the evaluation report but it must be completed in accordance with this specification. The report must provide sufficient information and assessment to enable the County Archaeologist and the Local Planning Authority to reach an informed decision regarding any further mitigation measures that may be required and to stand as an appropriately detailed report on the archaeological fieldwork for future research.

12.5 Reports that do not provide sufficient information or that have not been compiled in accordance with the relevant sections of this specification will be returned to the Archaeological Contractor for revision and resubmission.

12.6 The report will be submitted to the County Archaeologist in a heat-bound hard-copy and in digital format. The digital copy will be supplied in .pdf format and will contain all text, images and plans present in the hard-copy report in a single .pdf file. The medium will be a CD-ROM formatted according to ISO 9660:1999.

12.7 **Report Format** - The final evaluation report will include as a minimum:

12.7.1 An **Abstract** summarising the scope and results of the archaeological evaluation.

12.7.2 An **Introduction** including:

- the location of the site with a National Grid Reference for the centre sufficient to locate the site to 1m accuracy (e.g. TQ 55555 77777 or easting: 555555, northing: 177777);
- an account of the background and circumstances of the work;
- a description of the development proposals, planning history and planning reference together with the archaeological condition (where appropriate);
- the nature of potential impacts arising from the proposals;
- the scope and date of the fieldwork, the personnel involved and who commissioned it;

12.7.3 An account of the **Archaeological Background** of the development site including:

- geology, soils and topography;

- any known existing disturbances on the site;
- background archaeological potential of the site. This will include a summary of the known Historic Environment Record entries within 500m of the boundaries of the site (or wider where appropriate). The HER entries will be quoted with their full KHER identifier (e.g. TR 36 NW 12);
- summary of any previous phases of archaeological investigation at the development site;

12.7.4 The **Methodology** employed during the evaluation must be detailed in the report. Any aims and objectives specified in the specification will be included as will any further objectives identified during the course of the evaluation. Constraints on the evaluation will also be described.

12.7.5 The report will include a quantification of the project archive contents, their state and future location.

12.7.6 The **Results** of the evaluation field work will be described trench by trench. This description must include for each trench:

- the dimensions of the trench;
- the nature and depth of overburden soils encountered;
- description of all archaeological features and finds encountered in each trench, their dimensions, states of preservation and interpretation;
- a description of the geological subsoil encountered in each trench;
- heights related to Ordnance Datum for a sufficient number of features and deposits. Where the trench results are complex a table showing the dimensions and heights of features and deposits will be included for each trench.
- for complex stratigraphy a Harris Matrix diagram.

12.7.7 The **Finds** recovered during the course of the evaluation will be described, quantified and assessed by artefact type within the evaluation report. The report will also provide an indication of the potential of each category of artefact for further analysis and research. For each category of artefact the report will describe the method of processing, any sub-sampling, conservation and assessment undertaken. Where appropriate local reference collections will be referred to for descriptive and analytical consistency. Any implications for future archive, conservation or discard of the artefacts will also be set out.

12.7.8 The report will include a table showing, per trench, the contexts, classes and quantity of artefacts recovered, together with their date and interpretation.

12.7.9 The evaluation report will include an assessment of the **Environmental** potential of the site. Details will be provided of any environmental sampling undertaken in connection with the fieldwork and the results of any processing and assessment of the samples. The report will describe the method of processing, any sub-sampling and assessment. Any potential for future analysis of the samples or environmental remains recovered from the evaluation will be described. Implications for future archive, conservation or discard of environmental samples or remains will be detailed.

12.7.10 The report will include, as appropriate, tables summarising environmental samples taken, together with the results of processing and assessment.

12.7.11 Any results from the application of archaeological scientific techniques e.g. specialist dating will be included in the evaluation report.

12.7.12 An **Interpretation** of the archaeology of the site will be provided, including its location, extent, date, condition, significance and importance. This will be a synthesis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental results of the investigation and will include, even if no archaeology is identified as present on the site, description of areas of disturbance, non-archaeological deposits and changes in geological subsoil where appropriate. This section of the report will be supported by a phased interpretative plan of the site, clearly showing the major areas and periods of archaeological activity.

12.7.13 An **Impact Assessment** will consider the potential effects of the development on the archaeological remains. This will summarise the archaeological results, describe how any identified archaeological potential identified relates to the site and how the development proposals will affect that archaeology. The report will highlight any areas of sensitivity within the site. Particular note will be made of any variations in the depth of overburden covering any archaeological deposits revealed.

12.7.14 The **Conclusion** will summarises the method, results, interpretation and impact assessment.

12.7.15 The evaluation report will assess the potential for preservation at the site to inform decisions about mitigation strategies. It will not include any recommendations on preservation measures or further work unless otherwise agreed with the County Archaeologist.

12.7.16 The evaluation report will include comments on the effectiveness of the methodology employed and the confidence of the results and interpretation.

12.7.17 **Figures / illustrations –** The report will include sufficient illustrations to support descriptions and interpretations within the report text. Figures are to be fully cross-referenced within the document text. As a minimum the evaluation report will include the following figures:

- a site location plan tied into the Ordnance Survey at 1:1250. The plan will also include at least two National Grid points to 1m accuracy and show the site boundary;
- trench location plans at an appropriate scale showing the layout of archaeological features, coloured by phases or period. The plan will show the location of all trenches and features. A copy of the plan will be overlain on the proposed development plan where this is known. Where possible, projection of archaeological features outside of the trench areas will be included on the plan. This plan will also include two National Grid points;

- plans of the features revealed in each of the trenches at a larger scale e.g. 1:20 or 1:50; such plans are to also illustrate areas of disturbance, change in subsoil and location of sections; The location of significant finds and samples taken will also be indicated;
- relevant section drawings and trench soil profiles as appropriate;
- illustrations and/or photographs of significant finds.

12.7.18 All report illustrations must be fully captioned and scale drawings must include a bar scale. Standard archaeological drawing conventions must be used. Plan and section illustrations must include the numbers of all contexts illustrated. North must be included on all plans and will be consistent. Sections must indicate the orientation of the section and the Ordnance Datum height of the section datum.

12.7.19 Black & White or Colour photographs will be included to illustrate key archaeological features, trenches and site operations. All photographs will be appropriately captioned.

13. Archive Preparation & Deposition

13.1 The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, is to be prepared in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990)*. On completion of the project the Archaeological Contractor will arrange for the archive to be deposited in accordance with the provisional arrangements made with a suitable museum or repository at the onset of fieldwork. Any alternative arrangements will be agreed with the County Archaeologist and the Local Planning Authority.

14 Monitoring and Liaison

14.1 The Archaeological Contractor is to allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time, during or after the evaluation fieldwork, by the client/developer, the County Archaeologist or any designated representative of the Local Planning Authority

14.2 Once the trenches have been evaluated and an initial assessment of the archaeology carried out, there will be an on-site meeting with the County Archaeologist to determine if further evaluation work is appropriate in order to meet the objectives.

14.3 The Archaeological Contractor will liaise closely with the County Archaeologist throughout the course of the evaluation and will arrange for on-site meetings at key decision points.

14.4 The Archaeological Contractor is to make contact with the local archaeological society and keep them informed on the progress of the evaluation. Subject to

health and safety constraints the Archaeological Contractor will afford opportunity to the local archaeological society to visit the evaluation site. Copies of all reports will be provided to the local archaeological society.

14.5 The Archaeological Contractor is to circulate a completed Fieldwork Notification Form (Appendix 2) at the start and completion of fieldwork and at the completion of post excavation reporting stages.

15. Copyright and data protection

15.1 Information submitted to the County Archaeologist in conjunction with planning applications automatically becomes publicly accessible and can be viewed by anyone at any time. In addition, the Local Planning Authority and Kent County Council are subject to the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act (2000) and Environmental Information Regulations (2004). Information may be subject to FoI or EIR requests and any documentation submitted in connection with the project may be made publicly available unless doing so contravenes the Data Protection Act (1998).

15.2 While copyright of reports and other information arising from the fieldwork remains with the originator, the Archaeological Contractor will undertake to make this information available to interested parties. The Archaeological Contractor will agree to allow reports of the fieldwork to be copied and made available to interested parties for archaeological research. The reports may be made available on the Internet no sooner than three months after the submission of the report. Archaeological Contractors who believe that there are special reasons for not publishing the report on the Internet should reach a separate agreement with the County Archaeologist.

16. Health and Safety

16.1 The Archaeological Contractor will conduct the work in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974. The Archaeological Contractor will also follow the guidance set out in “Health and Safety in Field Archaeology” Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers 1997.

16.2 The Archaeological Contractor is expected to maintain a Health and Safety Policy and a procedures manual and have available appropriate expertise in Health and Safety advice. Site staff will have an appropriate level of training to enable them to carry out fieldwork safely.

16.3 The Archaeological Contractor will maintain the site in a safe condition. All hazards will be appropriately identified and managed. Deep excavations will be appropriately fenced.

16.4 The Archaeological Contractor will carry out a risk assessment prior to commencement of fieldwork and where appropriate a COSHH assessment.

Risks and measures to reduce risk will be communicated to all working on and visiting the site.

16.5 The Archaeological Contractor will have available suitable site accommodation, welfare and toilet facilities.

17. KCC HER

17.1 The Archaeological Contractor is to provide the Kent Historic Environment Record with copies of all reports in both heat-bound hard-copy and digital format (see 12.6 above).

17.2 Upon completion of the excavation the Archaeological Contractor will supply the Kent Historic Environment Record with a completed HER form (see Appendix 1)

17.3 The Archaeological Contractor will supply the Kent Historic Environment Record with the following digital datasets:

- A .dxf file containing polygon data that describes in detail all excavated/ watched area boundaries, whether trenches, test pits, excavated areas or areas examined by watching brief. This .dxf file must be internally geo-referenced (i.e. the co-ordinate system used in the file must be the Ordnance Survey co-ordinate system).
- A separate .dxf file that contains a number of Layers. Each Layer should represent a different phase of the archaeological remains on site. The name of each Layer must be the phase number used on the site accompanied by a date range (e.g. “2, from –2000 to –800”, “7A, from 410 to 700” etc). Each layer must contain only the features relevant to that phase digitized as polylines. Where the dating is based on scientific dating methods such as radiocarbon, the dates must be calibrated calendar dates.

17.4 A guidance document has been produced for Kent County Council that will inform contractors as to how this information can be produced within AutoCad. This document is available from the County Archaeologist and Kent County Council Historic Environment Record.

17.5 The Archaeological Contractor should also provide a representative selection of digital site photographs illustrating the archaeology of the site and the operations of the investigation. These will be in .jpg format at a minimum 300dpi. These will be deposited with the County HER and will be used for presentations on aspects of the archaeology of Kent.

17.6 It is to be understood that photographs and notes taken by KCC Archaeological Officers in connection with the work that do not identify individuals or site locations may be used by KCC for outreach and publicity purposes, including on social media sites such as Facebook, Twitter etc. The Archaeological

Contractor should**, preferably in advance** of the works, raise with the KCC Archaeological Officer any concerns that they or their client may have over the use and dissemination of images or information for outreach purposes. In such cases the Archaeological Contractor and their client will agree a protocol with the KCC Archaeological Officer for the appropriate dissemination and use of images and information which balances the concerns of the contractor and/or client with the objective of ensuring that the people of Kent are kept informed of the archaeological discoveries in the county.'

18 General

18.1 In carrying out the work the Archaeological Contractor is to abide by:

- all statutory provisions and by-laws relating to the work in question,
- the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Code of Conduct,*
- the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.

APPENDIX 1 Kent County Council HER summary form

Site Name:	
Site Address:	
Summary: (50 words max)	
District/Unitary:	Parish:
Period(s):	
NGR (centre of site : 8 figures): (NB if large or linear site give multiple NGRs)	
Type of archaeological work (underline) Evaluation: Watching Brief Field Walking Documentary study Building recording Earthwork survey Excavation: Geophysical Survey Field Survey Geoarchaeological investigation	
Date of Recording:	
Unit undertaking recording:	
Geology:	
Title and author of accompanying report:	
Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate) (200 words max) (cont on attached sheet)	
Location of archive/finds:	

Contact at Unit:	Date:

APPENDIX 2 - FIELDWORK NOTIFICATION FORM

Guidance for Completing the Kent Archaeological Fieldwork Notification Form

Purpose

The purpose of the form is to improve the notification, tracking and monitoring of archaeological fieldwork in Kent. Its primary purpose relates to archaeological work being undertaken for the purposes of planning and development but it is hoped that it will be also usable by archaeological societies and other bodies undertaking fieldwork in the county.

Approach

- The archaeological body undertaking the fieldwork should fill in the form. Sections A and B should be filled in before fieldwork starts and submitted to the County Archaeologist. This may be submitted in digital copy to speed things along but a signed copy should follow in the post.

- Section A contains details of the project while Section B refers specifically to the onset of the phase of fieldwork. In signing section B the Archaeological Contractor is confirming that the necessary funds and resources to complete the works to the specification have been made available.

- The form should not be filled in separately for each period of an intermittent watching brief but should be filled in for major stages of fieldwork, for example separate phases of evaluation and excavation.

- Section C should be submitted at the completion of the fieldwork stage and should if known indicate whether further work is anticipated. This section sets out a brief summary of findings and what reports are to be submitted. For excavations these will include interim, assessment and full reports. Again the form may be submitted digitally with a signed copy to follow in the post. (The details of Sections A and B should remain filled in on the same form).

- Section D should be submitted as reports are submitted to the County Archaeologist. For excavations the form need not be submitted with interim reports but should be submitted with assessment and full reports.

Appendix 2 - 2-28 Campbell Road, Gravesend, Kent CA11 0JY Archaeological Evaluation Report (Carstairs, 2025)

C·A·T

Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd

2–28 Campbell Road, Gravesend, Kent, DA11 0JY

Archaeological evaluation report

Project Code:	EV 2-28CRG 25
Planning Ref:	20240611
Client:	Iceni Projects (on behalf of Kent Plan Properties Ltd)
Local Authority:	Gravesham Borough Council
NGR:	563847 173539 (centred)
Document No:	54300.1.1
Archive No:	54300
OASIS ID:	canterbu3-538413

Prepared by:	George Carstairs and Laura O'Shea-Walker
Date:	November 2025

Document Record

This report has been issued and amended as follows:

Version	Approved by	Position	Comment	Date
54300.1.1	Caroline Russell	Project Manager		17/11/2025

Conditions of Release

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Photo 8. View of intervention through ditch [203] in Trench 2, looking south. Scale 1m

Photo 9. View of sondage through west end of Trench 2, looking north. Scale 1m
Photo 10. View of excavated Trench 3, looking north. Scale 1m
Photo 11. View of excavated Trench 3, looking south. Scale 1m
Photo 12. Oblique view of west facing section of excavated Trench 3, looking north-east. Scale 1m
Photo 13. Oblique view of west facing section of excavated Trench 3, looking south-east. Scale 1m
Photo 14. View of intervention through ditch [321] in Trench 3, looking south-east. Scale 0.5m
Photo 15. Half-sectioned post-holes [306] and [308] in Trench 3, looking north. Scale 0.5m
Photo 16. Half-sectioned post-holes [308] and [310] in Trench 3, looking east. Scale 0.5m

Summary

On 30 and 31 October 2025 Canterbury Archaeological Trust undertook an archaeological evaluation on land at 2–28 Campbell Road, Gravesend, Kent DA11 0JY (NGR: 563847 173539). The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Kent Plan Properties Ltd in support of planning application reference 20240611, submitted to Gravesham Borough Council.

The proposed development area is located within an area of archaeological potential associated with Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity. Find-spots of Anglo-Saxon coins and pottery, and inhumation burials and masonry likely associated with the earlier, medieval St Mary's Church have been found in nearby vicinity of the site.

Three evaluation trenches were excavated, two of which measured 10m in length with the third measuring 20m. Each trench was cut to a width of 2m.

Underlying bedrock geology, comprising weathered chalk, was exposed within trench 1 at a depth range of 0.83–1.21m below ground level (18.30–18.57m OD) and within sondages in trenches 2 and 3 at a depth of 1.2–1.4m below ground level (18.30–18.44m OD).

Thick sequences of subsoil deposits were recorded within each trench, mainly represented by deposits of sandy clay with chalk and flint inclusions, with inclusions of marine shells recorded in trench 3. Although not shown on current geological mapping, the lower subsoils identified during the evaluation are suggestive of periglacial Head deposits, with upper deposits likely representative of former ploughsoils of unknown date.

A possible palaeochannel was identified in trench 1 at a depth of 0.89m below ground level. A slot excavated through this feature revealed a very uneven base and irregular edges.

A possible quarry was recorded in trench 2 at a very shallow depth of just 0.25m below ground level. Finds recovered from this feature suggest a possible medieval/post-medieval date although the finds could be residual in a much later feature.

A series of archaeological features was recorded in trench 3 where a wide ditch was exposed in section (at a depth of 0.40m below ground level). It may represent a former substantial boundary ditch. A further possible linear feature was recorded to the south, but this was very unclear in both section and plan. Each linear feature produced finds dated to the medieval/post-medieval periods, however the second linear feature may have been cut from higher up in the stratigraphic sequence suggesting a potential modern date.

A cluster of three post-holes were recorded at the north end of trench 3, one of which was identified at a depth of 0.40m below ground level.

An associated small finds assemblage contained a collection of four sherds of medieval pottery dated to between the eleventh and thirteenth century, as well as some fragments of glazed floor tile. These finds appear to represent residual evidence of medieval activity in the nearby area, with the presence of a glazed floor tile suggestive of a significant structure. However, they may also be present as a result of the manuring of agricultural land.

The evaluation has revealed no evidence for significant occupation activity on the site of any period, with most of the features identified as likely relating to agricultural activity. The shallow depth of these features, at 0.25–0.40m BGL, indicate that the proposed development will impact upon the buried archaeological resource.

Project contributors

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Fieldwork:	George Carstairs and Charles Stagg
Post-excavation:	George Carstairs and Laura O'Shea-Walker

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The evaluation was monitored by Jake Warrender, Archaeological Officer at the Heritage Conservation Group of Kent County Council.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 On 30 and 31 October 2025 Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) undertook an archaeological evaluation on land at 2–28 Campbell Road, Gravesend, Kent DA11 0JY (NGR: 563847 173539, Fig 1).

1.1.2 The archaeological works were commissioned by Kent Plan Properties Ltd in advance of 'the demolition of existing garages and erection of a terrace of five 2-storey houses with landscaping, access, parking, refuse, recycling and cycle storage' (Planning Application Ref. 20240611).

1.1.3 Under the Town and Country Planning Act, Gravesham Borough Council as the Local Planning Authority (LPA) granted planning permission for the proposed development on 11 October 2024, subject to conditions.

1.1.4 Condition 11 relates to archaeological matters and states:

No development other than demolition to ground level only 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 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 by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure appropriate assessment 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: Development and Design Principles and CS20 (Heritage and the Historic Environment), saved Gravesham Local Plan First Review Policy TC7 and section 16 (Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment) of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2021.

1.1.5 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is located within an area of archaeological potential associated with Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity. Find-spots of Anglo-Saxon coins and pottery, and inhumation burials and masonry likely associated with the earlier, medieval St Mary's Church have been found in nearby vicinity of the site.

1.1.6 The Kent County Council (KCC) Heritage Conservation Group (HCG) act as archaeological advisers to the LPA. Due to the potential impact that the proposed works may have on the buried archaeological resource, and in accordance with the provision of the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2024), Iceni Projects, who are acting as archaeological consultants on behalf of the client (Kent Plan Properties Ltd), commissioned CAT to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation to determine the presence or absence of potential archaeological remains in advance of development works.

1.1.7 The archaeological evaluation was carried out in accordance with a WSI (Iceni Projects 2025) approved by KCC HCG and involved the excavation of three evaluation trenches.

1.1.8 This report sets out the results of the evaluation to inform on the potential below ground archaeological resource surviving within the proposed development area. The results will

enable the LPA to formulate the scope of any further archaeological mitigation works that might be required in line with existing national and local planning policy and guidelines.

1.1.9 The archaeological evaluation was monitored by a Senior Archaeological Officer at KCC HCG and conforms to the relevant standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2023a-b), Historic England (2015), and the KCC Manual of Specifications Part B: Evaluation – trial trenching requirements.

1.2 Location, geology and topography

1.2.1 The PDA is located in central/west Gravesend and forms an area of hardstanding bounded by residential properties to the north, east and south, and by Campbell Road and residential properties to the west.

1.2.2 Bedrock geology within the PDA is mapped as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation with no overlying superficial deposits recorded (BGS 2025).

1.2.3 The PDA is situated on generally level ground at an approximate height of *c* 19m above Ordnance Datum (OD).

2 Archaeological background

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background has been compiled from the Kent Historic Environment Record (KHER) and other sources mainly within a 500m search radius of the PDA (NGR 563847 173539; centred). The archaeological and historical background has been reproduced from the recent WSI (Iceni Projects Ltd 2025).

2.2 Archaeological and historical setting

Prehistoric (c 500,000 BP – AD 43)

2.2.1 The earliest evidence of archaeological activity within proximity of the PDA comprises flint scatters or lithic assemblages of flint flakes, blades, core and burnt flint, recovered during excavations at London Road, Rosherville, located 460m north of the PDA. The assemblage suggests a main date of mid to late Bronze Age, although it remains possible that some of the assemblage may derive from the Mesolithic/Neolithic periods (PCA 2024).

2.2.2 Two post-holes were recorded during a watching brief at London Road, Rosherville, 450m north of the site. Although no datable evidence was recovered, the aforementioned recovery of Mesolithic/Neolithic/Bronze Age lithic assemblages suggests a prehistoric date (PCA 2024).

2.2.3 The find-spot of a Bronze Age Rapier fragment (HER TQ67 SW102) was found roughly 500m south-west of the PDA.

Romano-British (AD 43–450)

2.2.4 The PDA is located approximately 1.5km north-east of the major Roman thoroughfare of Watling Street, a section of which ran from Rochester to London (Margary 1955).

2.2.5 Roman coins have been found in the Perry Street area (HER TQ67 SW33) and coins, pottery and other articles were recovered from Cold Harbour in the Northfleet parish (HER TQ67 SW115), located south-west of the PDA.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 450–1066) and medieval (AD 1066–1540)

2.2.6 The Domesday Survey of 1086 records Gravesend as a relatively small settlement with a population of 12 households and one church. Northfleet, located to the north-west of the PDA, was larger, with a population of 43 households, a mill, a fishery and a church.

2.2.7 A coin hoard and silver pendant cross, dated to the ninth century, were recovered during excavations in a field in 1835 or 1838 (HER TQ67 SW5), located roughly 300m south of the PDA. The hoard consists of 552 Saxon coins dated from 814 to the end of the ninth century, and are mainly attributed to Burgred, King of Mercia.

2.2.8 Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds have been recovered from Northfleet (HER TQ63 SW73), located 500m south-west of the PDA.

2.2.9 The present St Mary's Church (HER TQ67 SW182) is thought to be of sixteenth-century date, however an earlier church is thought to have existed at an uncertain location (HER TQ67 SW182), but possibly within a parcel of glebeland (mapped in 1803), located 75m east of the PDA. It has been suggested the church was rebuilt and re-consecrated in 1510 having been destroyed by fire in *c* 1509/10 and demolished by order of King Henry VIII in 1544. However, burials were still being held at the original site in 1598, and foundations were identified in 1797, with gravestones excavated in 1822.

2.2.10 An archaeological evaluation in 2017 at the former White Post public house, located 75m east of the PDA (in the area believed to be close to the earlier St Mary's Church), recovered inhumation burials and masonry dating from the eleventh to fifteenth centuries (Kent Archaeological Projects 2017; TQ67 SW130 and TQ67 SW1491).

Post-medieval and Modern (AD 1540–present)

2.2.11 During the post-medieval period, Gravesend continued to expand from a minor medieval settlement and by the mid to late eighteenth century it had grown in importance, both militarily and defensively, due to its strategic position by the Thames Estuary opposite Tilbury Fort in Essex.

2.2.12 A map of 1769 shows the grid-like settlement of Gravesend with development shown to the immediate south-west of the town, roughly within the north-east end of Pelham Road (formerly known as Manor Road). The PDA is shown as located within a swathe of undeveloped land to the south-west of this development and north-east of settlement at Perry Street.

2.2.13 The introduction of the railways in the mid nineteenth century added to the expansion of Gravesend, evidenced by an increase in housing (particularly terraced), farmsteads and outfarms.

2.2.14 Historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps plot the development of Gravesend and the area around the PDA. The First Edition OS map (surveyed 1863–65) shows the PDA then formed part of a large undeveloped field located off Manor Road (later to be renamed Pelham Road). The Second Edition revised 1895 OS map shows development immediately east of the PDA at Pelham Terrace and the road re-named as Pelham Road, but with the PDA still shown as undeveloped.

2.2.15 Further, significant expansion was made in the twentieth century with the town developing into a residential and commercial area. The Third Edition OS map (revised 1915–16) shows an increase in housing in the local area and the beginnings of the newly formed Campbell Road with the PDA shown as undeveloped but possibly used as access. The revised 1931–32 OS map shows the area as covered in mainly housing development with development completed along Campbell Road and the PDA being used as a garaging area.

2.2.16 Aerial photographs and satellite images of the PDA indicate it has been used as a garaging area throughout much of the twentieth century with the garages demolished sometime between 2022 and March 2024.

3 Objectives and Methodology

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 Archaeological field evaluation is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) as 'a programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which seeks to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts. It may form a single or final phase of work within a defined area or site on land, in an inter-tidal zone or under water' (CIfA 2023a). The purpose is to 'determine, record and report on the nature, extent, preservation and significance of archaeological remains within a defined area' (CIfA 2023a).

3.1.2 The principal aim of the evaluation trenching was to determine the nature and extent of survival of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The purpose was to ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposits, character, significance and condition of any archaeological remains present.

3.1.3 The general objectives included to establish:

- Identification of the earliest archaeological deposits.
- Identification of the latest archaeological deposits.
- The nature and character of archaeological deposits encountered.
- The extent of modern disturbance.

3.1.4 Site-specific objectives comprised:

- Establish the nature, extent and significance of any sub-surface archaeological remains present across the site.
- What is the level of truncation associated with the present building on the site?
- To what extent will the proposed development impact any subsurface archaeological remains present on the site.
- Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity present on the site?
- Are any isolated prehistoric finds present?
- If prehistoric remains are present, what is their nature and how to they compare to the known prehistoric archaeology in the area?
- Is there any evidence for Roman activity on the present site?
- Are they any isolated Roman finds present?
- If Roman remains are present, what is their nature and how to they compare to the known Roman archaeology in the area?
- Are there any medieval remains present, especially relating to any burial remains related to the former St Mary's Church?
- What is the nature and extent of post-medieval development of the site and what type of occupational evidence and potential industries are represented?
- Do post-medieval remains truncate earlier remains?

3.1.5 The results of the evaluation trenching would inform on the potential for surviving archaeological remains within the proposed development area and enable the LPA and KCC HCG Senior Archaeological Officer to determine the scope of any further archaeological mitigation that may be required.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 The archaeological evaluation was carried out in accordance with the approved WSI (Iceni Projects Ltd 2025). All archaeological work was undertaken by professional archaeologists in the employ of Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

3.2.2 All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the accepted professional standards set out in the CIfA *Standard for archaeological field evaluation* (2023a) and *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2023b). Canterbury Archaeological Trust is a Registered Organisation with CIfA and conforms to their Code, regulations and standards and guidance.

3.2.3 The KCC HCG Senior Archaeological Officer was informed of the start date of the work and progress during the fieldwork.

3.2.4 The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of three evaluation trenches using a 14-tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket. The trenches were opened at their proposed positions as specified in the WSI (Iceni Projects Ltd 2025), with trenches measuring approximately 10 and 20m in length and 2m in width.

3.2.5 Mechanical excavation was conducted under constant archaeological supervision and was limited to the removal of overburden to expose the uppermost archaeological deposits or the natural geological surface, whichever was the higher. The underlying geological deposits were not overly reduced but identified and recorded in terms of extent and depth below the present ground surface.

3.2.6 Following mechanical clearance, the exposed sections in each trench were photographed and the trenches recorded using *pro forma* trench recording sheets. The trenches were surveyed using a Leica GS16 GNNS with Smart Net, tied to the OS National Grid (EPSG: 27700 OSGB36). A full digital photographic record of the evaluation was maintained. The digital photographic record comprises part of the site archive.

3.3 Health, safety and welfare

3.3.1 All site investigation works were conducted in accordance with a project specific risk assessment and method statement (CAT 2025a), and CAT's Company Policy and Procedural Manual for Health, Safety and Welfare (CAT 2025b).

3.3.2 All CAT and plant operatives were inducted on site safety procedures before commencement of works. CAT is a member of Constructionline and is Acclaim SSIP (Safety Schemes in Procurement) accredited.

3.3.3 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 trench locations were scanned using a cable avoidance tool.

3.4 Project archive

3.4.1 The project archive has been prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (AAF 2011; CIfA 2020).

3.4.2 The archive name '2–28 Campbell Road, Gravesend', CAT site code EV 2-28CRG 25, and archive number 54300 have been used.

3.4.3 All fieldwork records have been collated and checked for consistency and a full digital copy made. Photographic records have been catalogued and cross-referenced with trench records. A digitised plan of the archaeological resource has been compiled using QGIS.

3.4.4 A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered. No environmental samples were taken during the evaluation.

3.4.5 The project archive is presently held in the offices of CAT (92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2LU). Upon completion of the project, the project archive will be transferred to an approved local archive receiving body, as recommended by KCC HCG.

4 Results

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The evaluation results are presented in trench tables listed below. Context data is expressed as thickness of deposit/feature and depth below ground level (BGL) in metres to the top of the deposit.

4.2 Trench 1

4.2.1 Trench 1 (Fig 2 and Photos 3–5) was roughly north-west to south-east aligned and located parallel to the south-west boundary of the site. A summary of recorded contexts is provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Trench 1 contexts

TR 1	Length: 10m	Width: 2m	Orientation: NW–SE	Ground level: 19.58m OD (NW) 19.18m OD (SE)		
Context	Interpretation	Description	Thickness (m)	Depth BGL (m)	Provisional dates	
100	Hardstanding	Concrete	0.14–0.17	-	Modern	
101	Bedding layer	Chalk	0.16–0.19	0.14–0.17	Modern	
102	Ploughsoil/ disturbed subsoil?	Dark greyish brown soft compacted sandy clay with frequent white chalk flecks and lumps and occasional small angular flints	0.34–0.35	0.33–0.35	Undated	
103	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown soft compacted sandy clay with occasional small white chalk flecks and lumps and occasional small angular flints	0.06–0.19	0.39–0.70	Undated	
104	Palaeochannel?	Mid reddish brown soft compacted sandy clay with occasional small white chalk flecks and lumps, occasional small angular flints within an irregular linear 'feature', *c* 4m wide	0.32+	0.89	Undated	
105	Geology	Pale yellowish brown soft compacted friable sandy clay and weathered chalk and small angular flints	-	0.83–1.21	-	

4.2.2 Geology comprised friable sandy clay with chalk and flints (105), encountered at a depth range of 0.83–1.21m BGL (18.30–18.57m OD).

4.2.3 No archaeological features or deposits were recorded within this trench.

4.2.4 A wide and very irregular feature was identified in the base of the trench. It contained a sterile fill and has been interpreted as a possible palaeochannel (104). A slot excavated through this feature revealed a very uneven base and irregular edges.

4.2.5 This was sealed by a subsoil of sandy clay (103), possibly a Head deposit up to 0.19m thick, in turn sealed by a further deposit of darker sandy clay (102) which may represent a former ploughsoil or bioturbated subsoil, up to 0.35m thick.

4.2.6 A bedding deposit of chalk (101) topped by a surface of hardstanding (100) formed the final deposits in the stratigraphic sequence.

4.3 Trench 2

4.3.1 Trench 2 (Fig 2 and Photos 6–9) was roughly east–west aligned and located across the north end of the site. A summary of recorded contexts is provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Trench 2 contexts

TR 2	Length: 10m	Width: 2m	Orientation: E–W	Ground level: 19.85m OD (W) 19.82m OD (E)		
Context	Interpretation	Description	Thickness (m)	Depth BGL (m)	Spot date	
200	Hardstanding	Concrete	0.13–0.14	-	Modern	
201	Bedding layer	Pale yellowish chalk	0.12–0.23	0.13–0.14	Modern	
202	Fill of 203	Dark greyish brown soft compact sandy clay with occasional chalk flecks and lumps, occasional medium angular flints. Finds: shell, CBM, flint	0.68	0.25	Med/Post med	
203	Quarry?	Steep, concave sides with flattish/undulating base. 5.5m wide	0.68	0.25	Med/Post med	
204	Geology or subsoil?	Light orangish brown soft compact sandy clay with common chalk and small rounded and angular flints	-	0.37–0.93	-	
205	Ploughsoil?	Dark greyish brown soft compacted sandy clay with frequent white chalk flecks and lumps and occasional small angular flints	0.23	0.32	Undated	
206	Geology	Pale yellowish brown soft compact sandy clay with very common chalk and occasional small angular flints	0.18+	1.15	-	
207	Geology	Mid orangish brown soft compacted sandy clay and weathered chalk with angular flints	0.19+	1.33	-	

4.3.2 Geological deposits varied within the trench. Identified within a sondage at the west end of the trench, the earliest deposit comprised orangish brown sandy clay and weathered chalk (207), encountered at a depth of 1.33m BGL (18.44m OD). This was sealed by yellowish brown sandy clay with very common chalk inclusions (206), encountered at a depth of 1.15m BGL (18.62m OD). Within the eastern half of the trench base, possible geology here was very similar to (206) and comprised light orangish brown sandy clay with common chalk and flint (204). This deposit was quite shallow in places and was encountered at a depth range of 0.37–0.93m BGL.

4.3.3 Spread across part of the trench was a large dark brown deposit within a possible quarry pit [203] that was traced for a width of 5.5m. Finds recovered from this feature suggest a possible medieval/post-medieval date. This was sealed by a layer of sandy clay (205) which may represent a former ploughsoil, up to 0.23m thick.

4.3.4 A bedding deposit of chalk (201) topped by a surface of hardstanding (200) formed the final deposits in the stratigraphic sequence.

4.4 Trench 3

4.4.1 Trench 3 (Fig 2 and Photos 10–16) was north–south aligned and located within the east end of the site. A summary of recorded contexts is provided in Table 2.

Table 3. Trench 3 contexts

TR 3	Length: 20.90m	Width: 2m	Orientation: N–S	Ground level: 19.90m OD (N) 19.52m OD (S)		
Context	Interpretation	Description	Thickness (m)	Depth BGL (m)	Spot date	
300	Tarmac	-	0.09–0.19	-	Modern	
301	Bedding layer	-	0.09–0.18	0.09–0.19	Modern	
302	Hardstanding	Concrete	0.02	-	Modern	
303	Bedding layer	-	0.06	0.02	Modern	
304	Buried topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay silt with chalk and rooting. Finds: clay pipe and peg tile	0.14–0.36	0.08–0.35	Undated	
305	Fill of 306	Mid-dark grey brown sandy clay wilt with occasional chalk	0.57	0.40	Undated	
306	Post-hole	Vertical sides with slightly rounded base. 0.34m wide. Cuts 316	0.57	0.40	Undated	
307	Fill of 308	Mid-dark grey brown sandy clay wilt with occasional chalk	0.17	-	Undated	
308	Post-hole	Steep sides with slightly rounded base. 0.30m wide	0.17	-	Undated	
309	Fill of 310	Dark grey brown sandy clay silt with chalk.	0.18	-	Undated	
310	Post-hole	Steep sides with slightly flat base. 0.49m wide	0.18	-	Undated	
311	Fill of 315	Dark grey brown sandy clay silt with chalk. Finds: CBM. 1.90m wide	0.38	0.40?	Med/Post-med	
312	Fill of 315	Dark-mid grey brown sandy clay silt with chalk. 1.90m wide	0.40	-	Med/Post-med	
313	Fill of 315	Dark grey brown sandy clay silt with lenses of occasional chalk. 0.46m wide	0.05	-	Med/Post-med	
314	Fill of 315	Dark-mid grey brown sandy clay silt. 1.36m wide	0.40	-	Med/Post-med	
315	Linear feature?	NW–SE aligned. 2.40m wide. U-shaped profile with gentle to concave sides and rounded base. Cuts 317 (although may cut from higher up – 304). Identified in section	1.00	0.40?	Med/Post-med	
316	Subsoil	Orangish brown sandy clay silt with occasional chalk and marine shell	0.40+	0.40–0.48	Undated	
317	Disturbed subsoil?	Mid yellowish grey brown sandy clay silt	0.90+	0.37–0.40	Undated	
318	VOID	-	-	-	-	
319	VOID	-	-	-	-	
320	Fill of 321	Dark grey brown sandy clay silt with chalk. Finds: pottery, animal bone	0.95	0.40	Med/Post-med	
321	Boundary ditch	NW–SE aligned with V-shaped profile with moderate to steep sides and concave base. 2.60m wide (in section)	0.95	0.40	Med/Post-med	
322	Geology	Buff/cream weathered chalk with flint nodules	-	1.20–1.40	-	

4.4.2 Geology comprised weathered chalk with flint nodules (322) encountered within a sondage at the south end of the trench at a depth of 1.20–1.40m BGL (18.30m OD).

4.4.3 Geology was sealed by an orangish brown sandy clay silt subsoil (316), at least 0.40m thick, which extended across the north part of the trench base. This was cut by three small discrete post-holes, [306], [308] and [310], identified at the north end of the trench.

4.4.4 Appearing to seal subsoil deposit (316) was a disturbed subsoil deposit (317). This had been cut by a possible linear feature [315] which was unclear in plan. It may have been cut from higher up in the stratigraphic sequence, but this remained unclear. It appeared to contain four fills from which finds of animal (cattle) bone, burnt flint and CBM (floor tile) were recovered, suggesting a possible medieval/post-medieval date. A wide linear feature [321] was identified to the north, the base of which was aligned north-west to south-east. This feature appeared to be much wider and more substantial in section. A small assemblage of finds was recovered and comprised some fragments of medieval/post-medieval tile and a single sherd of medieval pottery.

4.4.5 A layer of buried topsoil (304), up to 0.23m thick, sealed the fills of the three post-holes and two linear features.

4.4.6 Bedding layers (301) and (303) sealed the buried topsoil and were in turn topped by a surface of hardstanding (302) and tarmac (300).

5 Finds

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small finds assemblage was recovered during the evaluation (see Table 4).

Table 4. Finds assemblage

Context	Material	Description	Quantity	Weight	Spot date
202	CBM	Red fabric, abraded fragments	2	30	Med/Post-med
202	Shell	1 x mussel, oyster left valve and fragments and 1 x snail	5	22	-
202	Pottery	Medieval	3	39	11th–13th century
311	Animal bone	Cattle vertebra fragments	6	119	-
311	Flint	Burnt	1	8	-
311	CBM	Floor tile orange fabric with green glaze extant, pipe fragment pinkish-cream fabric with abundant small quartz, has extant edge	2	113	Med/Post-med
320	CBM	Tile fragments, red-orange tile, no surviving edges each 12mm thick	3	139	Med/Post-med
320	Pottery	Medieval	1	8	11th–13th century

5.1.2 The finds suggest activity within the site dates from no earlier than the medieval period.

6 Conclusions

6.1 Interpretation

6.1.1 According to modern geological mapping (BGS 2025) superficial geology is not mapped within this area, with geology comprising chalk bedrock.

6.1.2 Bedrock geology of weathered chalk with sandy clay was identified within trench 1 at a depth range of 0.83–1.21m BGL (18.30–18.57m OD). Weathered chalk was exposed within a sondage in trench 2 at a depth of 1.33m OD (18.44m OD) and was sealed by sandy clay with very common chalk inclusions, identified at a depth of 1.15m BGL (18.62m OD). Weathered chalk was exposed within a sondage in trench 3 at a depth of 1.2–1.4m BGL (18.30m OD).

6.1.3 Trench 1 did not contain archaeological features, however a possible wide palaeochannel was exposed within the central area of the trench at a depth of 0.89m BGL.

6.1.4 Thick sequences of deposits were recorded within each trench, mainly represented by sterile deposits of sandy clay with chalk and flint inclusions in trenches 1 and 2, with the additional presence of occasional marine shell in a subsoil deposit identified in trench 3.

6.1.5 Although current geological mapping suggests superficial geological deposits are not present in this area, it would appear that a potential isolated pocket of periglacial Head deposits extends across the site, identified at a depth of 0.37–0.93m BGL.

6.1.6 Whilst medieval activity has been identified to the east of the PDA and associated with the former site of the earlier St Mary's Church, no evidence of burials, including cuts for graves, or masonry remains were encountered during the evaluation. The small finds assemblage did contain a collection of four sherds of medieval pottery dated to between the eleventh and thirteenth century, as well as some fragments of glazed floor tile. These finds appear to represent residual evidence of medieval activity in the nearby area, with the presence of a glazed floor tile suggestive of a significant structure. However, they may also be present as a result of the manuring of agricultural land.

6.1.7 According to historic mapping, since at least the mid to late eighteenth century this ground appears to have formed part of undeveloped agricultural land situated between Gravesend and Perry Street. The disturbed subsoils identified during the evaluation are suggestive of former ploughsoil deposits of unknown date, through which several archaeological features had been cut.

6.1.8 A possible quarry was recorded in trench 2 at a very shallow depth of just 0.25m BGL and was traced for a width of 5.5m. Finds recovered from this feature suggest a possible medieval/post-medieval date although the finds could be residual in a much later feature.

6.1.9 A series of archaeological features was recorded in trench 3 where a wide ditch was exposed in section (at a depth of 0.40m BGL), roughly mid trench, the base of which was shown in plan as a narrow feature aligned roughly north-west to south-east. It may represent a former substantial boundary ditch. A further possible linear feature was recorded to the south, but this was very unclear in both section and plan. Each linear feature produced finds dated to the medieval/post-medieval periods, however the second linear feature may have been cut from higher up in the stratigraphic sequence suggesting a potential modern date.

6.1.10 A cluster of three post-holes were recorded at the north end of trench 3, one of which was identified at a depth of 0.40m BGL. They did not form a coherent spatial pattern in plan and no finds were recovered.

6.1.11 Throughout the course of the evaluation no finds or features of obvious prehistoric or Roman-period date were identified other than a single burnt flint which is often associated with prehistoric activity, but not exclusively so.

6.1.12 The exposed archaeological remains in trenches 2 and 3 cannot be directly associated with activity related to the medieval St Mary's Church; no early masonry was observed and no human remains were encountered. However, the finds assemblage did contain two fragments of a green glazed floor tile which may have come from an ecclesiastical building or another locally significant structure.

6.1.13 The possible quarry pit in trench 2 was sealed by modern deposits whilst the archaeological features in trench 3 were sealed by a post-medieval/early modern deposit of sandy clay silt that contained fragments of clay pipe and peg tile.

6.1.14 Modern truncation levels across the site measured 0.08–0.35m BGL indicating there has been minimal disturbance to earlier underlying deposits.

6.2 Development impact

6.2.1 The proposed development is for the creation of a new terraced housing with associated landscaping and access. Expected groundworks are anticipated to involve potential reduction of ground levels or possible piling, as well as the cutting of trenches for foundations, drainage and other services. Such groundworks are highly intrusive.

6.2.2 The archaeological evaluation has revealed no evidence for significant occupation activity on the site of any period, with most of the features identified as likely relating to agricultural

activity. The shallow depth of these features, at 0.25–0.40m BGL, indicate that the proposed development will impact upon the buried archaeological resource.

6.3 Confidence rating

6.3.1 The evaluation is considered to have satisfactorily determined the extent, depth below ground surface, character, significance and condition of the archaeological remains present within the proposed development area. However, the cuts of archaeological features in trench 3 were not always very clear in section and therefore the stratigraphic sequence is questionable here.

6.3.2 The evaluation was sufficiently resourced and was conducted under fair weather, in dry ground conditions.

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Appendix 1. Kent County Council HER Summary Form

Site Name: 2–28 Campbell Road, Gravesend
Site Code: EV 2–28 CRG 25

Site Address: 2–28 Campbell Road, Gravesend

Summary:
On 30 and 31 October 2025, Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) undertook an archaeological evaluation on land on land at 2–28 Campbell Road, Gravesend, Kent DA11 0JY.

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Iceni Projects, on behalf of clients Kent Plan Properties Ltd, in support of planning application reference 20240611, submitted to Gravesham Borough Council.

Three evaluation trenches were excavated, two of which measured 10m in length with the third measuring 20m. Each trench was cut to a width of 2m.

District/Unitary: Gravesham	**Parish:** Gravesend

Period(s): Medieval, Post-Medieval, Modern

NGR: 563847 173539 (centred)

Type of archaeological work: Evaluation

Date of Recording: 30 and 31 October 2025

Unit undertaking recording:
Canterbury Archaeological Trust
92A Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 2LU
Tel: (01227) 462062 · email: admin@canterburytrust.co.uk

Geology: Chalk overlain by possible Head deposits of sandy clay and silt

Title and author of accompanying report:
2–28 Campbell Road, Gravesend, Kent DA11 0JY - Archaeological evaluation report.
G Carstairs and L O'Shea-Walker

Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate):

Underlying bedrock geology, comprising weathered chalk, was exposed within trench 1 at a depth range of 0.83–1.21m BGL (18.30–18.57m OD) and within sondages in trenches 2 and 3 at a depth of 1.2–1.4m BGL (18.30–18.44m OD).

Thick sequences of subsoil deposits were recorded within each trench, mainly represented by deposits of sandy clay with chalk and flint inclusions, with inclusions of marine shells recorded in trench 3. The subsoils identified during the evaluation are suggestive of Head deposits, with higher deposits likely representative of former ploughsoils of unknown date.

A possible quarry was recorded in trench 2 at a very shallow depth of just 0.25m BGL. Finds recovered from this feature suggest a possible medieval/post-medieval date although the finds could be residual in a much later feature.

A series of archaeological features was recorded in trench 3 where a wide ditch was exposed in section (at a depth of 0.40m BGL). It may represent a former substantial boundary ditch. A further possible linear feature was recorded to the south, but this was very unclear in both section and plan. Each linear feature produced finds dated to the medieval/post-medieval periods, however the second linear feature may have been cut from higher up in the stratigraphic sequence suggesting a potential modern date.

A cluster of three post-holes were recorded at the north end of trench 3, one of which was identified at a depth of 0.40m BGL.

An associated small finds assemblage contained a collection of four sherds of medieval pottery dated to between the eleventh and thirteenth century, as well as some fragments of glazed floor tile. These finds appear to represent residual evidence of medieval activity in the nearby area, with the presence of a glazed floor tile suggestive of a significant structure. However, they may also be present as a result of the manuring of agricultural land.

The evaluation has revealed no evidence for significant occupation activity on the site of any period, with most of the features identified as likely relating to agricultural activity. The shallow depth of these features, at 0.25–0.40m BGL, indicate that the proposed development will impact upon the buried archaeological resource.

Location of archive/finds: Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 92A Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 2LU	
Contact at Unit: Caroline Russell	**Date**: 14/11/2025

Appendix 2. OASIS record

OASIS ID (UID)	canterbu3-538413
Project Name	2-28 Campbell Road, Gravesend - Archaeological evaluation report
Sitename	2-28 Campbell Road, Gravesend
Sitecode	EV 2-28 CRG 25
Project Identifier(s)	2-28 Campbell Road, Gravesend
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	20240611
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	30-Oct-2025 - 31-Oct-2025
Location	**2-28 Campbell Road, Gravesend** NGR: TQ 63847 73539 LL: 51.43715593697783, 0.355922333793017 12 Fig: 563847,173539
Administrative Areas	Country: England County/Local Authority: Kent Local Authority District: Gravesham Parish: Gravesham, unparished area
Project Methodology	Three evaluation trenches were excavated, two of which measured 10m in length with the third measuring 20m. Each trench was cut to a width of 2m.
Project Results	Underlying bedrock geology, comprising weathered chalk, was exposed within trench 1 at a depth range of 0.83–1.21m below ground level (18.30–18.57m OD) and within sondages in trenches 2 and 3 at a depth of 1.2–1.4m below ground level (18.30–18.44m OD). Thick sequences of subsoil deposits were recorded within each trench, mainly represented by deposits of sandy clay with chalk and flint inclusions, with inclusions of marine shells recorded in trench 3. Although not shown on current geological mapping, the lower subsoils identified during the evaluation are suggestive of periglacial Head deposits, with upper deposits likely representative of former ploughsoils of unknown date. A possible palaeochannel was identified in trench 1 at a depth of 0.89m below ground level. A slot excavated through this feature revealed a very uneven base and irregular edges. A possible quarry was recorded in trench 2 at a very shallow depth of just 0.25m below ground level. Finds recovered from this feature suggest a possible medieval/post-medieval date although the finds could be residual in a much later feature. A series of archaeological features was recorded in trench 3 where a wide ditch was exposed in section (at a depth of 0.40m below ground level). It may represent a former substantial boundary ditch. A further possible linear feature was recorded to the south, but this was very unclear in both section and plan. Each linear feature produced finds dated to the medieval/post-medieval periods, however the second linear feature may have been cut from higher up in the stratigraphic sequence suggesting a potential modern date. A cluster of three post-holes were recorded at the north end of trench 3, one of which was identified at a depth of 0.40m below ground level. An associated small finds assemblage contained a collection of four sherds of medieval pottery dated to between the eleventh and thirteenth century, as well as some fragments of glazed floor tile. These finds appear to represent residual evidence of medieval activity in the nearby area, with the presence of a glazed floor tile suggestive of a significant structure. However, they may also be present as a result of the manuring of agricultural land. The evaluation has revealed no evidence for significant occupation activity on the site of any period, with most of the features identified as likely relating to agricultural activity.

Keywords	Quarry - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Boundary Ditch - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Post Hole - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation Kent Plan Properties Ltd
HER	Kent HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Caroline Russell
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

Report generated on: 14-11-2025:1631



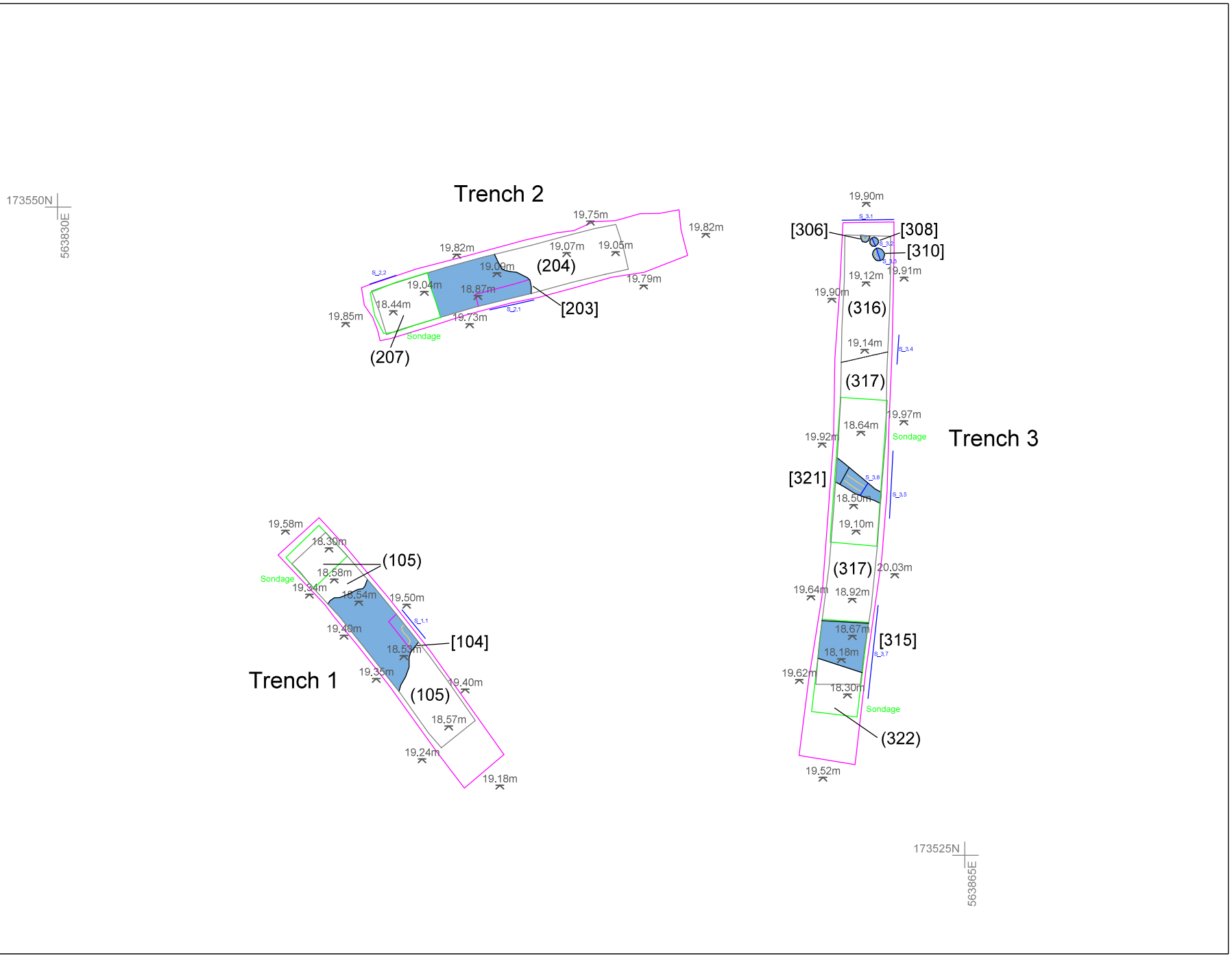
Canterbury Archaeological Trust 92A Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2LU t: 01227 462062 e: admin@canterburytrust.co.uk w: canterburytrust.co.uk	PROJECT 2-28 Campbell Road, Gravesend, Kent DA11 0JY	DRAWN BY LOW	SCALE(S) 1:1500@A4
		DATE 13/11/2025	LAST REVISION --/--/----
	COMMENTS Contains Ordnance Survey data @ Crown Copyright and database right 2023. CRS: OSGB36 / British National Grid	CHECKED —	
		REF/DRG NO. EV 2-28CRG 25_Fig01	

Site outline

0 25 50 m

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Figure 1. Proposed development location



Canterbury Archaeological Trust
92A Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2LU
t: 01227 462062
e: admin@canterburytrust.co.uk
w: canterburytrust.co.uk

PROJECT
2-28 Campbell Road, Gravesend, Kent DA11 0JY

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LOW	1:500 @ A4
DATE	LAST REVISION
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REF/DRG NO.	
Fig 2.dwg	

Figure 2. Results of archaeological evaluation

Photographs



Photo 1. Location of proposed development area, looking south-west



Photo 2. Location of proposed development area, looking north-east



Photo 3. View of excavated Trench 1, looking north-west. Scale 1m



Photo 4. View of excavated Trench 1, looking south-east. Scale 1m



Photo 5. View of intervention through possible palaeochannel [104] in Trench 1, looking north-east. Scale 1m



Photo 6. View of excavated Trench 2, looking east. Scale 1m



Photo 7. View of excavated Trench 2, looking west. Scale 1m



Photo 8. View of intervention through ditch [203] in Trench 2, looking south. Scale 1m



Photo 9. View of sondage through west end of Trench 2, looking north. Scale 1m



Photo 10. View of excavated Trench 3, looking north. Scale 1m



Photo 11. View of excavated Trench 3, looking south. Scale 1m



Photo 12. Oblique view of west facing section of excavated Trench 3, looking north-east. Scale 1m



Photo 13. Oblique view of west facing section of excavated Trench 3, looking south-east. Scale 1m



Photo 14. View of intervention through ditch [321] in Trench 3, looking south-east. Scale 0.5m



Photo 15. Half-sectioned post-holes [306] and [308] in Trench 3, looking north. Scale 0.5m



Photo 16. Half-sectioned post-holes [308] and [310] in Trench 3, looking east. Scale 0.5m