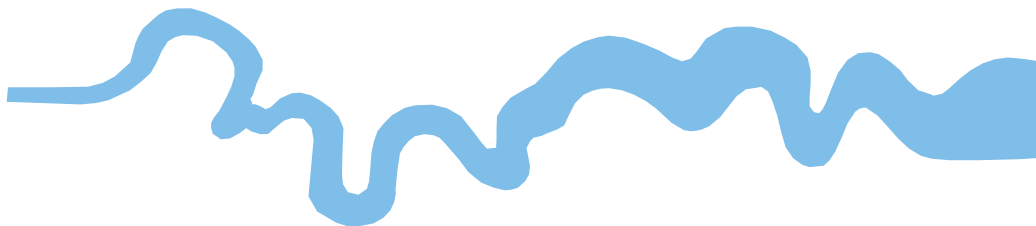


T V A S



SOUTH

**Late Roman Settlement at the Replacement Church Hall,
Kemsing, Kent**

Archaeological Excavation

by Sean Wallis

Site Code: MCK11/80

(TQ 5556 5878)

Late Roman settlement at the Replacement Church Hall, Kemsing, Kent

**An Archaeological Excavation
for St Mary's, Kemsing, Parochial Church Council**

Planning Reference: 16/01398/FUL

by Sean Wallis
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code MCK 11/80

Summary

Site name: Replacement Church Hall, Kemsing, Kent

Grid reference: TQ 5556 5878

Planning reference: 16/01398/FUL

Site activity: Excavation

Date and duration of fieldwork: 9th July 2019 to 13th May 2020

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: MCK 11/80

Area of site: c. 244 sq m

Summary of results: The archaeological excavation successfully recorded a number of archaeological features which were to be affected by the construction of a new church hall at Kemsing. Traces of a late Roman settlement, probably dating from the 4th century AD, were revealed within the footprint of the new building, confirming the results of an earlier evaluation of the site. The finds recovered suggest that the settlement may have been relatively high-status, and it is possible that a masonry building would once have stood in the vicinity.

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Late Roman Settlement at the Replacement Church Hall, Kemsing, Kent An Archaeological Excavation

by Sean Wallis

with contributions by Luke Barber, Ceri Falys, Virginia Fuentes and Jo Pine

Report 11/80b

Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services immediately to the west of Kemsing Parish church, Kent (TQ 5556 5878) (Figs. 1 and 2). The work was commissioned by Mr Roger Molyneux of Molyneux Architects, 181 Union Street, London, SE1 0LN, on behalf of St Mary's, Kemsing, Parochial Church Council.

Planning permission (16/01398/FUL) has been granted by Sevenoaks District Council for the construction of a replacement church hall on the site. The consent was subject to a standard condition (6) relating to archaeology and the historic environment, which required the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in advance of groundworks. This was in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The site was the subject of an archaeological evaluation in October 2011 (Wallis 2011) which demonstrated the site's potential and showed it to contain Roman features which might be damaged or destroyed by the development. As a result, excavation was required to mitigate these effects and to enhance understanding of the nature of these features. This report is concerned with that follow-up excavation, largely carried out in July 2019, which recorded features within the footprint of the replacement church hall. The excavation of a new soakaway was monitored in May 2020.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mrs Wendy Rogers, the Kent County Council Archaeological Officer, who advises Sevenoaks District Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Will Attard, Virginia Fuentes, Daniel Haddad, Tom Stewart and the author, between 9th and 18th July 2019, and the site code is MCK 11/80. The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton and will be deposited with a suitable depository in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located immediately west of St Mary's Church, and north of the historic part of Kemsing village, centred on NGR TQ 5556 5878 (Figs 1 and 2). The site is relatively flat and lies at a height of approximately 103m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of Lower Chalk (BGS 1993), and this was confirmed during the excavation.

Archaeological background

The site lies within an area of moderate archaeological potential due to its location close to the historic core of Kemsing and its parish church. In general, the topographic setting of the village (on a spring line) is one which typically attracted prehistoric, Roman and Saxon occupation. The village is first mentioned in a document dating from AD 822, as *Cymesing*, which probably means 'place of a man called Cymesa' (Mills 1993). The historic village is centred on a well, dedicated to St Edith, the illegitimate daughter of King Edgar, who was supposedly born in Kemsing in AD 961. The parish church, dedicated to St Mary the Virgin, stands to the north of the village centre. A church was probably built here in the late Saxon period, although the present nave dates from the 12th century, and significant alterations took place in the 19th and early 20th centuries. It has been suggested that the 17th century Grade II Listed Building to the west of the present site, known as The Keep, overlies an earlier motte and bailey castle, although direct evidence of this has so far proved elusive. Several Roman features were recorded close to the present site during an evaluation in 2011, as detailed below (Wallis 2011).

The Evaluation

An evaluation of the present site was carried out in August 2011, at which time there were plans to build a new vicarage to the west of the existing church hall. Two trenches were excavated, one either side of the existing church hall, and a number of late Roman features were uncovered. These consisted of linear features and pits, which seemed to suggest the presence of a small late Roman settlement. In addition, a number of trenches were excavated close to the existing vicarage, to the south-east of the parish church, but just one post-medieval pit was found in this area. The features recorded during the evaluation are included in Appendix 1, but are not described again in detail (see Wallis 2011).

Objectives and methodology

The aim of the project was to excavate and record any archaeological deposits and features within the footprint of the new church hall, which was situated immediately to the west of evaluation trench 2.

The general objectives of the project were to:

- excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the excavation area;
- produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site;
- establish the character of the deposits in an attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc., and to
- produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region

The project would also address the following research questions:

What is the nature and extent of any prehistoric activity on the site ?

What is the nature and extent of any late Roman activity on the site ?

What is the nature and extent of any Saxon activity on the site ?

What use was made of floral and faunal resources and can these be identified and assessed from a programme of environmental sampling ?

The Excavation

The excavation area was stripped down to the top of the underlying natural geology, which generally necessitated the removal of up to 0.50m of topsoil (50) and subsoil (51) deposits (Pls 1 and 2). The ground reduction was slightly less deep in the area previously under the former church hall, and there had been some disturbance from the footings of this building and its associated service runs. The excavation covered an area of approximately 244 sq m (Figs 3, 4 and 5). In addition, a small area, measuring approximately 4 sq m, was stripped in advance of a new soakaway in May 2020.

All of the archaeological features, including post-holes, gullies and pits, recorded in the excavation area, were sampled by hand (Figs 4 and 5). Following half-sectioning and recording, the majority of the discrete features were fully excavated. The relatively shallow depth of the cut features suggests that the area had been ploughed in the distant past, and this is supported by the fact that the features were not clearly visible within the subsoil horizon. Two late Roman pits were recorded in the northern half of the excavation area, along with three linear features of similar date. In the southern half of the excavation there were three post-medieval pits, along with five post-holes which yielded no dating evidence. An undated pit was recorded in the soakaway area. Appendix 1 provides a summary of all of the excavated features including those from the evaluation.

Phase 1: Late Roman (c. AD 325-400)

The archaeological features containing late Roman pottery were all recorded in the northern part of the excavation area, although it is possible that some of the undated post-holes to the south may also date from this period.

Discrete features

Two sub-circular pits (17 and 19) were investigated in the northern part of the excavation area, either side of east-west ditch 1000. The largest of these (17) measured 2.56m by 1.90m, and was up to 0.70m deep with relatively steep sides (Pl. 3). The pit had a flattish base, and several distinct deposits (70-4 and 82) were visible in section (Fig. 6). Deposit 82 consisted of a light brownish grey marly chalk, and was only recorded close to the pit's edges. It probably derives from the pit edges collapsing slightly shortly after the feature was originally dug and, unsurprisingly, contained no finds. The first true fill of the pit was deposit 74, which consisted of dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions. Six sherds of late Roman pottery were recovered from this

deposit, along with a large number of oyster shells, and two fragments of animal bone. The layer immediately above (73) consisted of mid brownish grey silty clay, with moderate amounts of flint and chalk inclusions. No finds were recovered from deposit 73, but the layer of dark grey silty clay (72) above it yielded two sherds of late Roman pottery, along with two oyster shells and fragments of tile and animal bone. A relatively thin layer (71), largely consisting of small chalk fragments, was recorded immediately above deposit 72. Deposit 71 produced no finds, and could represent deliberate backfilling of the pit. The uppermost layer of the pit (70) was a dark brownish grey silty clay which contained two sherds of late Roman pottery, along with a residual prehistoric sherd. The deposit also contained over one hundred fragments of animal bone, along with a few pieces of tile, daub and weathered stone. The presence of the tile, daub and stone suggests that it may be derived from the demolition of a nearby building. One of the tile fragments from deposit 70 appeared to be post-medieval in date, and is therefore clearly intrusive.

Pit 19 was situated between gully 7 and ditch 1000, and just west of gully 1001. Its northern edge had been truncated by a modern service trench, but it originally measured at least 1.90m by 1.50m, and was up to 0.40m deep (Pl. 4). No finds were recovered from its primary fill of chalky silt (78), but the mid grey clayey silt layer above (79) contained eleven small sherds of late Roman pottery and a few fragments of animal bone. Further fragments of bone were found within the uppermost fill of the pit (77), which consisted of mid brown clayey silt, along with a piece of Roman tile.

Linear features

Ditch 1000 was aligned approximately E-W across the northern part of the excavation area. It is almost certainly the same feature as that recorded in the evaluation trench immediately to the east (ditch 1). The ditch was generally between 0.62m and 0.82m wide, and up to 0.20 deep. A slot (8) was dug by hand through the eastern section of the ditch (Pl. 6), whilst another slot (20 /21) investigated the relationship between ditch 1000 and the gully which extended north from it. Ditch 1000 had a single fill of dark brownish grey silty clay (60 / 80) which produced seven sherds of late Roman pottery, along with numerous fragments of animal bone and a small piece burnt clay.

The relationship between ditch 1000 and gully 1001 could not be established as their fills were too similar, and it is likely that the two features were contemporary anyway. The gully was up to 0.62m wide and 0.20m deep, and contained four sherds of late Roman pottery and a small fragment of animal bone (from deposit 76). It extended north towards gully 7, but the area where the two features presumably met had been disturbed by a modern service trench.

Gully 7 was aligned approximately E-W across the northern end of the excavation area, roughly parallel to ditch 1000 (Pl. 5). The western part of the feature had been destroyed by the modern service trench. The gully was

up to 0.34m wide and 0.14m deep, with near vertical sides and a flattish base. The only finds recovered from its fill of dark brownish grey silty clay (59) were fragments of animal bone and oyster shell.

Phase 2: Post-medieval (c. AD 1650-1800)

Three sub-circular pits (9, 15 and 16) in the southern part of the excavation area appear to be post-medieval in date.

Pit 9 was recorded in the south-east corner of the area, just south of two undated post-holes (10 and 11). The shallow pit measured about 0.60m in diameter, but was only 0.03m deep. One sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from its fill of dark greyish brown silty clay (61).

Pit 15 was situated to the north of pit 9, and was up to 0.10m and 0.70m in diameter. Its single fill of greyish brown clayey silt (68) contained three tiny fragments of post-medieval tile and a small piece of coal. A small piece of glass, thought to be Roman, was also found within pit 15, although this is clearly residual given the other finds.

Pit 16 was investigated in the south-west corner of the excavation area, where it was seen to measure 1.05m by 0.75m. The feature was very shallow (up to 0.05m deep), with a single fill of greyish brown clayey silt (69) which contained two fragments of post-medieval tile, and a small sherd of residual Roman pottery.

Undated

Five probable post-holes were recorded in the southern part of the excavation area. Three of these (12, 13 and 14) (Pl. 8) formed a line just to the north of pit 15, whilst the other two (10 and 11)(Pl. 7) were roughly parallel about 5.30m to the south. The shallow depth of the features suggests that the area had been disturbed in the past, probably through ploughing, so there may have been further post-holes present originally.

No finds were recovered from the post-holes, although their fills were generally similar to the Roman features to the north, as opposed to the nearby post-medieval pits. It is therefore possible that the post-holes may represent the remains of a small late Roman building, situated to the south of the small enclosures represented by ditch/gullies 7, 1000 and 1001. The post-holes are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of undated post-holes

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Finds / Comments</i>
10	62	Post-hole	0.33 x 0.29	0.08	Probably associated with post-hole 11.
11	63, 64	Post-hole	0.38 x 0.35	0.14	Probably associated with post-hole 10.
12	65	Post-hole	0.50 x 0.50	0.14	Probably associated with post-holes 13 and 14.
13	66	Post-hole	0.46 x 0.40	0.23	Probably associated with post-holes 12 and 14.
14	67	Post-hole	0.46 x 0.20	0.20	Probably associated with post-holes 12 and 13.

A possible pit (22) was partially revealed when a small area was stripped for a new soakaway. The pit measured at least 1.20m by 0.90m, and was up to 0.33m deep. No archaeological finds were recovered from its fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (83). The feature was quite irregular in nature, and had been heavily disturbed by tree roots. It is therefore possible that it may represent a treebole, as opposed to a 'cut' feature.

Finds

Pottery by Luke Barber

The excavation recovered 37 sherds of pottery, weighing 220g, from nine contexts (Appendix 2). Overall the pottery consists of small to medium-sized sherds with slight to extensive signs of abrasion. As such at least some of the material appears to have seen notable reworking though the majority has not.

The single tiny prehistoric sherd is very abraded and clearly residual in pit 17 (70). A Later Bronze Age to Iron Age date is suspected but the piece is too small to be diagnostic.

The bulk of the assemblage is of the Roman period and is very much in keeping with the evaluation assemblage in being of Late Roman date wherever diagnostic sherds are present. Although rim sherds are completely absent the wares themselves are quite characteristic of the 3rd and 4th centuries. The less diagnostic unsourced sandy wares could be slightly earlier but there is no reason they need be. Considering the small size of the assemblage there is quite a high proportion of finewares suggesting the associated household was of some standing.

The only post-Roman sherd was recovered from pit 9 (61) and consists of a slightly worn glazed red earthenware sherd of mid 17th to 18th century date.

Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

A relatively small assemblage of brick and tile was recovered during the archaeological work. The material was in mixed condition, with the earlier types being more abraded and the later ones quite fresh. Due to the mixed nature of the deposits and undiagnostic nature of much of the ceramic building material the assemblage has been recorded by form and date rather than by fabric. The assemblage is summarised in Appendix 3.

The ceramic building material assemblage is mainly composed of Roman tile, or pieces suspected of being Roman in date. The pieces are generally small and somewhat undiagnostic of form, though most appear to be from *tegula* tiles. The daub and burnt clay may well be of the same date. There is also a scatter of post-medieval brick and tile, sometimes possibly intrusive into Roman contexts. Although there are few diagnostic pieces what there is suggests a 17th to 18th century date, in keeping with the single post-medieval pottery sherd.

Geological Material by Luke Barber

The evaluation recovered just five pieces of stone from the site (Appendix 4). The two large pieces of stone are most likely to have originated from the nearby Lower Greensand beds. Although irregular they may well have been utilized in rubble walling (though no mortar was evident on them). This could be due to an acidic burial environment – certainly both have somewhat weathered surfaces. Small pieces of coal were found in pit 15 (68).

Glass by Luke Barber

The excavation recovered a single small piece (1g) of 1.2mm thick blue-green glass from a cylindrical vessel. The shard, which is uncorroded, is almost certainly of Roman date, but was found in pit 15 (68) which probably dates from the post-medieval period.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A moderate assemblage of animal bone was recovered from six features. A total of 198 pieces of bone were present for analysis, weighing 3380g. The overall surface preservation of the fragments was generally good, although many fragments displayed occasional root etching of the cortical bone surface. A moderate to high degree of element fragmentation was present in most contexts, limiting the amount of possible element identification.

Initial analyses roughly sorted elements based on size, not by species, into one of three general size categories: “large”, “medium”, and “small”. Horse and cow are represented by the large size category, sheep/goat, deer and pigs are represented in the medium size category, and any smaller animal (e.g. dog, cat etc.) are designated to the “small” category. Wherever possible, a more specific identification to species and side of origin was attempted using reference to Hillson (1992) and the comparative animal osteological collection held at the Department of Archaeology, University of Reading. The minimum number of individuals both within and between the species was determined based on duplication of skeletal elements and/or differences in the stage of skeletal/dental development.

Information regarding the minimum number of animal individuals present was primarily derived from the remains recovered from pit 17. A minimum of eight animal individuals were represented within this assemblage: two “large” animals (cattle), five “medium” sized animals (including three pigs, one sheep/goat and one deer), and at least one “small” animal, of unidentifiable species. It is noted that 44% (n=87) of the bones present were not able to be sorted even into a general size category, due to their small size and undiagnostic appearances.

The highest proportion of identifiable pieces of bone were allocated to the “large” size category (n = 73, 36.8%). Evidence of cattle was identified in ditch 1000 (slots 8 and 20), in addition to pit 17 (deposits 70, 72, and 74). A minimum of two cattle was suggested due to the presence of two mandibular fragments in 17 (70), which were of notably different sizes and states of dental eruption. A portion of cow calcaneus from pit 17 (72) displayed evidence of butchery practices, as it had been bisected down the longitudinal midline by a sharp implement.

A total of 30 pieces of skeletal elements of “medium” sized animal were recovered from three features: pits 17 and 19, and gully 1001 (slot 18). Again, most of the identifiable “medium” sized elements were recovered from pit 17 (70), which suggested the presence of a minimum of five animal individuals (three pigs, one sheep/goat and one deer). The identification of three pig individuals (two juvenile and one older animal) was made based on the

presence of maxillary and mandibular fragments which displayed varying degrees of dental eruption and tooth wear. A sheep/goat was indicated by the recovery of a maxillary fragment with in situ teeth, and a left distal humerus, while a deer was represented by a small portion of antler.

Finally, evidence for a minimum of one, unidentified “small” sized animal was also recovered from pit 17. A total of eight small pieces of long bone and ribs shafts were present in deposits 70 and 72, although it was not possible to suggest the species of origin for any of the “small” sized remains.

In summary, the moderate assemblage of bone recovered from the excavated area suggests a minimum of eight animal individuals were present, primarily in pit 17. The animals identified included cattle (2), pigs (2 young, 1 older), sheep/goat (1), deer (1), and at least one “small” unidentified animal. Evidence of butchery practices was limited to a bisected cow calcaneus in deposit (72) of pit 17.

Mollusca by Virginia Fuentes

A small assemblage of oysters (*Ostrea edulis*), weighing just over 200g, was recovered during the excavation. The oyster shells were found within a gully (7) and a pit (17), both of which date from the late Roman period.

Macrobotanical Remains by Jo Pine

A total of five samples were processed from the deposits encountered during the excavation. The samples were wet sieved to 0.25mm and air dried. The flots were examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x10 and x40. Charcoal was present in very small quantities and very small pieces, none of which is likely to permit the fracturing necessary for species identification. No other charred plant remains were present.

Conclusion

The archaeological excavation at Kemsing Church Hall revealed a modest number of archaeological features, the presence of which had been indicated in an evaluation of the site in 2011. Three linear features in the northern part of the excavation area may represent small enclosures, possibly related to stock control. These produced a small assemblage of late Roman pottery, largely dating to the 4th century, as did the two probable refuse pits situated nearby. The larger of these pits appears to have been left open for quite some time as several distinct layers were clearly visible in its backfill. The uppermost deposit contained fragments of tile, fired clay and weathered stone which may represent demolition rubble from a fairly high-status Roman building. The presence of such a building in the vicinity is also suggested by the high percentage of finewares amongst the small pottery assemblage, and the small piece of Roman glass recovered from a post-medieval pit to the south. Two lines of post-holes were recorded to the south of the Roman linear features but none yielded any dating evidence. However, the colour of their fills

was similar to those of the Roman features, and the area had almost certainly been affected by ploughing. It is therefore possible that they represent the badly truncated remains of an ancillary building within the Roman settlement. The focus of this 4th century settlement may have been a masonry building which could have stood anywhere around the present site. Traces of this building may have survived in the vicinity of the church hall, although they are likely to have been destroyed by the cemeteries to the north, east and south.

The presence of a Roman settlement in this area should not come as a surprise given the local topography. The River Darent is a tributary of the Thames and would have been a much larger waterway in the past. It rises near Westerham and breaks through the North Downs at Otford, flowing northwards towards the Thames. It is joined by the River Cray before entering the Thames between Crayford and Dartford Marshes, where it is tidal. During the Roman period it was necessary to establish a ford at the place where the road from London to Dover (Watling Street) crossed the Darent, and there is growing evidence for an associated roadside settlement at the aptly named Dartford. It is likely that a similar settlement would have existed at Otford, where the Pilgrim's Way crosses the River Darent, and this is supported by the significant amount of Roman activity recorded in the area. The Darent Valley actually has one of the highest densities of villas in Britain, with traces of buildings recorded at Dartford, Wilmington, Darenth, Franingham, Horton Kirby, Longfield and Ash. Closer to the present site (Fig. 7), the remains of villas or other substantial Roman buildings have been Eynsford (Lullingstone) [Fig. 7: 1], Shoreham [2], Otford [3–7] and Kemsing [8]. Further evidence of Roman activity has been found at several sites close to the river [9–13]. A large cemetery dating from the 1st to 4th centuries, and containing over 100 cremation burials, was excavated at Otford [14], and further burials from the Roman period have been discovered in the area [5, 15 and 16]. Recent archaeological excavations to the south of Kemsing have revealed a number of Roman features, including a small enclosure [17], and two further square enclosures have been identified from aerial photographs [18 and 19].

Kemsing itself may have been quite an important site in the past due to the fact that a spring (St Edith's Well) rises in the area now occupied by the village. The water from this spring feeds into a small tributary of the River Darent. Although this watercourse now resembles little more than a drainage ditch, it must have been a relatively prominent feature in the past, as it acted as the parish boundary between Kemsing and Seal. It is also worth considering the importance of the Pilgrim's Way, which is the section of an ancient trackway which took pilgrims from Winchester to the shrine of Thomas Beckett in Canterbury. The trackway runs, in one form or another, all the way from Wiltshire to Folkestone, and for much of its length it runs along the southern slopes of the North Downs. It has certainly been in use since prehistoric times, and the cluster of Roman sites around Otford's suggest that it was a significant route during that period.

References

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NPPF, 2019, *National Planning Policy Framework* (revised), Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, London

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APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of Features

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Comments / Dating Evidence</i>
1	52	1000	Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery - evaluation
2	53		Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery - evaluation
3	54		Gully	Late Roman	Pottery - evaluation
4	56		Pit	17th century	Pottery - evaluation
5	57		Pit	Late Roman	Pottery - evaluation
6	58		Pit	Late Roman	Pottery - evaluation
7	59		Gully	Late Roman	Association
8	60	1000	Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery
9	61		Pit	Post-medieval	Pottery
10	62		Post-hole		
11	63, 64		Post-hole		
12	65		Post-hole		
13	66		Post-hole		
14	67		Post-hole		
15	68		Pit	Post-medieval	CBM
16	69		Pit	Post-medieval	CBM
17	70, 71, 72, 73, 74,82		Pit	Late Roman	Pottery and CBM
18	75, 76	1001	Gully	Late Roman	Pottery
19	77, 78, 79		Pit	Late Roman	Pottery And CBM
20	80	1000	Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery
21	81	1001	Gully	Late Roman	Association
22	83		Pit / treebole		

APPENDIX 2: Catalogue of Pottery

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments (including estimated number of different vessels represented by form. ? = undiagnostic of form)</i>
60	Late Roman Grog-tempered Ware	ROM	3	24	?x2 (x1 oxidized, x1 reduced)
60	New Forest Red Slipped Ware	ROM	1	8	?Flagon x1
61	Glazed red earthenware	EPM	2	50	Bowl x1 (rounded club rim, clear glaze below exterior rim); ?x1 (clear glaze all over)
69	Fine/silty greyware	ROM	1	2	? X1
70	Late Roman Grog-tempered Ware	ROM	2	16	?x2 (oxidized and reduced, worn)
70	Moderate calcined flint to 1mm	PH	1	1	?x1 (oxidized, very worn)
72	Late Roman Grog-tempered Ware	ROM	1	2	?x1 (oxidized)
72	Moderate sandy blackware	ROM	1	8	?x1 (reduced)
72	Medium sandy greyware	ROM	1	2	?x1
74	Late Roman Grog-tempered Ware	ROM	3	14	?x2 (reduced)
74	Overwey/Portchester D Ware	ROM	1	14	?x1 (oxidized)
74	Oxfordshire Red Colour-Coated Ware	ROM	2	2	?x1 (oxidized, worn)
76	Late Roman Grog-tempered Ware	ROM	2	3	?x1 (oxidized)
76	Medium oxidised sandy ware	ROM	1	2	?x1 (oxidized)
76	Nene Valley Colour Coated Ware	ROM	1	18	?x1 (oxidized)
79	Fine sandy greyware (with iron oxide grains)	ROM	1	10	?x1 (refired)
79	Sandy-shelly ware	ROM	10	12	?x2 (oxidized)
80	Late Roman Grog-tempered Ware	ROM	1	2	?x1 (bitone)
80	Oxfordshire Red Colour-Coated Ware	ROM	1	2	?x1 (oxidized)
80	Alice Holt fine greyware	ROM	1	28	?x1 (reduced, combed arc decoration)

PH – Prehistoric

ROM – Roman c. AD43-410

PM – Post-medieval c. 1550-1900+.

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Ceramic Building Material

<i>Context</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Comments</i>
68	Tile	?E/LPM	C17th-18th	3	2	NSD	Fine sandy fabrics. Too small to be certain
69	Brick	E/LPM	C17th-18th	1	84	58mm+ thick	Abundant fine quartz & calcareous peppering. Well formed
69	Peg tile	E/LPM	C17th-18th	1	22	13mm thick	Fine quartz, occasional shell. Traces of sandy mortar on base
70	?Tegula	Rom	C1st-4th	1	198	20mm thick	Sparse quartz with moderate iron oxides to 1mm
70	Undiagnostic	Rom	C1st-4th	3	58	NSD	Fine sandy fabric
70	Peg tile	E/LPM	C17th-18th	1	72	11mm thick	Quite well formed, well fired. Calcareous peppered fabric with diamond peg hole (10x10 tapering down to 7x7mm) set 25mm down from top and 43mm in from side of tile (measurements to centre of peg hole)
70	Daub	?Rom	C1st-4th	4	42	n/a	Off-white/cream/buff silty clay with sparse chalk inclusions
72	?Tegula	Rom	C1st-4th	1	66	19mm thick	Part of arcing batch mark. Sparse fine quartz
72	Undiagnostic	Rom	C1st-4th	2	64	NSD	Fine quartz tempered
77	?Tegula	Rom	C1st-4th	1	258	21mm thick	Sparse fine quartz tempered
80	Burnt clay	?	?	1	8	n/a	Moderate fine quartz, probably not a brick/tile

(NSD – No surviving complete dimensions;

? – Undiagnostic of date;

Rom – Roman C1st – 4th,

EPM – Early Post-medieval mid C16th – early 18th;

LPM Late Post-medieval – C18th – 19th)

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of geological material

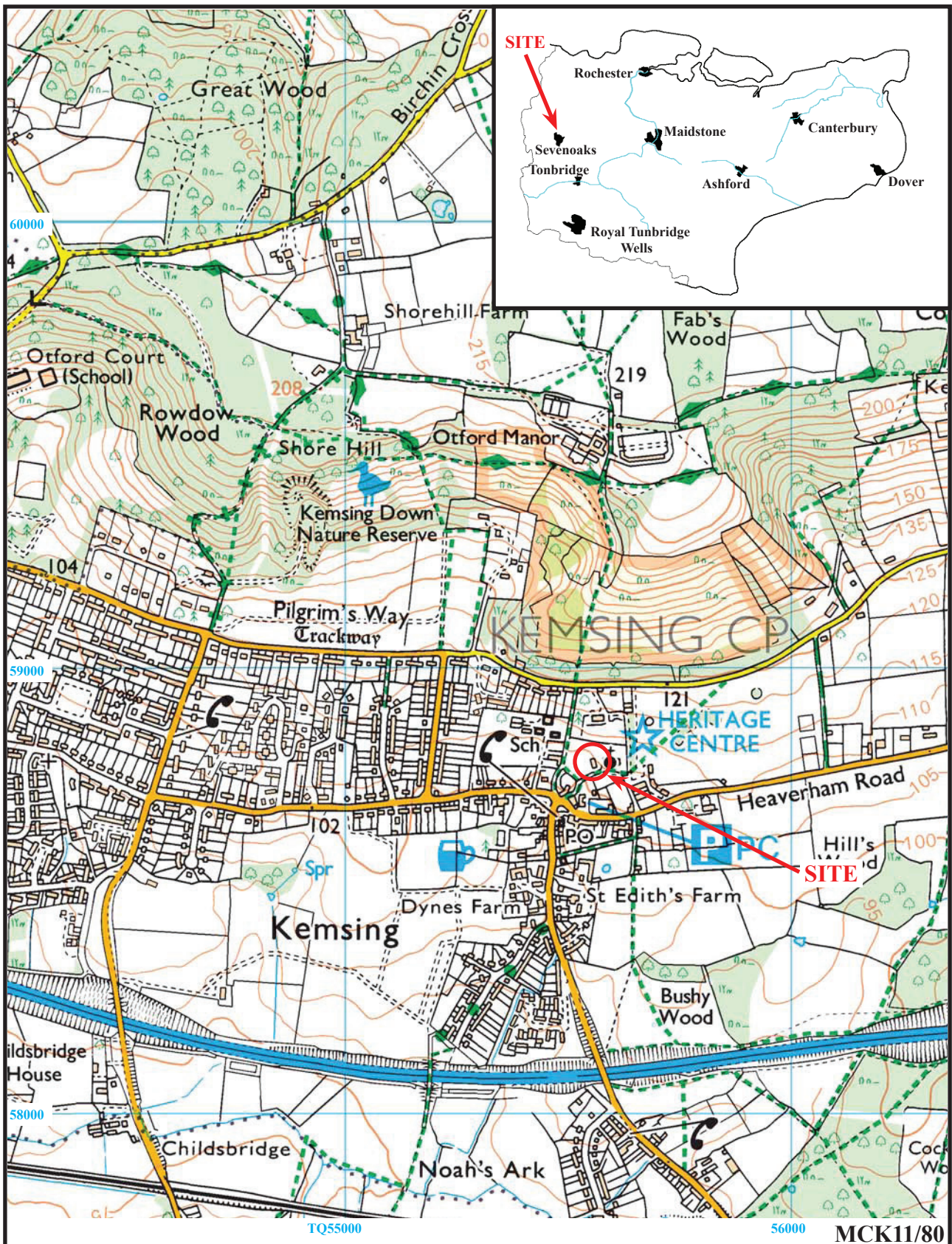
<i>Context</i>	<i>Stone type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
68	Coal	3	2	Shiny/fresh
70	Coarse, slightly glauconitic sandstone (Probably Lower Greensand)	1	1284	Irregular, weathered. Slightly calcareous
70	Buff coarse very slightly glauconitic sandstone (Probably Lower Greensand)	1	1740	Irregular, weathered. Decalcified

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of Animal Bone

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>Unid</i>	<i>Comments</i>
7	59	5	10	-	-	-	-	5	not possible to identify
8	60	22	201	6	-	-	-	16	right cow metacarpal (proximal 2/3 of shaft)
17	70	112	1955	45	-	23 (pigs, sheep/goat, ?deer)	6	38	2 cow mandible frags (diff size and development), 3 pigs (based on teeth/mand/max frags), 1 sheep/goat (maxilla/humerus), deer (antler)
17	72	43	1042	19	-	2	2	20	“large” long bone shafts and cranial fragments, cow = maxilla and mandible frags, calcaneus with butchery practices; “medium” distal humerus and anterior mandible; 2 “small” fragments not identified to species
17	74	2	38	1	-	1	-	-	1 loose cow tooth, 1 “medium” innominate fragment
18	76	1	6	-	-	1	-	-	long bone shaft fragment
19	77	3	55	-	-	3	-	-	not identified to species of origin (2 distal humeri – shaft and unfused epiphysis), portion of ulna
19	79	4	13	-	-	-	-	4	not possible to identify
20	80	6	60	-	2	-	-	4	“large” long bone shaft fragments

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of Mollusca

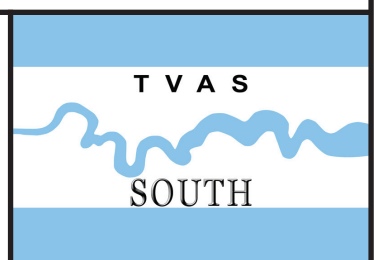
<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
7	59		Gully	3	16	Oyster
17	72		Pit	2	10	Oyster
17	74		Pit	18	185	Oyster

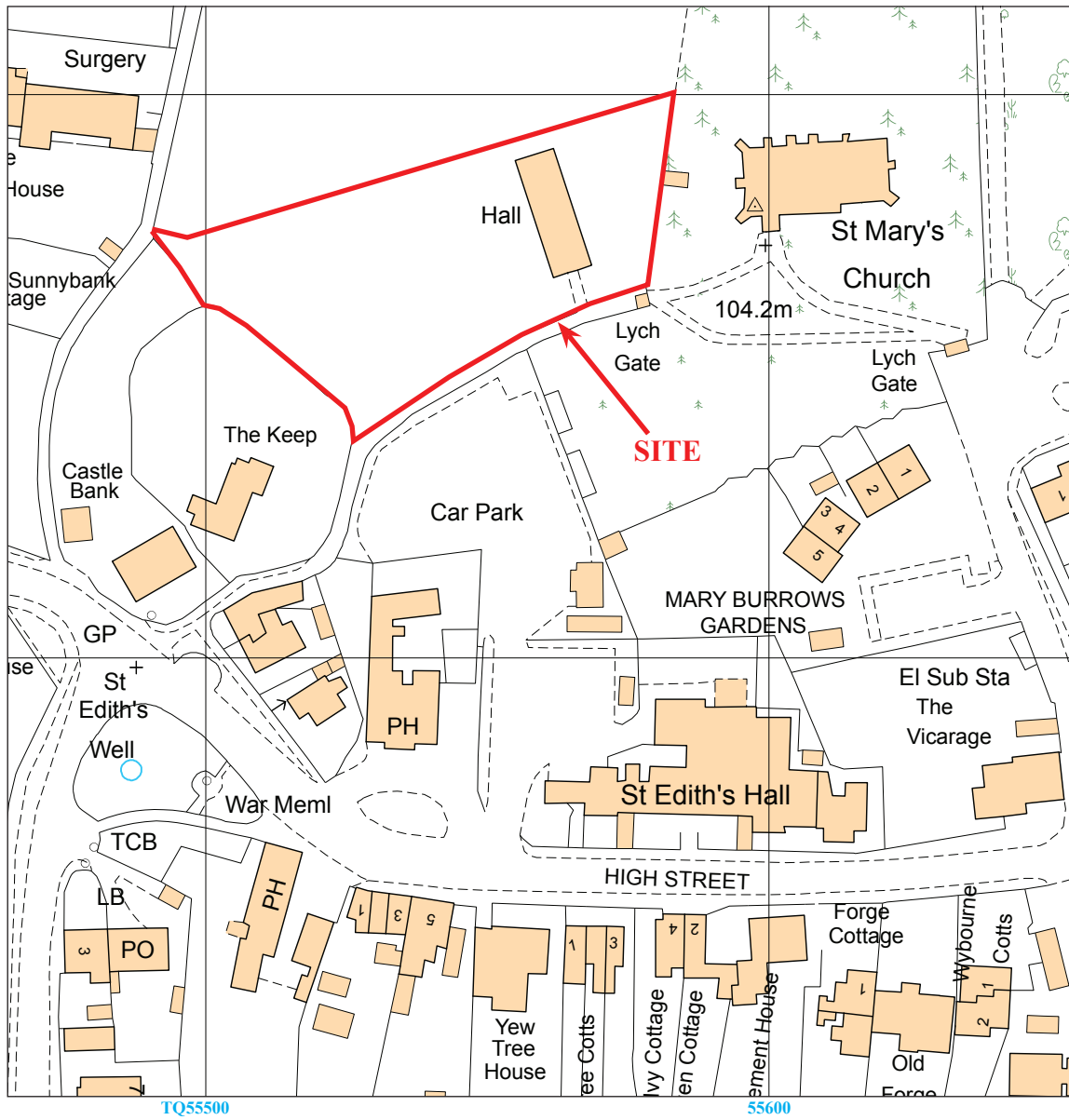


**Replacement Church Hall, Kemsing,
Kent, 2019
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Kemsing and Kent.

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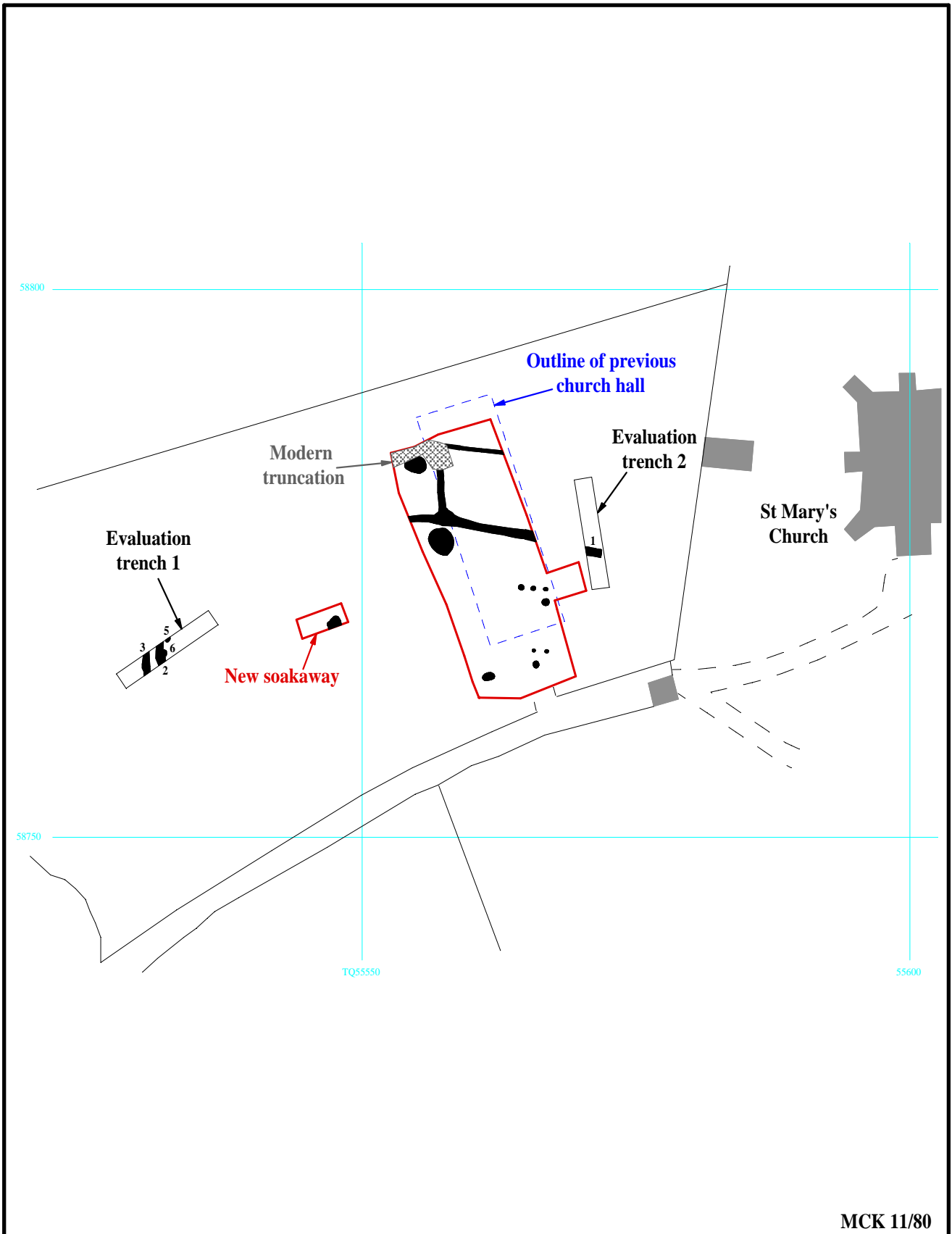


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Figure 2. Detailed site location showing existing church hall.

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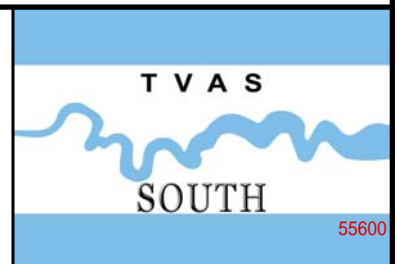


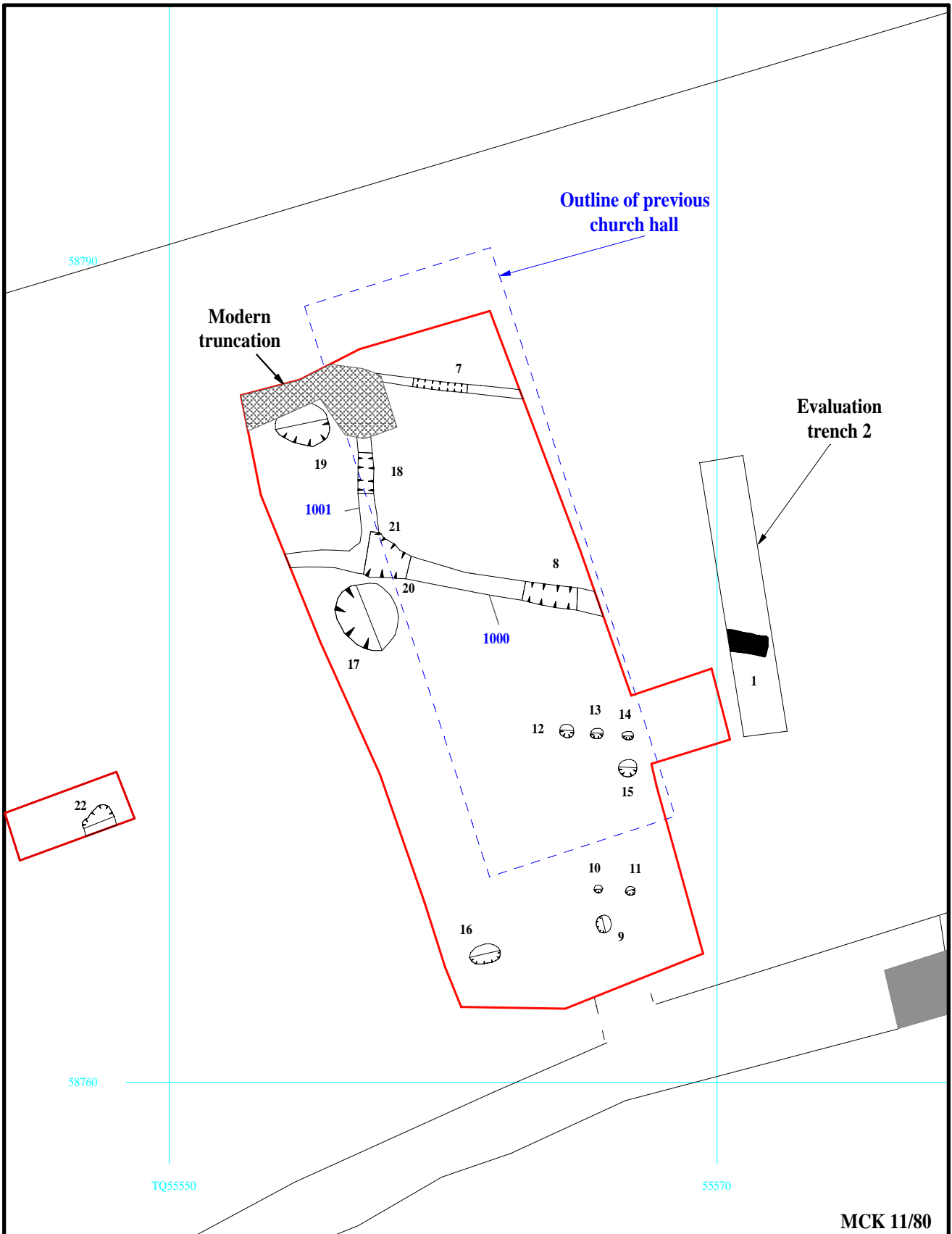


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Figure 3. Plan showing excavated area and previous evaluation trenches.



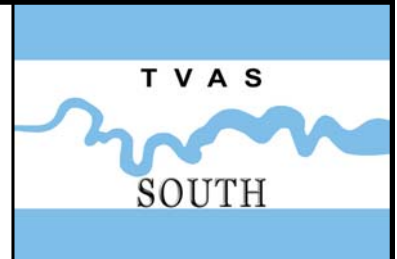


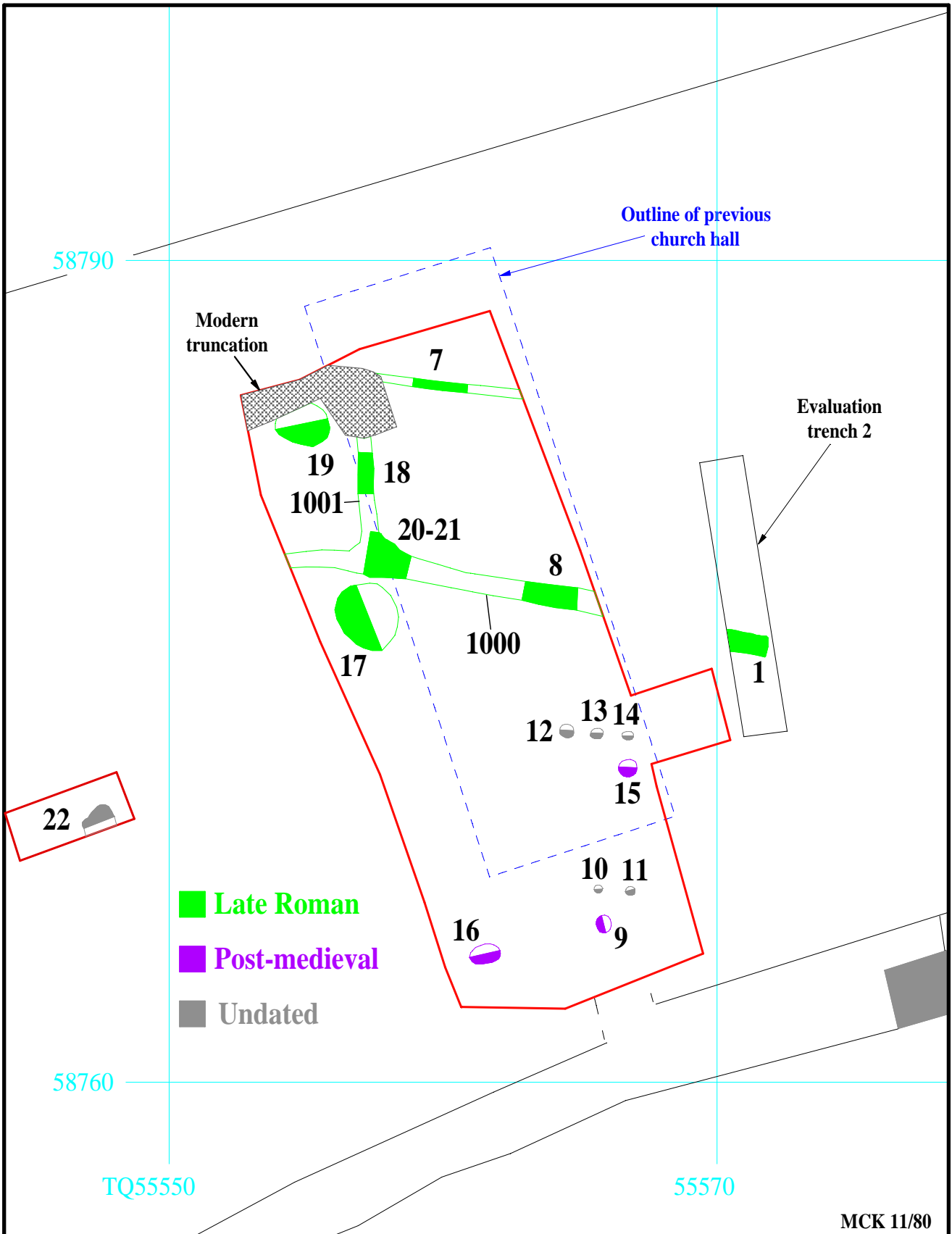
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Figure 4. Plan showing excavated area and archaeological features.



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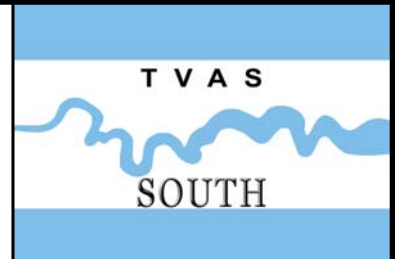


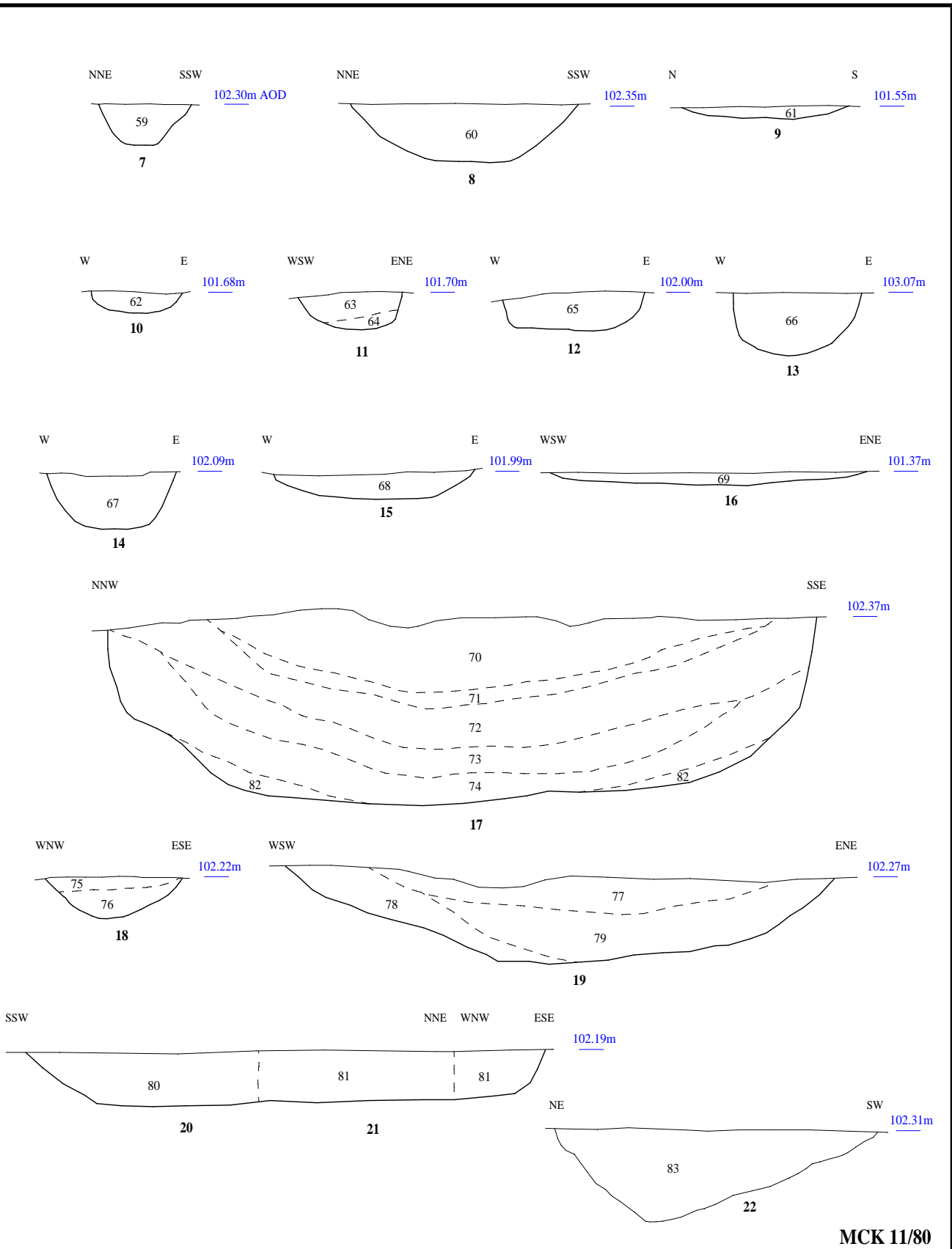


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Figure 5. Phased plan showing excavated area and archaeological features.

0 10m



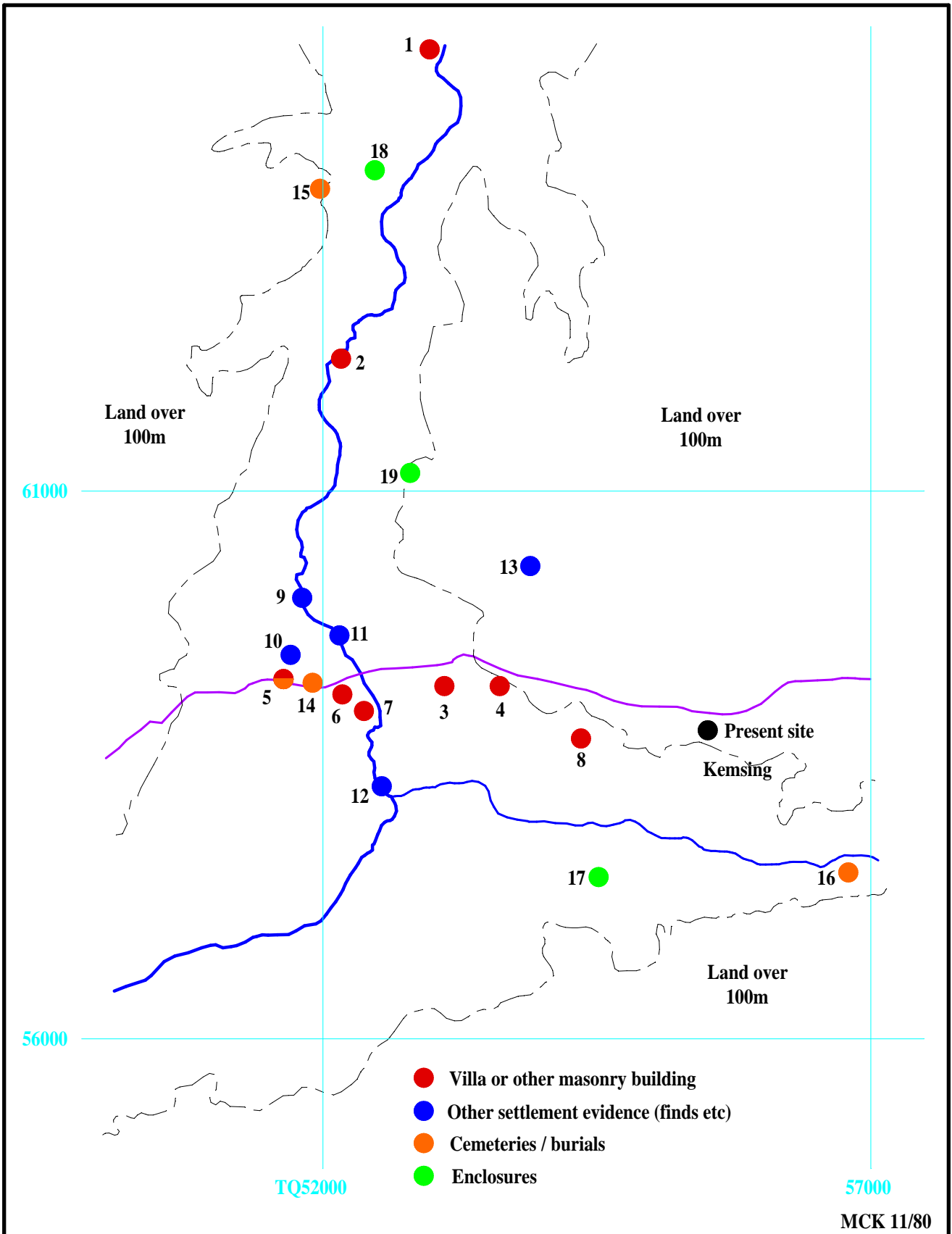


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Figure 6. Sections.





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Figure 7. Plan showing known Roman sites in the area around Kemsing.





Plate 1. General view of northern part of excavation area, looking North-east.



Plate 2. General view of southern part of excavation area, looking East.



Plate 3. Pit 17, looking East.
Scales: 2m and 0.50m.



Plate 4. Pit 19, looking North.
Scales: 2m and 0.30m.



Plate 5. Gully 7, looking East.
Scales: 0.30m and 0.10m.



Plate 6. Ditch 1000 (slot 8), looking East.
Scales: 0.50m and 0.10m.



Plate 7. Post-holes 10 and 11, and pit 9, looking East.
Scales: 2m and 1m.

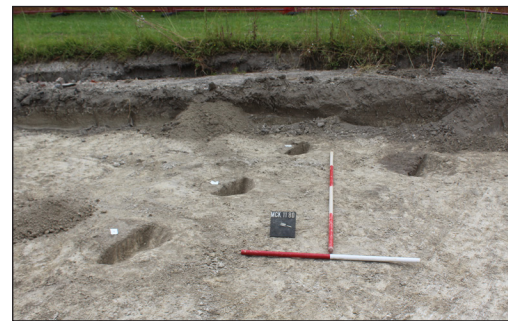
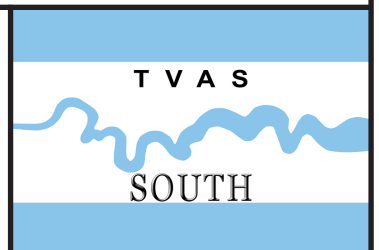


Plate 8. Post-holes 12, 13 and 14, and pit 15, looking East.
Scales: 2m and 1m.

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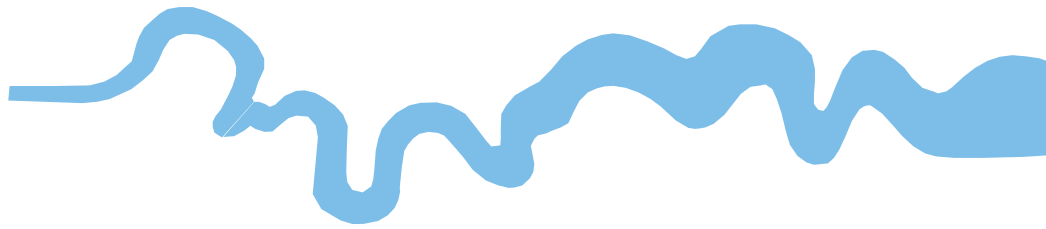
**Replacement Church Hall, Kemsing,
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Plates 1 to 8.**



TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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