



REPORT FOR A SECOND STAGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:

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



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

Planning Reference: 20240611

NGR: 563847, 173539

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Report prepared for Kent Plan Properties Ltd

By Brook Archaeology Limited

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1. Summary

An archaeological evaluation was conducted on the site of 2-28 Campbell Road, Gravesend, Kent DA11 0JY for Kent Plan Properties.

The evaluation was an extension to an earlier evaluation by Canterbury Archaeological Trust which did not fully characterise the archaeological deposits encountered during works and thus further works were considered necessary by the KCCHC Archaeological Officer.

The earliest securely dated activity comprised boundary ditches established during the later 11th–12th century (Early Medieval). The principal phase of occupation and activity occurred during the later 12th to 13th century, and was characterised by oven/hearth structures, domestic refuse deposition and major chalk extraction. Quarrying and structured backfilling appear to represent a relatively concentrated episode within the later 12th and 13th century. Subsequent robbing and further activity occurred during the later medieval period. Later disturbance and modern truncation have affected the upper stratigraphic sequence.

Roman CBM and pottery was recovered from the site, however this was considered to be residual and there was no evidence of in-situ Roman deposits.

The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification and has assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The results of these works will be used to aid and inform the KCC archaeological officer of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

2. Introduction

2.1. Scope of the report

- 2.1.1. This report forms a preliminary assessment of the results of the evaluation fieldwork and characterises the site in general.
- 2.1.2. If further, more detailed analysis is required, this will be provided in a further round of reporting including any publication as appropriate and proportionate.
- 2.1.3. This report aims to provide a detailed description of the evaluation results, interpret them within a local, regional or broader archaeological context and assess whether the evaluation aims have been met.
- 2.1.4. The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision concerning the requirement for and methods of further archaeological excavation.

2.2. Project and planning background

- 2.2.1. An archaeological evaluation was carried out on behalf of Kent Plan Properties Ltd on land at 2-28 Campbell Road, Gravesend, Kent DA11 0JY centred on NGR: 563847, 173539, known hereafter as 'the site' between the 19th and 29 January 2026.
- 2.2.2. The evaluation aimed to record the presence of any potential archaeological resource present on the site. The site has planning permission 20240611 with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) Gravesham Borough Council. An archaeological evaluation was required (condition 11) in the decision notice issued on 11th October 2024.
- 2.2.3. An initial archaeological evaluation was carried out on 30th and 31st of October 2025 by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) according to and complying with a Written Scheme of Investigation compiled by Icen Projects Limited (Oloffson, 2025) and consisted of 3 trenches (2 measuring 10m x 1.8m and 1 measuring 20m x 1.8m).
- 2.2.4. Results of the evaluation carried out by CAT were inconclusive and the subsequent report suggested a natural formation of a number of potentially archaeological features. Unfortunately, during the fieldworks, two of the trenches were backfilled prior to consultation with the KCCHC officer and therefore an extension of works during this stage of fieldworks was not possible.
- 2.2.5. The KCCHC Archaeological Officer expressed some doubt about the interpretation and nature of the features identified by CAT and whether sufficient work had been done to comprehensively assess the archaeological potential.
- 2.2.6. Consequently, the client was asked to commission a scheme to extend the archaeological evaluation trenches to further examine the archaeological potential and the continuation of potentially erroneously characterised features.
- 2.2.7. Brook Archaeology were appointed to carry out the evaluation extension and the associated liaison with KCCHC.

- 2.2.8. A new WSI was compiled to extend the evaluation area and reassess potential findings from the original evaluation. A WSI was submitted to guide the second evaluation CRG25-EV2 (Brook Archaeology Limited, 2025)
- 2.2.9. The background and results of the previous evaluation are discussed in the WSI (ibid).
- 2.2.10. The evaluation by Brook Archaeology Limited consisted of one T-shaped trench (Figure 2), measuring 225sqm. The evaluation aimed to establish the presence / absence of archaeological remains within the development area and clarify the nature and significance of the archaeology revealed during the CAT evaluation.
- 2.2.11. A feature incorrectly identified as a paleochannel after the CAT evaluation proved to be a large boundary ditch/quarry dated to the 12th/13th century. Other features incorrectly identified as post holes were identified as natural features caused by rainwater leakage through gaps in the hardstanding surface into the subsoil.
- 2.2.12. The work undertaken followed the Kent County Council's methodologies and guidelines in *Planning policy guidance on archaeology and planning (PPG 16)* and *planning policy guidance on planning and the historic environment (PPG 15)*. It was carried out following the *Standard and guidance for field evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014) and *Manual of specifications part B: evaluation – trial trenching requirements* (Kent County Council).
- 2.2.13. All works were undertaken as per a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Brook Archaeology Limited, 2025) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards employed to undertake the evaluation. The Archaeologist for Kent County Council Heritage Conservation (KCCHC) approved the WSI on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA).
- 2.2.14. The evaluation was undertaken between the 19th and 29th of January.

3. Location, topography and geology

- 3.1.1. 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.
- 3.1.2. 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 recorded (BGS 2025).
- 3.1.3. The Site is generally flat with current ground level at approximately 19m aOD.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1. Introduction

- 4.1.1. A full historical and archaeological background analysis of the Campbell Road site was conducted by Icen Projects Limited for the WSI for stage 1 of the evaluation based on a study area of 500m radius

from the development site (Brook Archaeology Limited, 2025, p. Appendix 1). The results are summarised below and are not intended as a full record.

4.2. Roman

- 4.2.1. Roman artefacts of coin and pottery were collected from an area at Perry Street (TQ 67 SW 33) and Cold Harbour (TQ 67 SW 115), both approximately 500m southwest of the development site. This indicates Roman activity in the area.

4.3. Medieval – Post-Medieval

- 4.3.1. A significant coin hoard and a silver pendant cross dating from the 9th century were recovered in a field c. 300m south of the site (TQ 67 SW 5) and finds including pottery were recovered from a site close to the findspots for the Roman material indicating a possible continuity of settlement over both periods.
- 4.3.2. The Church of St Marys (TQ 67 SW 182), mentioned in the Domesday Book, is speculated to have been situated approximately 35m east of the site boundary. Inhumation burials believed to be associated with the church were revealed during an evaluation in 2017 at the same location (TQ 67 SW 1491).
- 4.3.3. Medieval masonry and burials dating from the 11th to the 15th century are recorded at a site 35m southeast of the site boundary, approximately 20m south of the location believed to be of St Mary's Church.

4.4. Post-Medieval – Modern

- 4.4.1. Gravesend continued to expand from a small Medieval settlement to a significant military, commercial and residential town through the centuries.
- 4.4.2. Due to its proximity to the Thames estuary, Watling Street served as the main arterial road between London and the southeast coast and the arrival of the railway in the 18th century.
- 4.4.3. The settlement expanded to accommodate the influx of workers to support these functions towards the end of the 19th century and particularly in the early-mid 20th century around the site, resulting in the characteristic development of low-cost terraced houses with long back gardens typically to accommodate workers and their families and to provide land for them to grow food (Oloffson, 2025).

5. Aims and Objectives

5.1. General aims

- 5.1.1. The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Brook Archaeology Limited, 2025) and compliance with the *Standards and guidance for an archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014) and *Manual of specifications part B: trial trenching requirements* (Kent County Council), were:
 - 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 ClfA standards and guidance.
- To ensure the results of the work are appropriately reported and disseminated.
- To ensure compliance with the WSI (this document).

5.2. Site specific objectives

5.2.1. A specific objective of the development project 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.

6. Methodology

6.1. Introduction

- 6.1.1. All works were undertaken following the detailed methods in the WSI (*ibid*) and general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014). The methods employed are summarised below.

6.2. Fieldwork methods

- 6.2.1. 1 trial trench was excavated in a 'T' shape.
- 6.2.2. The trench measured 23m from north – south x 6m east – west and was extended westerly from the middle by an 8.2m x 6.6m extension. The trench was dug by a 14-tonne machine using a flat-bladed bucket.
- 6.2.3. The trench revealed archaeological features from the start of the excavation. The initial long trench excavated by CAT was re-excavated and the archaeological horizon was established to be below the level of the previous evaluation. The post-hole features identified by CAT were found to be pockets



of leaking surface water which had permeated the subsoil. After establishing that the previous excavations had not established the archaeological horizon and the trench which had been excavated within a sondage had not been fully characterised, the trench was expanded as agreed in the WSI. Machine excavation of larger features was employed after consultation with the KCC archaeological officer as the size of these features made hand excavation unsafe.

- 6.2.4. Photographs of the trenches were shared with the KCCHC Archaeological Officer who requested that a site meeting take place on the morning of the 21st of January.
- 6.2.5. The presence of a several cut features necessitated further work and a sampling strategy was adopted according to the Officer's guidance. All hearth features were to be half sectioned and the cut features were to be excavated to their lowest extent where health and safety conditions were appropriate.
- 6.2.6. It was agreed with KCCHC that the 360° excavator would be retained on site to excavate large sections in order to reduce the amount of time the archaeologists would be needed on site.
- 6.2.7. A subsequent meeting was held on 26th of January between Fred Birkbeck of Brook Archaeology, Jacob Warrender of KCCHC and the client Kent Plan Properties. The KCCHC Officer requested that the site be cleaned appropriately and that any other burnt/hearth structures were to be sectioned as before and fully characterised. It was agreed during this conversation that the final depths of the groundworks for the construction of the new houses would be provided to KCCHC to establish whether further archaeological fieldwork would be required.

6.3. Recording

- 6.3.1. A complete drawn record of the evaluation trenches and features comprising both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections) was undertaken. The plans and sections were annotated with coordinates and OD heights.
- 6.3.2. Photographs were taken as appropriate, providing a record of excavated features and deposits, along with images of the overall trench to illustrate their location and context. The record also includes images of the site overall. A photographic register of all photographs taken is contained within the project archive. A full photographic record was made using digital cameras and a drone equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which have embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long-term accessibility of the image set.
- 6.3.3. A single context recording system was used to record deposits. Layers and fills are identified in this report thus (100), whilst the cut of the feature is shown as [100], structural remains are shown as {100}. Context numbers were ascribed to all deposits for recording purposes.

Monitoring

- 6.3.4. The KCCHC Archaeological Officer was made aware of all developments and findings during the evaluation and on-site meetings were held on the 21st and 26th of January 2026.

7. Archaeological Results

7.1. Introduction

- 7.1.1. CRG25-EV2 revealed archaeological results consistent with a sustained period of activity during the high medieval period between the 12th and 13th centuries. This activity consisted of domestic recovery of material including chalk and flint, utilising natural resources whilst also creating a boundary for a small settlement. The site can be delineated into the below categories of activity and land-usage. Residual Roman material suggests a high-status Romano-British building within the vicinity. Full context descriptions including dimensions where not specified, can be found in the context tables in **Appendix 3**.

7.2. Description of contexts

7.2.1. Phase 0: Natural Geology

The natural substrate (**Context 4**) comprised light grey chalk silt (**4b**) with a mid reddish-brown wavy silt interface deposit (**4a**).

7.2.2. Phase 1: Residual Roman Material (c.AD 240–410)

A single sherd of Oxfordshire red colour coat pottery (Late Roman, AD 240–410) was recovered from fill (**65**) of ditch [**92**]. No Roman features were identified during the evaluation. The Roman pottery is clearly residual and redeposited within later medieval deposits.

Roman CBM including fragments of a brick, imbrex, tegula and a box flu tile were recovered. As with the pottery, these are residual.

There is therefore no evidence for *in situ* Roman occupation on the site. However, the residual material indicates a Roman building within the vicinity of Campbell Road.

7.2.3. Phase 2: Medieval Boundary Activity (c.AD 1075 – 1275/ 1300)

The earliest demonstrable phase of activity comprises a substantial linear boundary ditch. Ditch [**38**] (section 2.3, plates 6-8, 10-13)/[**54**] (section 4.1, plate 14)/ [**75**] (section 4.2, plates 14, 15), represents a 2.40-3.80m wide x 1.51-1.80m deep linear boundary aligned broadly NW–SE. This displayed a characteristic V-shaped profile and multiple fill sequences indicative of gradual silting. The stratigraphic sequence within this ditch ((**24**)-(**29**), (**31**)-(**37**), (**39**), (**40**), (**47**), (**48**), (**66**)-(**68**)/(**55**)-(**60**)/ (**76**)-(**79**)) indicates a period of natural infilling and stabilisation, notably including fill (**58**), which is interpreted as "bank creep" from the south. This deposit consisted of a dark reddish-brown mottled silty loam containing larger stones that had rolled to the base of the feature.

Primary ditch fill (**28**) yielded a total of 43 potsherds with an overall date range of AD 1075 – 1300, including 40 sherds dated to c.AD 1075/?1150 – 1175. Four shelly sandy sherds were recovered from fill (**31**), two dated c.AD 1075 – 1275/ 1300 and two dated c.AD 1200 – 1275/ 1300. A single potsherd with a date preference of c. AD 1150 – 1200 was found within fill (**67**). Pottery recovered from ditch fill (**58**) consisted of medieval shelly sandy wares dated between c.AD 1075 – 1275/ 1300.

Given the large number of potsherds recovered from primary fill **(28)**, this suggests that ditch **[38]/[54]/[75]** may possibly have originally dated to the earlier part of the overall date range given for the ceramic assemblage recovered from it (late 11th – mid. 12th centuries).

Posthole **[51]** (section 4.1, plate 13), which truncated secondary fills of Ditch **[54]** (section 4.1, plate 14), contained a flint and chalk post-pack **(52)** and a soft dark brown post-pipe fill **(53)** suggesting a timber-built component associated with the boundary system. Its stratigraphic position indicates it formed part of the same boundary or structural system. The ceramic evidence supports an early medieval date for this activity.

This phase represents organised land division and possibly associated timber structures during the early medieval period.

7.2.4. Phase 3: Oven/Hearth Structures and Domestic/Industrial Activity (provisionally c.AD 1150–1275/1300)

The site yielded clear evidence for medieval industrial or domestic processing in this period through two distinct burnt structures/areas: **[17]** (section 1.3, plates 8, 16) and **{72}** (section 5.3, plates 17, 18), bases of either ovens or hearth structures and were generally circular or oval in plan. **{17}** measured 1.57m wide x 1.2m long x 0.09m deep and **{72}** measured 0.9m long x 0.15m wide. These were characterised by *in-situ* burnt deposits, including oxidised red clay, charcoal-rich layers, and embedded chalk or marl floors.

Feature **{17}** was particularly well-defined, though truncated, and was found to be sealed by a thin 0.01m thick band of black soil directly beneath the later backfills. These industrial features predominantly truncated earlier ditch fills (e.g. **(40)**) but were themselves heavily impacted by later medieval extraction and robbing activity, which truncated the majority of their superstructures

The dating of this phase of activity is provisional at this stage, as no pottery sherds were recovered from the fills of these features. However, they were stratigraphically placed above the later fills of **[38]** which were securely dated to AD 1175 – 1275.

7.2.5. Phase 4: Chalk Extraction and Deliberate Backfilling (c. AD 1175–1300)

After the backfill of Ditch **[38]/[54]/[75]** a significant phase of site modification is represented by **[15]** (sections 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 3.6, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, plate 17), a large, sub-rectangular pit measuring 7.5m in length x 4m in width and a depth of 0.2m. The backfilling of **[15]** (**(16)**, **(18)**, **(20)**, **(44)**, **(63)**) was potentially a deliberate, multi-stage operation. The fills contained a diverse range of redeposited materials, including marl, compacted flint nodules, mortar lumps, and significant domestic refuse. This refuse was rich in animal bone, marine shells, and medieval pottery, along with the residual Roman potsherds. Ceramic assemblages recovered from quarry fills **(16)** and **(20)**, consisted of medieval shelly sandy (29 sherds) and North/ West Kent sandy (two sherds) wares with an overall date range of c.AD 1075/ 1125 – 1275/ 1300. Although broadly contemporary in date with fills of Ditch **[38]/[54]/[75]**, **[15]** was stratigraphically positioned above hearths **{17}** and **{72}**. A total of 31 sherds were recovered. The ceramic profile is broadly homogeneous and suggests deposition over a relatively short period. Animal bone and marine shells (notably oyster and mussel) were also recovered. The composition of the fills indicated deliberate backfilling using domestic refuse.

7.2.6. Phase 5: Robbing and Later Medieval Activity (13th Century Onwards)

After the quarry and possible ovens/ hearths fell into disuse, several robbing phases were identified and recorded as pits **[71]** (sections 5.1, 5.2, plates 8, 10) and **[90]** (sections 1.3, 5.3, 5.4, plates 16, 18). These were targeting building materials, such as the flint nodules from the defunct fire structures. **[71]** was identified as a specific "robbing horizon", partially exposed as a flat base marked by distinct holes where material had been extracted. **[90]** was a linear robber pit that specifically targeted the edges of the burnt floors in structures **{17}** and **{72}**.

Later activity is marked by Ditch **[13]** (sections 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, plate 19) with a single fill **(14)**, followed a SE-NW alignment. Although primarily post-medieval in date based on the ceramic assemblage, the feature showed signs of modern contamination.

A total of 27 potsherds were recovered from fill **(19)** of cut **[90]** comprising medieval shelly sandy ware dated between c.AD 1175 – 1275/ 1300. Fills **(30)** and **(70)** of cut **[71]** yielded a total of 15 shelly sandy ware sherds with an overall date range of c.AD 1150 – 1300. Diagnostic traits of the recovered potsherds included right-angled everted rims, thumb-pressed strip decoration, reduced grey-black surfaces and occasional oxidised orange interiors.

7.2.7. Phase 6: Later Boundary Activity and Possible Oven/ Hearth Structure

Reinstatement of boundary ditches was evidenced by ditches **[82]** (section 4.2, plate 15) and **[92]** (sections 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, plates 6, 7, 10-13, 20), which were recuts of the initial boundary ditch **[38]/[54]/[75]** and were both aligned NW-SE. Ditch **[82]** measured 3.20m wide x 0.82m deep and contained five fills **(83) – (87)**. No datable finds were recovered from these contexts. Ditch **[92]** measured 4.00m wide x 0.90m deep, containing seven fills **(21) – (23), (42), (62), (64)** and **(65)**. Fill **(21)** yielded 29 potsherds with an overall date range of c.AD 1150 – 1300/ 1400, including three medium right-angled rims from the same vessel, one of which exhibited a remnant of a thumb-pressed strip. A total of 62 potsherds were recovered from fill **(22)**, the majority of which were shelly sandy wares. An overall date range of c.AD 1075 – 1275/ 1300 was ascribed to this assemblage. Eight shelly sandy ware potsherds with a date range of c.AD 1175 - 1275/1300 were found within fill **(62)**. Fill **(65)** contained a single earlier sherd dated c.AD 1075 – 1175, a possible London type sherd dated c.AD 1140 - ?1250 and five shelly sandy ware sherds ascribed a date range of c.AD 1175 – 1275/1300. A residual late Roman sherd dated c.AD 240 -410 was also recovered.

Pit **[69]** (sections 5.2, 3.1, 3.2, plate 6) was found cut into the top of ditch **[82]**, measuring 0.98m long x 0.65m wide x 0.23m deep as found. It contained a single fill **(41)** comprising compacted large flint nodules in a black clayey-silt matrix. A total of 42 potsherds were recovered, largely shelly sandy ware, with an overall date range of c.AD 1075 – 1275/ 1300. The pit was truncated by feature **{88}** (section 5.2, plates 17, 12, 22) measuring 0.94m long x 1.0m wide x 0.14m deep, filled by context **(43)** comprising red burnt earth with chalk embedded at the top. This feature potentially formed the base of another oven or hearth, possibly post-dating **{17}** and **{72}**.

7.3. Finds

- 7.3.1. Excavation identified 92 archaeological contexts, from which all artefacts were recovered, recorded, and analysed by specialist finds analysts.

Recovered materials were categorised into the following groups:

- Pottery
- Ceramic building material (CBM)
- Marine shell
- Faunal remains
- Flint artefacts
- Iron objects

Each category was assessed to determine date, function, and archaeological significance.

7.4. Pottery

- 7.4.1. A total of 332 sherds of Medieval coarseware pottery (5,155g) were recovered.

Description and Characteristics

- All pottery derived from broken domestic vessels.
- Fabric consistent with North-West Kent shelly and sandy ware.
- Mostly unglazed, functional vessels used for storage and cooking.
- Some vessels showed blackened exterior surfaces from cooking use.
- Evidence of both handmade and wheel-thrown manufacture.
- Limited decoration, including crimped clay strips.
- Small number of glazed sherds consistent with Border Ware or Mill Green Ware traditions.

Interpretation

The pottery dates occupation to approximately the mid-12th to mid-14th centuries and reflects typical domestic use. The predominance of utilitarian forms suggests everyday household activity rather than specialised or industrial production.

7.5. Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 7.5.1. A total of 34 fragments (4,190g) were recovered, including:

- Roman tegula (roof tiles)
- Roman imbrex (curved roof tiles)
- Roman brick fragments
- Medieval ceramic tile
- Early modern peg-tile fragment

Interpretation

The Roman material was residual and not associated with structural remains on site. This indicates the likely presence of a Roman building nearby, possibly a villa, but confirms that Roman structural remains were not present within the excavation area.

The Medieval and later tile fragments indicate roofing materials consistent with domestic structures.

7.6. Marine Shell

7.6.1. A total of 173 shell fragments (3,203g) were recovered, consisting primarily of:

- European flat oyster (*Ostrea edulis*)
- Common whelk (*Buccinum undatum*)
- Common mussel (*Mytilus edulis*)
- Occasional garden snail (*Cornu aspersum*)

Interpretation

These species are consistent with food consumption waste and demonstrate access to marine resources. Their presence indicates participation in regional trade and transport networks supplying coastal food resources.

7.7. Faunal Remains

7.7.1. A total of 143 animal bone fragments (2,848g) were recovered, including remains of:

- Horse (*Equus caballus*)
- Cattle (*Bos taurus*)
- Pig (*Sus scrofa domesticus*)
- Sheep or goat (*Ovis aries* / *Capra hircus*)



- Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)
- Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)
- Bird (*Aves*)

Key Observations

- Several cattle bones showed butchery marks.
- Some bone fragments had evidence of burning.
- Most remains were fragmentary.

Interpretation

The assemblage represents typical domestic food waste and animal husbandry associated with medieval settlement. Butchery marks confirm meat processing and consumption on site.

7.8. Other Finds

7.8.1. Additional finds included:

- Five worked flint fragments (43g)
- Two iron nails (Medieval in form)
- One iron slag fragment

7.9. Interpretation

- 7.9.1. These finds are consistent with general domestic activity and minor construction or repair work.
- 7.9.2. A sampling strategy was followed, and the results will be integrated into the final publication. They are not expected to contribute additional information which will affect the interpretations in this document.
- 7.9.3. A comprehensive context table (appendix 3), a pottery catalogue (appendix 4) and finds catalogue (appendix 5) have been produced. The pottery has been subjected to spot dating analysis and further detailed work is to be conducted to complete the analysis to the required standard for full publication.

8. Discussion and conclusions

8.1. Interpretation and Site Function



- 8.1.1. The archaeological assemblage indicates that the Campbell Road site was occupied as a small Medieval domestic settlement between approximately AD 1075 – 1300 around a central focus of the Church of St Mary's.

The evidence supports the following interpretation:

- The site was used for routine domestic habitation.
- Activities included cooking, food consumption, animal processing, and basic building maintenance.
- No evidence of specialised industry, high-status occupation, or large-scale structures were identified.

The presence of residual Roman material indicates Roman activity in the wider landscape but not directly within the site.

8.2. Deposit survival and existing impacts

8.2.1. Deposit Survival

Archaeological deposits were encountered directly beneath the subsoil **(3)**, which sealed the natural chalk geology **(4)**. Despite evidence for later truncation, significant stratified medieval deposits survived across the site.

The principal medieval features — including boundary ditch **[38]/ [54]/ [75]** and recuts **[82]** and **[92]**, oven/ hearth structures **{17}**, **{72}** and **{88}**, and the large chalk extraction pit **[15]**— retained coherent stratigraphic sequences with multiple distinguishable fills. In particular:

- The boundary ditches preserved primary, secondary and tertiary fills indicative of gradual silting processes.
- The oven bases survived as in situ burnt deposits with embedded chalk floors, retaining clear evidence of high-temperature activity.
- The extraction pit **[15]** preserved a backfill sequence that included refuse deposits containing pottery, animal bone and marine shell.

The ceramic assemblage demonstrates good contextual integrity. Pottery recovered from quarry and oven-associated contexts shows consistent late 12th–13th century date ranges, suggesting limited post-depositional mixing within these features. The presence of a residual Late Roman pottery sherds and CBM within a medieval ditch fill represents redeposition rather than survival of earlier deposits.

Overall, below the level of modern disturbance, medieval archaeological deposits survive in moderate to good condition, with sufficient integrity to permit confident phasing.

8.2.2. Existing Impacts

The site has experienced several phases of truncation and disturbance.

Medieval Robbing Activity

Robber cuts **[71]** and **[90]** truncated earlier oven structures and quarry edges. These features



removed structural material, including flint nodules and burnt floor edges, resulting in partial loss of superstructural elements associated with the ovens. However, basal deposits and *in situ* burnt layers survived.

8.2.3. Later Boundary Reinstatement

Ditches [82] and [92] represent later boundary features cutting into ditch [38]/ [54]/ [75] and contained medieval pottery.

8.2.4. Modern Truncation and Service Installation

The most significant impacts derive from 20th-century activity. Made ground (1), topsoil (2) and subsoil (3) reflect landscaping and ground reduction. The installation of a modern soakaway pit [7] and associated trench [9] truncated the northern edge of the large quarry pit [15] and truncated portions of earlier deposits.

8.2.5. Modern truncation appears largely confined to the upper stratigraphic horizon. Deeper medieval features — including the quarry and major ditches — remain substantially intact below this level.

8.2.6. Summary

Although subject to medieval robbing out and modern truncation, the site retains well-preserved medieval archaeological deposits. Survival is particularly good for cut features extending into the chalk natural, including ditches, ovens and the extraction pit. The principal impact on archaeological survival derives from modern groundworks, which have truncated upper deposits but have not removed the deeper medieval stratigraphy. Overall, the evaluation demonstrates moderate to good preservation of medieval archaeological remains across the site.

7.3. Consideration of project aims

7.3.1. The project fulfilled the general aims and objectives outlined in section 5.1. The specific aim to establish whether any further archaeological remains associated with St Mary's Church were established from the evidence of continuous settlement and domestic activity for a period of approximately 150 years which coincide with the era from which the church was likely to have been established.

- 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.

7.4. Conclusions

7.4.1. The excavation at Campbell Road, Gravesend identified medieval domestic occupation dating from c.AD 1075–1300 around the hub of St Mary's Church. The site also provided evidence of a Roman building within the vicinity due to the deposition of Roman building material and pottery in the Medieval ditch fill. The archaeological remains were of local significance and have been adequately mitigated through excavation and recording. The site has been evaluated according to the condition applied and the KCCHC Officer has agreed that no further mitigation work will be required owing to the impact depths of the permitted development (personal communication, Brook Archaeology Limited). Brook Archaeology will arrange for the archive to be deposited and an article will be prepared for publication with the local or county archaeological society.

8. Archive Storage and Curation

8.1. Museum

The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the office of Brook Archaeology Limited in Charing. No museum has agreed as yet to accept the archive on completion of the project. However, given that no finds or samples are associated with the evaluation, the archive will likely be retained for educational use or donated to a local museum.

8.2. Preparation of the archive

- 8.2.1. The archive, which includes paper records and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for accepting excavated archaeological material following the nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2. All archive elements are marked with the site code **CRG25-EV2**, and a complete index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- One file/document case of paper records and A4 graphics
 - All finds recovered from the archaeological contexts
 - Digital files containing the complete stratigraphic and illustrated record, pro-forma context lists, illustrations and photographs.

8.3. OASIS

- 8.3.1. An OASIS online record has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeological Data Service Arch catalogue. A .pdf version of the final report will also be submitted to the Kent Archaeological Society.

9. Acknowledgements

- 9.1. Many thanks to Kent Plan Properties, for commissioning Brook Archaeology Limited to carry out the archaeological evaluation, Joanna Russell of Morris Russell Planning for liaising with the client and to Jacob Warrender of KCCHC for his guidance.

10. Sources Consulted

10.1. References

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- Kent County Council. (n.d.). *Manual of specifications part B: evaluation - trial trenching requirements*. Maidstone: Kent County Council.
- Oloffson, N. (2025). *Written Scheme of Investigation for the proposed development at 2-28 Campbell Road, Gravesend, Kent CA11 0JY*. Icen Projects Limited.

Appendix 1 – HER Summary

Site Name:	Campbell Road, Gravesend,		
Site Address:	2-28 Campbell Road, Gravesend, Kent DA11 9JY		
Summary: An archaeological evaluation comprising a 'T' shaped trench of approximately 225sqm was conducted on a site which had been previously inadequately investigated by Canterbury Archaeological Trust. Features consistent with Medieval domestic activity including boundary ditches/quarry, hearth/ovens, and pottery indicated occupation from the mid 12th to mid 14th centuries. Some residual Roman imbrex, tegula, brick and box-flu indicate the presence of a nearby Roman building possibly villa.			
District/Unitary:	Gravesham	Parish:	Gravesend
Period(s):	Roman (residual), mid 12th-mid14th centuries Medieval		
NGR (centre of site : 8 figures): (NB if large or linear site give multiple NGRs)		563847, 173539	
Type of archaeological work (delete) Evaluation:			
Date of Recording:		29/01/2026	
Unit undertaking recording:		Brook Archaeology Limited	
Geology:		Chalk bedrock	
Title and author of accompanying report: REPORT FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION: 2-28 Campbell Road, Gravesend, Kent DA11 0JY			
Summary of fieldwork results There is no evidence for in situ Roman occupation; Roman CBM is residual. The earliest securely dated activity comprises boundary ditches established during the later 11th–12th century (Early Medieval). The principal phase of occupation and activity occurred during the later 12th to 13th century, characterised by oven/hearth structures, domestic refuse deposition and major chalk extraction. Quarrying and structured backfilling appear to represent a relatively concentrated episode within the later 12th–13th century. Subsequent robbing and reorganisation occurred during the later medieval period. Later disturbance and modern truncation have affected the upper stratigraphic sequence.			
Location of archive/finds:		Brook Archaeology Limited	
Contact at Unit:	Fred Birkbeck	Date:	27/02/2026

Appendix 2 – OASIS Summary

OASIS ID (UID)	brookarc1-541066
Project Name	Evaluation at 2-28 Campbell Road, Gravesend
Sitename	2-28 Campbell Road, Gravesend
Sitecode	CRG25-EV2
Project Identifier(s)	CRG25-EV2
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	20240611
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Brook Archaeology Limited
Project Dates	19-Oct-2025 - 29-Oct-2025
Location	2-28 Campbell Road, Gravesend NGR: TQ 63847 73541 LL: 51.43717167049591, 0.35591749724165 12 Fig: 563847,173541
Administrative Areas	Country: England County/Local Authority: Kent Local Authority District: Gravesham Parish: Gravesham, unparished area
Project Methodology	An initial archaeological evaluation was carried out on 30th and 31st of October 2025 by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) according to and complying with a Written Scheme of Investigation compiled by Iceni Projects Limited and consisted of 3 trenches (2 measuring 10m x 1.8m and 1 measuring 20m x 1.8m). Results of the evaluation carried out by CAT were inconclusive and the subsequent report suggested a natural formation of a number of potentially archaeological features. Unfortunately, during the fieldworks, two of the trenches were backfilled prior to consultation with the KCCHC officer and therefore an extension of works during this stage of fieldworks was not possible. The evaluation by Brook Archaeology Limited consisted of one T-shaped trench measuring 225sqm. The evaluation aimed to establish the presence / absence of archaeological remains within the development area and clarify the nature and significance of the archaeology revealed during the CAT evaluation.
Project Results	An archaeological evaluation was conducted on the site of 2-28 Campbell Road, Gravesend, Kent DA11 0JY for Kent Plan Properties. The evaluation was an extension to an earlier evaluation by Canterbury Archaeological Trust which did not fully characterise the archaeological deposits encountered during works and

	thus further works were considered necessary by the KCCHC Archaeological Officer. The earliest securely dated activity comprised boundary ditches established during the later 11th–12th century (Early Medieval). The principal phase of occupation and activity occurred during the later 12th to 13th century, and was characterised by oven/hearth structures, domestic refuse deposition and major chalk extraction. Quarrying and structured backfilling appear to represent a relatively concentrated episode within the later 12th and 13th century. Subsequent robbing and further activity occurred during the later medieval period. Later disturbance and modern truncation have affected the upper stratigraphic sequence. Roman CBM and pottery was recovered from the site, however this was considered to be residual and there was no evidence of in-situ Roman deposits.
Keywords	Boundary Ditch - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Hearth - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Stone Quarry - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation Kent Plan Properties
HER	Kent HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Frederick Birkbeck, Steve PRICE
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

Appendix 3 – Context List

Context Number	Interpretation	Description	Dimensions
1	Made ground	Thin hard concrete over grey gravel over tarmac over tarmac beads over chalk hardstanding (south extend of the trench).	Thickness: 0.25m
2	Top-soil	Lower part of topsoil. Firm very dark brown silty loam with flints and occasional LPM modern CBM, concrete.	Thickness: 0.1m
3	Sub-soil	Firm, dark brown silty loam with occasional chalk and angular nodular flint, oyster, pottery, CBM, animal bone	Thickness: 0.6m
4	Natural	4a - Mid reddish brown, silty loam, wavy sharp contact with: 4b light grey, chalk silt with chalk (mark), undulating sharp contact with: 4c white solid chalk bedrock	
5	Ditch terminus	Northern edge exposed to the south cut by 7 and 9. Continues beyond LOE in remaining directions. Linear in WNW-ESE alignment with shallow sides and sloping base. On west facing section feature is twice deeper than on the opposite section. It's a west terminus of the ditch.	Length: 5.7m Width: 3m Depth: 0.32m
6	Fill of ditch [5]	Firm compaction dark brown clayey silt with moderate chalk, occasional pottery (various 11th-16th? Century)	Length: 5.7m Width: 3m Depth: 0.32m
7	Modern square pit	Square shape in plan with adjacent linear trench on the south side. Modern material. UEX feature. Very likely soakaway	Length: 3.2m Width: 2.8m
8	Backfill of [7]	Mid compaction, very dark brown clayey silt with frequent flint, concrete blocks, occ. CBM, mortar	
9	Modern trench	Linear trench in N-S alignment adjacent on the south of square feature 7. Very likely soakaway.	Length: 2m Width: 0.7m
10	Backfill of trench [9]	Same as 8	
11	Pit	SE quadrant exposed, continues beyond LOE to the west. Shallow side and flat base. Cut by robbing cut 71. Very likely the same cut as robbed out SFB 69	Thickness: 0.1m Width: 1.46m Depth: 0.1m

12	Fill of Pit [11]	Firm compaction mid brown clayey silt with frequent chalk and occasional pot	Thickness: 0.1m Width: 1.46m Depth: 0.1m
13	Ditch	Linear in SE-NW alignment with steep sides and concave base. Feature goes into LOE on SW side and on opposite site it goes very narrow after 2m and turns westward into context 16.	Length: 0.7m Width: 0.77m Depth: 0.24m
14	Fill of Ditch [13]	Firm compaction dark brown clayey silt with occasional flint, small pot, CBM, bone, shell.	Length: 0.7m Width: 0.77m Depth: 0.24m
15	Quarr/boundary ditch	Vast shallow cut with shallow pits at the base. Cut created by backfill of the previous features. Final clearance of the site. It is still a shallow broad ditch within agrarian field. Initially SFB type feature was expected but first dug trench C revealed a deep feature potentially a quarry. Previous description below but since then more cuts were introduced. Rectangular shape in plan in NW-SE alignment, West side is very shallow leading to the flat base area further to the east base steps down to big hole with initially shallow sharp break of slope to steep sides and base not reached. Big hole was getting wider to the east and into LOE. Machine excavated and partially and initially by hand. Four interventions listed from west side A B C D. First dug C and revealed backfilled deep steep hole and no base at 1.6m BGL. Next dug section B where feature was shallower and was cutting earlier large feature and base of fire structure and contemporary with flint deposit in the corner. Next section C was very shallow and cut into natural but later earlier ditch was found there. Except for the top fill formed naturally all the fills are backfill comprising concentrations of chalk, flint nodules, marine shells, soothed medieval pottery, animal bones, occasional lumps of mortar, CBM, and residual roman pot, CBM.	Length: 7.5m Width: 4m Depth: 0.2m
16	Top fill of [15]	Firm compaction, dark brown clayey silt with occasional to moderate chalk, angular flint, pot, bone, oyster, CBM. Context is west part of the feature and the same material in East part is context (20) and the same is context (18) over hearth {17}.	Length: 7.5m Width: 4m Depth: 0.2m

17	Hearth	Base of hearth, circular shape in plan, shallow sides concave base. Not real cut but burnt in situ material with embed chalk forming floor but robbing cut [90] removed majority of the latter surface and whole superstructure. Base was sealed by thin 0.01m band of black soil and further brown soil that are fills of [90] and [15]. No traces of superstructure in overlying material. Many soothed pottery sheds on top of black material. Other two fire structures are similarly robbed out and no signs of superstructure. Most likely remains of the cooking oven. Very likely contemporary with fire structure {72} that was similarly robbed out by cut [90]. Cuts fills of the earlier big ditch [82].	Length: 1.57m Width: 1.2m Depth: 0.09m
18	Fill of [15]	Soft compaction, dark brown clayey silt. Same as (16) but over fire structure {17}.	Thickness: 0.07m Length: 1m Width: 1.2m Depth: 0.07m
19	Burnt deposit, Fill of [90]	Charcoal powder, lumps of burnt earth, oxidised soil, pottery. Charred material sealing floor of kiln {17}. Context first was recorded as fill of kiln {17} but it is really fill of the feature [90] cutting the floor surface of this kiln.	Thickness: 0.05m Length: 1m Width: 1.2m Depth: 0.1m
20	Top fill of Ditch [15]	Soft compaction, dark brown, clayey silt. Same as (16), context within East half of vast cut [15].	
21	Backfill of ditch recut [92]	Soft compaction, dark brown silty loam with abundant flint nodules, occasional mortar, pot, CBM, oyster.	Width: 3.38m Depth: 0.76m
22	Fill of ditch recut [92]	Soft, very dark brown clayey silt with occasional chalk, flint, oyster, bone, pottery, charcoal flecks.	Length: 4.34m Width: 1.75m Depth: 0.6m
23	Backfill of ditch recut [92c]	Firm, dark reddish brown, clayey silt with occasional flint nodule and chalk, and rare burnt earth small lumps.	Length: 1m Width: 1.9m Depth: 0.46m
24	Backfill of deep ditch [38]	Firm compaction, light grey mottled dark brown clayey silt with frequent chalk, flint and marl lumps. Upper fill in the middle. Context exposed in trench B and C.	Length: 0.8m Width: 1.2m Depth: 0.96m

25	Backfill of deep ditch [38c]	Firmly compacted, dark reddish brown clayey silt with occasional oyster, small lumps of marl, flint and chalk and concentrations of latter two.	Thickness: 0.13m Length: 0.68m Width: 2.2m Depth: 0.29m
26	Backfill of deep ditch [36c]	Soft compaction, dark brown clayey silt with abundant chalk pebble, moderate nodular flint, marine shell fragments, occasional charcoal flecks. Context located in the middle of the section.	Thickness: 0.2m Length: 0.8m Width: 2.3m Depth: 1.2m
27	Backfill of deep ditch [38c]	Soft compaction, mid reddish brown clayey silt with moderate small chalk and occasional flint nodule and rare oyster fragments. Context located in the middle of North side.	Thickness: 0.2m Length: 1.1m Width: 1.6m Depth: 0.66m
28	Backfill of deep ditch [38c]	Soft compaction, mid reddish brown clayey silt with abundant chalk, occasional nodule flint (less than 0.4), frequent oyster, bones and pot Context located in the middle at the bottom. Context wasn't bottomed.	Length: 1.2m Width: 1.5m Depth: 0.4m
29	Fill of deep ditch [38] [15c]	Soft compaction, light greyish brown silty loam with frequent chalk grit and small chalk. Context located on the north side. Uncertain if it is a backfill. Not slump deposit as it is wrong material.	Length: 1.1m Width: 1.7m Depth: 1.4m
30	Backfill of robbing cut [71] [15c]	Soft compaction, black clayey silt	Thickness: 0.02m Width: 0.8m Depth: 0.02m
31	Backfill of deep ditch [15c]	Firm compaction, light brownish grey, clayey silt with abundant chalk, marl redeposit. Context located in lower part of south side.	Length: 1m Width: 0.4m Depth: 0.9m
32	Backfill of deep ditch [38] [15c]	Loose chalk gravel with occasional flint in brown clayey silt matrix with abundant mussel shells and occasional bone. Context in the lower part of south side.	Thickness: 0.16m Width: 1.2m Depth: 0.56m
33	Backfill of deep ditch [38] [15c]	Loose chalk and less common flint gravel in brown clayey silt matrix with occasional charcoal and sea shells. Context located in the middle in lower half.	Length: 0.8m Width: 1.9m Depth: 0.4m
34	Backfill of deep ditch [38] [15c]	Loose chalk and less common flint gravel in brown clayey silt matrix with occasional charcoal and sea shells. Context located in middle at the bottom.	Width: 1.6m Depth: 0.4m

35	Backfill of deep ditch [38c]	Soft compaction, dark brown clayey silt with moderate small chalk and occasional flint Context located on the bottom of North side. Not bottomed.	Width: 0.82m Depth: 0.39m
36	Backfill of deep ditch [38c]	Soft compaction, dark brown clayey silt with moderate chalk flecks, occasional flint and oyster. Context located on south side.	Width: 0.97m Depth: 0.65m
37	Backfill of deep ditch [38c]	Soft compaction, light brownish grey clayey silt with frequent chalk, occasionally flint	Length: 0.72m Width: 1.95m Depth: 0.52m
38	Deep ditch	Linear in NW-SE alignment, gradual BOS at the top, very steep sides. Base not reached. 2.7 m wide at 1.7m depth. Seems to be backfilled with material containing significant amount of flint nodules. It might be a continuation of the ditch [54], [75] or it might be cutting this ditch and as such contemporary with [82]. Matching edges support the former but type of infill support the later. Either the ditch [75] is going wider and deeper to the SE or is cut by linear chalk quarry. Feature is cut by ditch [92] in the same alignment and structural remains on SW side.	Length: 7.37m Width: 3.8m Depth: 1.7m
39	Fill of ditch [38b]	Soft, mid reddish brown clayey silt with rare chalky and flint. Top of context exposed at the base of trench B	Width: 1.88m Depth: 0.27m
40	Fill of ditch [38]	Firm compaction, mid brownish grey, clayey silt with frequent chalk and occasional flint, marl redeposit. Very likely the same as (24) in section 2.4.	Width: 2.5m Depth: 0.48m
41	Backfill of Pit [69]	Compacted large flint nodules in black clayey silt matrix. Max width 0.85m. linear in NE-SW alignment, 0.6m wide packed stone deposit. Matrix seems intrusive as it was expanding beyond the stones and it was the same material as (70). It was considered green wall remains at the base of Pit/structure but unusual material between the stones. Looks like material discarded at the base of robbed out Pit. Possibly material used to build robbed out kiln. Another kiln floor {88} above this context	Length: 1.25m Width: 0.6m Depth: 0.23m
42	Backfill of ditch [92]	Firm compaction, mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent chalk and occasional flint. Marl redeposit cut by kiln base. Backfill of the ditch [92]	Thickness: 0.15m

		and robbed out Pit [69] and floor of later fire structure {88}.	Width: 3.4m Depth: 0.74m
43	Robbed out oven {88}	Red burnt earth with chalk embedded at the top forming floor of the kiln, abrupt floor surface due to truncation	Thickness: 0.7m Width: 1m Depth: 0.1m
44	Backfill [15b]	Firm compaction, mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk and occasional flint. Redeposited marl Fill of (15)	Width: 2m Depth: 0.14m
45	Backfill of robbing cut [90]	Red soft oxidised burnt clayey silt with moderate chalk. First thought it was burnt in situ but turned out redeposit. Burnt earth redeposit	Thickness: 0.08m Length: 1m Width: 1m Depth: 0.2m
46	Backfill [90]	Firm compaction dark brown clayey silt with frequent chalk and occasional flint	Length: 1m Width: 1.23m Depth: 0.17m
47	Backfill [38]	Soft compaction, brown mottled mid reddish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk	Width: 1.11m Depth: 0.24m
48	Backfill of ditch [38b]	Soft compaction, orange mottled dark brown clayey silt with moderate chalk and occasional flint and oyster	Width: 0.56m Depth: 0.15m
49	Ditch	Linear ditch in NW-SE alignment with steep sides and concave base. Cuts post hole [51]	Width: 2.08m Depth: 0.59m
50	Secondary fill of Ditch [49]	Soft, dark brown clayey silt with occasional small chalk and nodular flint	Width: 2.08m Depth: 0.59m
51	Posthole	Revealed in section, vertical sides and concave base. Filled with post pack and post pipe fill.	Width: 0.4m Depth: 0.6m
52	Post pack of [51]	Flint nodules and chalk in dark reddish brown clayey silt matrix	Width: 0.4m Depth: 0.6m
53	Post pipe of [51]	Soft dark brown with occasional chalk and Flint	Width: 0.13m Depth: 0.6m
54	Ditch	Linear ditch in NW-SE alignment with steep sides and tapered to a blunt point base, v shape profile. Filled with naturally formed fills, bank creep from the south. On north side upper fill cut by deep posthole with post pack and later cut by ditch in the same alignment. Further to the SE its upper fill	Width: 3.19m Depth: 1.51m

		cut by two robbed out hearths {17}, {72} and ditch recut [92]	
55	Primary fill of Ditch [54]	Firm compaction, mid greyish brown silty loam with occasional chalk.	
56	Primary fill of ditch [54]	Loose, chalk and nodular flint rubble in mid greyish brown silty loam matrix	Width: 0.67m Depth: 0.27m
57	Secondary fill of ditch [54]	Firmly compaction, dark reddish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk and moderate nodular flint	Width: 2.4m Depth: 0.78m
58	Secondary fill of ditch [54]	Firm compaction, dark reddish brown mottled mid greyish brown, silty loam with abundant chalk and Flint. Larger stones roll down to the base. Bank creep	Thickness: 0.39m Width: 1.89m Depth: 1m
59	Secondary fill of Ditch [54]	Firm compaction, dark reddish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk and flint. Very likely material eroded from the potential bank on SW side	Thickness: 0.05m Width: 1.37m Depth: 0.36m
60	Secondary fill of ditch [54]	Firm compaction, chalk and flint gravel in brown clayey silt matrix. Very likely material eroded from the potential bank on SW side	Thickness: 0.1m Width: 1.95m Depth: 0.65m
61	Void [54]	Firm compaction, dark brown clayey silt with moderate pebble size chalk and flint	
62	Primary fill of ditch [92]	Soft compaction, very dark brown, silty loam with frequent nodular flint, chalk, moderate pottery and oysters, occasional charcoal flecks.	Thickness: 0.1m Width: 3.3m Depth: 0.4m
63	Backfill of cut [15d]	Soft compaction, dark brown clayey silt with moderate small chalk and flint, small pot sherd	Width: 2.8m Depth: 0.4m
64	Fill of ditch [92d]	Soft compaction, dark brown clayey silt with moderate small chalk and flint, small pot sherd	Width: 1.2m Depth: 0.22m
65	Fill of ditch [92d]	Soft compaction, dark brown silty loam with abundant flint nodules, chalk, moderate bones, oyster and pottery, occasionally mortar. Very likely a backfill	Width: 3m Depth: 0.56m
66	Backfill of deep ditch [38d]	Soft compaction, dark reddish brown, sandy loam with occasional chalk and font	Width: 1.7m Depth: 0.6m
67	Backfill of deep ditch [38d]	Soft compaction, dark reddish brown clayey silt, with moderate chalk and flint, occasional oyster	Width: 1.2m Depth: 0.46m

68	Backfill of deep ditch [15d]	Soft compaction, dark brown clayey silt with occasional chalk and flint. Partially exposed at the base of intervention D	Length: 0.8m Width: 1.6m Depth: 0.54m
69	Robbed out Pit	Shape in plan not exposed with moderate sides and flat base. Partially exposed and continue into LOE. Projected shape in plan is oval in NW-SE alignment measuring 6.8m by 4.5m Cut into backfill of large ditch [82] and [38]. Located alongside the edge of ditch recut [92]	Length: 0.98m Width: 0.65m Depth: 0.23m
70	Backfill of robbing pit [71]	Soft compaction, black clayey silt with charcoal and burnt material over and around kiln floor [43] but it's a fill of a later robbing cut.	Thickness: 0.06m Width: 2.3m Depth: 0.29m
71	Robbing horizon	Partially exposed flat base, stepped in places base, with shallow hole. Cuts floor of later kiln {88} and deposits overlying earlier kilns {72} and {17}. Cut by later robbing cut [15]. Feature very likely follow the flat base of Pit [69], [11].	Length: 2.8m Width: 2.1m Depth: 0.25m
72	Hearth	Not real cut but extent of the burn in situ area. Oval shape in plan, shallow sides and flat base. cut by robbing pit. Might be contemporary with stones deposit (41). Most likely it was cooking oven potentially with flint walls.	Length: 1m Width: 0.9m Depth: 0.15m
73	Burnt in situ floor [90]	Firm, red burnt in situ chalky fill (marl and clay silt) of earlier ditch. Abrupt remains of dark surface at the top in the centre. Truncated by robbing cut [90] and assigned as a fill of this cut.	Length: 1m Width: 0.9m Depth: 0.15m
74	Backfill of robbing cut [90]	Soft compaction, black clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Deposit accumulated over kiln floor [73] but also above the feature [90] that cuts kiln floor.	Thickness: 0.02m Length: 1m Width: 1m Depth: 0.14m
75	Ditch	Linear ditch in NW-SE alignment, V shape profile. Very likely contemporary with deep feature [38]. It's the same cut as [54] visible on opposite section.	Length: 2m Width: 2.4m Depth: 1.8m
76	Primary fill [75]	Loose chalk pebble gravel and occasional flint	Width: 0.6m Depth: 0.22m
77	Primary fill [75]	Firm compaction, light brownish grey chalky silty loam with abundant chalk pebble. Slump deposit	Thickness: 0.15m Width: 0.6m Depth: 0.42m

78	Primary fill [75]	Same as (57) Firm compaction dark reddish brown clayey silt with moderate chalk and occasional flint.	Thickness: 0.17m Width: 1.05m Depth: 0.93m
79	Secondary fill of Ditch [75]	Firm compaction mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate chalk flecks and occasional flint and chalk.	Thickness: 0.13m Width: 0.77m Depth: 0.6m
80	Pit	Near vertical sides and concave base. Shape in plan not revealed but most likely oval. Feature exposed in section. Located at the base of half-filled ditch [75] and cut by ditch recut [82]. Contemporary with post hole [51].	Width: 0.74m Depth: 0.5m
81	Secondary fill [80]	Firm compaction dark brown clayey silt with rare chalk and flint.	Width: 1.2m Depth: 0.68m
82	Ditch	Linear ditch in NW-SE alignment with Moderate sides and concave base. Recut of earlier ditch [75]. Ditch cuts fill (81) of pit [80] located in the middle of infill of earlier ditch [75]. Feature was backfilled. Cut by feature [15]. Feature might be contemporary with ditch [49] visible in opposite section 4.1 but the infill of both features is very different.	Width: 3.2m Depth: 0.82m
83	Backfill [82]	Compacted chalk gravel in mid greyish brown clayey silt matrix with abundant mussel and oyster concentrations	Thickness: 0.25m Width: 2.26m Depth: 0.55m
84	Backfill [82]	Soft compaction dark brown clayey silt with occasional chalk and Flint. Small context on NE side.	Thickness: 0.09m Width: 0.75m Depth: 0.3m
85	Backfill [82]	Firm compaction, mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk and occasional flint	Width: 2.26m Depth: 0.63m
86	Backfill of ditch [82]	Firm, brown mottled mid grey with frequent chalk occasional flint and oyster	Thickness: 0.16m Length: 1m Width: 1.58m Depth: 0.28m
87	Backfill of ditch [82]	Firm, light grey mottled mid reddish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk, lumps of marl and infrequent flint	Thickness: 0.25m Length: 1m

			Width: 2.6m Depth: 0.28m
88	Oven	Not a cut but extent of burnt in situ material. Cut into backfill (42) over flint deposit (41). Irregular shape in plan due to truncation but it was sub circular in plan flat base sides cut away by [71].	Thickness: 0.14m Width: 0.94m Depth: 1m
89	Backfill of robbing cut [71]	White compacted chalk abrupt layer. Might be remains of the floor around fire structure 88	Length: 2m Width: 0.3m Depth: 0.05m
90	Robbing pit and horizon	Linear in plan in NE-SW alignment with moderate sides and concave base. Deeper part of robbing cut that removed burnt floor surface of [73] and [93] Cuts sides of burnt floor {17} and {72}. Deeper part was filled with (91) which is the same material as (19) above kiln {17} and context (74) above the kiln [72]. Dark material is overlayed by redeposits (45) and (46) that are fills of this cut. Feature is cut by another robbing cut [71].	Length: 1.2m Width: 0.4m Depth: 0.13m
91	Backfill of pit [90]	Soft compaction brown mottled black clayey silt with frequent chalk and charcoal flecks. Context extends beyond the cut but is recorded as (74) above kiln {72} and (19) above kiln {17}	Length: 1.2m Width: 0.4m Depth: 0.13m
92	Ditch recut	Linear ditch in NW-SE alignment with Moderate sides and sections of wide flat base aside fire structures and concave base elsewhere. NW terminus of the feature that is forming causeway with SE terminus of ditch recut [49]. The flat base segment is 3.05m wide, 3.5m long and 0.6m deep. Further to the SE feature gets wider and deeper measuring 4m in width and 0.9m in depth. Profile changes to moderate convex sides and concave base.	Length: 9.16m Width: 4m Depth: 0.9m
93	Burnt in situ floor {17}	Firm compaction, dark red, black at the top burnt in situ chalky fill (85) of ditch [82]. Part of the floor below the surface is (93b).	Thickness: 0.1m Length: 1.5m Width: 1.15m Depth: 0.1m

Appendix 4 – Finds table

Context	Type	Weight (g)	Quantity	Other
3	Pottery	18	3	
6	Pottery	40	3	
	Fe Object	35	1	Iron slag?
	Bone	7	1	
	Shell	105	16	
8	CBM	153	2	Tile
	Fe Object	12	1	Nail
	Bone	125	16	
12	Pottery	25	2	
	Pottery	24	3	
	Bone	15	2	
14	CBM	597	8	
	Bone	767	11	
	Shell	373	17	
16	Pottery	119	5	
	Pottery	52	6	
	Pottery	65	8	
	CBM	540	2	
	CBM	1135	6	
	CBM	1075	3	
	Bone	35	9	
	Bone	506	22	
	Shell	274	13	
19	Pottery	11	2	
	Pottery	538	26	
	Bone	360	22	
	Bone	134	18	
	Shell	136	11	
20	Pottery	202	18	
	Bone	235	4	
	Shell	1	1	
21	Pottery	372	29	

	CBM	294	1	
	Shell	535	14	
22	Pottery	310	32	
	Bone	39	6	
	Bone	31	5	
	Flint	12	2	
	Shell	494	31	
	Shell	86	2	
22(b)	Pottery	314	29	
	Shell	84	3	
28	Pottery	1070	42	
	Bone	208	5	
	Shell	111	11	
30	Pottery	88	3	
	Bone	9	3	
	Shell	19	1	
31	Pottery	34	5	
	Shell	84	2	
41	Pottery	604	42	
	CBM	36	3	
46	Pottery	71	10	
50	Pottery	32	1	
58	Pottery	39	5	
	Bone	1	1	
	Shell	173	6	
62	Pottery	186	9	
	Shell	34	2	
63	Pottery	2	1	
65	Pottery	399	10	
	Bone	50	5	
67	Pottery	56	1	

68	Bone	51	12	
70	Pottery	118	13	
	Shell	56	3	
71	Pottery	137	6	
	CBM	360	9	
	Shell	116	9	
74	Pottery	40	4	
	Fe Object	4	1	Nail
?	Bone	1	1	
3 North Square	Flint	31	3	
below 20	Pottery	138	14	
	Shell	522	32	

Appendix 5 – Pottery Catalogue

Contents

1. Period Codes employed
2. Abbreviations used
3. Catalogue: Quantification and initial brief spot-dating review of the pottery

1. Period Codes employed

<i>Period</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date (circa)</i>			
Late Roman	LR	250	-	400	AD
Early Medieval	EM	1050	-	1200	AD
Medieval	M	1200	-	1375	AD
Late Medieval	LM	1375	-	1525	AD

2. Abbreviations used

Wear

F	:	Fresh/fairly fresh
L	:	Light
M	:	Moderate
H	:	Heavy
C	:	Chipped
S	:	Splintered/shattered (1 or both original surfaces missing)

Dating

>	:	To/or later
<	:	No later than
/	:	Or/or indicating a preference within a broader range

3. Catalogue: Quantification and initial brief spot-dating review of the pottery

Context			Total sherds		Total weight	
Context	Information on the nature of the context if known.					
Start	Likely commencement date of the context based on the pottery evidence.					
End	Likely end date of the context based on the pottery evidence.					
Dating	Discussion and implications of the traits present.					
Notes	Highlighting additional elements, wares and issues of particular note.					
Count	Period	Ware	Vessels	Wear	Date preference	
(3) North Square			2 sherds		13 g	
Context						
Start						
End	Unclear, residual.					
Dating						
Notes	DRAW: 1 small base (not worth drawing).					
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference	
2	EM>M	Shelly sandy	2	M	1075-1275/1300 AD	

	1 small base. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
(6)			3 sherds		40 g
Context					
Start					
End					
Dating					
Notes	DRAW: 1 medium base (not worth drawing).				
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
3	EM>M	Shelly sandy		F	1075-1275/1300 AD
	Grey-black exterior, 2 with orangey-brown interior.				
(12)			4 sherds		48 g
Context					
Start					
End					
Dating					
Notes					
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
4	EM>M	Shelly sandy		F	1075-1275/1300 AD
	2 black surfaces, 1 grey-black, 1 grey-brown exterior.				
(16)			13 sherds		184 g
Context					
Start					
End					
Dating					
Notes	DRAW: 1 small rim, 1 large base (not worth drawing).				
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
1	EM	Shelly sandy		C	1075/1125-1175 AD
	Small rim, patchy black surfaces. REVIEW FORM, CHECK FOR PRE 1125 AD. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
11	EM>M	Shelly sandy		F	1075/1150-1275/1300 AD
	Inc. 1 large base. Some grey-black and patchy oxidised exteriors with orange and orangey-brown interiors. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
1	M	North/West Kent sandy		F	1200/1250-1300 AD
	Sandwiched, soft, glazed.				
(19)			27 sherds		547 g
Context					
Start					
End					
Dating					
Notes	PONDER THE RANGE OF THE REDUCED FIRED MATERIAL AGAINST DECO TRAITS ACROSS THE SITE ASSEMBLAGE AND REVIEW PARAMETERS. DRAW: 3 bodies with different thumb pressed strips (not worth drawing).				
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
27	EM>M	Shelly sandy		F	1175-1275/1300 AD
	6 small to large with applied thumb pressed strips, 1 proud, 1 low, 1 angled, largest shows spaced vertical scored lines, 2/3 vessels. Rest small to large body, some wiped/?knifed, 1 large with spaced scored lines. All grey-black and grey exteriors. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
(20)			18 sherds		206 g
Context					

Start					
End					
Dating					
Notes	DRAW: 1 large rim, 1 medium base, 1 small base (not worth drawing).				
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
16	EM>M	Shelly sandy		F	1075/1175-1225/1300 AD
	1 medium base. 1 small base. Rest small to medium body. Mostly black exteriors. Some likely relate to the rim below. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
1	EM>M	Shelly sandy		S F	1175-1225 AD
	Large rim, right angled with rounded top, some spalling. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
1	M	?North/West Kent Sandy		F	1200-1300 AD
	Small, thinnish grey. PONDER SOURCE.				
(20) Below 20			13 sherds		137 g
Context					
Start					
End					
Dating					
Notes	DRAW: 1 small base (not worth drawing).				
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
13	EM>M	Shelly sandy		F	1075-1275/1300 AD
	1 small base. Rest small to large body, mostly black and grey-black surfaces. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
(21)			29 sherds		371 g
Context					
Start					
End					
Dating					
Notes	DRAW: 1 large rim with thumb pressed strip, 1 medium rim with thumb pressed strip, 1 large and 1 small body with thumb pressed strips (only rims really worth drawing).				
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
1	EM>M	Shelly sandy		F	1150-1275/1300 AD
	Small, orange surfaces.				
1	EM>M	Sandy		F	1150-1300 AD
	Medium, fine sandy. SIMILAR IN ANOTHER CONTEXT – REVIEW. ?IMPORT. PONDER SOURCE.				
17	EM>M	Shelly sandy		F	1175-1275/1300 AD
	Small to medium, mostly grey-black and black surfaces. Likely relate to the others present.				
5	EM>M	Shelly sandy		C	1175-1275/1300 AD
	3 medium right angled rims same vessel, short straight neck, 1 with remnant of thumb pressed strip. REVIEW FORM. 1 large and 1 small body with different thumb pressed strips, 1 grey, 1 grey exterior and black interior. DRAW				
1	EM>M	?North/West Kent sandy		C	1175-1300 AD
	Large rim, right angled everted, bi-angled recessed deep neck, near vertical body below with remnant of thumb pressed strip. CHECK FORM. DRAW.				
2	EM>M	?North/West Kent sandy		F	1225/1250-1300 AD
	Small, blackish and grey-blackish exteriors, compacting, hardish. PONDER.				
2	M>LM	?Surry Kingston whiteware	1	F	1240-1300/1400 AD
	Medium and small body, splash green glaze. CHECK FABRIC. UNLIKELY AS LATE AS 1400 AS PRESUMABLY CONTEMP WITH REST.				
(22)			32 sherds		308 g
Context					
Start					

End					
Dating					
Notes	DRAW: 2 large rims, 1 small rim, 2 small ?bases (not worth drawing).				
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
1	EM>M	?North/West Kent sandy		F	1075-1300 AD
	Small, grey-black exterior. CHECK FABRIC. REVISE RANGE.				
1	EM>M	?London type		C L	1150-1225/1300 AD
	Small rim, thick short right angled everted with triangular section, fine sandy. CHECK FABRIC. CHECK FORM RANGE. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
1	EM>M	Shelly sandy		C F	1175-1225/1300 AD
	Large rim, short right angled everted, slightly rounded top. CHECK FORM. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
26	EM>M	Shelly sandy		F> L	1175-1275/1300 AD
	2 small ?base fragments. Rest small to medium body, some with 1 or both surfaces dark black, likely same period as the rims. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
1	EM>M	Shelly sandy		F	1175-1275/1300 AD
	Large rim, right angled everted, deep neck, neatly smoothed surfaces, DRAW (not worth drawing).				
2	M	Grey sandy + spare shell		F	1200-1300 AD
	Small and medium. CHECK FABRIC.				
(22) B			30 sherds		323 g
Context					
Start					
End					
Dating					
Notes	DRAW: 1 rim to below shoulder, 1 large rim, 1 small body with incised wavy lines (latter not worth drawing).				
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
12	EM>M	Shelly sandy	?1	F	1075-1275/1300 AD
	Small to medium body with dark black surfaces.				
13	EM>M	Shelly sandy		F	1075/1150-1275/1300 AD
	Small to medium, various reduced or oxidised surfaces.				
1	EM>M	?London type		F	1140-?1200/1350 AD
	Large rim to below shoulder profile from round bodied vessel. CHECK FABRIC AND FORM. DRAW.				
1	EM>M	Shelly sandy		F	1150-1275/1300 AD
	1 small body with spaced incised wavy line deco, grey-black surfaces. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
1	EM>M	Shelly sandy		F	1175-1275/1300 AD
	1 large right-angled rim. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
2	M	Shelly sandy		F> L	1200-1275/1300 AD
	Small to medium, pale grey.				
(28)			43 sherds		1049 g
Context					
Start					
End					
Dating					
Notes	DRAW: ?1 full profile reconstructable/estimable, 1 large base (latter not worth drawing).				
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
2	EM>M	North/West Kent sandy	1	F	1075-1300 AD
	Large base and body, black surfaces. DRAW (not worth drawing).				

40	EM	Shelly sandy	2	F	1075/?1150-1175 AD
	Rim, body and base ?same vessel with oxidised exterior. Flaring rim. 1 black surfaced sherd different vessel. REVIEW RIM FORM. DRAW.				
1	EM>M	Sandy		F	?1150-1300 AD
	Small, thin, soft grey core, ?IMPORT; REVIEW.				
(30)			2 sherds		88 g
Context					
Start					
End					
Dating					
Notes	DRAW: 1 large base (not worth drawing).				
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
2	EM>M	Shelly sandy		S F	1075-1275/1300 AD
	1 large base, patchy grey and grey-black exteriors, grey interiors. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
(31)			4 sherds		25 g
Context					
Start					
End					
Dating					
Notes					
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
2	EM>M	Shelly sandy		C F	1075-1275/1300 AD
	Black surfaces.				
2	M	Shelly sandy		C F	?1200-1275/1300 AD
	Pale grey surfaces.				
(41)			42 sherds		604 g
Context					
Start					
End					
Dating					
Notes	DRAW: 2 large bases, 1 small body with incised wavy line deco, 2 body with different thumb pressed strips (not worth drawing).				
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
32	EM>M	Shelly sandy		F	1075-1275/1300 AD
	8 small to medium bases, 30 small to largeish body, mostly black, grey-black and grey surfaces. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
3	EM>M	Grey sandy + chalk	1	F	?1075/1200-1300 AD
	2 conjoin to large base, profuse sand, soft brown core. PONDER SOURCE; ?IMPORT PRE 1200 AD, ?POST 1200 AD LOCAL.				
2	EM>M	Grey sandy	1	F	1150-1300 AD
	Grey-black surfaces, remnant incised wave deo. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
1	EM>M	Shelly sandy		F	1150-1275/1300 AD
	Medium body, dull orangey.				
3	EM>M	Shelly sandy	1	F	1175-1275/1300 AD
	All show applied thumb pressed strips, low, grey surfaces. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
1	EM>M	Shelly sandy	1	L	1175-1275/1300 AD
	Small body with thick steep triangular thumb pressed strip. PONDER IMPORT AND ?EARLIER. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
(46)			10 sherds		71 g
Context					
Start					

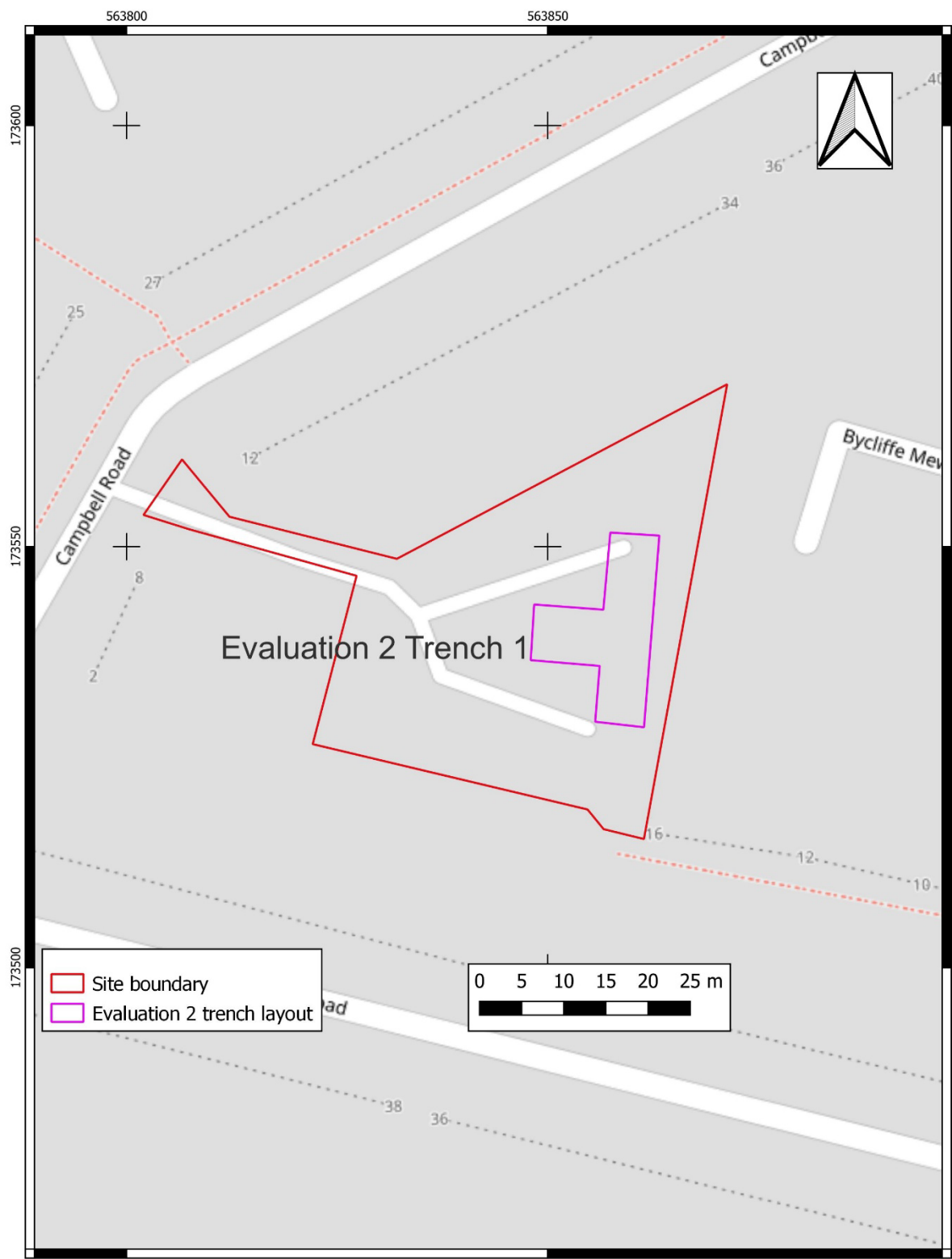
End					
Dating					
Notes					
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
5	EM>M	Shelly sandy		F	1075-1275/1300 AD
	Small to medium, black exteriors.				
2	EM>M	Shelly sandy		F>L	1150-1275/1300 AD
	1 medium with strong orange surfaces. 1 small with similar exterior.				
2	EM>M	Shelly sandy		F	1150-1275/1300 AD
	Medium, patchy dull oxidised exteriors, 1 orange interior.				
(50)			1 sherd		33 g
Context					
Start					
End					
Dating					
Notes	DRAW: 1 medium base (not worth drawing).				
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
1	EM>M	Shelly sandy		F	1150-1275/1300 AD
	Medium base, patchy oxidised exterior, orange interior. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
(58)			5 sherds		43 g
Context					
Start					
End					
Dating					
Notes	DRAW: 1 small ?base (not worth drawing).				
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
1	EM>M	Shelly sandy		S	1075-1275/1300 AD
	Small ?base, some surface loss, grey-black exterior. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
4	EM>M	Shelly sandy	?1	F	1150-1275/1300 AD
	Small, orangey surfaces.				
(62)			8 sherds		181 g
Context					
Start					
End					
Dating					
Notes	DRAW: 2 large rims, 1 medium rim (not worth drawing).				
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
8	EM>M	Shelly sandy	?4	C L	1175-1275/1300 AD
	2 large and 1 medium rims, all right-angled everted from different vessels, 2 short necks, 1 deeper neck, all broken at base of neck. 5 small to large body, some at least likely related to the rims. All black and grey-black both surfaces. CHECK DATE RANGE OF FORMS, THOUGH LIKELY THROUGHOUT. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
(63)			1 sherd		3 g
Context					
Start					
End					
Dating					
Notes					
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
1	EM>M	Shelly sandy		F	1075-1275/1300 AD
	Small, black surfaces.				

(65)			8 sherds		314 g
Context					
Start					
End					
Dating					
Notes	DRAW: 1 large rim, 1 large base, 1 medium base, 1 large handle, 1 large body with thumb pressed strip (most not worth drawing).				
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
1	LR	Oxfordshire red colour coat		H	240-410 AD
	Large base with foot-ring, remnant of red slip. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
1	EM	Shelly sandy		F	1075-1175 AD
	Large rim, deeply flaring with short squared fairly rectangular shaped angled rim top, sharp rounding break at base of neck, grey surfaces. REVIEW FORM. MIGHT THIS DATE LATER? DRAW.				
1	EM>M	?London type		F	1140-?1250 AD
	Large handle attachment, wide strap handle of U-shaped profile. CHECK FABRIC AND FORM. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
5	EM>M	Shelly sandy		F	1175-1275/1300 AD
	1 large body with applied thumb pressed strip, grey surfaces. 1 medium base, grey-black. Rest small to medium body, 2 black. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
(67)			1 sherd		56 g
Context					
Start					
End					
Dating					
Notes	DRAW: 1 large rim (not worth drawing).				
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
1	EM	Shelly sandy		C F	1150-1200 AD
	Large rim, drooping triangular sectioned rim top above deepish slightly concave neck. CHECK FORM. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
(70)			13 sherds		120 g
Context					
Start					
End					
Dating					
Notes	DRAW: 1 small base, 1 medium body with spaced incised linear tooled grooves (not worth drawing).				
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
10	EM>M	Shelly sandy		F	1075-1275/1300 AD
	1 small base. Rest small to medium body, some grey surfaces, some yellowy surfaces, some black surfaces, 1 of latter with spaced shallow incised tooled grooves. Mostly fairly fresh. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
1	EM>M	Sandy		C F	1075-1300 AD
	Small, patchy grey black exterior, soft. CHECK FABRIC.				
1	EM>M	Shelly sandy		F	1150-1275/1300 AD
	Medium, dark reddish orangey surfaces.				
1	EM>M	Sandy		F	1175/?1250-1300 AD
	Small, very thin with sharp sandwich. CHECK FABRIC.				
(71)			6 sherds		138 g
Context					
Start					
End					
Dating					
Notes	DRAW: 1 medium base (not worth drawing).				

Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
1	EM>M	Shelly sandy		F	1150-1275/1300 AD
	Small, orange surfaces.				
5	EM>M	Sandy + sparse shell	1	F>L	1200-1300 AD
	1 medium base, rest small to large body, black surfaces. PONDER FABRIC AND RANGE. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
(74)			4 sherds		39 g
Context					
Start					
End					
Dating					
Notes					
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
3	EM>M	Shelly sandy		S F	1075-1275/1300 AD
	Smal to medium.				
1	EM>M	Sandy		F	1075-1300 AD
	Medium, soft.				

NB. The preliminary dating presented here has resulted from only a brief review conducted during the quantification of the material. Further work on researching the rim forms and a consideration of the character and firing of the fabrics is needed before a fully considered spot-dating catalogue is compiled.

Figures



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Project title	2-28 Campbell Road, Gravesend	Figure title	CRG25-EV2 Site location
Scale	1:250		
Project code	CRG25-EV2		

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Figure 1: Site and trench location plan

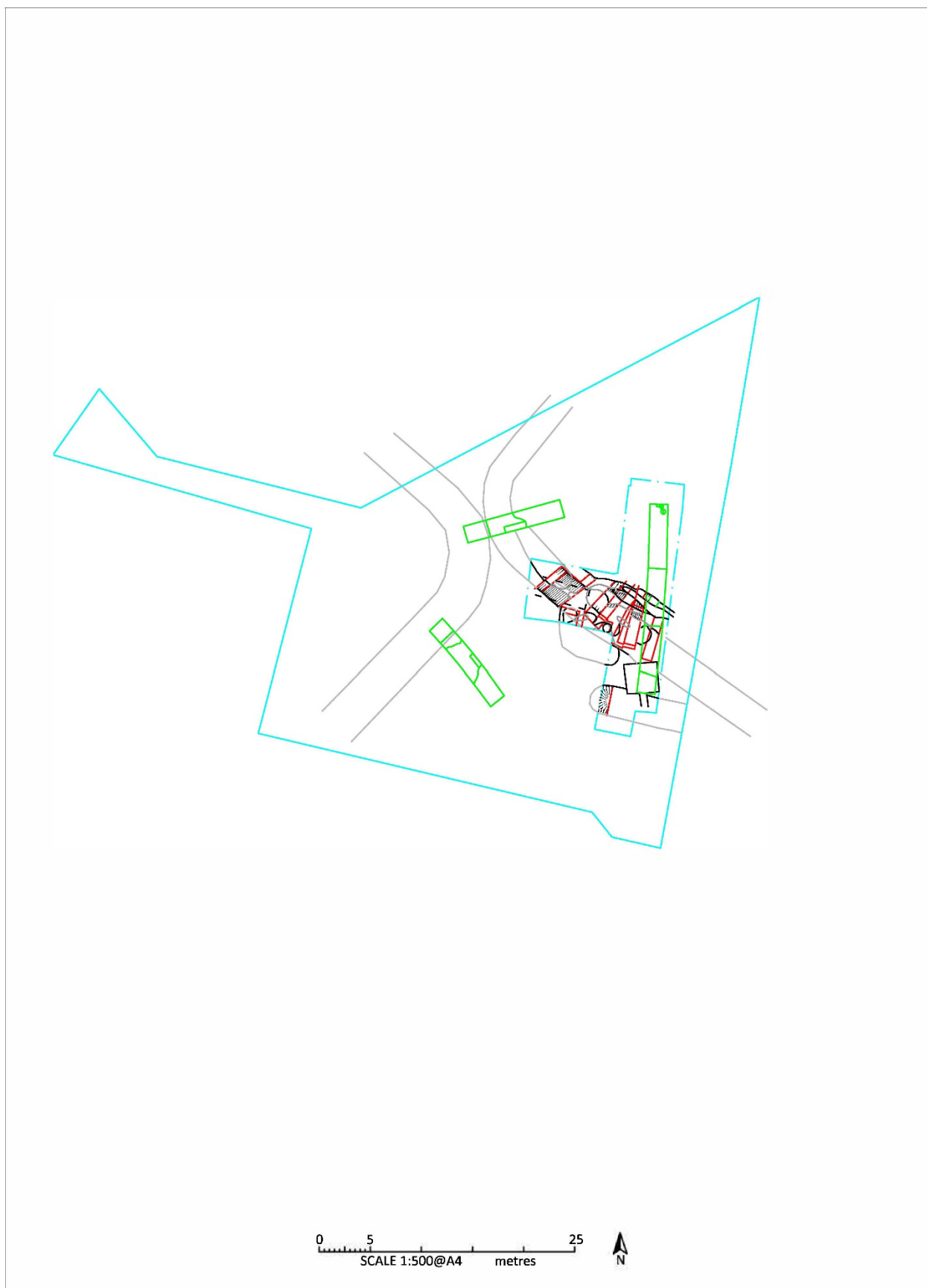
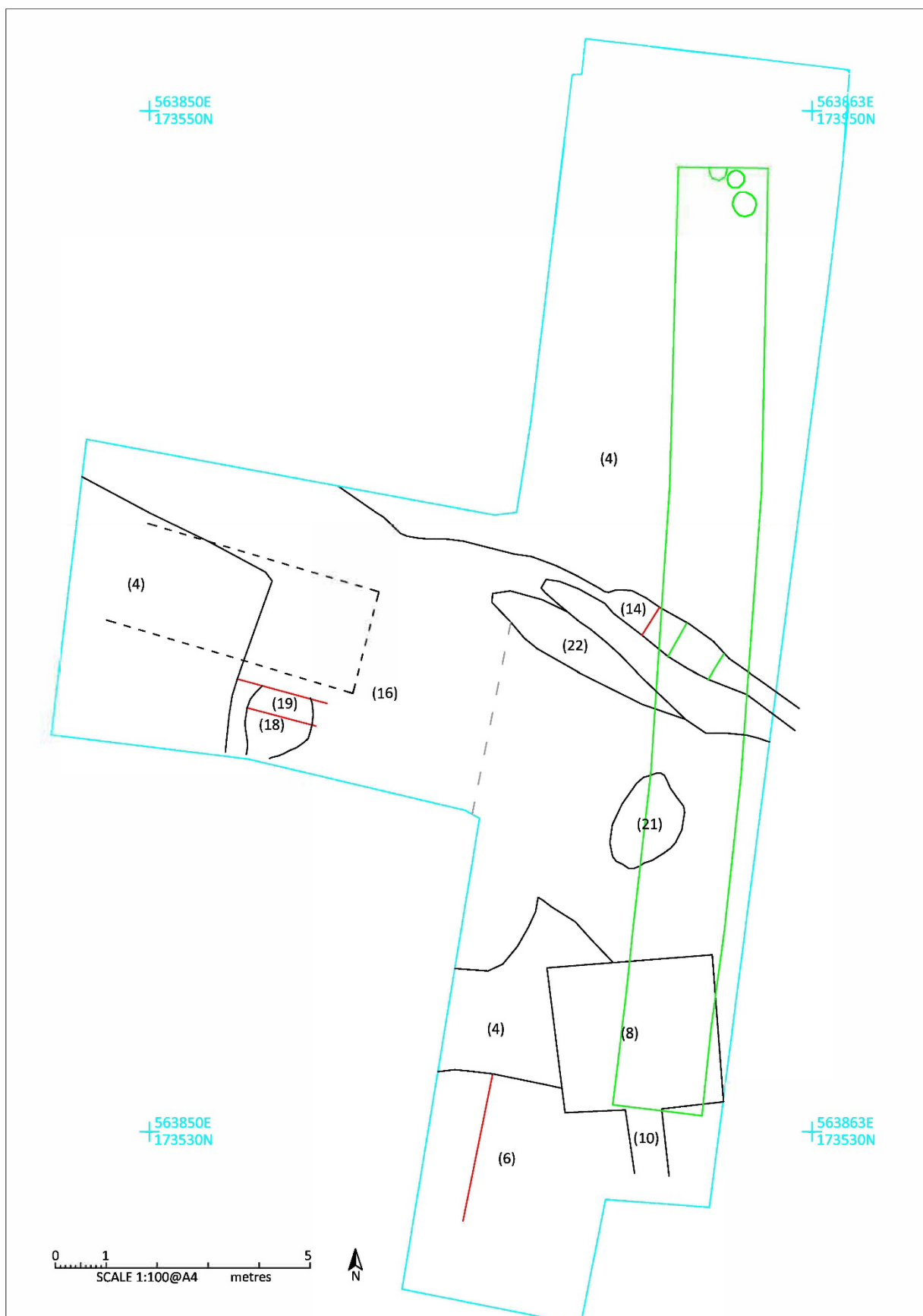


Figure 2: Excavated trench in relation to CAT trenches (green) and projected features,



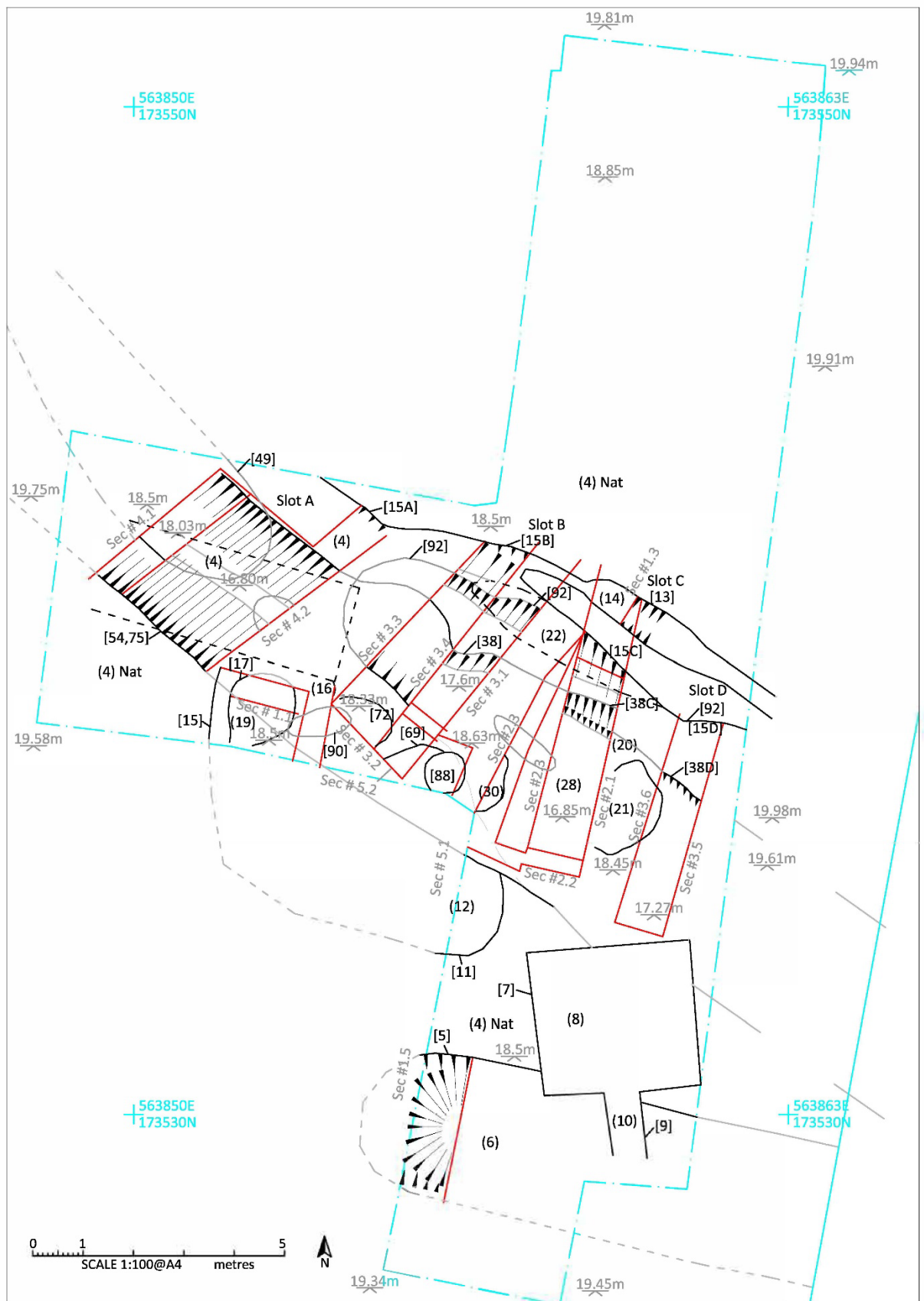
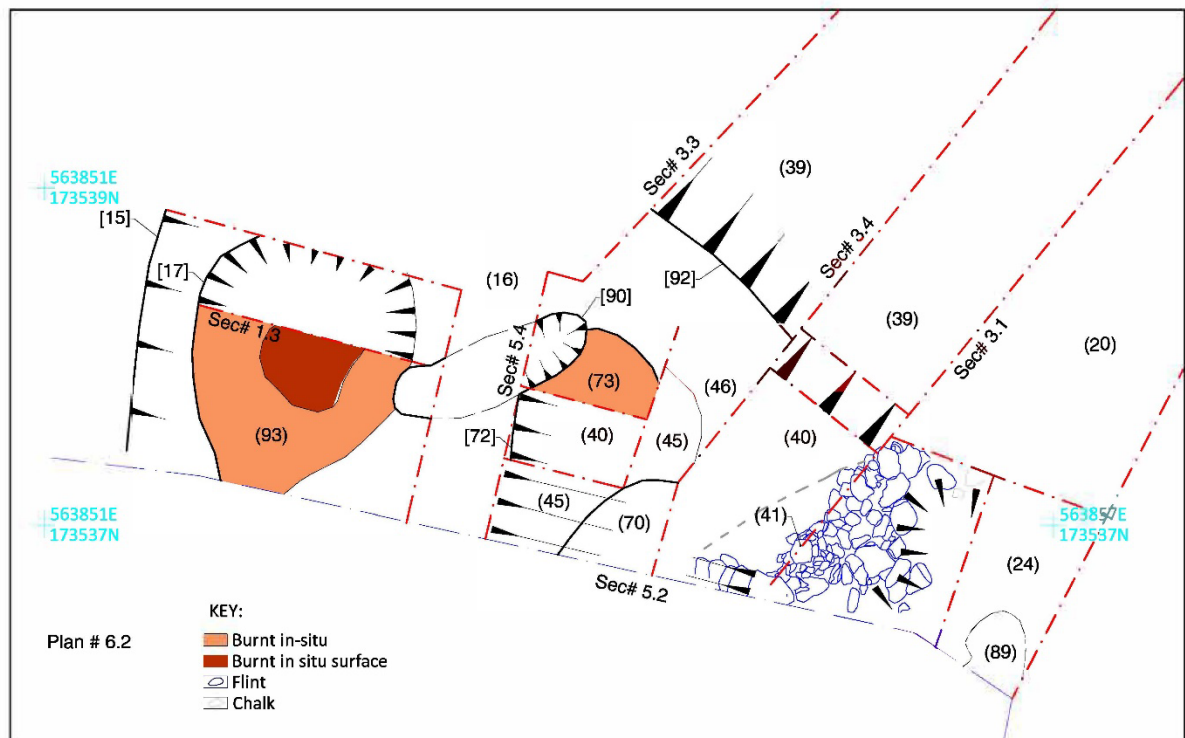
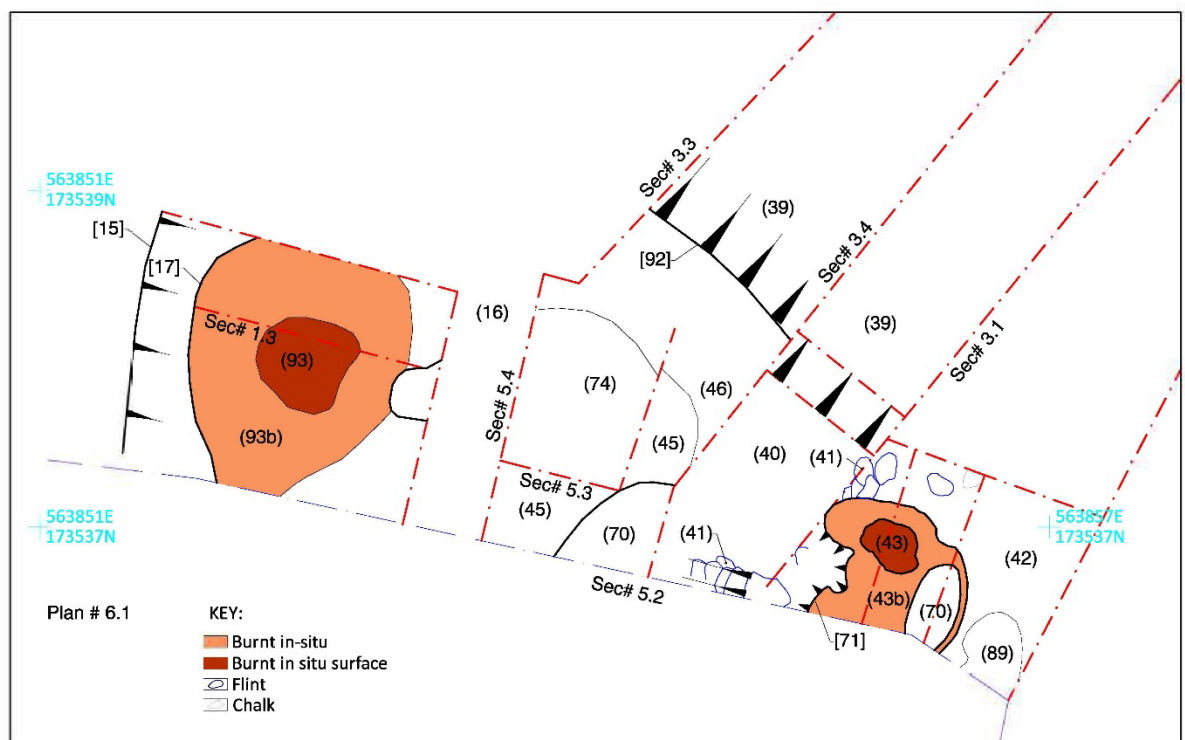


Figure 4: Features plan with reconstructed slopes in overcut areas



0 0.4 2
SCALE 1:40@A4 metres

Figure 5: Features plan - Mid-ex and Post-ex of hearth structures

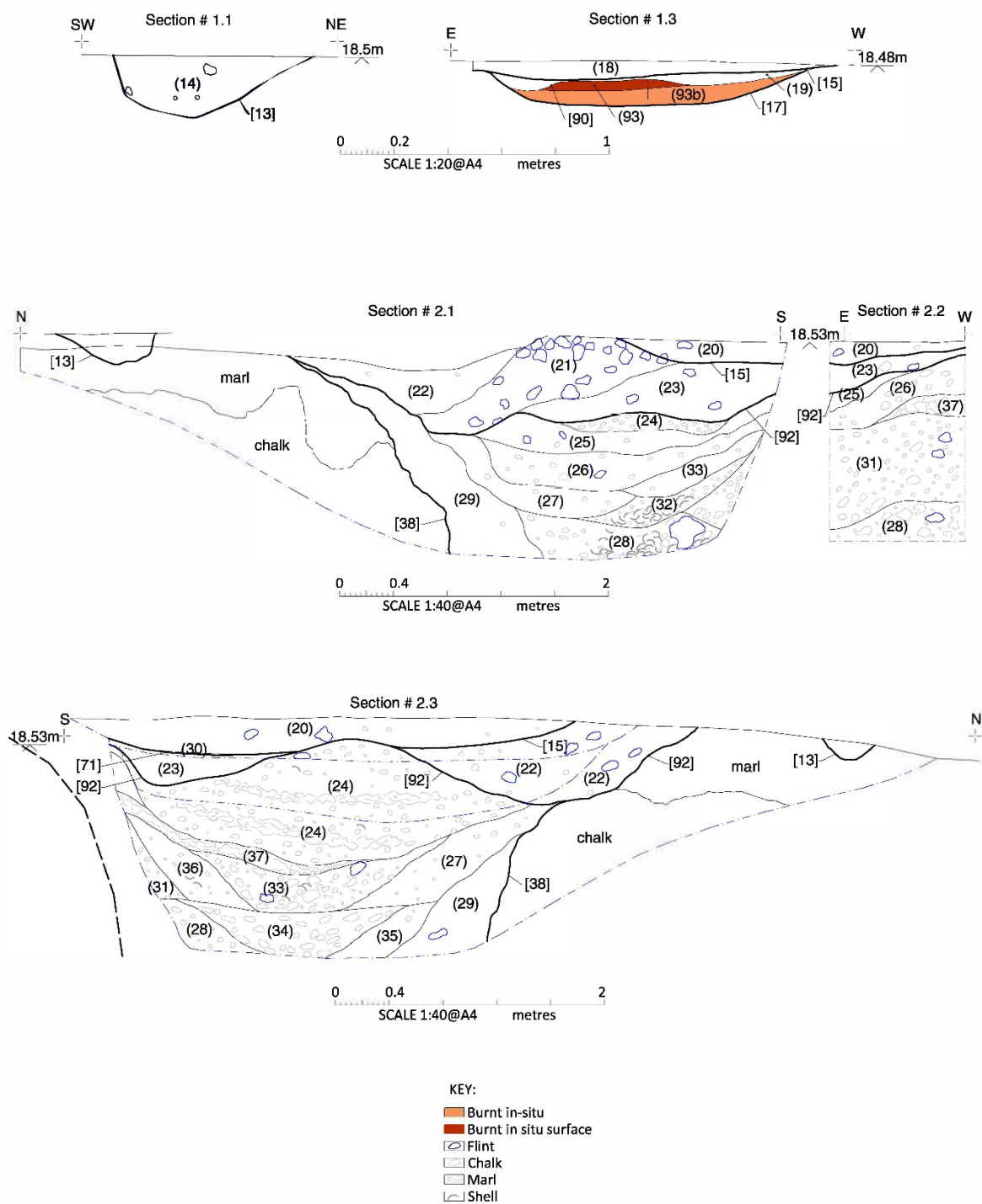


Figure 6: Sections

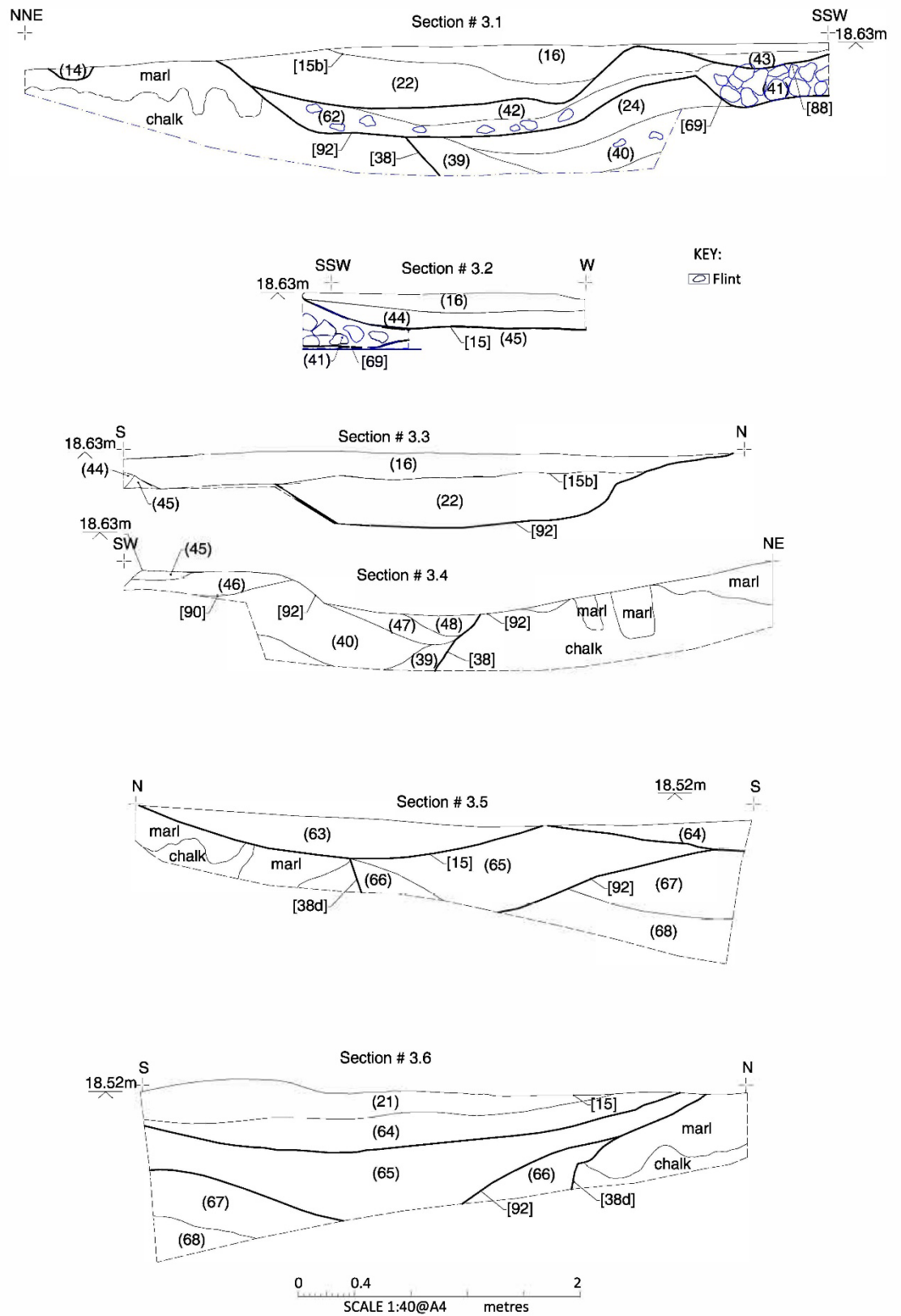


Figure 7: Sections

Plates



Plate 6: Evaluation area, north to the right



Plate 7: Drone site view; north to the top



Plate 8: Looking north at excavated area



Plate 9: Excavated sections A, B and C (from left to right); north to the top



Plate 10: Looking south at sections A, B and C



Plate 6: Looking south east at section 3.1 showing infill of deep ditch [38] cut by ditch [92] and robbed out pit [69]; Intervention B.



Plate 7: Looking south east at section 2.1 (slot C) showing deep ditch [38] (base not reached) cut by ditch [92]



Plate 8: Looking west at section 5.1 showing edge of cut [38] cut by robbed out hearth {17} truncated by robbing cut [71]



Plate 9: Looking west at charred material (70) sealing burnt in situ floor on top of flint cobbles deposit (41)



Plate 10: Looking north-west at section 3.3 showing ditch [38] cut by [92]; Intervention B.



Plate 11: Looking west at section 2.3 (slot C) showing not bottomed deep ditch [38] cut by ditch [92]



Plate 12: Looking east at section 3.5 (slot D) showing ditch [92] cutting ditch [38]



Plate 13: Looking west at section 3.6 (slot D) showing ditch [92] cutting ditch [38]



Plate 14: Looking north west at section 4.1 showing ditch [54/75] cut by post hole [51] and ditch recut [49]; intervention A.



Plate 15: Looking south east at section 4.2 showing ditch [75] cut by pit [80] and ditch recut [82]; Intervention A.



Plate 16: Burnt in situ floor of the hearth {17}. Darker area is remaining surface. Feature was cut by robbing cut [90]



Plate 17: Looking southwest at section 3.2 showing hearth (88) truncated by extraction cut [15]. Red material is redeposit sealing truncated floor of kiln {72}; Intervention B.



Plate 18: Looking south at burnt in situ floor of the fire structure {72} cut by robbing cut [90] (dark material) and overlying scorched red redeposit (45)



Plate 19: Looking northwest at section of ditch [13]



Plate 20: Looking south east at section 2.1 (slot C) showing stony backfill of ditch recut [92]



Plate 21: Looking west at burnt in situ floor of the oven {88}. Half metre scale is placed on remaining surface



Plate 22: Flint cobble deposit (41) underneath fire structure {88}



Plate 23: Looking south at section 5.2 showing material overlying three floors of fire structures



Plate 24: Looking west at subsoil (03) where material is partially dry.