



The Charter, Gravesend Car Parks Gravesend, Kent

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design



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Logix House,
Wrotham Road,
Meopham,
Kent
DA13 0QB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

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Fieldwork directed by Lisa McCaig
Assisted by Dan Leaver, Matt Fleming, Albert Smith, Elliot Gribbin & Elisha Meadows
Project management by Rob De'Athe
Document compiled by Andrew Souter
Contributions from Erica Macey-Bracken (finds), Lorraine Mephram (finds)
Graphics by Esther Escudero and Rob Goller
Document edited by Rob De'Athe

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Gravesend Borough Council



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Gardiner & Theobald LLP, to undertake archaeological mitigation works comprising an archaeological excavation covering two areas 0.7 hectares centred on NGR 564894 174311, located at the proposed Gravesend Eastern Quarter.

A hybrid planning application was submitted to Gravesham Borough Council and approved in 2014 for the demolition of buildings and redevelopment of land in Gravesend Town Centre known as the 'Heritage Quarter' comprising of the Western Quarter and Eastern Quarter, with the site located in the Eastern Quarter. The proposals for the Eastern Quarter comprise the erection of three buildings to provide 242 residential units and a separate multi storey car park. A further planning application (20200343) has been submitted for the development which included additional access, pedestrian, landscaping and highway works.

The excavation areas comprised two car parks, which were excavated in segments due to on-site constraints. The excavations revealed structural remains associated with the 19th and 20th century activity within the site, with the majority of features recorded on either the 1840's Tithe Map or the 1866 Ordnance Survey Map.

The recorded features can largely be divided into four distinct types; walls and wall foundations, surfaces (both interior and exterior), former routeways and wells/cess-pits. The remains appear to be both residential and industrial in nature, with terraced housing recorded along the eastern edge of the southern car park and the southern edge of the northern car park, and industrial development evidenced by suspected parts of the former 'Coach Manufacturers' south of Bank Street, and large industrial buildings in the northern car park.

At least 30 wells and/or cess pits were recorded, with a clear concentration in the southern car park. Some of the features had been partially or completely robbed at some point in the past, while others showed signs of changing use, with at least one example of a well converted into a cess pit. The concentration of wells/cess pits in the southern car park could indicate a historical divide between the uses of the two areas in the 19th and 20th centuries, with residential use more common in the southern car park and industrial use in the north.

No evidence for earlier activity was recorded during the excavation, although this does not preclude earlier activity within the area as the recorded 19th and 20th century activity is likely to have had a significant impact on any earlier remains, with a large number of basements recorded.

The excavation took place in two phases between the 19th April and 21st May 2021 and the 20th to 24th September 2021.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Gardiner & Theobald LLP, for commissioning the archaeological mitigation works, in particular Paul Eldred. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Casper Johnson, the County Archaeologist for Kent County Council, who monitored the project for Gravesham Borough Council.

The Charter, Gravesend Car Parks Gravesend, Kent

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Gardiner & Theobald LLP, to undertake archaeological mitigation works comprising an archaeological excavation covering two areas 0.7 ha centred on NGR 564894 174311, located at the proposed Gravesend Eastern Quarter (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 A hybrid planning application was submitted to Gravesham Borough Council and approved in 2014 for the demolition of buildings and redevelopment of land in Gravesend Town Centre known as the 'Heritage Quarter' comprising of the Western Quarter and Eastern Quarter. The proposals for the Eastern Quarter comprise the erection of three buildings to provide 242 residential units and a separate multi storey car park. A further planning application (20200343) has been submitted for the development which included additional access, pedestrian, landscaping and highway works.

1.1.3 Subsequently, a condition relating to the archaeological resource was agreed as follows:

Archaeology

Prior to the commencement of any development, the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, shall:

(a) *Submit a written scheme of archaeological investigation for approval in writing by the local planning authority. The written scheme of archaeological investigation shall include the programme, timetable and methodology of any necessary further archaeological investigation and recording (including the phasing of any archaeological investigations).*

Prior to the commencement of any development within each phase, the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, shall:

- (b) *Implement any necessary further archaeological field investigation for the relevant phase(s) in accordance with the written scheme of archaeological investigation, or as agreed with the local planning authority; and*
- (c) *Implement any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological field investigation and recording in accordance with the written scheme of archaeological investigation.*

1.1.4 The excavation was preceded by archaeological works, including desk based assessments (Waterman 2012a, CgMs 2018) and an archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2020a). These previous works identified surviving features and structural remains dating to the post-medieval and modern periods.

- 1.1.5 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI), which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed, for both the fieldwork and the post-excavation work (Wessex Archaeology 2020b). The County Archaeologist for Kent County Council (KCC) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The excavation was undertaken 19th April and 21st May 2021 and the 20th to 24th September 2021.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the provisional results of the excavation and to assess the potential of the results to address the research aims outlined in the WSI. Where appropriate, it includes recommendations for a programme of further analysis, outlining the resources needed to achieve the aims (including the revised research aims arising from this assessment), leading to dissemination of the archaeological results via publication and the curation of the archive.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The site is located in the centre of Gravesend Town Centre. The excavation areas comprise two car parks, one north and one south of Bank Street. The northern car park is bounded to the south by Bank Street, to the north and east of Crooked Lane and to the west by modern development. The southern car park is bounded to the north by Bank Street, to the east by Queen Street and to the south and west by modern development.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels vary across the site. For the proposed excavation areas (see **Figure 1**) existing ground levels are recorded between 10 m at the northern edge of the area rising to 17m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the southern edge of the area.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as the Lewes Nodular Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation with an area of made ground and alluvium bordering the River Thames to the north (British Geological Survey online viewer). A previous bore hole survey conducted in the evaluation area has identified made ground deposits overlying the natural chalk geology up to 1.5m below existing ground level (Waterman 2012b).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in prior desk-based assessment (Waterman 2012a, CgMs 2018). A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Kent Historic Environment Record (KHER) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous Investigations

Sub Surface Geotechnical investigation - 2008

- 2.2.1 In 2008, Sub Surface undertook geotechnical investigations within both the Eastern and Western Quarter. Boreholes 1 and 2 were located within Eastern Quarter. Borehole 1 was in the southeast corner of the site and recorded made ground deposits to a depth of 1.2m below ground level overlying the natural geology (chalk). Borehole 2 was situated in the northern section of the site, where made ground was identified to overlie natural geology (chalk) to 3.5m below ground level.

Archaeological Evaluations – 2019 & 2020

- 2.2.2 In January 2019 a single evaluation trench was excavated as an initial phase of investigation. A cut feature was identified, sealed below made ground consisting of a modern 'robber trench' of 20th century date, which was backfilled with disturbed material including numerous modern ceramics along with fragments of clay tobacco pipe and animal bone. This feature, cut an earlier foundation cut the width of a single line of horizontal bricks, typical of a small ancillary structure.
- 2.2.3 In April and May 2020, Wessex Archaeology undertook a second phase of archaeological evaluation within Gravesend Car Park: Eastern Quarter, comprising a total of nine trial trenches. Possible medieval and post-medieval pits and postholes and 19th - 20th century structural remains were encountered within seven of the nine trenches. The structural remains comprised former cellars, internal and external walls, a well, drainage and the foundations for a brick support. The nature and function of the possible medieval and post-medieval pits and postholes is unknown; however, they could represent an earlier phase of construction, possibly post-built structures.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (970,000BC – AD43)

- 2.3.1 To the west of the site, archaeological fieldwork at the Gravesend and North Kent Hospital revealed lithics of Late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date, together with multi-phase occupation and activity dating from the Bronze Age, Iron Age and later (EKE9134, TQ6443 7426; EWX9174, TQ6446 7423; TQ67SW379, TQ6443 7426; TQ67SW378, TQ64424 74253; TQ67SW373, TQ64432 74280; PCA 2005). Also, to the west of the site, excavation at Stuart Road Gravesend revealed evidence of possible Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age activity (EKE9831, EWX9103, TQ64366 74263).
- 2.3.2 Neolithic struck flint was identified during the archaeological works at the St George's Shopping Centre site located to the southwest of the site (Philp 2002).

Romano-British (AD43- AD410)

- 2.3.3 Excavations prior to the construction of St George's Shopping Centre to the southwest of the site in 1979 revealed an area of Roman occupation including ditches appearing to define boundary areas, within which lay the remains of timber buildings. Roof tiles and pottery of first – fourth century date were found, together with opus signinum indicating the presence of masonry structures. A 100m length of metalled road was found on a north-south axis through the site which is thought to run to the known Roman settlement at Springhead located 3.5km to the southwest of the site (KCC/EH 2004; Garrod & Philp 1979; Philp 2002).
- 2.3.4 Further evidence of Roman activity has been identified at the Gravesend and North Kent Hospital, also to the west of the study site. Features comprised a ditch in the north-western corner of the site, together with pit features and an inhumation burial (TQ67SW374, TQ64432 74260, PCA 2005).

Anglo-Saxon (AD410- 1066) and Medieval (AD1066- 1500)

- 2.3.5 Gravesend and Milton are recorded in Domesday, indicating its existence by the Late Saxon period.
- 2.3.6 At the Gravesend and North Kent Hospital to the west of the site, a group of seven Anglo-Saxon pits were found containing evidence of food processing (TQ67SW375, TQ64432 74260).

- 2.3.7 A number of Anglo-Saxon findspots have also been made outside the study area and include a hoard of silver coins to the south, together with pottery to the southwest, associated with the original parish church of St Mary the Virgin (TQ67SW54, TQ6390 7327; TQ67SW117, TQ635 735).
- 2.3.8 Settlement activity at Gravesend is assumed to have progressed during the Medieval period (TQ67SW172, TQ6475 7432). The first record of a fair dates to 1366, possibly at the junction of West Street and the High Street immediately west of the study site (KCC/EH 2004). Gravesend is recorded as having been attacked by the French in 1380 (English Heritage 2013). The original church of St George was built in the late fifteenth century as a chapel of ease for the church of St Mary, southwest of the study site (TQ67SW1096, TQ64689 74341).
- 2.3.9 A manorial complex has been identified to the south of the site. The manorial complex is thought to have been constructed between AD1362-8 and is understood to have comprised of a hall and king's chamber, a chapel, a gatehouse, two further houses and ancillary buildings including a kitchen, three houses, a bridge and a wharf (TQ67SW233 and TQ6470 74402).
- 2.3.10 Pits containing medieval pottery were identified at 43 High Street immediately west of the site (TQ67SW131, TQ6475 7425) while cesspits were identified at 81 High Street (TQ67SW232, TQ64756 74402).

Post-medieval to modern (AD1500- present)

- 2.3.11 The site of the Scheduled remains of the Gravesend Blockhouse lies c.60m to the east/northeast of the site. This fortified structure has been dated to 1539, as one of five similar buildings constructed by Henry VIII to defend the Thames Estuary (TQ67SW5, TQ6499 7440; list entry: 1005120).
- 2.3.12 A fire occurred in the centre of Gravesend in 1727 which severely damaged many of the buildings. The original church of St George to the west of the site was rebuilt in its existing position following on from the fire (TQ67SW1096, TQ64689 74341; KCC/EH 2004; Newman 2012).
- 2.3.13 The Andrews, Dury and Herbert Map of Kent dated to 1769 shows the site lying to the west of the built-up settlement at Gravesend, primarily within areas of gardens, with buildings primarily to the west. Historic mapping has shown that the site has been heavily built up since the 18th century. Successive episodes of expansion, demolition and redevelopment have occurred throughout the post-medieval to modern periods.
- 2.3.14 The site of a brewery is known within the northeast corner of the evaluation area. Possibly founded in the 1770s, the brewery was acquired by George Wood in 1857, and then by Russell's Gravesend Brewery in 1911, following which it was closed, and the buildings demolished (TQ67SW203, TQ6487 7442). Also recorded within the evaluation area are two 18th - 19th century cellars (TQ67 SW231) and a former post-medieval ice well (TQ67 SW 458).
- 2.3.15 The First Edition Ordnance Survey dated to 1866 shows the site largely unchanged from the Tithe Map, with the site occupied by the eastern side of the town centre of Gravesend, comprising building ranges and yards running eastwards from the High Street, with streets through the northern and southeast areas, and some open space to the northeast. Minor alterations are shown to have occurred by the time of the production of the Second (1898), Third (1909) and Revised Ordnance Survey Maps (1932-3).

- 2.3.16 The 1953 Ordnance Survey shows the clearance of parts of the central, eastern and northern areas within the site. Further clearance to the east and northwest is shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey, with further clearance also shown within the southeast on the 1986 Ordnance Survey. The 2017 aerial photograph shows the site to be clear of buildings through the centre of the study site, together with the eastern, northeast and northern areas.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the excavation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020b) and in compliance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014a), were to:

- examine the archaeological resource within a given area or site within a framework of defined research objectives;
- seek a better understanding of the resource;
- compile a lasting record of the resource; and
- analyse and interpret the results of the excavation and disseminate them.

3.2 Research objectives

- 3.2.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and consultation with the County Archaeologist for KCC, the research objectives of the excavation defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020b) were to:

- record and interpret structures such as basements/foundations, street alignments etc. where surviving;
- to provide information to consider options for preservation in situ of any significant remains revealed;
- to determine if the 'Ice House' is present within the excavation areas, and if present to record and interpret as appropriate;
- to identify, record and interpret any features or remains predating the post-medieval period; and
- to identify, record and interpret any features or remains from the medieval period onwards with a particular focus on understanding urban development and past activities at the site

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020b) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in CIfA guidance (CIfA 2014a). The post-excavation assessment and reporting followed advice issued by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO 2015). The methods employed are summarised below.

- 4.1.2 The excavation was undertaken across two areas and were defined by the boundaries of car parks to the north and south of Bank Street rather than archaeological records.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 An archaeologist directed plant equipped with a flat bladed ditching bucket, however a toothed bucket was used to break hardstanding in the first instance where necessary. Additional archaeologists cleaned and mapped exposed areas and then agreed levels of sample excavation through site monitoring visits with the county archaeologist.
- 4.2.2 Machine excavation proceeded in level spits until the archaeological horizon was reached and an area opened enough to allow mapping and recording of archaeological features.
- 4.2.3 Where less significant remains were uncovered these were subject to mapping by GPS and rapid recording as necessary. Where more complex remains were uncovered an onsite meeting was held with the client and County Archaeologist for KCC and an appropriate level of recording agreed. Where required a team of archaeologists was deployed to undertake more detailed recording, while the stripping of overburden continued across the site under continued archaeological supervision. Where appropriate, client contractors were used to clean exposed areas prior to mapping and/or recording under the direction of the on-site archaeologists. Where robust remains such as basements were present, they were not all excavated but instead the walls were mapped at surface level, depending on complexity.
- 4.2.4 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavation were visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval, and where appropriate also metal-detected by trained archaeologists. Artefacts and other finds will be collected and bagged by context.

Recording

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

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

General

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020b). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and CIfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The County Archaeologist for KCC monitored the works on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the County Archaeologist for KCC.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

Summary of archaeological features and deposits

- 5.1.1 A large number of 19th / 20th century structural remains were recorded during the excavation, largely divided into four distinct types: walls and wall foundations, surfaces (both interior and exterior), former routeways and wells/cess-pits.
- 5.1.2 The remains appear to be both residential and industrial in nature, with terraced housing recorded along the eastern edge of the southern car park and the southern edge of the northern car park, and industrial development evidenced by suspected parts of the former 'Coach Manufacturers' south of Bank Street, and large industrial buildings in the northern car park.
- 5.1.3 At least 30 wells and/or cess pits were recorded, with a clear concentration in the southern car park. Some of the features had been partially or completely robbed at some point in the past, while others showed signs of changing use, with at least one example of a well converted into a cess pit.
- 5.1.4 No evidence for earlier activity was recorded during the excavation, although this does not preclude earlier activity within the area as the recorded 19th and 20th century activity is likely to have had a significant impact on any earlier remains, with a large number of basements recorded.

Methods of stratigraphic assessment and quantity of data

- 5.1.5 All handwritten and drawn records from the excavation have been collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships. Key data has been transcribed into a database, which can be updated during any further analysis. Preliminary phasing of archaeological features and deposits was principally undertaken using cartographic sources and the spot dating from artefacts, particularly pottery.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The stratigraphic sequence across the site was heavily disturbed and comprised the tarmac surface of the car parks overlying varying levels of made ground and structural remains. Where present natural deposits consisted of white chalk.

5.3 Archaeological Results

- 5.3.1 Due to the extensive nature of the structural remains recorded during the excavation this section will largely discuss features by grouping records into associated elements such as part of the same buildings, terraces and similar types of features such as wells/cesspits. The features are largely discussed as they pertain to each other and historic maps of the area. However, it should be noted that these are merely the results of an initial assessment and further analysis and research will be needed as detailed in sections 7 and 8 below.

Structural Deposits – Northern Car Park

- 5.3.2 A large rectangular building consisting of multiple separate basements was recorded along the northern boundary of the former Bull Yard (**Plate 1**). The principle building 1237 comprised internal and external walls and at least four distinct basements and corresponds with a terrace first seen on the 1866 OS map. An additional square basement to the west of the main building was constructed with a different type of brick and may have been an earlier structure truncated by construction of the larger rectangular building. To the southeast of the main building a small section of wall and a concrete surface were recorded and may represent a courtyard and boundary wall shown on the 1866 OS map, along the edge of Bull Yard.
- 5.3.3 In the northwest corner of the site the structural remains of at least two buildings were recorded. The northern structure comprised a large east/west aligned brick wall 1210 with a small north/south aligned dividing wall and two distinct surfaces (**Plate 2**). These remains may represent part of a large rectangular building and neighbouring courtyard shown on the 1866 OS map near the junction between Crooked Lane and East Street. The southern building comprised a rectangular brick structure with a solid concrete floor directly north of Bull Yard. The two buildings are separated by just under 2m. However, it is possible that this apparent separation was caused by the phased excavation of the site and the differing levels of the two buildings rather than an actual division.
- 5.3.4 A large concrete surface 1133 (**Plate 3**) was recorded to the south of the former Bull Yard enclosed on three sides by a brick wall. The concrete surface, and neighbouring concrete surface 1216 are both likely to be associated with early to mid-20th century development of Bull Yard, with a former courtyard converted built over by large industrial buildings.
- 5.3.5 Directly east of the industrial buildings were the foundations of a smaller rectangular brick building 1135 directly adjacent to Bull Yard and a separate pair of north/south and east/west aligned walls (**Plate 4**). The north/south aligned wall 1134 is likely the eastern exterior wall of a mid-19th century building first seen on the 1866 OS map, while east/west aligned wall 1136 appeared represent a boundary wall separating a small alleyway off Bull Yard and a courtyard north of Horn Yard.
- 5.3.6 A small collection of structural remains were recorded along the western boundary of the area between Bull Yard and Horn Yard. These remains comprised a rectangular basement and an 8.7m long section of wall with associated concrete floors. A small section of wall was recorded to the south of the main structural deposits and is considered to be part of the same structure. These remains appeared to correlate with a possible terrace of houses between Horn Yard and Bull Yard, with a small, possible robbed out well within the possible structures as seen in other terraces to the south.
- 5.3.7 A large number of structural features 1239 were identified along the southern boundary of the area adjacent to Bank Street (**Plate 5**). The features included at least 12 distinct walls/basements and four surfaces, several of which corresponded with features recorded in Trench 3 of the evaluation. The features all appear to be associated with a double layered collection of buildings first recorded on the 1866 OS map, with the northern buildings accessed by the now defunct 'Horn Yard' road which connected the High Street to Queen Street. No evidence for the purpose of the buildings was recorded during the excavation.
- 5.3.8 A series of three brick wells were recorded within three of the basements identified along Bank Street. The wells were all similarly proportioned at approximately 1.3m in diameter and were built of the same red and yellow bricks as the basements themselves indicating that they were likely built at the same time as part of the standard design of the buildings

within the terrace. A fourth well was recorded during the evaluation in a small courtyard to the east of the three internal wells.

- 5.3.9 The basements/foundations of at least three distinct rooms 1238 were identified on the northern side of the former 'Horn Yard' road (**Plate 6**). The remains comprised at least five wall segments and appear to be associated with an expansion of the buildings north of Horn Yard between 1866 and 1909. It is possible that wall 1155 is part of an earlier structure as it appeared to be constructed of a slightly different type of brick and was roughly aligned with an external boundary wall shown on the 1866 OS map. A robbed out wall foundation was recorded 4-11m east of the identified foundations and may represent additional sections of the same buildings seen on the 1909 OS.

Structural deposits – Southern Car Park

- 5.3.10 A large rectangular trench/robbed area 1052 was recorded along the western boundary of the area. The trench/robbed area measured at least 6.8m long and 1.09m wide and was cut by later rectangular structure 1054. Structure 1054 was brick built and measured 2.5m long and 1m wide, with no clear purpose.
- 5.3.11 Large irregular basement foundation 1240 (**Plate 7**) was recorded near the western boundary of the area. The foundation comprised an east/west southern section up to 7.5m long, a north/south section up to 8m long and an east/west northern section up to 3.9m long. A chute was recorded at the southwest corner of the foundation, with a bricked up stairway recorded at the southeast corner. The bricked up stairway suggests that the basement went out of use prior to the demolition of the building itself although there is no clear reason why this may have occurred. The basement does not appear to directly match any buildings shown on historic mapping. However, this may be due to the basement not matching the footprint of the building above, with several large rectangular buildings shown on the 1866 and 1909 OS maps.
- 5.3.12 Square brick structure 1055 (**Plate 7**) was recorded directly south of irregular basement foundation 1240. Constructed from a combination of solid and frogged yellow bricks the feature likely represents a drainage feature, possibly an access hatch. The feature measured 1m long, 0.92m wide and survived to a height of at least 0.19m. The yellow brick marked a significant difference from the neighbouring structure.
- 5.3.13 Square and sub-square basements 1005 (**Plate 8**) and 1050 were recorded in the southwest corner of the area. While a direct relationship between the two basements was not recorded this is likely due to the required excavation methodology caused by the limited space available rather than a lack of a direct relationship. The two basements appear to be similar in size and construction, although only basement 1050 had evidence of a surviving entranceway. The two basements likely relate to a terrace identified on the 1866 OS map, but also line up with possible structural elements on the earlier Tithe map. Basement 1042 was recorded 20m east-southeast of basements 1005 and 1050 and was a similar size and alignment. It is likely to relate to a contemporary building also shown on the 1866 OS map but was not part of the same terrace. Cesspit 1006 (**Plate 8**) to the west of basement 1005 is unlikely to be related as it appears to fall within a separate property boundary and the waste pipe is directed west rather than east.
- 5.3.14 A collection of structural remains 1241 were recorded along the southeast boundary of the area, comprising a number of construction cuts, foundation and basement walls, running approximately north/south (**Plate 9**). The survival of the structural remains in this area was relatively limited, with walls extending to the west but the western end no longer present. There was also only evidence for one distinct basement in the group, which appeared to

approximately align with a line of buildings along Queen Street and may have included the former public house.

- 5.3.15 A north/south aligned series of basements 1242 were recorded along the eastern boundary of the area (**Plates 10-13**). A total of 10 distinct basement structures were identified, representing at least eight buildings, with the terrace stretching at least 30m along the northeast corner of the area. The basements shared a similar construction methodology with red and yellow bricks, which combined with the integrated construction suggests the basements are contemporary. However, the terrace itself appears to have been constructed in two parts based on cartographic evidence, with the original five buildings shown on the Tithe Map and the remaining three buildings shown on the 1866 OS map. Brick wall 1126 (**Plate 14**) which connected one of the terrace basements and basement 1129 of the Coach Manufacturers may have originally been a rear boundary wall for the terraces and formed a boundary for a rear courtyard at the northern end of the terrace which contained at least two wells (1123 & 1124) and a cess pit (1125). However, the cess pit is considered unlikely to relate to the terrace as the surviving pipe runs to the north, parallel to the line of the terrace, rather than towards the terrace itself.
- 5.3.16 Directly west of terrace 1242 were basements 1127 and 1129 (**Plate 14**). The two adjoining basements were constructed from similar materials, and each were accessed by a separate set of stairs, on the western and southern edges respectively. The basements appeared to align with buildings on the 1866 OS map which may have been associated with the 'Coach Manufacturers', a large rectangular yard surrounded by presumed industrial buildings built sometime between 1840 and 1866 and accessed from the now defunct 'Swan Yard' road. A number of smaller structural remains identified within area of the yard may also represent remnants of the former manufacturers, particularly probable chimney 1077 (**Plate 15**) which may have been associated with a furnace. A noticeable quantity of slag and ash were identified in the backfill of neighbouring features which may suggest active use as a furnace, possibly a blacksmith serving the yard. A circular well or cess pit, partially robbed, was identified near the approximate centre of the former yard.
- 5.3.17 A small collection of features within the former courtyard area and directly adjacent to bank street may be associated with either the manufacturers yard or earlier development, as there are unidentified structures on the 1840 Tithe Map (**Plates 16 & 17**). The presence of two small wells with a similar construction to those seen associated with residential properties elsewhere in the area would suggest they are related to the earlier buildings rather than the later yard, although this cannot be accurately determined at this time.
- 5.3.18 A collection of structures in the northwest corner of the area are likely to be part of the industrial development along bank street between 1840 and 1866 as seen in the 1866 OS map, with an additional three sided yard visible, although only one clear building was identified when compared to historic maps (**Plate 17**). The other features appear to correlate with boundary or external walls or foundation cuts for basements.

Circular Features/Structures – Southern Car Park

- 5.3.19 A large number of circular features of varying sizes were recorded within the area, with a distinct concentration in the southern third. The features are likely to predominantly represent historic wells, along with a number of cess pits and drainage features. In most cases the only clear indicator if something was a well or a cess pit was the presence of a pipe. Most of the features were contained deliberately deposits of either household waste or concrete.

- 5.3.20 The clearest cess pit is structure 1006 directly west of basement 1005 (**Plate 8**). The cess pit measured 1.6m long and 1.5m wide and survived to a height of at least 0.4m OD. It was constructed of red stock brick and cement mortar and had the remains of a waste pipe protruding from the western edge. It is unclear if the pit was a repurposed well or was originally constructed as a cess pit, but it was capped with concrete when it went out of use.
- 5.3.21 A cluster of wells (1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1019, 1020 and 1021) were located along the southern edge of the site (**Plates 18 & 19**). All these wells were brick built, with either red or yellow stock brick, and were predominantly infilled with demolition waste, with the two exceptions being wells 1010 and 1013 which were infilled with household waste and concrete respectively. The wells are in an area with no clear buildings on the Tithe Map, but which may have been the back gardens/yards of terraced houses prior to the construction seen in the 1866 OS map. An anomaly amongst the wells was well 1011, which was located directly adjacent to a rectangular brick structure, possibly a water tank, measuring 2.1m long and 1.2m deep.
- 5.3.22 A second small cluster of circular features comprising wells/cess pits 1025, 1026, 1027 and 1035 (**Plates 20 & 21**) were recorded in the southeast corner of the area and were likely associated with the terrace structure along the eastern boundary 1241. Wells 1026 and 1027 and cess pit 1035 were of a similar size and construction and its possible that cess pit 1035 was originally constructed as a well with a waste pipe being inserted after it went out of use, transforming it into a cess pit. The waste pipe protruding from cess pit 1035 ran parallel with the apparent rear property boundary of the terrace, rather than towards any individual building, possibly indicating it was a communal rather than private cess pit.
- 5.3.23 Cess pit 1025 is considerably larger than the neighbouring wells and cess pit and is constructed out of a yellow rather than red stock brick. This could indicate that it's a later feature, either associated with a different phase of development built as an addition to the existing terrace.
- 5.3.24 A further three wells (1110, 1123 & 1124) and cess pit (1125) were recorded to the rear of a line of terrace basements 1242 in the northeast quarter of the area. None of the features survived in a good condition, with evidence of material robbing. The cess pit was fed by a north/south aligned waste pipe which extended towards Bank Street, running adjacent to a former brick tank of unknown purpose (1122). As such the cess pit is likely not associated with the neighbouring terrace, and it is unknown which if any of the identified remains were associated with it.

Routeways

- 5.3.25 While structural evidence for the presence of the former 'Swan', 'Horn' and 'Bull' Yards, in the form of road surfaces and kerbstones, was not always present, the absence of development can be clearly seen within the site and the alignment of the 'Yards' can be seen in the structural remains that survive.
- 5.3.26 Swan Yard is evidenced by the northern extents of basements 1005, 1042, 1050 and 1037 and the southern extent of basement 1112 and robbed structure 1043. Between these two sets of structural remains is a 5m wide gap with only drainage related disturbance recorded.
- 5.3.27 The projected area of Horn Yard was also devoid of structural deposits for the most part except for surviving segments of tarmac road surface at the western end, along with a few surviving kerbstones and a concrete road surface at the eastern end with surviving kerb and footpath (**Plate 22**).

- 5.3.28 Bull Yard largely survived across the entire area, running on a northwest to southeast alignment (**Plate 23**). At the southeast end the yard survived as a paved and cobbled surface, while its northwest extent appeared to consist of tarmac. There is no clear reason for the change in cartographical sources, so it may simply represent repairs or later relaying of the surface. Like Swan and Horn Yards, the alignment of the adjacent buildings also gives clear evidence of Bull Yards location and extents, with the southern extent of 1237 clearly respecting the alignment of the Yard. Cobbled surface 1221 likely represented part of the roughly square 'courtyard' seen to the south of the main Bull Yard from the 1840s Tithe Map until the 1909 OS (**Plate 24**). By 1936 this courtyard had been built over with a single large building, which is likely the source of concrete floor 1216., which capped a disused brick well 1236 that may have been a communal well for the surrounding buildings. A brick tank 1229 and unknown wall 1230 were also recorded beneath the concrete layer and may have formed part of the courtyard.
- 5.3.29 Retaining wall 1204 and associated drain 1203 were recorded along the presumed former route of Crooked Lane (**Plate 25**), just under 2m from a surviving section of kerb and tarmac road. The structure runs predominantly west-northwest/east-southeast except for the western end which curves to the northwest. Crooked Lane was recorded with differing layouts and extents from the 1840s Tithe Map onwards, so it is unclear precisely what iteration of the road these features would have been associated with.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The site produced a moderately-sized finds assemblage, all post-medieval/modern date, and in which all datable finds could be accommodated within a date range of 19th–20th century. This augments the assemblage (of similar size and range) recovered during the evaluation of the site, which has already been reported on (Wessex Archaeology 2020a).
- 6.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type, count and weight within each context, and totals are presented in Table 1, which also includes the total quantities recovered from the evaluation.

Table 1 Finds by context (count/weight in grammes)

Context	Description	CBM	Glass	Slag (clinker)	Other finds
<i>Evaluation</i>	<i>All contexts</i>	<i>14/1593 + 13 brick</i>	<i>7/702</i>		<i>7 pottery; 18 clay pipe; 1 metal; 2 shell</i>
1003	Made ground		4/939		2 worked bone
1009	Backfill				1 leather; 1 coin
1021	Well 1021			4/12	
1028	Well 1027				1 coin
1051	Cut 1049		1/106		
1060	Soakaway 1060	2/2327			
1062	Basement 1062	3/4552			
1066	Staircase 1066	1/2650			
1068	Wall 1068	1/2186			
1069	Arch 1069	9/2342	1/159		
1072	Robber cut 1071				1 pottery
1075	Structure 1075	1/2719			

Context	Description	CBM	Glass	Slag (clinker)	Other finds
1080	Soakaway 1080	2/1880			
1081	Wall 1081	1/2863			
1083	Construction cut 1082			7/636	
1084	Foundation 1084	1/2933			
1118	Structure 1112 (backfill)				1 coin
1133	Building 1133	1/2859			
1171	Pathway 1171	1/1436			
1192	Posthole 1191	1/2595			
1199	Tank 1198 (backfill)			4/291	
1235	Construction cut 1234				6 clay pipe
-	Unstratified		2/908		
Total excavation		24/31,342	8/2112	15/939	

6.2 Ceramic building material

- 6.2.1 Ceramic building material (CBM) comprised the largest part of the assemblage and comprises 13 complete or near-complete bricks (some in joining fragments); these were selected as samples from *in situ* structural elements (see Table 1). A similar range of bricks was recovered during the evaluation of the site. Many of the bricks are London stock bricks (firing to a dirty yellow colour through the addition of ash to the clay before firing), some plain, and some with rudimentary frogs. All the examples measure 220–240 mm in length, 70–100 mm in width and 60–70 mm in height. Some of these bricks are much harder fired than others, and one has been over-fired or burnt at one end.
- 6.2.2 Other examples of bricks present included an unfroged brick with a well-mixed dark orange fabric (soakaway 1060), a hard-fired plain brick with a very dense sandy yellow-brown fabric (posthole 1191) and an unfroged brick with a pale orange sandy fabric (arch 1069).
- 6.2.3 These bricks are most likely to be local products. Kent was the centre of a brick-making boom which began in the 1820s (after the Napoleonic Wars) with the construction of the London docks and other development, and later by railway construction. Bricks, particularly stock bricks, were produced in various locations in Kent, including Gravesend, using local brickearth clays (Preston 1995, 114). Stock bricks can be produced without the need for a kiln, thus enabling small manufacturing operations to be set up relatively easily and cheaply.
- 6.2.4 Further modern bricks are represented by an overfired unfroged brick with a poorly-mixed purple-blue fabric, similar to that of an engineering brick (basement 1062) and a machine-made froged brick from Building 1133 with EASTWOODS FLETTONS stamped in the frog. This brick has a very coarse gritty fabric. Eastwoods brickmaking company was established in 1815 and was widely known for its output of stock bricks and flettons (a hard and dense brick originally made at Fletton in Cambridgeshire). The separate company of 'Eastwoods Flettons' was launched in 1927. The company owned extensive brickfields in north Kent and at Fletton and Yaxley in Cambridgeshire ([internet source](#): Eastwood Flettons).

6.3 Pottery

- 6.3.1 Robber cut 1071 produced the only pottery recovered from the site; a salt-glazed stoneware "blackening and polish" bottle stamped BAILEY FULHAM towards the base. This vessel was produced by C I C Bailey at Dwight's Fulham Pottery between 1865–90 (Green 1999, 169–170, fig. 138).

6.4 Glass

- 6.4.1 Seven glass bottles and a glass stopper were recovered. The bottles contained a mix of beverage, pharmaceutical and household goods, and all date from the later 19th–early 20th century.
- 6.4.2 Beverage bottles include a dark green bottle (made ground 1003) from Russells Gravesend Brewery, which began brewing on a site in West Street, Gravesham, in 1858. The brewery, which also had its own wharf, occupied a large site, which was taken over by Trumans in 1932 ([internet source](#): Russell's Gravesend Brewery). Another Gravesend beverage maker, Axcell Bros, of Shrubbery Road ([internet source](#): Axcel Bros), is represented by a clear blue bottle (made ground 1003). From slightly further afield, a dark green beverage bottle from Style & Winch of Maidstone was recovered (unstratified). A clear screw-top beverage bottle from arch 1069 is of mid-20th century date.
- 6.4.3 Pharmaceutical bottles are represented by a clear bottle embossed with Woodward Chemist London (made ground 1003) and a clear bottle embossed with the word TEASPOONS and graduated lines to measure dosage. This was unstratified. A clear blue glass stopper embossed with PREPARED BY ENO'S PATENT was also recovered from made ground 1003.
- 6.4.4 A light brown bottle of Boots All British Lysol was recovered from cut 1049. This has a band of embossed dots on one section of the body.

6.5 Worked bone

- 6.5.1 Three worked bone items were recovered from the made ground (1003). Two non-joining fragments of bone toothbrush are of late 19th–early 20th century date. One fragment is stamped ENGLAND PURE BRISTLES. A piece of whalebone was also recovered; this has had a small hole drilled through it for unknown purposes.

6.6 Clay tobacco pipe

- 6.6.1 Six clay pipe bowls with partial stems were recovered, all from construction cut 1234. These are of later 17th century date; all are of the same form (Atkinson and Oswald 1969, type 18, dated 1660–80).

6.7 Copper alloy

- 6.7.1 Three coins were recovered; an 1862 half-penny from backfill, a 1918 penny from well 1027 and a 1953 sixpence from the backfill of structure 1112.

6.8 Leather

- 6.8.1 A child's leather shoe was recovered (backfill layer 1009). The shoe is for the left foot and would have been secured by two straps that crossed the top of the foot and were buttoned to the outer edge of the upper.

6.9 Other finds

- 6.9.1 The remainder of the assemblage from the site comprises some pieces of clinker and a partial cork from a bottle.

7 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

7.1 Stratigraphic potential

7.1.1 The excavation has recorded extensive structural remains which show clear associations with previous historical maps and other records. The recorded elements all show clear signs of being associated with the later post-medieval to mid-20th century activity on the site, with no features or artefactual evidence believed to date to the medieval period or earlier. As such there is little potential for assessment of the early-urban development of the area. Equally no potential candidates for the recorded 19th century 'Ice House' were recorded during the excavation, although further analysis of the structural remains in conjunction with documentary records could provide further supporting information.

7.1.2 The stratigraphic potential of the site is largely based on the 19th and 20th century structural remains and the former routeways and determining the extent to which they correspond to documentary sources. The assessment of building styles and techniques are limited by the nature of the excavation and the level of survival, as the majority of the structural remains of buildings consisted of basements rather than complete foundations.

7.2 Finds potential

7.2.1 This is a very small assemblage which consists largely of brick samples from various structural components. These, and other datable finds (pottery, clay pipe, bottle glass, coins) indicate a post-medieval/modern date range focusing on the 19th to 20th century. There is little or no further research potential in these finds of relatively recent date, occurring in commonly recorded and well documented types.

7.3 Documentary records

7.3.1 Documentary evidence for the development of an urban area such as Gravesend is far greater than rural areas and there are multiple avenues for exploration. A significant limitation in the assessment of features identified during the excavation was the lack of detail as to what the Tithe and OS mapping was showing. There are also extensive supplementary documentary sources, such as postal, commercial and civil records for the former buildings, photographic records of the buildings prior to demolition and in at least one case a video of some of the structures exists. These records can provide additional information to allow for the assessment of the structural remains and can be used to create a more accurate picture of the 19th and 20th century development on the site.

8 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

8.1 Updated project aims

8.1.1 Following consideration of the archaeological remains identified during the archaeological investigations and the available resources the updated project aims are to:

- interpret structures such as basements/foundations, street alignments etc. where surviving;
- provide information to consider options for preservation in situ of any significant remains revealed; and
- interpret any features or remains from the medieval period onwards with a particular focus on understanding urban development and past activities at the site

8.1.2 The following section summarises the recommendations for further analysis

8.2 Stratigraphic evidence – recommendations for analysis

- Analysis of the structural remains focussing on the brick types and construction methodologies to determine a more accurate idea of the way the site developed during the 19th and 20th centuries.
- Statistical analysis of the size and number of wells/cess pits identified within the site in comparison with similar urban sites in Kent and the surrounding area.

8.3 Finds evidence – recommendations for analysis

- Due to the limited nature of the finds archive, there are no recommendations for further analysis beyond supporting any detailed assessments based on the stratigraphic or documentary assessments.

8.4 Documentary research recommendations

- Detailed research into historic maps, particularly locating the tithe awards schedules for *Milton next Gravesend*, which could not be located during the production of this assessment, and the identification of alternative cartographic sources such as bomb maps and insurance plans.
- Research into historic records relating to the buildings within the site, including civil, postal and commercial records to gain a greater understanding of what residential and commercial purposes the buildings served, and support further analysis into the structural remains.
- Research into any surviving historical records of businesses that formerly occupied parts of the site, such as the coach manufacturers, to determine if any early documentation or plans of the buildings survive in associated archives such as a professional body.
- Historic records relating to the development of the three routeways within the site, along with Bank Street to determine how much of the development was organic and how much was based on intentional urban planning.

8.5 Proposals for publication

- 8.5.1 In view of the local and regional significance of the historic quarter of Gravesend in the development of the modern settlement, it is proposed that following the further analyses outlined above, the results of the mitigation works will be published in a short article in an appropriate journal or via the internet for ease of public access and where the results may be better shown. The final proposals on the extent and substance of the publication will be made in discussion with the Client and County Archaeologist for KCC in tandem with this PXA.

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the excavation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Meopham and Salisbury. The site falls within an area where there is currently no collecting museum. Every effort will be made to identify a suitable repository for the archive resulting from the fieldwork, and if this is not possible, Wessex Archaeology will initiate discussions with the local planning authority in an attempt to resolve the issue.

If no suitable repository is identified, Wessex Archaeology will continue to store the archive, but may institute a charge to the client for ongoing storage beyond a set period.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

9.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011).

9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the **site code 233911**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 01 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
- 01 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics

Digital archive

9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (eg site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata. Full details of the collection, processing and documentation of digital data are given in the project Digital Management Plan (available on request).

9.3 Selection strategy

9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, ie the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.3 Detailed selection proposals for the complete project archive (combining evaluation and excavation), comprising finds, environmental material and site records (analogue and digital), are made in the site-specific Selection Strategy (Appendix 1). They cover the combined archive from evaluation and mitigation phases of work, and the proposals are summarised below.

Finds

9.3.4 The finds assemblage is relatively small but includes some elements of intrinsic interest and/or further research potential.

- Ceramic building material (51 frags): all post-medieval/modern, mostly brick samples. Limited archaeological significance (have informed description of structures and potential sources of supply); no further research potential. Retain none.
- Clay tobacco pipes (24 frags): very small assemblage; includes 7 datable bowls. Limited archaeological significance (dating); limited further research potential. Retain datable bowls only.
- Coins (3 objects): minimal quantity; all 19th/20th century. Little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.
- Glass (13 vessels, 2 stoppers): minimal quantities; all machine made vessels of late 19th/20th century date. Little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.
- Leather (1 object): shoe, 19th/20th century; in unstable condition and vulnerable to further deterioration. No archaeological significance; no further research potential. Do not retain.
- Marine shell (2 frags): minimal quantity, undatable though almost certainly relatively recent. No archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.
- Metalwork (1 object): nail, undated though almost certainly of relatively recent origin. No archaeological significance; no further research potential. Do not retain.
- Pottery (1 vessel + 7 sherds): minimal quantity, all post-medieval/modern and comprising commonly occurring types (glazed redwares, English stoneware). Limited archaeological significance (dating); no further research potential. Retain none.
- Slag (939 g): minimal quantity, none related to metalworking. No archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.
- Worked bone (2 objects): toothbrush, late 19th/early 20th century, and perforated whalebone (uncertain date and function). Both are objects of intrinsic interest; toothbrush is a type not well documented, although of limited archaeological significance here. Retain both objects.

Documentary records

- 9.3.1 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

- 9.3.2 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

9.4 Security copy

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



9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 1). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the County Archaeologist for KCC on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material

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- ClfA 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (revised edition October 2020). Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- ClfA 2014c *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (revised edition June 2020). Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
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- ClfA *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* <https://www.archaeologists.net/reporting-toolkit> (accessed 07/03/2022)
- English Heritage 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines
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- SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Wessex Archaeology 2020a *Eastern Quarter – Gravesend Car Park, Gravesend, Kent: archaeological evaluation*. Unpublished report ref. 233910.1



Wessex Archaeology 2020b *The Charter, Gravesend Car Parks, Gravesend, Kent: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation*. Unpublished report ref. 233911.1

Internet sources

Eastwoods Flettons: https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Eastwoods_Group:1934_Review

Russell's Gravesend Brewery: [Russell's Gravesend Brewery | Discover Gravesham](#)

Axcell Bros: www.kenelks.co.uk/kentgingerbeer/gravesend.htm

Gravesham Borough Council



APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Selection Strategy

Gravesend Borough Council

233910-1
The Charter, Gravesend
version 1, February 2022

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	Rob De'Athe
Archaeological Archive Manager	Lorraine Mephram
Organisation	Wessex Archaeology (WA)

Stakeholders

Date Contacted

Collecting Institution(s)	No collecting museum Archaeology Data Service	
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Lead: Lisa McCaig Assurance: Rob De'Athe	N/A
Landowner / Developer	Reef Estates Regen 1 Ltd	
Other (external)	County Archaeologist, Kent County Council (KCC)	
Other (internal)	WA Finds Manager (Rachael Seager Smith) WA Environmental Manager (Sander Aerts) WA Geomatics & BIM Manager (Chris Breeden) WA internal finds & environmental specialists (see WSI)	N/A; briefed as part of standard project process

Resources

Resources required

WA Finds and Environmental specialists; WA archives team

Context

This overarching selection strategy document is based on the ClfA Archives Selection Toolkit (2019) and relates to archaeological project work being undertaken by Wessex Archaeology as defined in the WSIs.

Relevant standards, policies and guidelines consulted include:

General

- *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993)
- *Archaeological archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF, revised edition 2011, section 4)

Relevant research agendas

- *South East Research Framework*, KCC (<https://www.kent.gov.uk/leisure-and-community/history-and-heritage/south-east-research-framework>)

Finds

- *Standard Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation & research of archaeological materials* (CIFA, 2014)
- *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery, Medieval Pottery Research Group 2016)

Environmental

- *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory, Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011)
- *Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record* (Historic England 2015)
- *Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains* (English Heritage 2008)

Research objectives of the project

Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site, the research objectives of the excavation were to:

- map revealed structures such as basements/foundations, street alignments etc.
- where surviving;
- determine if the 'Ice House' is present within the excavation areas, and if present to
- record as appropriate;
- identify any features or remains predating the post-medieval period;
- determine if any information regarding the development of Gravesend from the medieval period onwards can be identified within the excavation areas.

REVIEW POINTS

Consultation with all Stakeholders regarding project-specific selection decisions will be undertaken at a maximum of two project review points:

1. End of data gathering (assessment stage)
2. Archive compilation

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

WA Project Manager; WA Archives Manager; WA Geomatics & BIM Manager; County Archaeologist (KCC); ADS

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

This document is designed to link to the project Data Management Plan (DMP), which can be supplied on request.

To promote long-term future reuse deposition file formats will be of archival standard, open source and accessible in nature following national guidance from ADS 2013, ClfA 2014c and the requirements of the digital repository.

Any sensitive data to be handled according to Wessex Archaeology data policy to ensure it is stored and transferred securely. The identity of individuals will be protected in line with GDPR. If required, data will be anonymised and redacted. Selection and retention of sensitive data for archival purposes will occur in consultation with the client and relevant stakeholders. Confidential data will not be selected for archiving and will be handled as per contractual obligation.

Document type	Selection Strategy	Review Points
Site records	Most records will be completed digitally on site (with the exception of registers). All will be selected for deposition.	2
Reports	To include WSIs, Interim reports, post-excavation assessment reports, publication reports. Final versions only will be selected for deposition.	1, 2
Specialist reports	Specialist reports will generally be incorporated in other documents with only minimal editing (reformatting, etc), and will be selected only if the original differs significantly from the incorporated version.	1, 2
Photographic media (site recording)	Substandard and duplicate images will be eliminated; pre-excavation images may not be selected where duplicated by post-excavation shots; working shots will be very rigorously selected to include only good quality images with potential for reuse and those integral to understanding features, their inter-relationships and location on site; site condition and reinstatement photos will not be selected.	1, 2
Survey data	Site survey data will be used to generate CAD/GIS files for use in post-excavation activities. Shapefiles of both the original tidied survey data, and the final phased drawings will be selected.	1, 2
Databases and spreadsheets	Context, finds and environmental data in linked databases. Final versions will be selected. Any specialist data submitted separately will also be selected.	1, 2
Administrative records	Includes invoices, receipts, timesheets, financial information, email correspondence. None will be selected, with the exception of any correspondence relating directly to the archaeology.	2

De-Selected Digital Data

De-selected data will be stored on WA secured servers on offsite storage locations. The WA IT department has a backup strategy and policies that involves daily, weekly and monthly and annual backups of data as stated in the DMP. This strategy is non-migratory, and original files will be held

at WA under their unique project identifier, as long as they remain useful and usable in their final version format. This data may also be used for teaching or reference collections by the museum, or by WA unless otherwise required by contractual or copyright obligations.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

WA Project Manager; WA Archives Manager; County Archaeologist (KCC)

Selection

A security copy of all paper/drawn records is a requirement of ClfA guidelines. This will be prepared on completion of the project, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. If the security copy is not required for deposition by Stakeholders, it will be retained on backed-up servers belonging to Wessex Archaeology.

Note that some information may be redacted to comply with GDPR legislation (personal data).

Document type	Selection Strategy	Review Points
Site records	Selected records only will be completed in hard copy on site (registers, some graphics). All will be selected for deposition.	2
Reports	Hard copies of all reports (SSWSIs, Interim reports, post-excavation assessment reports, publication reports). All will be selected for deposition, with the exception of earlier versions of reports which have been clearly superseded.	1, 2
Specialist reports & data	Specialist reports will generally be incorporated in other documents with no significant editing. Supporting data is more likely to be included in the digital archive, but if supplied in hard copy and not incorporated elsewhere, this will be selected.	1, 2
Photographic media	X-radiographic plates: all will be selected.	2
Secondary sources	Hard copies of secondary sources will not be selected.	2
Working notes	Rough working notes, annotated plans, preliminary versions of matrices etc, will not be selected.	2
Administrative records	Invoices, receipts, timesheets, financial information, hard copy correspondence. None will be selected, with	2

	the exception of any hard copy correspondence relating directly to the archaeology.	
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De-Selected Documents

De-selected sensitive analogue data will be destroyed (shredded) subject to final checking by the WA Archives team with the remainder recycled. Possible exceptions include records retained for business purposes, including promotional material, teaching and internal WA library copies of reports.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Material type	Artefacts (bulk and registered finds)	Section 3.	3.1
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Stakeholders

WA Archives Manager; WA Finds Manager; WA internal specialists; County Archaeologist (KCC); landowner

Selection

These selection proposals have been prepared by WA's internal specialists.

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Review Points
Ceramic building material (51 frags)	All post-medieval/modern, mostly brick samples. Limited archaeological significance (have informed description of structures and potential sources of supply); no further research potential. Retain none.	1, 2
Clay tobacco pipes (24 frags)	Very small assemblage; includes 7 datable bowls. Limited archaeological significance (dating); limited further research potential. Retain datable bowls only.	1, 2
Coins (3 objects)	Minimal quantity; all 19 th /20 th century. Little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.	1, 2
Glass (13 vessels, 2 stoppers)	Minimal quantities; all machine made vessels of late 19 th /20 th century date. Little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.	1, 2
Leather (1 object)	Shoe, 19 th /20 th century; in unstable condition and vulnerable to further deterioration. No archaeological significance; no further research potential. Do not retain.	1, 2

Marine shell (2 frags)	Minimal quantity, undatable though almost certainly relatively recent. No archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.	1, 2
Metalwork (1 object)	Nail, undated though almost certainly of relatively recent origin. No archaeological significance; no further research potential. Do not retain.	1, 2
Pottery (1 vessel + 7 sherds)	Minimal quantity, all post-medieval/modern and comprising commonly occurring types (glazed redwares, English stoneware). Limited archaeological significance (dating); no further research potential. Retain none.	1, 2
Slag (939 g)	Minimal quantity, none related to metalworking. No archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.	1, 2
Worked bone (2 objects)	toothbrush, late 19 th /early 20 th century, and perforated whalebone (uncertain date and function). Both are objects of intrinsic interest; toothbrush is a type not well documented, although of limited archaeological significance here. Retain both objects.	1, 2

De-Selected Material

Consideration will be given to the suitability for use for handling or teaching collections by the museum or Wessex Archaeology, or whether they are of particular interest to the local community. De-selected material will either be returned to the landowner or disposed of. All will be adequately recorded to the appropriate level before de-selection.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

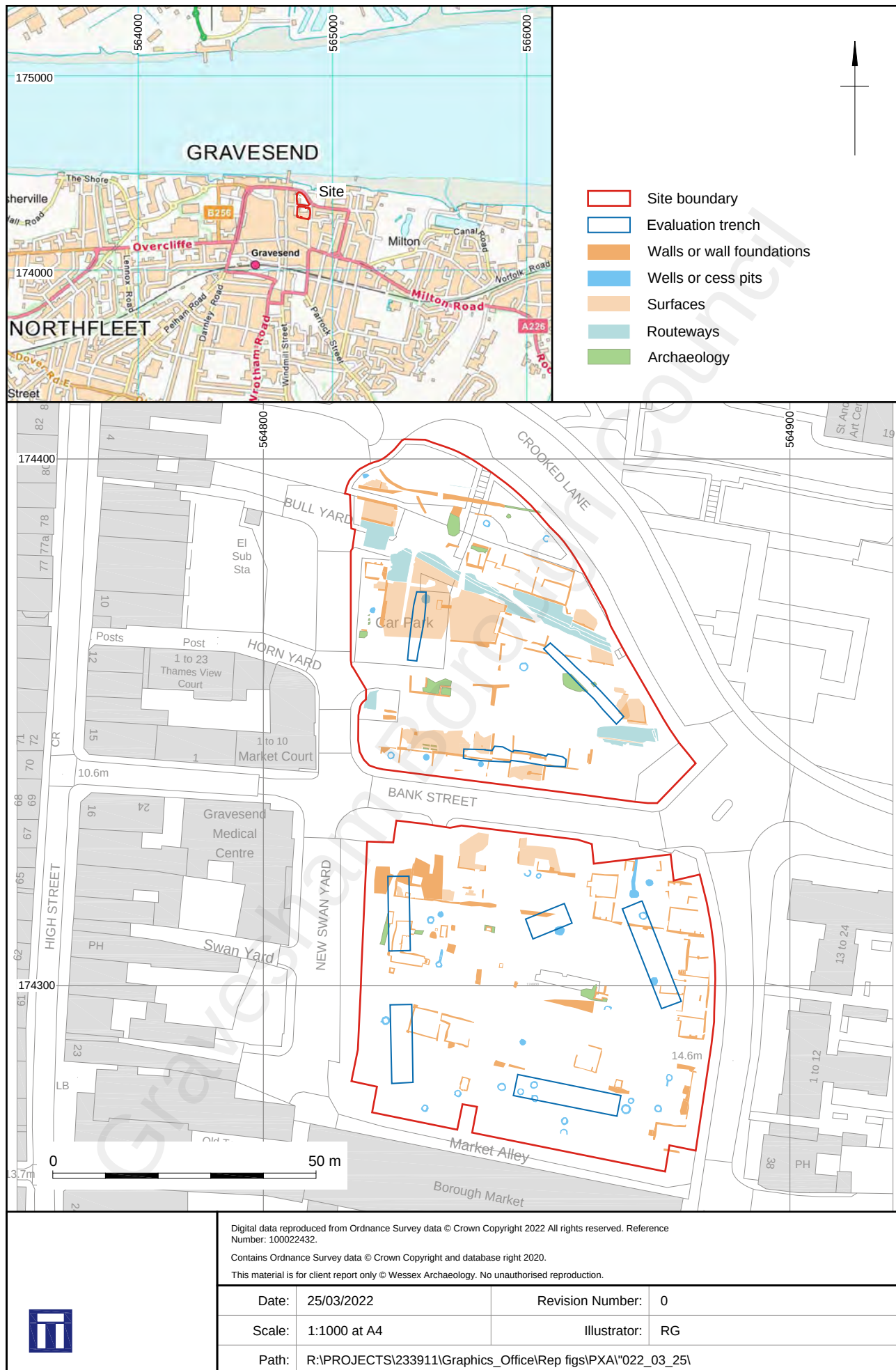


Appendix 2 OASIS record

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-505651
Project Name	The Charter, Gravesend Car Parks, Gravesend, Kent: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design
Activity type	Excavation
Project Identifier(s)	233911
Planning Id	20120931
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	19-Apr-2021 - 24-Sep-2021
Location	The Charter, Gravesend NGR : TQ 64894 74311 LL : 51.4437879518027, 0.371331244783597 12 Fig : 564894,174311
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Kent District : Gravesham Parish : Gravesham, unparished area
Project Methodology	The excavation was undertaken across two areas, and were defined by the boundaries of car parks to the north and south of Bank Street rather than archaeological records. An archaeologist directed plant equipped with a flat bladed ditching bucket, however a toothed bucket was used to break hardstanding in the first instance where necessary. Additional archaeologists cleaned and mapped exposed areas and then agreed levels of sample excavation through site monitoring visits with the county archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits until the archaeological horizon was reached and an area opened enough to allow mapping and recording of archaeological features. Where less significant remains were uncovered these were subject to mapping by GPS and rapid recording as necessary. Where more complex remains were uncovered an onsite meeting was held with the client and County Archaeologist for KCC and an appropriate level of recording agreed. Where required a team of archaeologists was deployed to undertake more detailed recording, while the stripping of overburden continued across the site under continued archaeological supervision. Where appropriate client contractors were used to clean exposed areas prior to mapping and/or recording under the direction of the on-site archaeologists. Where robust remains such as basements were present they were not all excavated but instead the walls were mapped at surface level at surface level, depending on complexity. Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavation were visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval, and where appropriate will also be metal-detected by trained archaeologists. Artefacts and other finds will be collected and bagged by context



Project Results	The excavations revealed structural remains associated with the 19th and 20th century activity within the site, with the majority of features recorded on either the 1840's Tithe Map or the 1866 Ordnance Survey Map. The recorded features can largely be divided into four distinct types; walls and wall foundations, surfaces (both interior and exterior), former routeways and wells/cess-pits. The remains appear to be both residential and industrial in nature, with terraced housing recorded along the eastern edge of the southern car park and the southern edge of the northern car park, and industrial development evidenced by suspected parts of the former 'Coach Manufacturers' south of Bank Street, and large industrial buildings in the northern car park. At least 30 wells and/or cess pits were recorded, with a clear concentration in the southern car park. Some of the features had been partially or completely robbed at some point in the past, while others showed signs of changing use, with at least one example of a well converted into a cess pit. The concentration of wells/cess pits in the southern car park could indicate a historical divide between the uses of the two areas in the 19th and 20th centuries, with residential use more common in the southern car park and industrial use in the north. No evidence for earlier activity was recorded during the excavation, although this does not preclude earlier activity within the area as the recorded 19th and 20th century activity is likely to have had a significant impact on any earlier remains, with a large number of basements recorded. The site will be subject to future work based on this PXA
Keywords	Well - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Wall - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Terrace - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Road - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Industrial Building - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Building - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
HER	Kent HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	A, Souter



Site location showing previous evaluation trenches and archaeological features

Figure 1



Archaeological Results: Car Park north of Bank Street

Figure 2



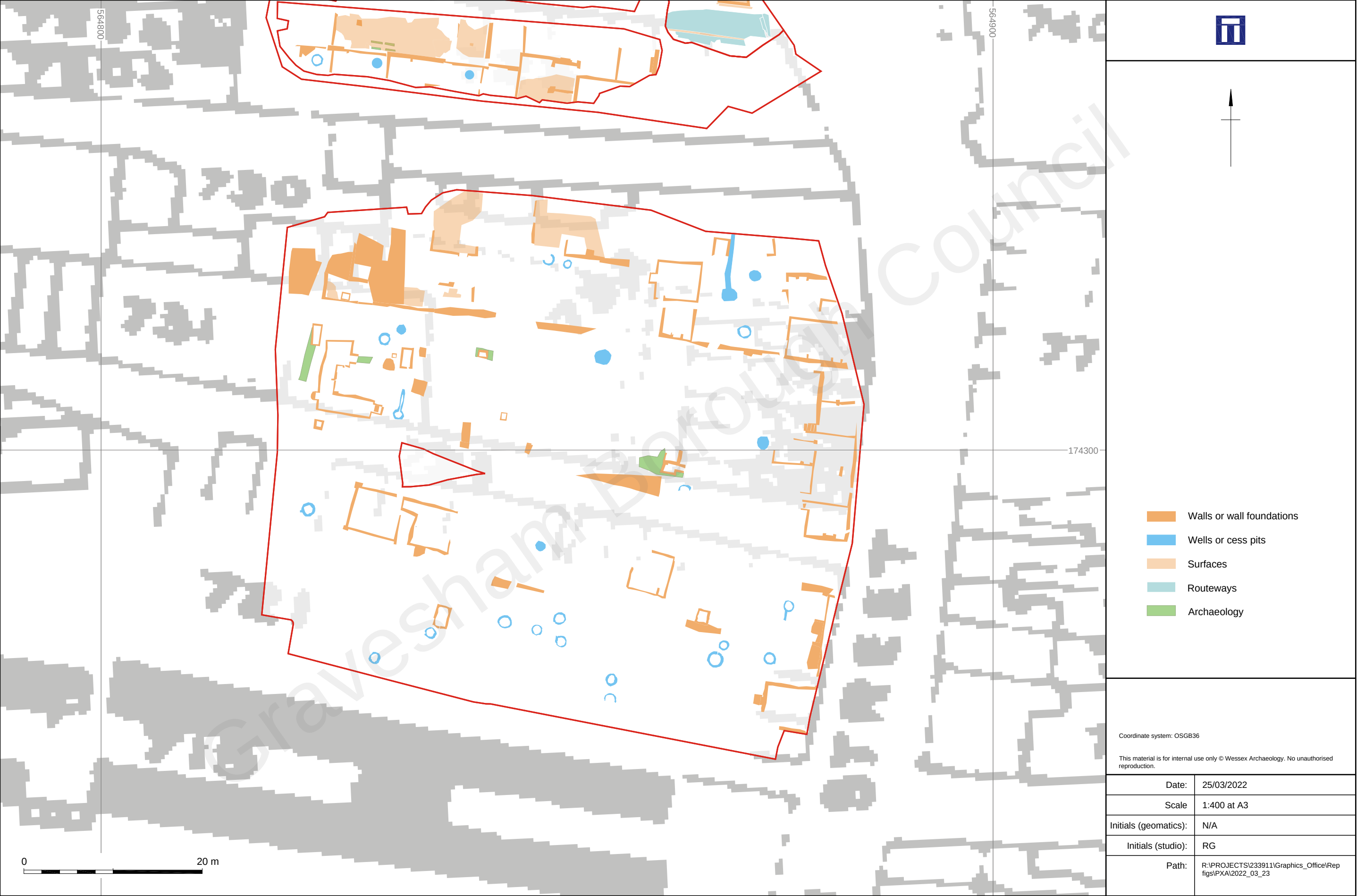
Archaeological Results: Car Park south of Bank Street

Figure 3



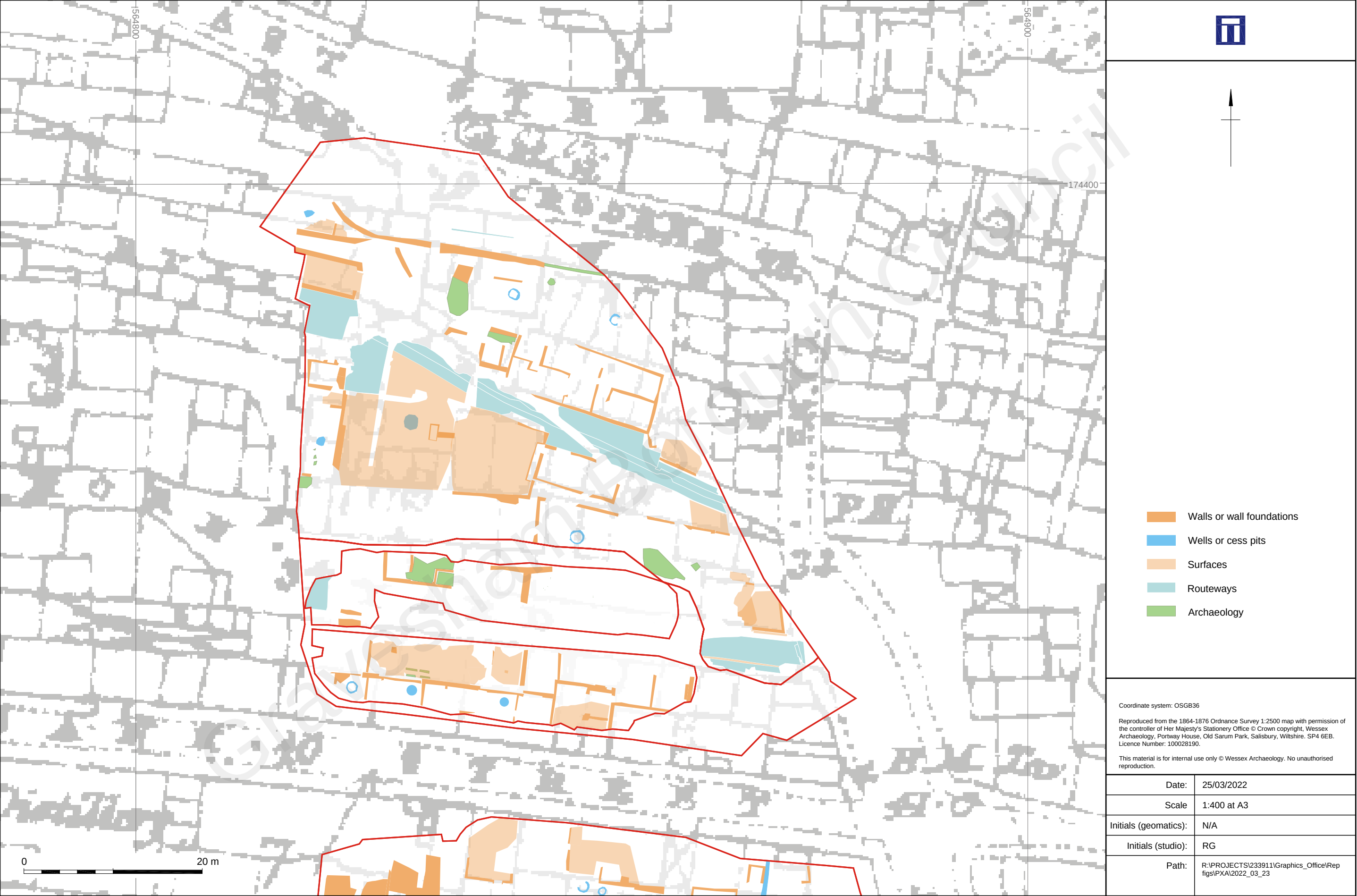
Historic mapping: Car Park north of Bank Street overlain on Tithe map

Figure 4



Historic mapping: Car Park south of Bank Street overlain on Tithe map

Figure 5



Historic mapping: Car Park north of Bank Street overlain on OS 1:2500 map 1864-1876

Figure 6



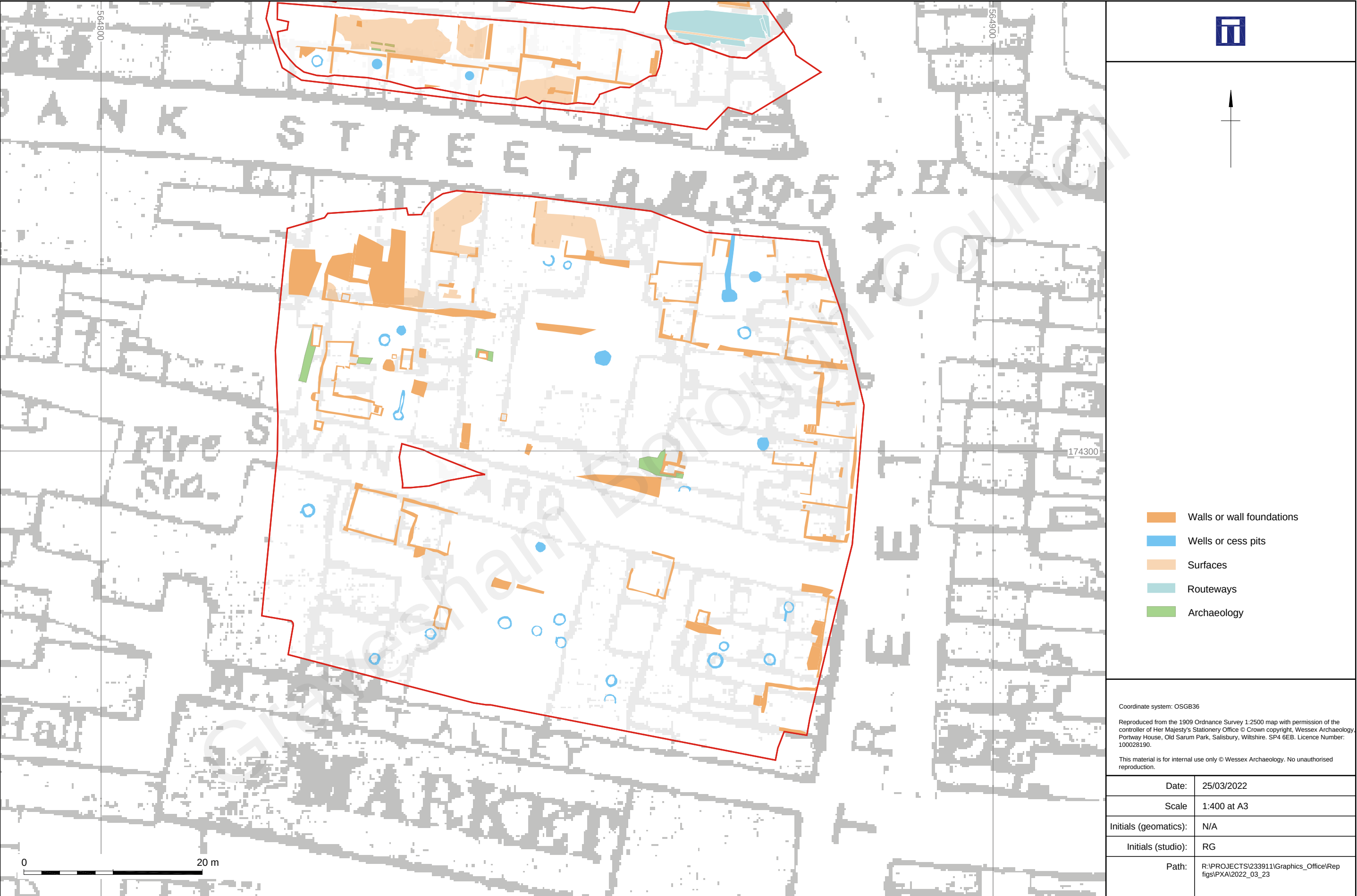
Historic mapping: Car Park south of Bank Street overlain on OS 1:2500 map 1864-1876

Figure 7



Historic mapping: Car Park north of Bank Street overlain on OS 1:2500 map 1909

Figure 8



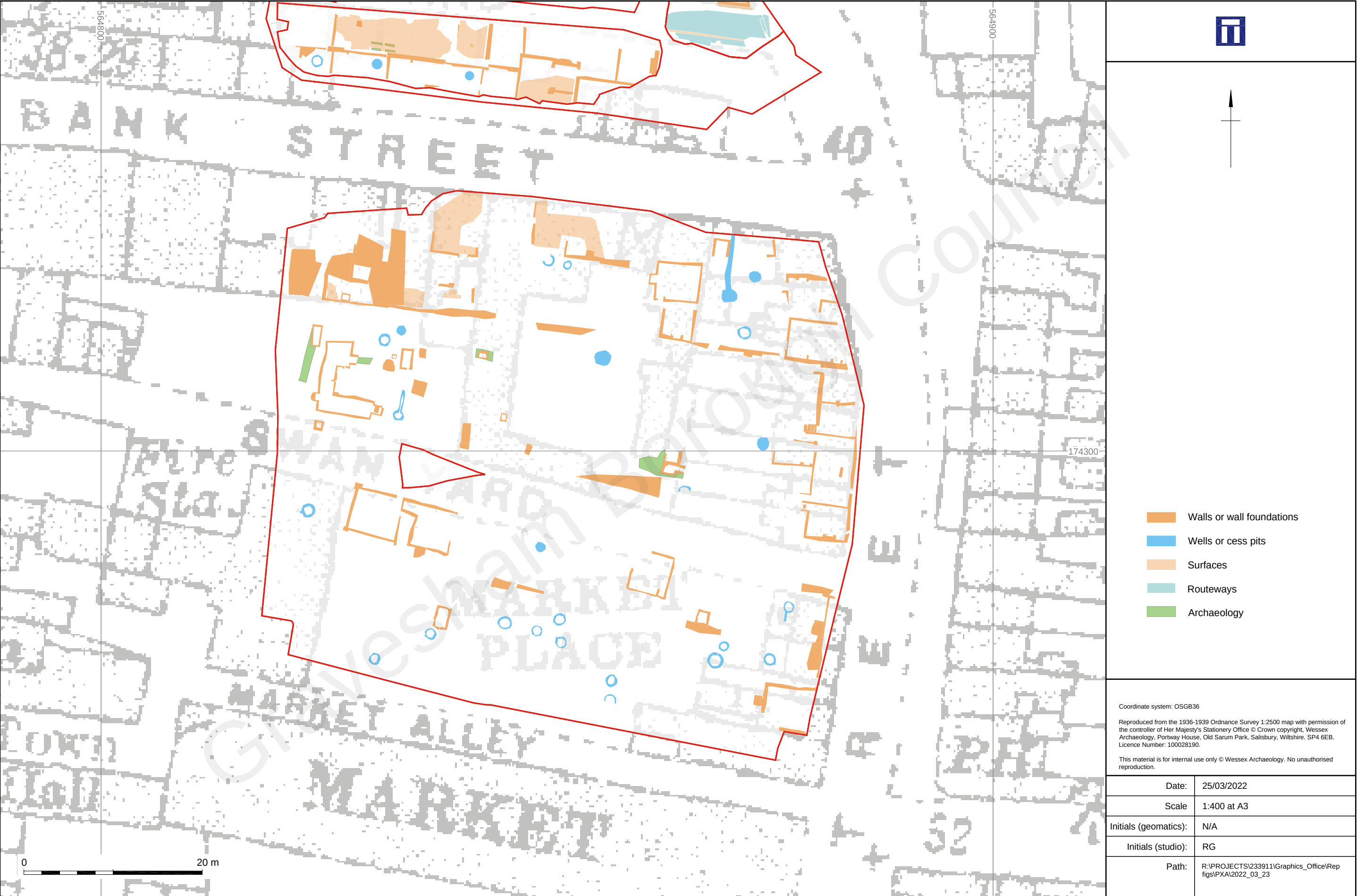
Historic mapping: Car Park south of Bank Street overlain on OS 1:2500 map 1909

Figure 9



Historic mapping: Car Park north of Bank Street overlain on OS 1:2500 map 1936-1939

Figure 10



Historic mapping: Car Park south of Bank Street overlain on OS 1:2500 map 1936-1939

Figure 11



Historic mapping: Car Park north of Bank Street overlain on OS 1:105600 map 1951



Historic mapping: Car Park south of Bank Street overlain on OS 1:105600 map 1951



Plate 1: Building 1237, viewed from the east



Plate 2: Walls 1210 and 1212, floor 1211 and yard surface 1213, viewed from the east

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Plate 3: Concrete surface 1133, viewed from the east



Plate 4: Walls 1135 and 1136 and surface of the former Bull Yard, viewed from the east

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Plate 5: Terraced building 1239, viewed from the west



Plate 6: Building 1238, viewed from the north

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Plate 7: Irregular basement foundation 1240, viewed from the south



Plate 8: Basement 1005 and cess pit 1006, viewed from the west

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Plate 9: Structural remains 1241, viewed from the north



Plate 10: Terrace 1242, viewed from the south

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Plate 11: Terrace 1242, viewed from the north



Plate 12: Excavated basement within terrace 1242, viewed from the southeast

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Plate 13: Brick steps to basement within terrace 1242, viewed from the east



Plate 14: Boundary wall 1126, basements 1127 and 1129 and wells 1123 and 1124, viewed from the east

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Plate 15: Probable chimney base 1077 and robbed foundation 1078, viewed from the north



Plate 16: Walls 1102 and 1103 and well 1092, viewed from the east

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Plate 17: Northwest quarter of southern car park, viewed from the east

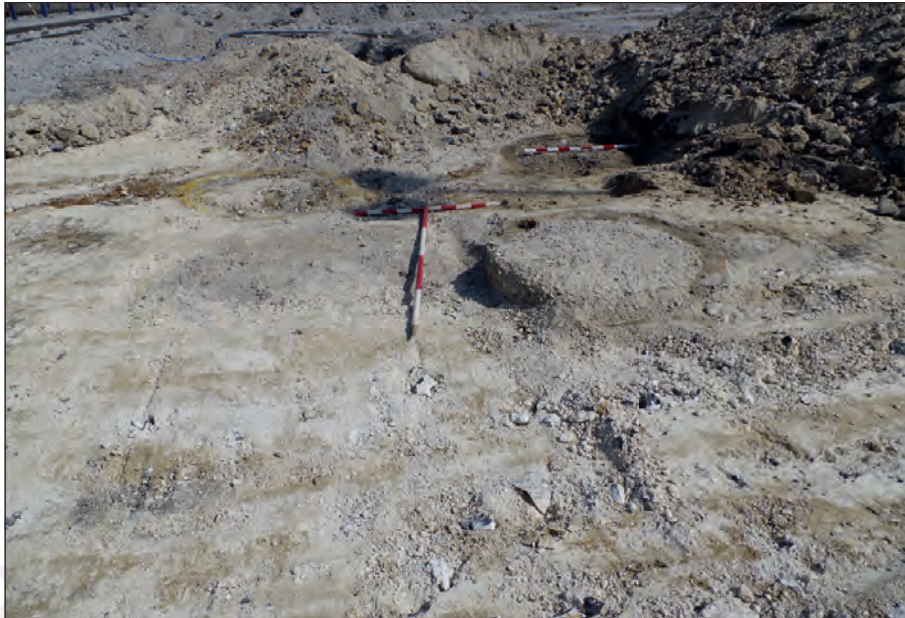


Plate 18: Wells/cess pits 1013, 1014 and 1019, viewed from the west

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Plate 19: Wells/cess pits 1020 and 1021, viewed from the north



Plate 20: Wells/cess pits 1025, 1026 and 1027, viewed from the west

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Plate 21: Well 1027, viewed from the south



Plate 22: Eastern end of 'Horn Yard' routeway, viewed from the east

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Plate 23: 'Bull Yard' routeway, viewed from the west



Plate 24: Courtyard on 'Bull Yard' routeway, viewed from the east

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Plate 25: Retaining wall 1210, viewed from the northwest

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Gravesham Borough Council



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

