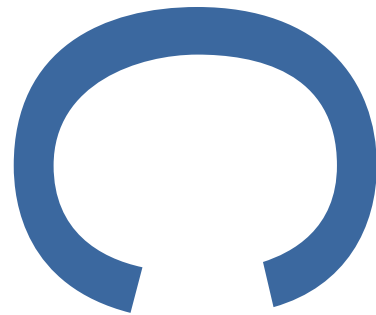
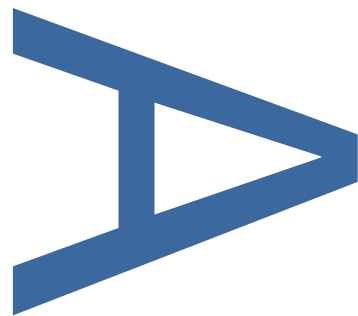


**Mayfield Grammar School Science  
Block, Pelham Road, Gravesend, Kent**



**An Archaeological Evaluation**



<b><i>Planning reference</i></b>	<b>GR/18/0510</b>		
<b><i>Local planning authority</i></b>	<b>Gravesham Borough Council</b>		
<b><i>PCA report no.</i></b>	<b>R13905</b>	<b><i>Site Code</i></b>	<b>KMSG19</b>
<b><i>PCA project no</i></b>	<b>K6302</b>	<b><i>Date</i></b>	<b>October 19</b>

**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED**

**[www.pre-construct.com](http://www.pre-construct.com)**

Project Information	
Site name	Mayfield Grammar School Science Block, Pelham Road, Gravesend, Kent
Project type	An Archaeological Evaluation
Site address	Pelham Road, Gravesend Kent DA11 0JE
NGR	TQ 64084 73534
Local planning authority	Gravesham Borough Council
Planning reference	GR/18/0510
Commissioning client	Fusion Project Management Ltd
Project dates	21-22/10/2019
Archive site code	KMSG19

PCA Information			
PCA project code	K6302	PCA report number	R13905
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Project Manager approval:	Zbigniew Pozorski	October 19
Reissued report version:		
Reason for reissue:		
Project Manager approval:		



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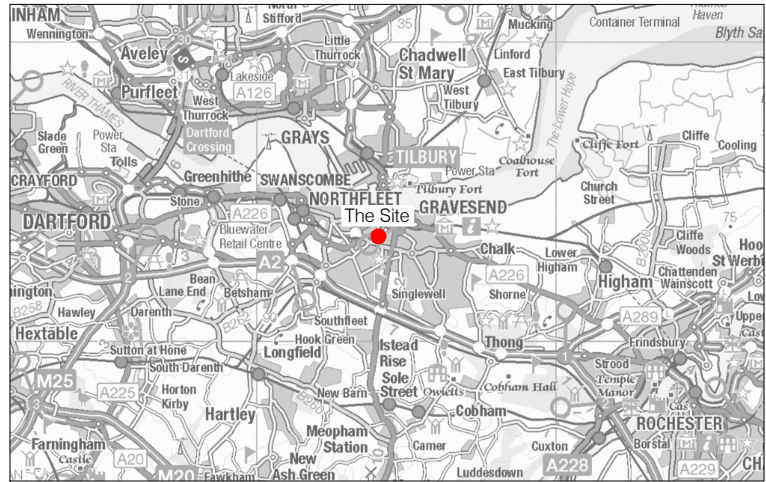
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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Mayfield Grammar School Science Block, Pelham Road, Gravesend, DA11 0JE. The site is located to the south-west of Gravesend Town Centre and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 64084 73534.
- 1.2 The fieldwork was carried out between the 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> of October 2019. One evaluation trench (TR1) and three test pits (TP's 1-3) were excavated.
- 1.3 The evaluation revealed deposits of degraded, brownish white chalk bedrock with pockets of reddish mid brown sandy clay brickearth geology at c. 0.40-0.45m below ground level (BGL).
- 1.4 The natural deposits were overlain by modern made ground.
- 1.5 Modern truncation took the form of linear service trenches located in Test Pits 2 and 3 and probably related to the construction of the school in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 1.6 No archaeological deposits or structures were encountered in any of the archaeological interventions.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the Mayfield Grammar School, Pelham Road, Gravesend, Kent, DA11 0JE (Figure 1). The site is located to the south-west of Gravesend Town Centre and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 64084 73534.
- 2.2 Planning permission was granted for the demolition of the temporary teaching block (2 classrooms) and erection of 2-storey extensions to both west (Phase 1) and east (Phase 2) wings of the existing Science Block to provide 4 classrooms (net addition of 2 classrooms) (Gravesham Borough Council Ref. GR/18/0510, Kent County Council Ref. KCC/GR/0083/2018).
- 2.3 Research of the historical background of the study site suggested that it had been located within undeveloped land until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century when a row of terraced houses was built along the east side of Pelham Road. However, the study site remained within open land until the County school was built in the 1930's (PCA 2018:5).
- 2.4 The evaluation took place over two days on the 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2019. One evaluation trench (TR.1) and three geoarchaeological test pits (TP's 1-3) were excavated within the area of archaeological potential (Figure 2).
- 2.5 The project was managed by Zbigniew Pozorski (PCA) and was commissioned by the Fusion Project Management Ltd. The archaeological work was supervised by Wayne Perkins.
- 2.6 The archaeological investigation was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by PCA (2019) approved by the Archaeological Advisor to Gravesham Borough Council.
- 2.7 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- *Mayfield Grammar School Science Block, Pelham Road, Gravesend, Kent DA11 0JE: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation* (PCA 2019)
  - *Generic Specification for Archaeological Evaluation*, Kent County Council's (KCC)
  - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) Historic England 2015
  - *Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014)
  - *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual*, Taylor, J & Brown, G. 2009, updated 2018, PCA.
- 2.8 The site was allocated the unique site code KMSG19.





### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

3.1 The planning permission was granted for the demolition of the temporary teaching block (2 classrooms) and erection of 2-storey extensions to both west (Phase 1) and east (Phase 2) wings of the existing Science Block to provide 4 classrooms (net addition of 2 classrooms) (Gravesham Borough Council Ref. GR/18/0510, Kent County Council Ref. KCC/GR/0083/2018).

3.2 The scope of work within this WSI will address Condition 3 attached to the planning decision issued by Kent CC on 11 July 2019. The condition reads as follows:

*Prior to commencement conditions*

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

*(i) archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the County Planning Authority; and*

*(ii) further archaeological investigation, recording and reporting, determined by the results of the evaluation, in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the County Planning Authority;*

*Reason: To ensure appropriate assessment of the archaeological implications of any development proposals and the subsequent mitigation of adverse impacts through preservation in situ or by record.*

*Reason for being a pre-commencement condition: Archaeological remains could be damaged by development therefore an approved programme of archaeological investigation must be in place before development starts. This document forms the Written Scheme of Investigation (specification) for the project and details the methodology by which the evaluation (archaeological trial trenching) will be undertaken.*

3.3 Consultations with Wendy Rogers, the Kent County Council (KCC) Archaeological Advisor for this area, resulted with the scope for archaeological evaluation agreed. The relevant Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; PCA 2019) was subsequently prepared presenting the details of the methodology of the evaluation by means of trial trenching. The WSI was approved by KCC ahead of the work commencing,



## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) of England and Wales, the local geology consists of chalk of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation (BGS 2019 online). No superficial deposits are recorded in the area although in the event pockets of reddish mid brown sandy clay brickearth with occasional flint nodule inclusions were present.
- 4.2 The site is located on level ground at c. 19.30m above Ordnance Datum (OD) although the land to the north undulates towards the River Thames.
- 4.3 The site comprises a detached science block building and its immediate surroundings located in the northern part of the school complex situated c. 750m to the south-west of the Gravesend town centre (Figure 1).

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The area of the site has low potential for Palaeolithic to Neolithic remains although in a wider area of Gravesend twelve Palaeolithic handaxes and two unretouched flakes have been found as well as three Mesolithic tranchet axes and Neolithic flint flakes.
- 5.2 Late Bronze Age axe was found in the town centre. Archaeological works at the site of the Gravesend and North Kent Hospital, c. 800m north-east of the site, revealed evidence of occupation from Iron Age to the medieval period including a Bronze Age colluvial layer, a large late Iron Age/Early Roman ditch, on an east-west alignment, that was re-cut in the Roman period, the skeleton of a young Romano-British woman in a disused pit, and Anglo-Saxon fire pits.
- 5.3 An extensive Romano-British occupation site was discovered in Gravesend town centre, to the south and west of the parish church, in 1979. Numerous ditches enclosed an area of c. 30 acres containing evidence of wooden structures with tiled roofs. A metalled road was traced for at least 100m running north-south across the site, possibly leading from a riverside landing-place to Springhead to the southwest. Local and imported pottery dated the occupation site from the 1<sup>st</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.
- 5.4 Gravesend is a placename of Saxon origin as it means the 'end of the grove' in Old English. Evidence of Saxon settlement at Gravesend is implied by the presence of two small burial sites, which date to between 450 and 700AD. Early Saxon pottery found to the south-west of the site, in the vicinity of Dover Road East and Perry Street, may represent a 5<sup>th</sup> century cremation cemetery.
- 5.5 Saxon settlement within this general location may be further suggested by the discovery of a Saxon hoard of 553 coins, which was found in the 1830's c. 450m to the south of the site, between Pelham Road South and Cecil Road. The hoard dated to the 9<sup>th</sup> century and contained a silver cross pendant.
- 5.6 Site of St Mary's Church, possibly of Saxon origins and mentioned in Domesday Book lies just on the other side of Pelham Road. After the fire in 1508 the church has been rebuilt further to the north, closer to the town centre. Archaeological works on the original site in 2017 revealed numerous inhumation burials associated with the church.
- 5.7 The site appeared as located within undeveloped land until early 20<sup>th</sup> century when a row of terraced houses was built along eastern side of Pelham Road. The site; however, remained within open land to the rear of the dwelling and their gardens. County School has been built on that land in the 1930s. Later additions have been made to the north of the school, including Science Block (Figure 2).

## 6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The evaluation followed the methodology set up in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the project (PCA 2019).
- 6.2 Excavation consisted of one trench (Trench 1) measuring 7m x 1.80m and three test pits (Test Pits 1-3) measuring 3m x 1.8m were also excavated (Figure 2). The maximum depth of the excavation was between 0.45-0.50m below ground level (BGL). Trench positions and OS datum levels were established on site by PCA using a GPS-system.
- 6.3 All machine (and manual) excavation was conducted under archaeological supervision. A CAT scanner was used by PCA prior to the opening of any trench to identify and avoid live services.
- 6.4 Excavation was carried out by JCB 3CX excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under a strict PCA's supervision, with spoil mounded at least 1m from the edges of the trenches. Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until either significant archaeological strata or natural ground was exposed, whichever was encountered first.
- 6.5 Each trench was fully investigated and recorded, and features tested to ascertain their function, date and significance. All arisings from each trench were carefully inspected to ensure that any artefacts were recovered. The trenches and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal-detector at regular intervals to enable finds recovery.
- 6.6 The trenches were backfilled by the PCA using the same type of machine as for opening the trenches, replacing the excavated arisings in the reverse order of excavation.
- 6.7 Once excavation had been completed and the trenches cleaned, all deposits were then recorded on proforma context sheets. Trench plans were drawn at scales of 1:50 and 1:20 and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. A digital photographic record was also kept of all eight trenches.
- 6.8 All features were investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.
- 6.9 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in Kent, which is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual and presented in PCAs *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor and Brown 2009, updated 2018).
- 6.10 In this report all context numbers (cuts, layers and fills) are written in squared brackets [ ].
- 6.11 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with a local museum with site code KMSG19.

## **7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Phase 1a & 1b: Drift Geology & Bedrock**

#### **Trench 1**

7.1.1 The natural bedrock geology of chalk was exposed in the southern end of Trench 1 as a brownish off-white degraded chalk layer [9] with pockets of sandy clay brickearth [8] present in the north of the trench. Its degraded state was due to frost and water action breaking up the chalk beds over a long period of time.

7.1.2 The bedrock natural was encountered at its highest in Trench 1 at 19.07m OD and at its lowest in the Test Pit 1 at 18.96m OD. (Plates 1 & 2, Figure 4, Section 4).

#### **Test Pit 1**

7.1.3 The bedrock natural [7] was encountered at 18.96m OD in Test Pit 1 but it is likely that it had been truncated due to terracing and levelling to create the car park (Plates 3 & 4, Figure 4, Section 3).

#### **Test Pits 2 & 3**

7.1.4 The drift geology was a reddish mid-brown sandy clay (or brickearth) with occasional sub-angular flint nodule inclusions. It was revealed in Test Pits 2 as [6] and in Test Pit 3 as [4] and it had been cut by modern intrusions and a service trench.

7.1.5 The brickearth was recorded at 18.96m OD in TP2 and at 19.03m OD in TP3 (Plates 5 & 6, Figure 4, Sections 1 & 2).

### **7.2 Phase 2: Modern**

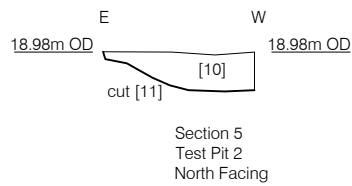
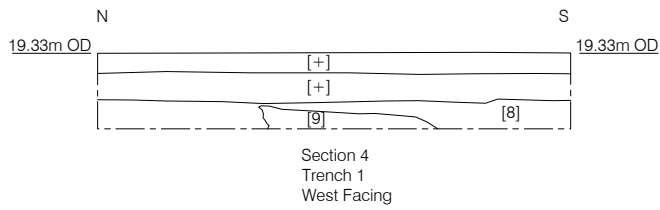
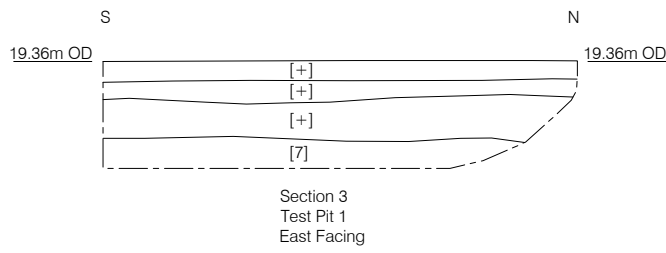
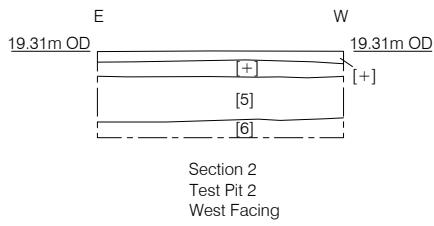
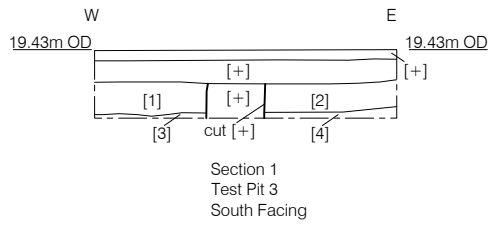
#### **Trench 1, Test Pits 1 - 3**

7.2.1 Residual fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) dated to AD1700-1900 were recovered from layer [5] in Test Pit 2. The layer itself was a made ground of silt and re-deposited brickearth believed to be related to the modern construction activity. [5] was recorded at 19.18m OD (Plates 5 & 6, Figure 4, Section 2).

7.2.2 Both Test Pits 1 and 2 had been cut by a north-south running service trench whose fill contained fragments of yellow electrical services tape. In Test Pit 3 a modern truncation had occurred along the eastern edge. Both test pits had been sealed with modern made ground layers and paving slabs recorded at 19.35m OD.

7.2.3 Trench 1 and Test Pit 1 had both been sealed by modern made ground layers and tarmac in the main carpark. Modern ground surfaces were recorded at 19.36m OD.

7.2.4 A small area of ground disturbance [11], which was due to either animal burrowing or bioturbation, was also recorded in this phase, due to the presence of minute specks of CBM in fill [10] (Plates 7 & 8, Figure 4, Section 5).





*Plate 1: Trench 1, view to the north-east, scale 1m.  
Chalk bedrock [9] in foreground.*



*Plate 2: Trench 1, view to the south-west, scale 1m.  
Pocket of sandy brickearth [8] in foreground.*



*Plate 3: Test Pit 1, view to south-west, scale 1m. Degraded chalk layer [7].*



*Plate 4: Test Pit 1, view to the north-east, scale 1m.  
Degraded chalk layer [7].*



*Plate 5: Test Pit 2, view to north-east, scale 1m.*

*Brickearth layer [6]. Service trench visible in the centre, modern truncation in right of photo.*



*Plate 6: Test Pit 3, view to the north-east, scale 1m.*

*Brickearth layer [4], service trench on right of photo.*





*Plate 7: Test Pit 2, view to the south-west, scale 0.3m.*

*Area of bioturbation or animal burrowing [11].*



*Plate 8: Test Pit 2, view to the south-west, scale 0.3m.*

*Area of bioturbation or animal burrowing [11] (in plan).*

## **8 CONCLUSIONS**

- 8.1 During the evaluation the earliest layer encountered in the sequence was the degraded chalk bedrock layer [7], [9], which had been cracked and broken through frost and water action. It was recorded at its highest in Trench 1 at 19.09m OD and at its lowest in Test Pit 1 at 18.96m OD, showing a fall of ground from south to north. The undulating, degraded chalk bedrock surface contained pockets of reddish mid brown sandy clay brickearth drift geology [3], [4], [6], [8] at c. 0.40-0.45m below ground level (BGL), which contained occasional flint nodule inclusions.
- 8.2 The layers of made ground recorded underneath the external surfaces contained residual, fragmentary ceramic building material (CBM) in very small quantities, dated to the post-medieval period. These were likely to have derived from either the disparate building activities in the immediate area or had been introduced via manuring when the study site was still undeveloped land prior to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 8.3 Modern truncation took the form of linear service trenches located in Test Pits 2 and 3 and probably relate to the construction of the school in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 8.4 No archaeological deposits or structures were encountered in any of the archaeological interventions.
- 8.5 The site of the school had been subject to ongoing maintenance and the introduction of various services during the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries which had removed any subsoil layers.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Fusion Project Management Ltd for commissioning the archaeological work.
- 9.2 We also offer our thanks to Wendy Rogers of Kent County Council for her input and advice on the project.
- 9.3 The author would also like to thank: Zbigniew Pozorski for project managing and editing this report; Ray Murphy for the illustrations, Amparo Valcarcel for the CBM assessment and Army Utraiainen for her work on site.

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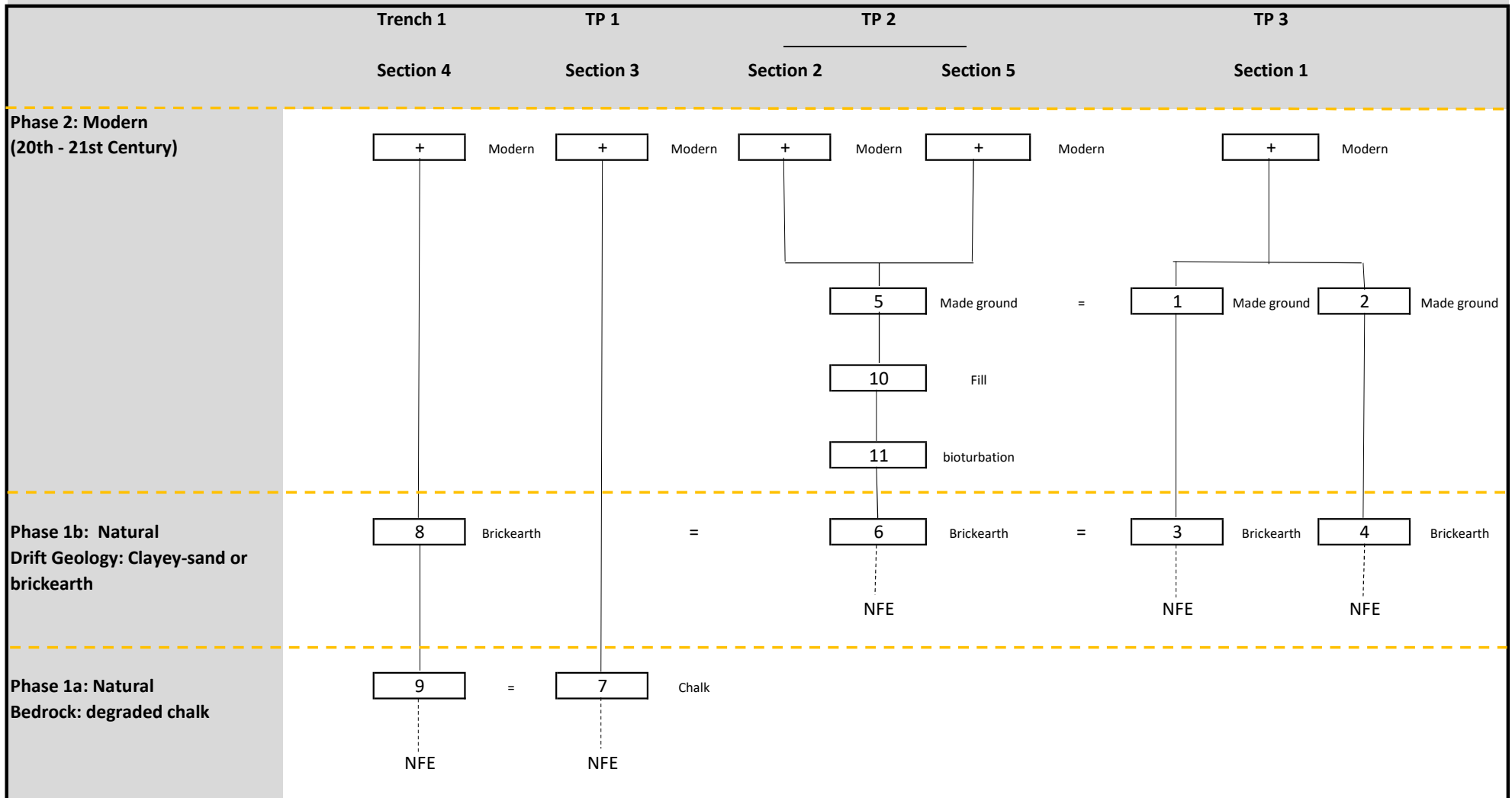
## 11 APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Trench	Fill_of	Phase	Interpretation	Category	Depth	Levels_high	Levels_low
1	Layer	Test Pit 3		KMSG19-PH2	Made ground or levelling layer composed of a firm, greyish mid-brown sandy silt with occasional fragments of CBM and occasional rounded pebble inclusions	Make-up	0.36	19.17	19.17
2	Layer	Test Pit 3		KMSG19-PH2	Made ground or levelling layer composed of a firm, greyish mid-brown sandy silt with occasional fragments of CBM and occasional rounded pebble inclusions	Make-up	0.36	19.17	
3	Layer	Test Pit 3		KMSG19-PH1	Natural: a brickearth composed of a friable, reddish mid brown sandy clay with flint nodule inclusions	Natural		19.03	
4	Layer	Test Pit 3		KMSG19-PH1	Natural: a brickearth composed of a friable, reddish mid brown sandy clay with flint nodule inclusions. Same as [3]	Natural		19.03	
5	Layer	Test Pit 2		KMSG19-PH2	Made Ground: composed of a firm, greyish mid brown sandy silt	Make-up	0.22	19.18	
6	Layer	Test Pit 2		KMSG19-PH1	Natural: a brickearth composed of a friable, reddish mid brown sandy clay with flint nodule inclusions	Natural		18.96	

7	Layer	Test Pit 1		KMSG19-PH1	Bedrock geology: composed of a brownish off-white degraded chalk	Natural		18.96	
8	Layer	Trench 1		KMSG19-PH1	Natural: a brickearth composed of a friable, reddish mid brown sandy clay with flint nodule inclusions. Same as [3,4 & 6]	Natural		19.09	
9	Layer	Trench 1		KMSG19-PH1	Bedrock geology: composed of a brownish off-white degraded chalk	Natural		19.04	
10	Fill	Test Pit 2	11	KMSG19-PH2	Bioturbation or animal burrowing: a brickearth composed of a friable, reddish mid brown sandy clay with flint nodule inclusions but with a grey hue	Natural Silting	0.2	18.98	
11	Cut	Test Pit 2		KMSG19-PH2	Bioturbation or animal burrowing	Natural	0.2	18.98	18.78

## 12 APPENDIX 2 MATRIX

Mayfield Grammar School  
 Gravesend, Kent  
 KMSG19



## 13 APPENDIX 3 FINDS ASSESSMENTS

### Review of Ceramic Building Material: Mayfield Grammar school, Pelham Road, Kent (KMSG19)

Amparo Valcarcel, October 2019

#### BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
2	Local sandy fabric	Post-medieval local sandy peg tiles	5	1450	1900	1450	1900	1700-1900	No mortar

#### Review

The small assemblage (5 fragments, 113g) consists of post-medieval peg tiles, made of local sandy fabric very similar to London fabric 2276. The fine moulding sand indicates a post-medieval date (1700 to 1900).

The building material assemblage reflects the post-medieval development of this site. No further work is recommended.



## 14 APPENDIX 4 OASIS FORM

**OASIS ID: preconst1-371673**

### Project details

Project name	Mayfield Grammar School Science Block
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Mayfield Grammar School, Pelham Road, Gravesend DA11 0JE. The site is located c.767m to the south-west of Gravesend Town Centre. The fieldwork was carried out between the 21st and 22nd of October 2019. One evaluation trench and three geoarchaeological test pits were excavated. The earliest layer encountered in the sequence was the degraded chalk bedrock layer, which had been cracked and broken through frost and water action. It was recorded at its highest in Trench 1 at 19.09m OD and at its lowest in Test Pit 1 at 18.96m OD. The undulating, degraded chalk bedrock surface contained pockets of reddish mid brown sandy clay brickearth drift geology which contained occasional flint nodule inclusions. The natural geology of brickearth in Test Pit 2 had been subject to bioturbation (either through animal burrowing or by the presence of a planting pit) but which did not contain any archaeological material. The layers of made ground recorded underneath the external surfaces of Test Pits 2 and 3 contained residual, fragmentary ceramic building material (CBM) in very small quantities. These were likely to have derived from either the disparate building activities in the immediate area or had been introduced via manuring when the study site was still undeveloped land prior to the 20th century. All trenches were devoid of any archaeological remains or deposits, neither were there any further residual finds which would have suggested any prior activity in the immediate area.
Project dates	Start: 21-10-2019 End: 22-10-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	KMSG19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT GRAVESHAM GRAVESEND Mayfield Grammar School
Postcode	DA11 0JE
Site coordinates	TQ 64084 73534 51.436479009029 0.360986630654 51 26 11 N 000 21 39 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 18.96m Max: 19.09m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
----------------------	-----------------------------------

Project brief originator Zbigniew Pozorski

Project director/manager Zbigniew Pozorski

Project supervisor Wayne Perkins

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### Project archives

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Mayfield Grammar School Science Block, Pelham Road, Gravesend DA11 0JE.

Author(s)/Editor(s) Perkins, W

Other bibliographic details R13854

Date 2019

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology

Place of issue or publication London

Description Report on A4 pages containing photographs, plans and section drawings.

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Entered by Wayne Perkins (WPerkins@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 24 October 2019

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